

The Bucks of Wethersfield
Connecticut

AND THE FAMILIES WITH
WHICH THEY ARE
CONNECTED BY
MARRIAGE

A
Biographical *and* Genealogical
Sketch

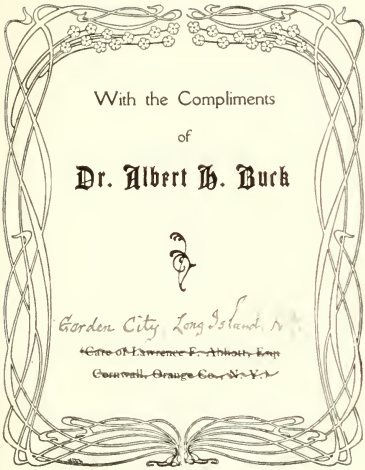
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With the Compliments
of
Dr. Albert B. Buck



Garden City Long Island, N.Y.

Care of Lawrence F. Abbott, Esq.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.



AS these genealogical and biographical notes have been written chiefly for the enlightenment of my children and grandchildren, and only in a subordinate degree for that of my nearest Buck and Abbott relatives, I have expressed myself with rather more freedom than I should consider suitable for a document intended for a wider circulation. The chief sources from which I have drawn my information are the following:—A genealogical record of the Bucks prepared by the late Roswell R. Buck, of Buffalo, New York; a similar record of the Manwaring family, prepared by Dr. Howard M. Buck, of Boston, Massachusetts; the archives of the City of Geneva, Switerland; the register of births at the City Hall of Landau, Germany; the register of births, marriages and deaths kept by the Evangelical Church of Künzelsau, in Württemberg; genealogical and biographical memoranda prepared for me by mother about ten years before her death; and the reminiscences of Albert Henri Wolff, which his son Philippe wrote for me in 1896. As for the other sources of information, I believe that I have mentioned them all in their proper places in the course of my narrative.

The title which I have chosen—"The Bucks of Wethersfield"—would seem to necessitate some account

of the descendants of Emanuel Buck by his first wife, and also of those who descended from Henry and Thomas Buck, both of whom are reported to have been among the early settlers of Wethersfield. There are two reasons why I thought it best to say little or nothing about them. In the first place, the former do not belong to our direct line of ancestry, and the records do not show that Henry and Thomas bore any relationship to Emanuel, although it is extremely probable that they were related to him. Then, in the next place, the children by the first wife appear to have left Wethersfield at an early period. On the other hand, many of the descendants of Emanuel Buck by his second wife, Mary Kirby, have lived in Wethersfield continuously up to the present time, and the genealogical record of this branch of the family is remarkably complete. It is, therefore, as it seems to me, entirely proper to speak of this line of descendants of Emanuel Buck as "The Bucks of Wethersfield."

I might add that up to the present time there has not been discovered any evidence that would warrant the belief that the Wethersfield Bucks and the Bucks who settled in the early days of the colony in Maine came originally from the same stock in England. On the other hand, there is some ground for believing that such a relationship may have existed between the Virginia Bucks and the ancestors of Emanuel Buck.

There are living to-day comparatively few descendants of Emanuel Buck and Mary Kirby who are likely to take any interest in the account which I have here

prepared, and it is for this reason that I have decided to limit the edition of the present sketch to thirty-six copies.

For the careful manner in which the mechanical and artistic part of the work upon this book has been done, credit is due solely to The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia.

ALBERT H. BUCK.

PART I.

GENERAL SKETCH, CHIEFLY BIOGRAPHICAL.

Up to the present time (1908) it has not been found possible to trace our Buck ancestors farther back than Emanuel Buck, who first appeared in Wethersfield, on the Connecticut River, in 1647 or 1648.¹ Wethersfield was settled in 1635, most of its inhabitants having come from Watertown, Massachusetts. So far as one can learn from the town records there were, in Wethersfield, at the same time, three persons who bore the name of Buck, viz.: Emanuel Buck, Henry Buck, and

¹As will be seen from the following letter, written on April 17th, 1905, by Dr. Howard M. Buck, of Boston, Massachusetts, there has at last been found a clue which may possibly lead to the discovery of the original home of our Buck ancestors in England. The letter reads as follows:

"I was examining the 'Kirbys of New England,' by Meletaiiah Everett Dwight, and found a good deal of information about the family. Among other things I found a lawyer's memorandum—in *re* some land claimed by Mary's younger brother—to the effect that the latter should find out what your Cousin Buck [i. e., brother-in-law Emanuel] remembers about the people in Rowington [Warwickshire]. As Kirby *père* came to America, as a boy of twelve, in 1635, and as Emanuel was of the same age, it looks as if they might both have come from that neighborhood. The Kirbys, or Kirkbys, were an old Yorkshire family, as well as the Bucks.

"The book is an interesting one; it gives old John Kirby's will, etc. There were no Bucks nor Kirbys (at least of the gentry) recorded in the Visitations as settled in Rowington, Warwickshire, and John Kirby evidently belonged to the gentry class. It looks, herefore, as if they were migrants even there." This last statement is undoubtedly correct, as the defective registers of births and deaths of Rowington fail to furnish any evidence of there having been Bucks in that parish early in the seventeenth century

Thomas Buck. The records also mention the name Enoch Buck. Thus, it is stated that Enoch Buck, who was in court at Hartford, March, 1648, was fined ten shillings for irregular speeches, in court, against Robert Rose, when under oath. Then, again, the record states that in 1654 a grant of land for a home lot was made to Enoch Buck. There is a tradition, still extant among the old residents of Wethersfield, that the first one of that name was originally called Emanuel, and that, when he asked for admission into the settlement, his petition was granted on the understanding that he would change his name—"Emanuel [literal meaning: 'God with us'] being no proper name for any man to bear." Whereupon he adopted the name of *Enoch*, and was then admitted. Whether the tradition be correct or not, the records of the court show that our first American ancestor bore at one and the same time the names of Emanuel and Enoch.

The exact date of birth of Emanuel Buck is not known, but it must have been somewhere about 1623, as he testified in court in 1684 that he was then sixty-one years old. He was a freeman and constable in 1669 and he was also frequently a selectman.

Of the first three or four generations of Bucks we possess very little direct information. There are on record, however, a few facts which warrant us in drawing certain inferences in regard to their characters, their manner of life, and their social standing. Thus,

for example, Emanuel Buck must have commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors, and have possessed considerable force of character, or he would not have been chosen to serve as a selectman and as a constable. At the same time, he was not what is ordinarily termed a religious man, for his name does not appear on the list of those who were actually members of the church at Wethersfield.¹

His chief occupation seems to have been that of running a sawmill. In addition, however, he must have devoted considerable time to tilling the ground and looking after his live stock and his crops; for in those early days every male member of a pioneer settlement like Wethersfield must have been more or less of a farmer. We possess no data whatever from which we can draw any conclusions with regard to the character of their amusements and their social intercourse. Of home comforts they certainly must have known little or nothing until after the first sawmill had been established, that is, until after 1669 or 1670; for up to that time only log houses were available. Doubtless there were, in these early years of the settlement, few business transactions in which actual money was handled, but, as time went on and as the settlements in the colony

¹If we accept the correctness of the tradition that Emanuel was compelled by his neighbors to assume, for a period of several years, the name of Enoch, we shall have no difficulty in understanding why his name does not appear on the list of members of the church at Wethersfield. He certainly would be unwilling, after being compelled by his neighbors to abandon the name which legitimately belonged to him, to place himself in such a position that his freedom of thought and of action might be subjected to further restraint.

became more numerous and more populous, commercial relations between them must have become more frequent and cash transactions more common. Stiles in his "History of Ancient Wethersfield" (Vol. I, p. 646), says that the manufacture of pipe-staves "was one of the chief industries of our early history. The General Court in 1641, provided that the timber therefor should 'not be fallen within three myles of the Matabezeke river;' which stream, at that time, was largely within Wethersfield bounds. It also required the staves to be four feet, four inches long; four inches wide, at least, and one inch thick. The timber used was mostly oak, and the staves and heads were put into bundles, or 'shooks,' and shipped to the West Indies and other foreign ports; there to be used for pipes and casks, for rum, molasses, sugar, etc. * * * * *

"In June, 1641, Wethersfield was allowed to export 30,000 pipe-staves, and Hartford and Windsor 20,000 each. In 1677, the name 'Pipestave Swamp,' in the north central part of what is now Newington, appears in the records, as a self-explaining title for a considerable section, near the center of which a sawmill was, at about that time, established." The sawmill here referred to was established by Emanuel Buck and three of his neighbors in Wethersfield. It is, therefore, a fair inference that a great deal of this business of manufacturing and exporting pipe-staves must have been conducted by our first American ancestor. This

thriving commerce must have brought considerable ready money into the colony of Connecticut, and as a result the log houses must rapidly have given place to structures of a more comfortable and finished type. This increasing prosperity opened the way for still another improvement of far-reaching importance, viz.: the establishment, in 1700, of Yale College. A few years later, Daniel Buck, the oldest son (born in 1695) of David Buck and the grandson of Emanuel Buck, entered this institution and graduated from it in the class of 1718.¹ As he was one of ten children, it is a fair inference that his parents, in order to be able to afford the expense of sending him to college, must have possessed more ready money than was actually needed

¹A sketch of the life of Daniel Buck is given by Franklin B. Dexter in his "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College." Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, New York, 1885.

Among the later descendants of the Wethersfield Bucks, quite a number have graduated at Yale. David Buck, the eldest son of Gurdon Buck, graduated in 1823, at the age of seventeen. His younger brother, Edward Buck, graduated in 1835. Then followed: Albert H. Buck, in 1864 and Francis D. Buck, in 1869—both of them sons of Dr. Gurdon Buck; Walter Buck, son of Edward Buck (Class of 1835), in 1870; Harold W. Buck, son of Albert H. Buck (Class of 1864), in 1894; George S. Buck, son of Roswell R. Buck, of Buffalo, New York, in 1896; Henry R. Buck, son of Henry Buck, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1896, and Charles H. Buck, his younger brother, a few years later; and Winthrop Buck, grandson of Winthrop Buck, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1900.

The three sons of David Buck (Class of 1823, at Yale) graduated: the eldest, Stuart M. Buck, at Williams College, in 1864; and the two younger sons, Henry Hall Buck and Howard Mendenhall Buck, at Harvard College—Henry in 1875 and Howard in 1878.

Among the descendants of John Auchincloss and Elizabeth Buck (daughter of Gurdon Buck) the following graduated at Yale:—In 1871, Frederic L.; in 1873, John W.; in 1879, Hugh D.; in 1891, Alfred M. Coats, a grandson; in 1896, Edgar S., a grandson; in 1901, Hugh, a grandson; in 1903, Charles C. and C. Russell,—both of them grandsons; in 1908, Gordon, James C., and J. Howland,—all three of them grandsons.

for the home expenses. It is also possible that Daniel's father, David Buck, may have inherited money from his mother, Mary Kirby, who in turn had probably received her share of her father's estate in England. (See farther on, page 112). But whether these surmises are correct or not, we have a right to assume that Daniel's parents must have appreciated the value of a college education.

It is an interesting fact, and one which throws considerable light upon the character of our early New England ancestors, that through the first five generations of Bucks—From Emanuel Buck (married in 1658) to Gurdon Buck, senior (married in 1805)—the men chose for their wives women belonging to the very best families in the colony. Of Emanuel Buck, our first ancestor, we only know that he married, for his second wife, Mary Kirby, aged fourteen, daughter of John Kirby, of Hartford, who died in 1677, leaving to his children an estate at Rowington near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, England. Up to the present time it has not been found possible to learn anything further about the Kirbys except the fact that they were among the very earliest settlers in Wethersfield. On the other hand, Hinman states (on page 149 of his "Catalogue of the Names of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," published in Hartford in 1846) that "Elizabeth Hubbard (also written Hubbert), the wife

of David Buck (1690), was the daughter of George Hubbard, who resided at Wethersfield, but remained in the colony but a few years before he removed to Milford, then to Guilford, and afterward to Middletown, where he died in 1684, aged about eighty. He was one of the leading men in the colony." The next ancestor, Mr. Josiah Buck, married (in 1731) Ann Deming, the daughter of Charles Deming, of Boston. From Savage's Genealogical Dictionary it appears that this Charles Deming was the grandson of John Deming, of Wethersfield, of whom mention is made (Op. cit., p. 128) by Hinman in the following sentence: "John Deming, with William Swain, Thurston Rayner, Andrew Ward, Matthew Mitchell, and others, were the principal settlers of the town" [Wethersfield].¹

After Josiah Buck came Daniel Buck, my great grandfather and the grandfather of Henry Buck, of Wethersfield, who still lives in the old homestead in that town and is now (1908) the oldest representative of the Buck family. Daniel Buck, the youngest son of Josiah Buck, married Sarah Saltonstall, the youngest

¹The descendants of Emanuel Buck by his first wife do not seem to have remained in Wethersfield, but to have joined other settlements in various parts of the country. In Harvey's work on the Buck Genealogy it appears that the number of these descendants was very large, and that many of them attained positions of honor in the communities in which they lived. Not a few of them were judges, clergymen, physicians, and successful men of business. In the central and western portions of the State of New York, in Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, and Georgia, and particularly in Pennsylvania, there are quite large groups of Bucks who appear to be the descendants of Emanuel Buck by his first wife.

child of General Gurdon Saltonstall, and a granddaughter of Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut from 1708 to 1724. Although some critics have been disposed to speak disparagingly of Governor Saltonstall,—describing him as a snob and as never forgetting his aristocratic birth,¹—the recorded facts of his career show beyond a doubt that he was a man of good education, of earnest purpose, of great executive ability, and loyally devoted to the best interests of the colony. A fair estimate of the Governor's character should take account, therefore, of these good qualities of the man, and should not allow the minor defects—disagreeable as they could not fail to be, if they really existed, to those who came in contact with him either in his private life or in the discharge of his official duties—seriously to influence the final estimate of his character. Furthermore, it is by no means clear that the adverse criticism to which I have just referred is founded upon trustworthy evidence.²

¹Sir Richard Saltonstall was Lord Mayor of London, in 1597. His son, also Sir Richard Saltonstall, came to America in 1630, with John Winthrop, as an associate governor of the colony of Massachusetts. Finally, his (the second Sir Richard Saltonstall's) son Richard married Muriel Gurdon, a direct descendant from Alfred the Great and from William the Conqueror. All these and many further details, showing how the Saltonstalls were connected with many of the very best families of England, will be found in the volume entitled "Sir Richard Saltonstall" (a copy of which is in my possession).—A. H. B.

²A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* speaks of the Saltonstalls in the following terms: "Sir Richard Saltonstall was one of the earliest and noblest of the Puritan fathers. He resided, I think, at Haverhill, on the Merrimack. Colonel Nathaniel Saltonstall, a grandson of Sir Richard, was one of the judges of the court which tried the Salem witches, in 1692. He was a man of vigorous and well-cultivated mind, great firmness of character, liberal principles, and in every respect in advance

By his marriage with Rebecca Winthrop, General Gurdon Saltonstall, the third son of Governor Saltonstall, gave to his descendants the right to claim that through both parents they had inherited an ancestry as honorable as that possessed by any of their neighbors in New England. The Saltonstalls furnished an associate governor to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and a governor to the Connecticut Colony; the Winthrops furnished the first governor to the Massachusetts Colony and two governors to the Connecticut Colony; and, finally, the Dudleys—Rebecca Winthrop was the great granddaughter of Governor Joseph Dudley—furnished two governors to the Massachusetts Colony. One of these two, Joseph Dudley, afterward became the first Chief Justice of the State of New York.

Gurdon Buck, the oldest son of Daniel Buck and Sarah Saltonstall, and the last one of our ancestors who was born and brought up in Wethersfield, married Susannah Manwaring, the daughter of David Man-

of his age. He soared above the fanaticism which heated the imaginations and consumed the judgments of the community around him, and set himself sternly against the tide of delusion which was sweeping away the old landmarks established by the early Pilgrims. Opposed to the proceedings of the court in the witchcraft trials, he boldly denounced the violence of his colleagues, and vacated his seat on the bench. A member of His Majesty's Council and of the General Court, he figured conspicuously during the stormy administration of Sir Edmund Andrus, and was one of the guiding spirits of the rising colony. His eldest son, Gurdon, who was Governor of Connecticut from 1708 to 1724, was unquestionably one of the first men in New England—standing at the head of the *litterati*, distinguished for great reasoning powers and captivating eloquence, a profound knowledge of men and things, and extraordinary dexterity and wisdom in the despatch of business. His moral qualities were of the most pure and exalted kind."

waring, of New London, and Martha Saltonstall, the youngest daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall. Both grandfather and grandmother Buck were, therefore, great grandchildren of Governor Saltonstall.

Our knowledge of the Manwarings, thanks to the patient researches of Dr. Howard M. Buck, is now fairly complete. Oliver Manwaring, a mariner, first appeared at Salem, near Boston, in 1662. He was then about twenty-nine years of age and must have brought money with him, as it appears from the records that he purchased a plot of ground in that town. The date of his marriage to Hannah Raymond, daughter of Richard Raymond, of Salem (1634) and afterward of Saybrook (1664), is unknown, but there is a record which states that on November 3, 1664, Joshua Raymond purchased a house, home-lot and other land in New London "for Oliver Manwaring, his brother-in-law." The marriage must, therefore, have taken place at some time between 1662 and the date last named. Haven, in his *Memoir of Frances Manwaring Caulkins*,¹ says: "The Manwarings who settled in the vicinity of New London, are said to have been noted for a sanguine temperament, resolution, impetuosity, and a certain degree of obstinacy. They were lovers of discussion and good cheer. A florid complexion, piercing black eyes and dark hair are described as personal traits, which are

¹New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1869.

still represented in their descendants."¹ All that we know about David Manwaring,² the immediate ancestor of grandmother Buck, is to the effect that he was the only ~~child~~^{son}; that after graduating from Yale College in the class of 1759, he entered into business as a merchant in New London; that he had a prosperous career up to the time (1781) when the British burned a large part of that town; that the American Congress gave him a grant of lands in what is now the State of Ohio in compensation for the losses which he had suffered at the hands of the British; that he moved to New York City with his daughter, Susannah, and his two sons, Gurdon and David, Jr., in 1802; and, finally, that he died there on the 8th of May, 1804. The name of the firm, Gurdon Manwaring & Co., merchants, 177 Water Street, appears in the New York City directory in 1802, 1803, 1804 and 1805. In 1806 the entry reads, simply, Gurdon Manwaring, merchant, 177 Water Street. In 1807 only the address of his residence (85 Beekman St.) is given. In 1808 the name disappears

¹In a letter which reached me after this sketch had been set up in type, Dr. Howard M. Buck makes the following statement:—"Oliver Manwaring, gent., of Exeter and Dawlish (who died at Dawlish in 1672), and his wife, Prudence (Esse), were the parents of a younger son, Oliver. This Oliver Manwaring, born at Dawlish, March 16, 1633, corresponds to Oliver Manwaring, immigrant, of Salem and New London. In 1903, I met Cecil R. Manwaring Clapp, Esq., of Exeter, England, a descendant of a later Oliver Manwaring (son of Esse Manwaring and grandson of Oliver Manwaring, of Exeter and Dawlish, aforesaid), who might well have been the 'nephew Oliver Manwaring' mentioned in the immigrant's will." (See also p. 114.)

²A brief sketch of David Manwaring will be found in F. B. Dexter's "Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College," Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, 1885, New York.

altogether. The date of his death is not known. Although David Manwaring, Jr., did not die until 1811, his name appears in the directory only in the year 1803. Both he and his sister resided with their father during the latter's lifetime, at No. 1 Jacob Street.

Gurdon Buck, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was in the shipping business. A part of the time he was in partnership with his younger brother, Daniel, but at a later date his sons, David and Charles, were associated with him in business, the name of the firm being Gurdon Buck & Sons. I have not been able to learn at what date he first came to New York from Wethersfield, but it must have been at some time between 1795 and 1800, for already in 1801 his name appears in the City Directory, both the address of his place of business and that of his residence being set opposite his name.

My first recollections of grandfather, Gurdon Buck, date back to 1849, at which time he was living with us at our home, No. 775 Broadway, between 9th and 10th Streets, on the west side of that thoroughfare. I was at that time seven years old. He was a tall man, of rather large frame and of a very serious countenance. His face was that of the typical Puritan of two centuries ago—earnest, thoughtful, strong. Nevertheless, he was very kind to me in all sorts of little ways, and won my heart wholly by allowing me, on rare occasions, to inspect and handle his outfit of blue-fish lines and squids

of different kinds. He doubtless did most of his fishing in the waters around Montauk Point and Orient, Long Island, perhaps in company with his uncle, David Manwaring, of New London, at whose house he must often have been a visitor. The loss of his wife and his fortune in 1839, when he was sixty-two years old, and after he had retired from business, was certainly enough to give him a very serious cast of countenance. Mother's account of her impressions of grandfather's character, as observed by her during the first three years of her married life (1836-1839), favors the belief that at that time he was a most genial man, devoted to his wife and children, fond of driving horses and of salt-water fishing, and possessing a generous disposition.

From an examination of the New York City directories of that period, I learn that grandfather's first place of business was (1801) at No. 181 Front Street; his residence being at No. 42 Beekman Street. In 1802 the entry in the directory reads: "Gurdon & Daniel Buck, merchants, 181 Front St." In 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806, the business address was 84 South Street. In 1807 it was given as 183 Front Street. During these years grandfather appears to have changed his residence twice—first, to No. 5 Gold Street, and then (in 1807) to 54 Fair Street (? named, later, Fulton St.). At a still later date he removed to No. 113 Liberty Street.

In 1838 grandfather built at Fort Washington, on

the height overlooking the Hudson River, for use as a summer residence, the house which is shown in the accompanying not very good photograph. Mother and father, with their infant daughter, Amelia, spent one summer in this house before it passed out of grandfather's possession. The house was still standing at the time when I last visited that part of the city (1904), although it is likely to be torn down at any moment to permit the opening of a new street (180th St.), or to make room for structures of a more substantial character.¹ The growth of trees on the west front of the house was then so luxuriant that the view was entirely shut out, but in grandfather's time the outlook over the Hudson River and the Palisades must have been most beautiful. For a period of ten or fifteen years—in the seventies and perhaps later—the house was owned and lived in by Charles O'Connor, in his day one of the most famous of New York's lawyers.²

In 1836 or 1837 grandfather retired from business, leaving the management of it to his sons, David and Charles. The firm name remained as before, Gurdon Buck & Sons, but I have not been able to ascertain whether or not any part of the business was conducted

¹It was torn down in 1905.

²Farther on, in Part II, will be found an interesting account (by Gurdon S. Buck) of the extraordinary manner in which a small portion of this property has reverted to the descendants of Gurdon Buck after the lapse of nearly three-quarters of a century.

According to the investigations made by my brother Gurdon, in 1901, grandfather owned at that time (1838) over one hundred separate plots of ground on Manhattan Island.

in New York after grandfather's retirement. What is known certainly is, that in 1837 or 1838 both the sons were living in New Orleans, where, at some earlier date, a branch of the business had been established. In common with many other mercantile houses, the firm of Gurdon Buck & Sons experienced in 1838 very serious losses. In the account just referred to (see page 44) it is stated how the disaster which overtook the firm led to grandfather's loss of his private fortune. No record can be found of his having gone through the legal formalities of an assignment for the benefit of his creditors; so we are forced to conclude that the whole affair was disposed of in a private manner. He seems to have given up everything that he possessed to his creditors; and, as the amount thus realized did not suffice to extinguish the indebtedness, his son, Dr. Gurdon Buck, abandoned to them the fine residence on Chambers Street, which his father had presented to him shortly after his return from Europe with his bride (1836).

During the last ten years of his life grandfather occupied some position of trust in the United States Customs Office here in New York. A knowledge of the manner in which grandfather played his part in this humbler position in life came to me in an unexpected manner in the summer of 1867. Upon arrival at the dock, in New York, after a short trip abroad, I was placed in charge of a somewhat elderly U. S. Customs Inspector. Before proceeding to examine the contents

of my trunk, he said: "Your name, I observe, is Buck. Are you perhaps a relative of the late Gurdon Buck?" I replied that I was a grandson. His face brightened and he said: "The old gentleman was our chief, and we thought very highly of him." This remark did not make a very strong impression upon me at the time, but in recent years, since I have begun to reflect upon various events in the lives of my immediate ancestors, I have come to recognize that this testimony, given spontaneously by one of grandfather's former associates, possesses exceptional value for all his descendants.

Gurdon Buck died on August 4th, 1852. The *Commercial Advertiser*, in its issue of August 6th, publishes the following brief obituary notice:

"BURIAL OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—The funeral of the late Gurdon Buck took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Brevoort Place.¹ His remains were followed to the place of interment by a large number of our old merchants, who knew and respected the deceased. There are many still living who recollect the old mercantile firm of G. & D. Buck, a few years ago one of our largest commercial houses. Both partners of that firm are now sleeping in death. Mr. Gurdon Buck lived to the age of 73 [74], and it is but a few days since we saw him almost as active as in the days of his youth, and bidding fair for years of enjoyment amid the society of his family and friends. He has been cut off

¹The name given to 10th Street between Broadway and University Place

by dysentery, after a few days' illness. At the time of his death he was a member of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church." I might add that he was also at one time a director in the Bank of New York, in those days one of the leading banks of the city.

Dr. Gurdon Buck, the second son of the last named, and my father, was given a good school education (including Latin and the ordinary course in mathematics), and was then taken into the business house of G. & D. Buck, as a clerk. The work, however, proved distasteful to him, and his father then gave his assent to the proposition that he should fit himself for the practice of medicine. Upon the termination of his course of studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1830, he entered the New York Hospital on the medical side, and served consecutively as junior assistant, senior assistant, and house physician, during the following two years. Then, before assuming the duties of private practice, he spent about two years in Europe (1831 to 1833), visiting the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. It was at this time, while on a visit to Geneva, Switzerland, that he made the acquaintance of Henriette Elisabeth, second daughter of Albert Henri Wolff, and afterward married her. At first, her parents were not willing that she should make her home in that far-off country of America, and father was obliged to return to New York without having secured

the desired acceptance of his offer. Nearly three years later, however, he crossed the ocean a second time and met with a better reception. The couple were married on the 27th day of July, 1836. During the following three months they traveled over the continent, visiting various places of interest, and then sailed from Liverpool for New York early in November, on the sailing ship, "Virginian," a vessel of only five hundred tons. Mother's account of this trip and of her first impressions upon arriving at father's home in Liberty Street, will be found in one of the volumes of my scrap-books. Three or four other letters, written by her to her parents at later dates, will also be found there.¹ The atmosphere of her new social surroundings was very different from that in which she had previously spent her life, and she evidently—so far as one can judge from a perusal of these letters—experienced very great difficulty in adapting herself to these strange conditions. She speaks of father's devoted love for her and of the untiring kindness shown to her, not only by grandfather and grandmother and the brothers and sisters of her husband, but also by the various friends and relatives of the Bucks. Nevertheless, it stands out plainly in every one of these letters that mother continued to have for a long time an intense longing to see her parents, her sisters and her brother, and her beloved Swiss

¹There was a large collection of these early letters, but I destroyed nearly all of them for fear that they might convey a wrong impression to the minds of later generations of Bucks.

mountains. Grandfather presented to them a comfortable home in what was then one of the best residence portions¹ of the city, and soon (1838) her first-born child claimed a large share of her attention. But these things, which would have given a full measure of happiness to a young American wife, were not sufficient materially to diminish the intensity of mother's longing for Switzerland. I am unable to say for how long a period this state of mind continued, but it certainly lasted for several years. Father had fully expected to return with her soon to Geneva for a short visit to her old home, but grandfather's loss of fortune upset all their plans. As a matter of fact, mother did not revisit Geneva until 1857,—that is, nearly twenty-one years after her marriage,—and during this long interval her father, to whom she was specially attached, had died (1848).

Of father's professional career I will say very little; the scrap-books contain many notices that deal with this very point, and I have introduced copies of the more important of these farther on in this volume. (See page 48.) For several years I assisted him at all his more important operations in private practice, and, therefore, I had ample opportunities for estimating the degree of his skill and judgment in the performance of this work. He was bold, but not reck-

¹No. 74 Chambers Street, on the south side, about one hundred feet to the west of Broadway. The site is now occupied by an extension of the Chemical Bank.

less, a thoroughly good anatomist, full of resources for overcoming the obstacles encountered, skilful in the handling of instruments,—in spite of a degree of near-sightedness which compelled him to bring his face in very close proximity to the field of operation,—unremitting in his watchfulness of the effects of the anæsthetic upon the action of the patient's heart and lungs, minutely careful in his final dressing of the wound, and never abating his interest in the after-treatment until all need for his further services had ceased. He made relatively few contributions to medical literature, and these were written in the most condensed style possible. As a teacher at the bedside—when he made his rounds with the students through the surgical wards of the New York Hospital and of St. Luke's Hospital, he was most clear and practical. He never lectured at the medical college, and I always believed that he had a positive dislike for speaking in public. The thing which brought him considerable fame among medical men in the country generally, and abroad, was his earnest and persistent advocacy of the usefulness of employing traction (by weight and pulley) in the treatment of fractures, particularly of the thigh. The idea of using traction in this manner was not originated by him; it had already been put in practice by (if I remember rightly) Dr. Physick, an American surgeon of great eminence in his day. But the profession generally did not seem to think the method one of any particular

value, and, consequently, it fell into disuse. Thanks to father's efforts, however, it soon became the established method of treating fractures of the thigh, and since then surgeons generally, at least on this side of the Atlantic, have been in the habit of speaking of it as "Buck's method."

Father gained additional reputation by the success which he had in plastic surgery, that is, in the repair of parts of the surface of the body which had been damaged and distorted by burns or mechanical injuries of any kind. At the close of the Civil War some of his friends among the army surgeons sent to him two or three cases of soldiers whose faces had been very much damaged by gunshot wounds. In one of these men the greater part of the nose, the upper lip and the adjacent cheek had been destroyed, and the poor fellow presented such a repulsive spectacle that everybody shunned him. For a period of about two years, as nearly as I can recollect, father persevered in his efforts to reconstruct the missing parts. Operation followed operation at intervals of two or three months, for it was found impossible to transpose at one time, to the denuded area, more than a comparatively small patch of healthy skin. Finally, all these efforts were crowned with success; the man had a new nose, a full upper lip, and an entire cheek. At the time when he was dismissed to his home his face presented a very lumpy and uneven appearance; in fact, he was anything but an

attractive-looking man. But, in the course of the next two or three years, all these grosser irregularities disappeared, and it could then be seen how marvelously well father had succeeded in solving the difficult problem presented to him. In the meantime, the man had married and was leading a happy and useful life as a farmer.

Father's early education, the heavy financial burden which he had to carry for so many years after grandfather's loss of fortune, and the chilling atmosphere of the Presbyterian Church, to which he belonged, all tended to intensify the seriousness of his naturally earnest character and to give him an expression of sternness and severity—traits which he really did not possess. Occasionally he would throw off this habitual mask of reserve and sternness, and display, for a few brief moments—alas! they were of rare occurrence—a most genial and sympathetic character. Although he has been dead for over twenty-seven years, I am conscious that it is only now that I am at last sufficiently far removed from the impressions of my life at father's home to analyze correctly his character and the motives of his actions. He had a profound sense of duty; so profound that it overpowered all the other elements of his character—his warm-heartedness, his keen sense of fun, and his love of travel. As I was the oldest son, he felt very strongly the duty which rested upon him to bring me up in the ways of righteousness. Hence, many were

the occasions upon which I was told to go to my room and meditate for an hour upon the sinfulness of what I had done or had failed to do, and at the end of each such period of meditation I never failed to receive the drubbing which all true Puritan fathers of that day believed to be essential to the welfare of their growing sons. Morning prayers and evening prayers every day; Wednesday evening and Friday evening meetings at the church; Sunday-school instruction on Sunday mornings, followed by attendance upon two services at the church; then, finally, on Sunday evening,—the worst thing of all, at least to me,—the committing to memory and recital of a hymn and eight or ten verses of Scripture—this was the routine course to which we older children (my two sisters and I) were subjected fifty years ago, our parents believing fully that only in this way could we be taught to love God and eschew evil. If anybody, in those days, had the independence to think and act differently, he was very likely to be set down (at least by the Presbyterians) as an ungodly man or a “child of the world.” Is it to be wondered at that, for so many years, I should have found it impossible to do full justice to the good points in father’s character?

Before dismissing this subject altogether I want to place on record a statement of what father and mother did when grandfather lost his fortune. As I said before, I was never able to obtain from father any

account of this failure; my knowledge of the circumstances is based almost entirely upon conversations which I had with mother upon this subject. Shortly after the disaster occurred, father came to the conclusion that it was his duty to turn over the house and lot which grandfather had presented to him, to grandfather's creditors. He accordingly gave up the property; and he must have done so with mother's full approval, for all through his life it was his invariable habit to consult with her in regard to every step which he proposed to take. His strict Puritan conceptions of right and wrong would not allow him to stop even here; he considered himself bound to pay, from time to time, what he could, in actual money, until the last dollar of grandfather's indebtedness had been paid. As nearly as I can recollect, this final payment was not made until 1867 or 1868—i. e., fifteen years after grandfather's death. In other words, father carried this burden of debt almost entirely upon his own shoulders—his three brothers not being sufficiently prosperous to aid very greatly—for a period of about twenty-eight years. Although for many years I could not bring myself to believe that father was morally obligated to make such sacrifices for the preservation of grandfather's honor, I must perforce admit that the act is one which redounds greatly to his credit, and in which his descendants can take greater pride than in the distinction which he gained as a surgeon.

With the death of Dr. Gurdon Buck there came to an end the strictly Puritan portion of our ancestry, unbroken through six generations. Through father's marriage to Henriette Elisabeth Wolff, of Geneva, Switzerland, foreign blood, partly German and partly French, was added to the stock. I have already said something about mother and her early married life. I will now add a few remarks about her more marked characteristics. In the first place, she was an excellent pianist, as were, indeed, all the other members of her family with the exception of her brother Philippe, whose musical ability was only of a mediocre order. She could read the most difficult compositions at sight, and her execution was almost faultless. Her younger sister Jennie, Madame Richard Monsell, of Neuchatel, was not only an excellent pianist—the most brilliant one of the family—but also a composer of no small merit. She possessed, besides, considerable artistic talent, as may be judged by the portraits which she drew of her brother and her grandmother Hauloch (see accompanying photographic copies). Uncle Philippe, speaking of her gift for drawing in one of his letters to me, says: "She married an excellent and learned theologian who cared nothing for art in any shape, had no sense for it, and therefore, she gave it up." I can remember well how grandmother Wolff, then nearly seventy years of age, used to put on her spectacles and play duets at the piano, with one or the other of her

daughters, with the greatest facility. This music was a constant source of enjoyment to her American grandchildren, and such a scene could scarcely at that time (1857) have been duplicated in any part of New England or New York. Another strong point in mother's character was her remarkable executive ability. When it became known that she was about to visit Europe with all her children—father was not able to accompany us—various friends and relatives expressed a desire to have their children join the party. Some of these applications were accepted, and in this way mother found herself, on arriving in France, at the head of a party of seven young people, all of them under twenty years of age, and two of them aged respectively seven and nine years of age.¹ For more than a year she kept this small caravan of youthful Americans—*la grande famille Américaine*, as they were often called—together in a state of harmony, health and contentment; found suitable French, drawing and music teachers for the several groups; looked after their clothing outfits and their small stores of pocket money; and gave them all the traveling about Switzerland that was good for them. Very few mothers, I am confident, would, in these days, be willing or able to perform a like feat. In all our excursions on foot among the Alps or the Jura mountains, it was never she who showed any signs of

¹Matthew B. DuBois, a son of Dr. Abram DuBois, a distinguished physician of New York City and one of father's intimate friends, and Fannie Howe, the only daughter of Edmund G. Howe, a banker in Hartford, Connecticut, were our constant companions on this trip.

physical exhaustion. A few years later, toward the close of the Civil War, she was invited to serve on the Auxiliary Women's Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, and in this capacity she gave efficient aid in securing a remarkable success for the great fair which was held at that time in New York for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Over and over again, between 1837 and 1870, she was instrumental in finding employment for the Swiss men and women who had migrated to this country in the hope of bettering their condition. And so, finally, in the midst of so much useful activity—and largely, I have no doubt, on account of it—she became entirely reconciled to her life in this, her adopted country, and nobody would have suspected, unless it were for a slightly foreign accent in her speech, that she was not a native American. Indeed, her knowledge of English was exceptionally thorough. She not only wrote the language well, but she was able to point out almost immediately any defects that existed in the writings of other people. Errors in grammar, the more or less incorrect use of certain words, clumsily framed sentences, presentation of ideas or facts in an illogical order, etc.—all such deficiencies were quickly noted by her, and she never seemed to experience any difficulty in finding the word or the sentence needed to convert the faulty into good English. As I had received little or no training of this nature in the schools which I attended, and prac-

tically none at all at college, I feel as if I owed mother a heavy debt of gratitude for the pains which she took, in the earlier years of my professional life, in pointing out to me my deficiencies in the use of the English language.

The Wolffs came originally (sixteenth century) from the small walled town of Künzelsau, in the present kingdom of Württemberg. The first member of the family who gained any distinction was Philippe Heinrich Wolff, who in 1761, at the age of eighteen, obtained (after six years of systematic preparation) from the Archbishop Elector of Mayence and Würzburg—the only authority who could, at that early period of educational facilities in the department of music, have issued such a testimonial—a diploma of merit as a musician.¹ At a later period he took up his residence first at Strasbourg and then at Landau. His wife's name was Catherine Elisabeth Keller. While in Landau he held the position of Kapellmeister in the Regiment of Waldner. At the same time he must have commanded the respect and, to a certain extent, the friendship of the Duc de Deux-Ponts (Zweibrücken), who was at that time in command of the fortress at Landau, and who later (1805), under the title of Maximilian I Joseph, became King of Bavaria (the first king of that country); for, when I examined (1891) the register of

¹This diploma is now in the possession of John Elliott Wolff, Professor of Petrography at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

births in the Town Hall at Landau, I found, opposite grandfather's name, the following memorandum in French: "*Dans l'absence du père avec l'armée, le Duc de Deux-Ponts s'est présenté comme témoin.*" The date of Grandfather Wolff's birth is April 28, 1778. Of the four children of Philippe Heinrich Wolff—three sons and one daughter—the oldest, Louis, became a captain of a French man-of-war, and was eventually appointed by Napoleon, after the conquest of Portugal, an admiral of the Portuguese fleet. The second and third sons, Jean Philippe and Albert Henri (my grandfather), were compelled by the situation of affairs in Landau, and indeed in France generally, to enter the French army in 1792. After fifteen consecutive years of military service (the greater part of the time in the corps of music), in nearly every country of Continental Europe except Russia, they settled permanently in Geneva, Switzerland—at that time under French rule. Many anecdotes about these brothers, who served for so many years in the French army, will be found recorded in the "reminiscences" of Uncle Philippe, which are preserved in my scrap-books. I have also introduced some of these in the present sketch. (See page 67.)

In 1807 grandfather married Amélie Antoinette, daughter of Antoine Hauloch and Françoise Elisabeth Barral, his wife. Of the Haulochs, I have been able

¹"Owing to the absence of the child's father on military duty the Duke de Deux-Ponts presented himself at the baptism, with the family, as a witness."

to learn very little beyond the facts that Antoine's father came from Strasbourg and that he himself was a merchant. At one time in his career he must have stood high in the esteem of the community, for Dufour, Archivist of Geneva, speaks of him in his report as having been the financial agent ("caissier national") of the Swiss Government at Geneva.¹ Toward the end of his life, however, he lost the greater part of his fortune through bad investments.

The Barrals' came originally from the south of France. The first ancestor of this name, of whom we can find any certain record, was Henri Barral, who died at some time previous to 1586. His son, Maurice, who was married to Marie Perrot in the Cathedral of St. Pierre, at Geneva, on December 3d, 1581, made some provision in his will (registered October 27th, 1589) for aiding French refugees. It seems likely, therefore, that both he and his father were driven out of France by the same religious persecutions which forced John Calvin to leave that country (1536) and take refuge in Geneva. In 1755 Jean Baptiste, a great grandson of Maurice, married, as his second wife, Rose, the daughter of Jean Marc Charpillier, a native of Geneva, and a sister of François Charpillier. It was their daughter, Françoise Elisabeth Barral, who, in

¹According to the statement of his grandson, Philippe Wolff, the large sum of money spent upon the famous Simplon road (amounting to thirty millions of francs) passed through his hands during his term of office.

²They are also spoken of as the Barralis, as if the name were of Italian origin, but Dufour is confident that this is an error and that the correct term is Barral.

1784, married Antoine Hauloch; and it is stated in the record that her cousin, Abraham Cherbuliez,¹ the well-known bookseller of Geneva and the grandfather of Victor Cherbuliez, the distinguished French novelist, was one of the witnesses of the marriage ceremony. I find, in the Century Dictionary, the statement that Jean Jacques Rousseau was a distant relation of the Cherbuliezs, but up to the present time I have not been able to ascertain what was the precise nature of this relationship.

According to the statements of Grandmother Wolff, her mother, Mrs. Antoine Hauloch, was quite devoted to worldly pleasures in her youth and in the earlier part of her married life. *Mondaines* (worldlings) was the term applied to such people by the relatively small circle of Christians who frequented the Oratoire and the church organization controlled by Rev. César Malan; it simply meant that those who were thus designated considered it right and proper to devote a fair share of their time to dancing, private theatricals, literary entertainments, and the enjoyment of music. Madame de Staël, for example, was a typical *mondaine*, and so, too, were Voltaire and Rousseau. During the last decade of the eighteenth century and the first ten or fifteen years of the nineteenth there was a very active social life in Geneva and the neighboring villages, and Madame Hauloch was a

¹This is simply a different spelling of the name Charpillier.—A. H. B.

constant participant in these pleasures. There came a time, however—somewhere between 1805 and 1815, as nearly as I can learn—when many Genevese felt moved to adopt a more distinctly religious life. They went even farther than this, for they declared that Voltaire and Rousseau were the enemies of Christianity, and that the true followers of Christ must, therefore, cease to associate with them. It is not surprising, then, that Madame Hauloch, who, about this time, had been led to join the evangelical party, should have yielded a willing assent to the doctrine that it was wrong for a Christian to have in his or her possession the printed books, or even the written letters, of such “wicked authors” as Voltaire and Rousseau. And so it came about that our great grandmother committed to the flames letters from both of these writers which we, to-day, would have cherished as valuable heirlooms.

PART II.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA RELATING
TO THE BUCKS.

*Extract Relating to the Establishment of Sawmills at
Wethersfield, Connecticut.*

[Pages 640 and 641 of Vol. I of Stiles' "Ancient Wethersfield."]

It is probable that the first sawmill in Wethersfield was built by Thomas Harriss, of Hartford. In October, 1667, the General Court granted him forty acres of land, east of the three-mile lots, on a stream in what is now the northwest corner of Eastbury—with liberty to build a "Sawe Mill" thereon. * * * This sawmill was on the south side of "Saw-Mill River, commonly called Hoccanum River," near "Spar-Mill Swamp."

The next sawmill in the township was at Pipe-Stave Swamp, in what is now Newington. This swamp was so called because of the great number of staves split out at that place for pipes and hogsheads. On the 25th of October, 1677, the town granted to Emanuel Buck, John Riley, Samuel Boardman, and Joseph Riley, all of the village of Wethersfield, twenty acres of land, each, "about Pipe-Stave Swamp" (in New-

ington), with "sufficient ponding, on condition that they build a sawmill thereon, before the last of September next." They were also given liberty to take timber from the common lands. They were to sell boards at five shillings per hundred and "slit-work" by "the rule of proportion." This was when the lumber was delivered at the house of the purchaser; at the mill, the price was four shillings per hundred. Should the town see cause, sawing was to cease at the end of twelve years. The land was laid out by Hugh Welles, Sergeant John Nott, Sergeant John Deming and Joseph Edwards. The mill was built very soon thereafter, as it is mentioned in a town vote of March, 1680, when Buck was granted thirty acres more "at the saw-mill." It is also evident, from this vote, that the town had not—at the end of the probation period of twelve years—seen cause why the sawing should cease.

"THE OLD ELM AT BUCK'S CORNER."

[Page 710 of Stiles' "Ancient Wethersfield," Conn. New York, 1904.]

"In the year 1776 the grandmother of Mr. Henry Buck [Sarah Saltonstall, wife of Daniel Buck] was standing at the door of her residence, built the year before on the corner of Wethersfield Avenue and Jordan Lane, when an old and earth-soiled Indian

came along with a little sprig of an elm tree under his arm. He pleaded with her to exchange the sprig for a quart of rum, which was, at that time, kept in every house in New England, and he was so weary and pleaded so hard that her kind heart was touched and the exchange was made. He went off down the road happy with his rum; and she, stooping down near the house, planted the sprig. She has long since gone to her heavenly home; and the magnificent elm on the south side of Mr. Buck's residence, eighteen feet in circumference and its grand old branches spreading eighty feet above, is the outcome of the little sprig that was planted over one hundred years ago. It is one of the grandest old trees in this town, which is remarkable for its many heaven-towering elms, and many a time has the writer stood beneath its protecting branches, on a hot summer's day, and recalled, in fancy's sweet imagination, the history of its planting so many years ago. About fifty rods east of Wethersfield Avenue, where the Valley Railroad now crosses, is a little hill—at that time it was the bank of the Connecticut River—and when the ground was broken for the railroad, numerous skulls and arrowheads were found, indicating that at some time a band of Indians had encamped there. Perhaps the old Indian who gave the people of Wethersfield such a beautiful landmark belonged to that tribe and perhaps he was one of the famed band of Sonquassen, that at one time held

undisputed claim to what is now known as Dutch Point."

[A photograph of this elm tree and of Henry Buck's house may be seen opposite page 662 of Vol. I of "Ancient Wethersfield." That which accompanies the present sketch is a reduced copy of a photograph which I commissioned a Hartford photographer to take in 1897. Except for the modern piazza and the small extension at the east end of the dwelling, the building is the same as it was in 1775.—A. H. B.]

NET FISHING IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

[From Memoranda Furnished by Henry Buck, of Wethersfield.]

The present Buck homestead property was purchased by Daniel Buck in 1761, and it is probable that the family became interested in the fishing business soon afterward. The land abuts on an expansion of the Connecticut River, which is known as "The Cove." This sheet of water, the southerly end of which lies over what is evidently the former bed of the river, is now connected with the main stream by a narrow passage, about fifty rods in length, through which the tide flows in and out twice a day. Those who have been familiar with the configuration of the shores of the cove and adjacent river during the past fifty or

sixty years are satisfied that changes in the course of the latter are still going on, and doubtless have been going on for hundreds of years; the long axis of the stream is steadily being shifted toward the east. At the north end of the cove there is less depth of water and the shores are here composed of broad meadows through which flow narrow creeks—excellent spawning places for the fish during the spring freshets.

In the time of Daniel Buck and his immediate successors, shad and salmon, as well as alewives,¹ were plentiful. Indeed, the salmon were so numerous that the fishermen were not willing to sell any large number of shad unless the buyer would take some salmon at the same time. The latter fish have long since disappeared entirely, and the shad have become very scarce; only five or six were caught by the Bucks in their nets during the early season of 1908. The catching of alewives, however, has always been the principal fishing of Wethersfield, and in some seasons it has been very profitable. Thus, for example, the Bucks alone have caught in their nets in a single season such large quantities that they were able to export one thousand barrels of these fish in a salted condition and to sell many fresh ones besides. But at the present time the fishing has dwindled to comparatively small proportions, three hundred barrels being considered a good average catch.

¹A species of herring.

Salted alewives are shipped from Wethersfield first to New York and then to various parts of the West Indies, there to be used as food by the negroes on the plantations. It is quite safe, I believe, to assume that it was the fishing business carried on by his father and brothers that suggested to grandfather (Gurdon Buck) the wisdom of settling in New York and engaging in the shipping business.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF THE OLD LANE IN 181st STREET, NEW YORK.

[By Gurdon S. Buck, of New York.]

In 1834 and 1835 John Appleton Haven and Gurdon Buck bought various tracts of land at Fort Washington in the upper part of Manhattan Island, which were conveyed to them as tenants in common, and they afterward made a voluntary partition by exchanging deeds releasing and conveying their respective undivided half interests in pursuance of the allotment agreed upon between them and shown on certain maps placed on file by them in the Register's Office of the County of New York. As the result of the partition each of them became the sole owner of more than twenty acres of land at Fort Washington, and each built for himself a country seat on his land.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

These lands bought in common included the summit of a high ridge overlooking the Hudson River and extended from the Kingsbridge Road, now known as Broadway, on the east, to the Hudson River on the west, and, in order to make the interior of the tract accessible, the two owners in common laid out various so-called lanes, which have remained in use until recent times.

Among the parcels of land purchased, as above mentioned, by John A. Haven and Gurdon Buck was one conveyed to them by Caspar Bowers and others by deed dated July 2, 1835. This plot contained a little more than four acres, but the deed reserves a right of way through a lane to be laid out fifty feet wide across the easterly end of the parcel conveyed, which lane may be described as extending from the center line of the intended 182d Street to the center line of 181st Street, as shown on a certain map referred to by the deed, the use of the lane being reserved for certain adjoining farms until convenient access could be had through some public avenue or street.

The parcel of land adjoining the lane was among those allotted to Mr. Haven in the partition, and by a partition deed dated October 15, 1835, Gurdon Buck conveyed to Mr. Haven his undivided half interest in this and another parcel, but the description contained in this deed did not include the lane itself on the easterly side of the premises conveyed by the previous

deed of Caspar Bowers and others. The effect of this omission was to leave the title to the land included in the lane in John A. Haven and Gurdon Buck as tenants in common in equal shares.

Gurdon Buck was a large owner of real estate in New York City, principally along the East River, but after his retirement from business he incurred obligations for the benefit of two of his sons, who were engaged in business as cotton merchants. They were involved in one of the historical panics, and their father, in order to meet these obligations, sold all his land at a sacrifice in the year 1840, during a period when the market value was greatly depressed.

The interest in the lane was apparently forgotten, and, for fifty years and more, Mr. John A. Haven and his son, Mr. John Haven, continued regularly to pay the taxes and assessments on this strip of land.

Some time in 1895, Mr. John Haven called upon Mr. Henry B. Auchincloss, the oldest living grandson of Gurdon Buck, and said he was satisfied that the estate of Gurdon Buck owned an undivided half interest in the old land described in the Bowers deed and comprising about four city lots in area, and that this half interest was not affected by any of the conveyances made by Gurdon Buck of his property at Fort Washington. The records have been examined and it has been ascertained that Mr. Haven's belief was correct.

The heirs and representatives of the estate of Gur-

don Buck at this late date were numerous and dispersed from one end of the country to the other. In order to concentrate the ownership and thus make it possible to clear the title and make the undivided half interest in these lots marketable, conveyances were procured from all the parties in interest to Henry B. Auchincloss and Gurdon S. Buck, both residing in the City of New York, as joint tenants, and an application to insure the title is now pending with the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company.

The other undivided half interest, formerly vested in John A. Haven, passed to John Haven and James C. Carter, the distinguished lawyer, and by them it was conveyed to Charles T. Barney, since deceased. It now belongs to the estate of Mr. Barney.

The sum due to Mr. John Haven on account of taxes and assessments paid and interest accrued was adjusted by negotiation with him and paid in full shortly before his death, in June, 1908, at a great old age. He was feeble physically, but his mind was clear to the last.

Mr. Haven's conduct throughout these transactions was kindly and generous and showed a high sense of honor. His acknowledgment of the rights of the estate of Gurdon Buck was made without grudging or hesitation, notwithstanding that he, and his father before him, had believed themselves for so many years to be the sole owners of the property in question.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA RELATING
TO DR. GURDON BUCK.

[From the Resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of the New York Dispensary.]

“Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death Dr. Gurdon Buck, for twenty-eight years a faithful and devoted member of this Board, therefore

“Resolved, That we, his associates, desire to place on record a recognition and acknowledgment of his long and valuable services in the interests of this Institution, first as Assistant Physician in 1831, as Attending Physician in 1836, and, since 1849, as a self-sacrificing member of this Board.

“Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss, in him, of a fellow member whose sound judgment and ripe experience have greatly added to the success and influence of this Institution.”

[From the Resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.]

“Resolved, That in view of the recent death of Dr. Gurdon Buck, the Board of Directors hereby express their feeling of respect for a surgeon who gave several years of service to this Institution, and who was an honor to its medical staff, as much for his skill as for his faithful attention to its work.”

[Copy of the Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital, April 3, 1877, in relation to the death of Dr. Gurdon Buck.]

“Dr. Gurdon Buck was elected an Attending Surgeon to the Hospital in the year 1837, having some time previously served as Resident for the usual period, and was, at the time of his decease, the senior member of the Medical Board.

“During the whole forty years of his continuous service, Dr. Buck was distinguished by his zeal and devotion to the duties of his position, giving thereto many of the best hours of his life, often to the detriment of his private interests. The records of the hospital are rich in instances of his ingenuity and surgical skill, and the Pathological Cabinet contains many visible memorials of his eminent ability.

“His active benevolence was illustrated by his unremitting attention to the comfort of patients and the wants of the Hospital; and many improvements in hospital administration and construction are largely due to the fertility of his suggestion.

“The high attainments of Dr. Buck, acknowledged as they were both here and abroad, while they shed a luster upon the profession, have contributed in no small measure to the reputation now enjoyed by the New York Hospital.

Resolved, That the Board of Governors in recording their sense of the great loss they have sustained, in the severance of the ties which have existed for so long a period between Dr. Buck and themselves, desire to convey to the family of their deceased friend and associate the assurance of the sincere condolence of the Governors in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above minute and resolution, duly authenticated, be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

[Extract from the Thirty-Fifth Anniversary Sermon preached Sunday morning, January 27, 1901, by the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., in the Church of the Covenant, New York.]

"And this leads me to turn aside for a moment in order to say a few words about the Session of the Church of the Covenant. What a noble body of men it was. I have not time to speak of all its members, and some are still living, of whom it would not be proper for me to speak on such an occasion as this. There were the two eminent surgeons, Dr. Gurdon Buck and Dr. Alfred C. Post. Dr. Buck was a member of the committee appointed to procure plans and specifications for this building.¹ There are some here who remember his superb head, and his large and somewhat clumsy frame. He was simple, direct, often

¹The chapel at No. 306-310 East 42d Street. The church itself (corner of 35th St. and Park Avenue) had already been torn down a few year previously.

blunt in speech, yet genial, humorous, full of anecdote, and the very soul of honor as a man and as a physician. He loved his profession for its opportunities of relieving human suffering no less than for its own sake. Behind the hand that guided the terrible knife, beat a large and tender heart. He was one of the three chosen as the first ruling elders of the Church. He was a good and valuable church officer, carrying weight by his sturdy common sense and ripe experience, no less than by his knowledge of the Scriptures and of the doctrines and polity of the Presbyterian Church."

[Extract from remarks made by Rev. George C. Prentiss, D. D., at the funeral of Dr. Alfred C. Post, of New York City.—*New York Evangelist*.]

"Some years ago—if I may be pardoned for a personal allusion—I owed my life, by the favor of Providence, to the masterly skill of the late Dr. Gurdon Buck and the friend who has just left us. I recall the scene as though it occurred yesterday, and remember well how, notwithstanding the extreme gravity of the situation, my admiration was excited by the evident zest, as well as the cheery tone and assurance with which these two eminent surgeons addressed themselves to the perilous task before them. I could see plainly that over and above their tender solicitude for me, their old pastor and friend, they were deeply interested

in the case itself, as one fitted to test anew the saving power of their stern yet benignant art."

[Extract from remarks made by Professor T. Gaillard Thomas, at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1878.]

"The oldest medical school in this country, with a single exception, their Alma Mater could look down a vista of more than threescore years and recall the names of graduates whose medical careers reflected glory upon the school that sent them forth. There were Post and Watson, Buck and Francis, Delafield and Smith—names that need not be mentioned with their initials to tell the world who they were."

[Extract from an article on Thyrotomy by Dr. Clinton Wagner, of New York.—*Medical Record*, January 4, 1896.]

"Thyrotomy, or laryngotomy, as it was formerly termed, was first proposed by Desault about a century ago, although he never had occasion to perform it. To Bauers, of Louvain, is due the honor of having been the first to perform it. Gurdon Buck, of this city, did it in 1851, his being the third case on record."

[Extract from an article published by Dr. Stephen Smith in the *Medical Record*, December 22, 1900.]

"A consultation was held, and the unanimous opinion was that amputation must be immediately per-

formed to save his life. Looking backward to the personnel of the staff of visiting surgeons of that hospital (the New York Hospital) forty years ago, we recognize that the consultation was notable for the character of the surgeons composing it. Dr. Valentine Mott ranked among the most eminent of living surgeons; Dr. Alfred C. Post was noted for his precision, Dr. Gurdon Buck for his conservatism, Dr. John Watson for his learning. It is quite certain that Ryan's case was thoroughly examined in all its aspects, for a consultation in those days was no mere formal affair, but an occasion for the most critical comparison of the learning, skill, and experience of the consultants."

[Extract from reminiscences of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, published in the *New York Times* of October 10th, 1897.]

"When I was a student under Dr. Green, in 1839, a hurry call came for him. I went down to the docks and found the cabin boy lying senseless on the deck of a vessel then just on the point of sailing. The lad had fallen from the masthead, breaking his thigh on the yard-arm, and striking his head against the edge of the poop. The boy's left frontal bone was stove in and his face covered with blood. Novice though I was, I saw that instant action was necessary. Seizing an oyster knife, I pried up, as best I could, the broken and depressed edges of the fracture, and had the boy taken to the old New York Hospital in Broadway,

opposite Pearl Street. Dr. Gurdon Buck speedily trephined the boy's skull. No sooner had he picked up the broken bone and relieved the pressure on the brain than the cabin boy began to speak in English, asking: 'What are you doing there?'

"We all know, now, that the third convolution of the left side of the brain is the seat of the faculty of speech, but in 1839 the functions of the brain were not localized. So I marveled at this strange result. Presently hernia cerebri, a swelling out of the brain through the wound, set in, and this caused the skilful surgeon more trouble, to overcome which Dr. Buck cut from a sheet of thin lead a circular piece large enough to cover the wound, and, gently forcing the protruding brain back into its place, bandaged the lead over the gaping aperture in the skull.

"Another complication set in. Pus formed; for pus always formed in wounds in those days long antedating antisepsis, and Dr. Buck, to release the pus without removing the lead, cut in the center of the latter a slit, into which a sixpence might have been inserted edgewise, and this drained the pus. Nature helped, too, and the boy made a fine recovery, and was kept in the hospital for some time thereafter as an illustration of what skilful surgery could do in those days."

[Extracts from Dr. Frederic S. Dennis's address before the New York State Medical Association.—*New York Medical Record*, December 3, 1892.]

"In 1819, Daniell, of Georgia, introduced the weight and pulley. In 1851, Buck still further modified Physick's splint so as to do away with the perineal band, and accomplished extension of the limb by the weight and pulley, after the manner of its present use. This was a great improvement in order to overcome shortening. Van Ingen, in 1857, suggested the elevation of the foot of the bed to permit the body to act as a counter-extending force. The coaptation splints were now used by Buck, in 1861, so that the present complete and perfect method is one that is the result of evolution, the consummation of which has been accomplished by the work of American surgeons."

* * * * *

"In 1823 Davidge first tied the carotid artery for fungous tumor of the antrum. The primitive and internal carotids were first tied simultaneously by Gurdon Buck, of New York City, in 1857, and again by Briggs, of Nashville, in 1871."

* * * * *

"The operation for the relief of acute appendicitis is clearly traced to the work of American surgeons. In 1843 Willard Parker, and later Gurdon Buck, did much to explain the nature of these iliac inflammations," etc.

* * * * *

"There are many miscellaneous operations in surgery which are purely of American origin, or they

have been so improved in technique as to be properly claimed as American. The scarification of the infiltrated mucous membrane in œdema glottidis, as suggested by Buck, and the removal of polypi from the larynx by the same surgeon, who was the first to do this in America and second in the world, is worthy of record."¹

[Extract from a letter written to me in 1899, by Dr. Moreau Morris, of New York, one of father's earliest private students.—A. H. B.]

"Permit me to describe to you an act of heroism performed by your respected father, Dr. Gurdon Buck, of which I was an eye-witness. * * * * *

"While a student of his, and attending, during his daily visits to the New York Hospital, as his amanuensis, I was fortunate in seeing and assisting him in practicing the operation of scarification of œdema glottidis, which he had originated and successfully practiced during his hospital service. This disease being rather a rare one, no opportunity had presented itself for performing an operation in private practice until the autumn of 1849, when I was called in great

¹Dr. F. E. Hopkins, of New York, in an article on "Acute Oedema of the Larynx," published in the *Medical Record*, October 19, 1895, says: "This method of affording relief [scarification] was first employed by Lisfranc in 1823, but the operation fell into disuse. It was first done in this country by Buck, who reported cases in 1848. He was led to the adoption of the method by his own reasoning, not being aware that it had previously been employed. During a period of eleven months he saw the surprising number of eight cases. Five of these he scarified, and all of them recovered."

haste to a young Irish laborer in his boarding-house on Fifth Avenue, between 57th and 58th Streets. I found him with impending suffocation from greatly swollen glottis and epiglottis. Recognizing the immediate danger and recollecting the admirable instruction for the relief of this condition which my dear old preceptor had inculcated, although I was without the proper instruments, I immediately scarified with curved, blunt-pointed bistouri the œdematous swellings. This afforded temporary relief from the suffocation by permitting the escape of the serous exudation; but, as the relief was only partial, on account of the extension of the œdema beyond my reach, I sent a hasty messenger for Dr. Buck to come to my assistance armed with the proper instruments both for scarification and for tracheotomy. He came promptly, but in the interim my patient had been rapidly succumbing to his increasing impeded respiration. Just as the doctor entered the room the patient fell from his chair to the floor, respiration ceasing. Without a moment's hesitation, Dr. Buck grasped the situation, dropped to his knee beside the prostrate form, and made the opening into the windpipe. No air entering, but bloody serum exuding and completely obstructing the entrance of air, the Doctor put his mouth to the opening and sucked out the obstructing bloody serum. Air immediately entered, a gasp followed, then soon another, and breathing was resumed—a life had been saved.

“If this was not true heroism, then there is no suitable term with which to describe such an act at such such imminent peril—not only from possible poisoning, but also from the threatening attitude of several ignorant companions who were declaring that we had killed their friend. The man having been raised to a sitting posture, tracheal tubes were inserted and secured, and respiration was fully established. Under subsequent treatment and care the patient, at the end of about six weeks, had fully recovered and the tracheal wound had entirely healed.”

[Memorandum found among mother's papers after her death.]

“The lines transcribed below were taken from a very humorous address prepared by Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton, Massachusetts, for the first annual meeting (and dinner) of the newly formed ‘Society in Behalf of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men,’ which took place—so far as I can remember—in November, 1837. On reaching New York City, Dr. Earle went at once to the Astor House, where the Committee of Arrangements had given *rendez-vous* to their guests from out of the city. Dr. Earle, on showing the paper which he had prepared for the occasion, —an address to the *unmarried* medical men of the Association—to have it approved or criticized, was soon informed of his mistake in regard to Dr. Gurdon

Buck, who had been married for some time. He then retired for a short time in an adjoining room, and very successfully repaired his mistake, as may be seen by the accompanying extract.—(Monsieur Louis Agassiz, who had just landed on our shores, coming to settle in Harvard, as Professor of Natural History, etc., was an unexpected but most welcome guest at this medical gathering.)”

“Let sage Agassiz, with his wondrous store
Of treasured truths in zoologic lore,
Inform us, as all eloquent he can,
If it conforms to Nature’s general plan
That, roaming lonely through the world should go
One solitary *Buck* without its *doe*

* * * * *

“The game has *dodged my shot* mistaken elf,
I thought my friend was lonely as myself;
But, since those lines were penned, I have heard it said
That for this Buck the *doe* was long since bred.
Beyond the vineyards and the plains of France,
Where Switzer *paysannes* o’er the vintage dance,
Where lakes and ladies’ eyes are bright and clear,
There this good trapper, in his love’s career,
Caught for his *doe* a *Wolff*, which now he calls a *dear*.
Would that all Buck-tales came to such an end!
Would that all single bucks would hence attend!
Follow his path, e’en to its glorious close,
Keep *wide awake* a while; then take their *does*
But let us pass, friend Buck no longer heeded,
Since we have learned, for him *no doe is needed*”

[Editorial notice in the *Medical Gazette*, of New York, February, 1858.]

"Newspapers having announced and commented upon an operation lately performed by Dr. Gurdon Buck upon a young lady of this city, it would seem proper that we should put our readers in possession of the facts, in anticipation of the detailed report, which will doubtless be forthcoming in the medical journals in due time, by authority. The case is one of very great professional interest on several accounts, and its successful result will add another laurel to the wreath which Dr. Buck has won for New York surgery.

"The lady, some two years since, had a small fish bone lodged in her throat, in the act of swallowing, which she could feel with her finger, though, not being visible, it could not be extracted at the time. At first it occasioned but little inconvenience, but, later, either its presence or the wound which it had inflicted produced so much irritation at times, extending to the larynx and trachea, as to become afflictive and even hazardous, by reason of the paroxysmal recurrence of intense laryngismus, sometimes endangering life. The patient being nearly connected with the families of several of our most eminent physicians, her case enlisted the counsel of several of our distinguished surgeons, and of other medical men, by whom the expedient of tracheotomy was several times proposed, but as often delayed, a mitigation of symptoms having been

obtained by antispasmodics and other medication. Of late, however, the dangerous symptoms having recurred more frequently and suffocation threatening, the necessity of some operation became imperative; and, after full consultation and the heroic consent of the patient, Dr. Gurdon Buck, on the 10th of January, performed it as the *dernier ressort*, to avert the fatal result which was impending. Among the surgeons present were Dr. Alexander Stevens, Dr. Willard Parker, and Dr. John Watson, and with them were the physicians in attendance—Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. Cammann, and Dr. Joseph Mather Smith.

“The operation was undertaken, first, for the removal of the foreign body, but also because it was necessary to relieve the patient’s suffering. The larynx was laid open, the patient being etherized, and a protracted and diligent search was made in vain, no trace of the fish bone being discovered; but the area of inflamed and ulcerated mucous membrane in the larynx and trachea was exposed to view and cauterized. Then, finally, the artificial tube was introduced, to the manifest relief of the sufferer, whose powers of endurance—for it had been found necessary to suspend the ether—were marvelous. On the following day the wound was opened, and, for the second time, a most careful search for the foreign body was made, but in vain. The parts were then coapted, the tube replaced, and the wound fully dressed.

“From that time to the present all has gone well; the wound healed by first intention, there has been no recurrence of the laryngismus, and all the sufferings of the patient have been relieved. The perforated tube, however, is still worn, and the patient has recovered her voice and speech. Her health also, which had been greatly shattered, is rapidly being restored. Whether the fish bone remains imbedded in any of the tissues, which is possible, or whether it has escaped after inflicting so great an amount of misery, are questions which it is now impossible to answer with positiveness. But the operation has succeeded in rescuing from suffering and death a young wife and mother, and in restoring her to her husband, children, and an endeared family circle, at the head of which stands one of our most esteemed physicians. She will be a living trophy of the science and skill of Dr. Buck, of the New York Hospital, who has already distinguished himself, in this department of surgery, beyond any living man at home or abroad.”

[Extract from the obituary notice of Dr. Gurdon Buck, published in the *Medical Record*, of New York, on March 10th, 1877.]

“As a surgeon, Dr. Buck was remarkable for boldness in operating and for thoroughness of detail in after-treatment. His patient study of his cases was one of his peculiar traits. To cases of fractures he was

particularly attentive, spending not infrequently the greater part of the day in the wards of the New York Hospital in dressing them. As a result of such painstaking effort he was enabled to revolutionize the prevailing system of treatment. * * * * *

Dr. Buck was not only a bold, but an original operator. The various capital operations which are described in the periodical medical literature of the past thirty-five years abundantly prove the latter statement. Among these, what is now known as Buck's operation for œdema of the glottis holds a deservedly high rank. But in no department did he gain more laurels than in autoplatic surgery. His devotion to this branch, during the latter part of his life, amounted to a passion, and his marvelous successes roused in him an enthusiasm which mocked the increasing infirmities of his age and his rapidly declining health. His work on 'Contributions to Reparative Surgery,' issued only within the last year, fully embodies his remarkable experience, and may be looked upon as the crowning effort of a most notable and distinguished career."

LIST OF ARTICLES AND MONOGRAPHS PUBLISHED BY
DR. GURDON BUCK.

1. Researches on Hernia Cerebri, following injuries of the head.—*New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. II, 1840.

2. Excision of the Elbow Joint, in a case of Suppuration and Caries of the Bones; A case of Ankylosis of the Knee Joint, etc.—*New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. IV, 1841.
3. The Knee Joint Anchylosed at a Right Angle; Restored nearly to a straight position, after the excision of a wedge-shaped portion of bone consisting of the patella, condyles, and articular surface of the tibia.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1845.
4. Oedematous Laryngitis (with plates showing instruments and operation).—On the Anatomical Structure of the Genito-Urinary Organs.—*Transactions of American Medical Association*, Vol. I, 1848.
5. Six Additional Cases of Oedematous Laryngitis, Successfully Treated by Scarification of the Epiglottis.—*Transactions of American Medical Association*, Vol. IV, 1851.
6. A Case of Croup; Tracheotomy Successfully Performed.—*Transactions of Academy of Medicine of New York*, Vol. I, 1851.
7. Surgical Treatment of Morbid Growths within the Larynx.—*Transactions of American Medical Association*, Vol. VI, 1853.
8. Badly-United Fractures of the Thigh; Cases Illustrating Treatment [Refracture].—*Transactions of Academy of Medicine of New York*, 1855.
9. A Case of Deep Wound of the Parotid Region, in which Ligatures were Simultaneously Applied to the Common and Internal Carotid

- Arteries.—*New York Medical Times*, November, 1855.
10. Post-Fascial Abscess, Originating in the Iliac Fossa, with a New Method of Treatment.—*New York Journal of Medicine*, 1857.
 11. Case of Aneurism of the Femoral Artery, for which Ligatures were Successfully Applied to the Femoral, Profunda, External and Common Iliacs—a case that occurred in the New York Hospital.—*New York Journal of Medicine*, 1858.
 12. Tracheotomy Performed for Oedema of the Larynx.—*New York Journal of Medicine*, 1859.
 13. Improved Method of Treating Fractures of the Thigh. [Illustrated; also table of statistics.] *Transactions of Academy of Medicine of New York*, 1861.
 14. The Operation for Strangulated Hernia, without Opening the Sac.—*Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine of New York*, February, 1863.
 15. Strangulated Inguinal Interstitial Hernia; Testicle retained in Inguinal Canal. Operation; death.—*New York Medical Record*, July, 1869.
 16. Lithotomy and Lithotrity.—*Transactions of State Medical Society of New York*, 1869.
 17. A Contribution to the Surgical Therapeutics of the Air Passages.—*Transactions of the Academy of Medicine of New York*, 1870.
 18. Femoral Aneurism in the Groin, Successfully Treated by Flexion of the Limb, After a Relapse Following a Previous Apparent Cure by Com-

- pression.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, January, 1870.
19. A Case of Oedema Glottidis in which a Patient was Resuscitated by the Operation of Tracheotomy After Respiration had Ceased.—*New York Medical Record*, October, 1870.
 20. A Case of Strangulated Hernia of the Tunica Vaginalis of Rare Variety. Operation; gangrene; death.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1871.
 21. A Biographical Sketch of the Late Dr. Thomas Cock.—*Transactions of the State Medical Society of New York*, 1871.
 22. On Abscesses originating in the Right Iliac Fossa; with table of statistics.—*Transactions of the Academy of Medicine of New York*, 1876.
 23. Perityphlitic Abscess in the Ileo-cæcal Region.—*New York Medical Record*, 1876.
 24. Migration of Pus.—*Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, March, 1876.
 25. Contributions to Reparative Surgery.—D. Appleton & Co., 1876. (Pp. 237.)

PART III.

REMINISCENCES OF REV. PHILIPPE
WOLFF.

(Mother's only Brother.)

In 1892, Uncle Philippe, at my request, wrote down as many of the incidents of his father's military life as he could recall. I have arranged the more important of these incidents in their chronological order, and have transcribed them in very nearly the same language as that in which they were written. The few alterations which I have permitted myself to make in the text affect the form but not the sense of his statements.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO MY FATHER'S ENTRANCE INTO
THE ARMY AT A VERY EARLY AGE.

My grandfather, the Kapellmeister, was a citizen of Landau (a walled fortress town then in the possession of France). At the revolution (1792) he became a staunch partisan of the Republic, but was opposed to excess and terrorism. He was denounced as an aristocrat. A friendly Jacobin warned him that the Club in secret session had decided to send him forth-

with to the guillotine, and that in the night his house would be surrounded.¹ Early in the evening he made his escape, passing through a gate of the fortress in the disguise of a peasant returning from market. He made straight for the army on the frontier—the only safe resort for a patriot who would not become an *émigré*. (His age was then forty-nine.) Once in safety he ordered his three sons, all minors, to join him and enlist as volunteers. Hence their early military career.

Only the two younger sons, however, joined their father. The older son, Louis, took a more independent course, entered the naval service and trained at Saint-Malo, in France. He was a fine athlete and an unrivalled swimmer. From the proceeds of the prizes which he captured while serving in the navy he purchased a plantation in the Island of Mauritius, and eventually amassed a large fortune. In 1810, however, the English sent a powerful expedition to Mauritius and put an end to the French rule in the island. Louis Wolff passed in the night in a small boat through the British fleet and landed at Mozambique, but he soon afterward died there of a fever. The English confiscated his real estate in Mauritius; his movable property went to a Miss Pajol (of Port Louis, Mauritius), to whom he was engaged to be married.

¹The infamous Schœneler, who traveled over the eastern part of France with a completely outfitted guillotine and executed in this manner scores, if not hundreds, of the country's best citizens, is known to have been in the neighborhood of Landau at this very period.—A. H. B.

INCIDENT ILLUSTRATIVE OF GENERAL PICHEGRU'S CHARACTER.

In 1794 and 1795 my father was with General Pichegru when he conquered both Belgium and Holland. Pichegru made him his confidential secretary.¹ He usually slept in the tent of the General and had charge of all his correspondence.²

During this campaign, there occurred a very striking incident, which I will relate. Pichegru was driving before him the British army, under the command of the Duke of York. One morning there was a very thick fog, and some of the retreating British lost their way. The French were following in their track at the time, but—as they thought—at some distance behind them. A company of infantry was in advance

¹At first, he must have been simply one of Pichegru's assistant secretaries, for in 1793 grandfather was only sixteen years old. And yet one of his immediate predecessors in this position—Charles Nodier, who later in life became famous as a writer—was, at the time of his appointment, only fifteen years old. Alexandre Dumas, in one of his historical novels, gives quite a detailed account of Nodier's experiences while serving as one of Pichegru's assistant secretaries.—A. H. B.

²It does not appear, in any part of these detached reminiscences, at what date the two Wolff brothers became leaders of military bands. Presumably, when they first entered the army, they were simple privates in the musical corps; and yet, after the lapse of so short a period as two years, the younger brother—my grandfather, Albert Henri Wolff—appears to have been assigned to duties entirely distinct from those of a musician. I called my mother's attention to this matter, and she replied that her father possessed certain traits of character and certain little accomplishments (his handwriting was in bold characters and easily legible, and he was a fairly good draughtsman) which led to his being frequently employed on what might be called staff work. It was in this way, she said, that he came to be so well acquainted with General Berthier, Napoleon's chief of staff. I can readily understand that the leader of a band of music, especially during such active campaigning as fell to the lot of the French army during the years 1792-1807, would have a great deal of time at his disposal for work that had no connection whatever with music. The rank of the leader of a band of music was that of captain.—A. H. B.

and stumbled upon a party of the British halted in a field which was surrounded by hedges. The captain, thanks to the fog, hit upon an expedient to capture them. He had three drums. He placed one in the center and the other two a long way in advance—one on the right and the other on the left—and ordered the drummers to make all the noise they could. Then he sent a parley to the British, to request an immediate surrender, as they were surrounded on all sides. Dispirited, the British laid down their arms, which were immediately removed. Then a message was sent to Pichegru to hurry up with the army. When the fog lifted, it was found that they had taken over eight hundred prisoners, nearly all grenadier guards. Shortly before, Pichegru had received from the Convention an order in which it was stated that, the English having been decreed "*les ennemis du genre humain*," no prisoners should be taken from them; all captives were to be summarily put to death.¹ The British, who had

¹On page 55 of "Les Campagnes d'un Musicien d'Etat-Major pendant la République et l'Empire, 1791-1810," by Philippe-René Girault, 2d édition, Paris, 1901, I find the following statement, which shows that there were other occasions, during the wars of the French Republic, when the troops were instructed to give no quarter—"Nous autres musiciens, on nous avait laissés à l'écart avec les équipages. Comme le canon avait cessé, l'envie nous prit à trois d'aller voir ce qui se passait de l'autre côté du Rhin. Nous parvîmes à nous placer dans une barque, quoiqu'il ne fut permis qu'aux combattants d'y entrer, et nous voilà sur l'autre rive. A peine avions-nous mis pied à terre que nous entendons un feu de tous les diables. C'étaient nos grenadiers qui attaquaient le camp ennemi. Que faire? Retourner aux barques? Nous avions eu trop de peine pour nous y placer. Nous joindre aux combattants? mais nous n'avions pour toute arme que nos épées. Il ne manquait pas de fusils et de munitions par terre dans la redoute. Nous fumes bientôt armés et nous voilà partis en avant faisant le coup de fusil avec les troupiers. Un Autrichien qui fuyait devant moi mit bas les armes et voulut se rendre; mais il était défendu de faire des prisonniers, et il me fallut, à mon grand regret, lui passer ma baïonnette

not known anything of this before, were now informed of the decision, and they naturally supposed that their last hour had come. Pichegru called his officers to a conference and said to them: "I have accepted to be a General, but not to be an executioner. Happen to me what may, I will never carry out this order." All the officers approved of this decision. The British officers then having been summoned, Pichegru said to them: "You know what my orders are, but I do not intend to carry them out. If, however, I send you to the rear as prisoners of war, your lives would still be in danger. Pledge yourselves that you and your men will not serve again in the present war, and depart as fast as you can." When the news of this event reached Paris, the Convention ordered Pichegru to appear at its bar. His reply was: "I am willing to answer your summons, but I shall appear there at the head of my victorious army." They did not dare to molest him.

At a much later period, when Napoleon had crushed the Republic and had usurped regal power, Pichegru was arrested by him as a traitor who would promote the return of the Bourbons. One morning he was found strangled by his cravat in his prison. Napoleon said, "Suicide;" my father said, "Murder."

à travers le corps. Voilà la guerre: tuer ou être tué. Pour moi, j'aurais aimé mieux faire une partie de basson."—(The events narrated here occurred in 1795; the troops engaged belonged to the "Armée de Sambre et Meuse.")

¹For more than one hundred years each one of these verdicts has found earnest supporters, but the very careful investigations made by Barbey, and published only a few weeks since (by Perrin, Paris, 1909), fail to discover any evidence that would justify the theory of murder.—A. H. B.

In his daily intercourse with Pichegru, and in the management of his correspondence, my father never saw anything that would justify the belief that he was not a loyal, convinced Republican, with no leaning whatever toward the Bourbons.

SUPPOSED DEATH OF ONE OF MY FATHER'S FRIENDS,
AND HIS SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED REAPPEAR-
ANCE THREE YEARS LATER.

In one of the campaigns on the other side of the Rhine, one of my father's friends, a young captain, was shot dead—as was then supposed—on the high road. Shortly afterward, my father, in passing over the same road, identified the body as that of his friend, and, fearing that it might be trampled upon by horses' hoofs or run over by the wheels of the gun carriages, he had it lifted into a dry ditch on one side of the road. He then continued on his way, and, at the last glance that he cast in the direction of his friend's body, he saw that a soldier was pulling off his boots to appropriate them for his own use. In due course of time this death was reported at headquarters, and my father was called upon to sign the "*extrait mortuaire*" as one of the witnesses who had seen the captain dead. The document was then forwarded to the captain's young widow in Strasbourg. One day, three or four years later, while my father was sitting in a café in Genoa, his regiment having in the meantime been transferred

to Italy, somebody touched him on the shoulder and said: "Why, Henri, it is you; I am so glad to see you." My father was overcome and seized with a sort of terror; it was the captain whom he supposed to be dead. "You left me for dead," said the captain, "and soon afterward the enemy reached the spot. They ordered the peasants to bury me and several others whose bodies were lying near by. One of the peasants placed me in his wheelbarrow and transported me to the edge of the grave which had been dug. Just as he was about to cast me into the pit, he noticed that my eyes moved. I was simply stiff and paralyzed by the cold, and I soon revived after he had carried me to his dwelling. His family nursed me for months, and I recovered my health and strength; but the enemy reappeared and I was made a prisoner. They carried me off to some distant part of the country and kept me confined for a long period without ink and paper and out of reach of the post. When I was finally released, I went straight to my home in Strasbourg. It was midday, and I walked into the dining-room, where I found my wife seated at table with a gentleman and two young children. She swooned, and as soon as she revived she began to explain how she had received notice of my death. 'Enough,' I said. 'Is this gentleman your husband?' 'Yes.' 'Does he make you happy?' 'Yes.' 'Are these your children?' 'Yes.' 'Then I do not blame you. I will not disturb your honestly earned happi-

ness. Farewell. You will never hear any more of me.'—Now I desire above all things real death. I am on my way to the front, I shall ask to be employed in the most dangerous expeditions, and I shall fight in the first rank."—He succeeded, and was soon after killed in an engagement.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF POPE PIUS VI IN THE CITADEL AT TURIN.

In 1793, the representative sent to Rome by the French—Basseville was his name—was assassinated at the instigation of the priests. But in 1797, by the treaty of Tolentino, Bonaparte exacted a public apology and a fine of several millions of francs. Then a new representative, General Duphot, was sent. But the Pope and the priests excited the fanaticism of the people, declaring the French to be atheists, infidels, and accursed apostates of their holy religion; and Duphot was massacred by the very soldiers of the guard of the Pope. Then in February, 1798, General Berthier came with an army to avenge the crime. Rome was secularized, and Pius VI was sent as a prisoner to a convent in Florence. Later, for greater security, he was ordered to be transferred to the citadel of Turin. His reception there was a matter of great difficulty, for the fanaticism of the people in his behalf was dangerous, and, on the other hand, the French officers professed irreligion and felt for him and his priests

only wrath and contempt. But the Pope was on his way, under cavalry escort, and must be received and treated with decency. My father was entrusted with this duty, and an escort of troops was placed under his orders.¹ The Pope was handed over to him outside the city, and he signed a receipt to the commander of the last escort. Then the Pope made his entrance amidst an immense crowd, my father riding by the side of the carriage. When they reached the gate of the citadel, it was announced to the Pope that he had arrived at his destination. Upon alighting from his carriage, he said to my father: "My son, you have been very kind to me. Will you receive my blessing?" "With pleasure," my father replied. Then the Pope extended his hands over his head, mumbled something in Latin, and said: "Now I will follow you." My father showed him the apartments which he was to occupy and he seemed to be pleased with them. Asked if there was anything he wished for, he replied: "No, my son, you have behaved well toward me, and I thank you." The blessing took place on the public square, just in front of the gate of the citadel, in the presence of both the military and the crowd of lookers-on.

FATHER'S EXPERIENCE AT THE ISLAND OF RÉ.

A few months later, Napoleon having returned from Egypt, the eighteenth Brumaire took place.

¹Grandfather was then (1798) only twenty-two years old.—A. H. B.

(This was in 1800.) The army was required to vote whether they wanted him made *Consul à vie*, or not. The vote of the regiment to which father belonged was adverse. To punish them, the Consul sent them to the inglorious duty of keeping the west coast of France against English and emigrés. Their headquarters were at the citadel of the Island of Ré, opposite La Rochelle. Here were relegated and imprisoned in barracks surrounded by a high wall, no less than seventeen hundred refractory priests—priests who would not take the oath of allegiance—from all parts of France. My father pitied them, as, bound by their religion, they could only obey the injunctions of Rome not to swear allegiance to the civil constitution of the clergy. He found many of them educated and refined, and some of them good performers on musical instruments, a few being first-rate violinists. He greatly endeared himself to them by organizing in their prison an amateur orchestra and leading them. As a further means of alleviating their discomfort—they were crowded and panting for fresh air—he obtained a written order by which he could at any time take out seven priests and give them a walk under his own responsibility.¹ Whenever

¹In an article by Albert Vandal on "Les Raisons du Concordat," published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, for February 1st, 1907, I find the following statement corroborative of the information here given with regard to the shamefully crowded manner in which these priests were lodged on the Île de Ré—"Sous le Directoire fructidorien, des centaines de prêtres avaient été déportés en Guyane. La plupart y avaient péri, suppliciés par le climat; Bonaparte ne se pressa pas de rappeler les survivans, laissant se prolonger leur agonie; c'est l'une des taches qui pèsent sur sa mémoire. D'autres prêtres par centaines avaient été entassés dans les îles de Ré et d'Oléron. On mit en liberté

he entered the prison, there was a great rush of priests, all calling: "Take me, oh, take me, Monsieur Wolff." They knew he was an heretic, but they never attempted to convert him.

FATHER WOUNDED BY THE BURSTING OF A SHELL AT
MAYENCE.

My father was once seriously wounded; I believe it was at the siege of Mayence by the Prussians, but I am not sure. He was in the citadel of the city, and walking on a rampart, when a shell burst and tore his cheek from the nose to just below the ear. The Colonel, who happened to be near, helped him to arrest the bleeding, and then told him to hurry to the surgeon's quarters. The wound was sewed up and in due time it healed perfectly. In after life the scar was still quite visible.

FATHER STATIONED AT GENEVA IN 1805.

In September, 1805, the main body of the army, which had been stationed for some time at Boulogne, on the seacoast, was sent in the direction of Vienna. A reserve corps, however, was stationed at Geneva, and my father's regiment formed a part of this corps. It was doubtless at this time (1805 and a part of 1806) that my father became acquainted with the family of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Hauloch, whose only daughter he subsequently married.

ceux qui consentirent à signer la promesse; sur les autres, la surveillance se relâcha il y eut des élargissements et des évasions en masse."

COMPETITIVE PERFORMANCES OF MILITARY BANDS.

In 1806, the regiment was ordered from Geneva, where it was then stationed, to Italy. They crossed the Alps by way of the Mont Cenis. At Turin a sort of competition took place between my father's band, numbering sixty instruments, and the Imperial band, which numbered eighty. They played alternately on the square before the palace, during the entire evening. The critics expressed their decided preference for the smaller band, and the Imperial conductor himself assented to the verdict. He asked my father: "How can that be? My band is recruited from the best pupils of the Paris Conservatoire." "This is your weak point," replied my father, "each one in your band wants to shine as a solo artist, and that spoils the unity of effect. My men sacrifice individual ambition to the success of the whole as a single entity."

FATHER AND HIS BROTHER LEAVE THE ARMY AFTER A SERVICE THAT LASTED FROM 1792 TO 1807.

Father and his brother were impatient to settle down and marry. They had probably become engaged during the winter of 1805-1806, when the reserve corps, of which their regiments formed a part, was stationed at Geneva. But it was not an easy matter to obtain an honorable dismissal from the French army in the very middle of a campaign—Napoleon's second

Italian campaign, in 1807. However, they decided to ask for their liberty. On the occasion of the next grand review,¹ my father stood out in front of the regiment as its deputy, and when Napoleon rode by with his staff officers he pleaded for the dismissal of his brother and himself. Napoleon at first objected: "I do not like to see fine young men like you leave the army." But Berthier, Napoleon's Chief of Staff, interceded in their behalf, saying that he knew all about their career and that they had fully earned the right to receive their discharge. It was accordingly granted to them, but they were instructed to keep the affair secret and to leave the camp at night, after the men were asleep. But the secret was not kept. A party of their comrades escorted them for some distance on their way and only left them after they had got beyond the district which was known to be infested with robbers. Three days later, the two brothers arrived in Geneva, having crossed the Alps either by way of Courmayeur and the Little St. Bernard, or by way of Aosta and the Great St. Bernard, I can not state which.²

¹At some place near Turin, in Northern Italy.

²When I read this account, I was disposed to doubt the accuracy of that part of the story which relates to the personal interview with Napoleon while a grand review was in progress. I consulted various biographies of Napoleon and finally I discovered the following statement which renders it highly probable that Uncle Philippe has reported the events exactly as they occurred:—

"Chaque soldat était autorisé à sortir des rangs et à s'adresser directement à l'Empereur, en présentant les armes, pour lui soumettre une demande ou une réclamation. Jamais aucune requête n'était négligée; il y était répondu sur-le-champ. Si le pétitionnaire était digne d'intérêt sa demande était en général exaucée, à moins qu'elle ne fut de nature à provoquer une enquête."—Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Napoléon, Par Monsieur le Baron de Méneval; Paris 1894.

PLEASANT EPISODE AT THE CHATEAU DE PREGNY.

In the summer of 1811 (*i. e.*, when grandfather's daughter, Henriette [my mother—A. H. B.] was one year old) the Chateau de Pregny,¹ situated at a short distance from Geneva, was occupied by Hortense, who is known to have been a passionate amateur of music and to have composed several songs. Years before, my father had met her, and now—as the superior musical authority in Geneva—he was frequently invited to play with her. She applied to him for advice in regard to, and for revision of, her songs. One day she sent to him an air which she had composed a short time previously, having set to music “Partant pour la Syrie”—a piece of poetry written by a Mr. Laborde. Having examined the composition, my father liked it and thought he would give her a surprise. Accordingly, he immediately wrote the air down with piano and orchestra accompaniment, and in the evening of the same day, bringing with him a few performers, and without previous notice, started, in the parlor of the chateau, “Partant pour la Syrie.” The queen² was amazed and delighted, as were also all her guests. Thus, my father was the first to handle and play the future great and favorite national song of the Second Empire.

¹Bought by the Empress Josephine, Napoleon's wife, a short time previously, for 190,000 francs, and afterward left by her, in her will, to her daughter, Hortense, the wife of Louis Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother.

²Hortense was Queen of Holland.

PART IV.

GENEALOGICAL SCHEMES OF THE BUCK, SALTONSTALL,
MANWARING, WOLFF, ETC., FAMILIES.

SCHEME OF BUCK GENEALOGY.

(Nine Successive Generations.)

EMANUEL BUCK (md. 1658) Mary Kirby (second wife)

Born 1623.
Living in 1686.

Born 1644.
Died 1712.

DAVID BUCK (md. 1690) Elizabeth Hubbard, Guilford,
Conn.

Born 1667.
Died 1738.

Born 1669.
Died 1735.

[Their son, Daniel, born in 1695, graduated
from Yale in 1718.]

MR. JOSIAH BUCK (md. 1731) Ann Deming, Boston,
Mass.

Born 1703.
Died 1793.

Born 1711.
Died 1772.

DANIEL BUCK (md. 1775) Sarah Saltonstall

Born 1744.
Died 1808.

Born 1754.
Died 1828.

GURDON BUCK (md. 1805) Susannah Manwaring

Born 1777.
Died 1852.

Born 1783.
Died 1839.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

GURDON BUCK (md. 1836) Henriette E. Wolff

Born 1807.
Died 1877.

Born 1810.
Died 1899.

ALBERT H. BUCK (md. 1871) Laura S. Abbott

Born 1842.

Winifred Buck, married Lawrence F. Abbott
Born 1872.

Lyman Abbott, 2d (born 1907).

HAROLD WINTHROP BUCK (md. 1902) Charlotte Porter

Born 1873.

WINTHROP PORTER BUCK (born 1903), CHARLOTTE
ABBOT BUCK (born 1904), GURDON BUCK (born 1906).

COMPLETE LIST OF THE DESCENDANTS
OF EMANUEL BUCK AND MARY KIRBY,
HIS SECOND WIFE.

(Married April 17, 1658.)

Their children:—

Mary, born January 1, 1659.

DAVID, born April 3, 1667; died September 20,
1738.

Sarah, born April 1, 1669.

Hannah, born April 12, 1671.

Elizabeth, born June 4, 1676.

Thomas, born June 10, 1678.

Abigail, born August 5, 1682.

No record of Emanuel's death. His widow died January 12, 1712.

DAVID BUCK married ELIZABETH HUBBERT (or Hubbard), daughter of Daniel Hubbert, of Guilford, Connecticut, June 14, 1690. Their children:—

Elizabeth, born February 16, 1691.

Ann, born April 25, 1693.

Daniel, born September 13, 1695. Graduated from Yale in 1718, the first year in which this institution—chartered in 1701 as "The Collegiate School of Connecticut"—received the name of Yale College.¹

David, born March 13, 1698.

Mary, born September 9, 1700; died March 19, 1726.

JOSIAH, born January 16, 1703; died February 8, 1793.

Joseph, born April 5, 1705; died September 14, 1712.

John,² born July 18, 1707; died February 4, 1726.

Eunice, born December 19, 1709.

Mabell, born June 5, 1712; died August 5, 1739.

Elizabeth, wife of David Buck, died March 25, 1735, aged 66 years.

¹Under this Charter the Collegiate School was begun in November, 1701, at Saybrook, where it continued until its removal to New Haven, in October, 1716. In September, 1718, the name of "Yale College" was given by the Trustees to the School, in honor of the benefactions of Elihu Yale, of London, lately Governor of the East India Company's settlement at Madras.—General Catalogue of Yale College, 1904-5.

²The grave-stone of John Buck is still standing in the Wethersfield churchyard, a few feet northeast from the Moseley family table, and is probably the oldest monument of the Buck family in the churchyard.—[Roswell R. Buck]

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

Mabell, their youngest child, married James Mitchell, May 3, 1732. Their children were: James, born March 2, 1733; Mabel, born January 26, 1736; David, born December 28, 1738.

MR. JOSIAH BUCK married ANN DEMING, daughter of Charles Deming, of Boston, May 28, 1731. Their children:—

Ann, born February 26, 1732; died July 7, 1799. ✓

Mary, born October 31, 1733.

Elizabeth, born April 7, 1735; died May 25, 1770, at Sandisfield, Massachusetts.

Prudence, born December 15, 1737; died February 17, 1825.

Josiah, born April 23, 1742; died October 16, 1807.

DANIEL, born June 13, 1744; died January 6, 1808.

Mabel, born March 22, 1748; died May 28, 1843, aged 95 years and 67 days.

Ann, wife of Josiah Buck, died March 9, 1772, aged 62 years.

Ann, daughter of Josiah and Ann Buck, married Joshua Hempsted, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Elizabeth, the third daughter of Josiah and Ann Buck, married Gideon Wright, of Sandisfield, Massachusetts.

Prudence, the fourth daughter of Josiah and Ann Buck, married Luke Fortune, of Wethersfield, Con-

necticut, January 18, 1776. Their only child was James Fortune, born October 8, 1777.

Josiah, the older of Josiah and Ann Buck's two sons, married Hannah, daughter of Silas Dean, of Groton, Connecticut, January, 1775.¹ Their children were: Josiah, born December 29, 1775; Elizabeth, born February, 1778, died May 13, 1801; Barzillai Dean, born March 16, 1781, died September, 1842; Hannah, born June 23, 1785.—Hannah, wife of Josiah Buck, died September 3, 1824, aged 70 years. Hannah, daughter of Josiah and Hannah Buck, married Chester Bulkley, of Albany, New York. They had seven children; all of them died young. No descendants living.

Mabel, daughter of Josiah and Ann Buck, married Justus Riley, of Wethersfield, Connecticut,² November 10, 1774. Their children were: Ezekiel, born September 20, 1775, died, unmarried; Roswell, born October 15, 1780, died, unmarried; Mabel, born July 31, 1787, died February 17, 1795, aged 8 years; Martha, born August 25, 1790. The last-named daughter married Chester Bulkley (as his second wife) November 20, 1833. No children.

¹Silas Dean [or Deane], born at Groton, Connecticut, December 24, 1737; died at Deal, England, August 23, 1789. An American statesman and diplomatist. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress, 1774-'76, and was sent to France as a secret financial and political agent in 1776. Having made unauthorized promises to induce French officers to join the American service, he was recalled by Congress in 1777.—Century Dictionary.

²Justus Riley was the son of Isaac Riley, and was born June 24, 1739. He married, first, Martha Kilborn, January 19, 1764. They had one child, named Justus, born April 17, 1766, who died unmarried.

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DANIEL BUCK, younger son of Josiah and Ann Buck, married SARAH SALTONSTALL, daughter of Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, Connecticut, December 3, 1775. Their children:—

Anna, born November 24, 1776; died December 12, 1776, aged 18 days.

GURDON, born December 30, 1777; died August 4, 1852, aged 74 years, 7 months.

Daniel, born October 27, 1779; died January 15, 1860, aged 80 years, 3 months.

Charles, born March 31, 1782; died June 5, 1858, aged 76 years, 2 months.

Winthrop, born December 9, 1784; died August 19, 1862, aged 77 years, 8 months.

Ann, born October 12, 1786; died February 6, 1788, aged 1 year, 4 months.

Dudley, born June 25, 1789; died May, 1867, aged 77 years, 11 months.

Daniel Buck died January 6, 1808, aged 63½ years, and his wife, Sarah Buck, died November 19, 1828, aged 74 years.

GURDON BUCK, son of Daniel and Sarah Buck, married SUSANNAH, daughter of David MANWARING, of New London and New York, April 20, 1805. Died August 4, 1852. His remains and the remains of his wife are buried in the Auchincloss lot at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Their children:—

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David, born January 29, 1806; died August 15, 1875, at Marblehead, Massachusetts.

GURDON, born May 4, 1807; died March 6, 1877, at New York.

Charles Dudley, born November 29, 1808; died September 30, 1870, at Orange, New Jersey.

Daniel Winthrop, born November 27, 1810; died March 4, 1832, at Sainte Croix, West Indies.

Sarah, born December 28, 1812; died December, 1855, in Brooklyn, New York.

Edward, born October 6, 1814; died July 16, 1876, at Andover, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth, born November 16, 1816; died October 26, 1902, at New York.

Rebecca Coit, born November 1, 1818; died July 18, 1870, at Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

George, born August 14, 1821; died 1824, in New York.

Henry, born November 25, 1824; died September 9, 1831, in New York.

David, the oldest son of Gurdon and Susannah Manwaring Buck, married Matilda Stewart Hall (born August 19, 1812), of Boston, May 8, 1837. Their children:—

Florence, born July 15, 1839; died August 18, 1864.

Stuart Manwaring, born October 24, 1842; now in West Virginia.

Agnes, born and died December 7, 1847.

Eleanor, born May 24, 1850; lives in Boston, Massachusetts.

Henry Hall, born March 11, 1854; lives in Boston.

Howard Mendenhall, born May 16, 1856; lives in Boston.

Stuart Manwaring, oldest son of David and Matilda S. Buck, married Grace Ross, of Bangor, Maine, October 30, 1872. Grace Ross was born April 8, 1849. Their children:—

Clifford Ross, born February 12, 1874. Married Gertrude Jane Nelson. Issue: John Nelson Buck, born April 9, 1906.

Twins { Catherine, born October 27, 1877.
 { Frances, born and died the same day.

Theda, born July 31, 1879.

Matilda, widow of David Buck, aged (1908) over 95 years, is living at No. 127 Marlborough Street, Boston. Her health is said to be very good for one of her age, and her mind remains as active and clear as it ever was.

GURDON BUCK, second son of Gurdon and Susannah Manwaring Buck, married HENRIETTE ELISABETH WOLFF, daughter of Albert Henri Wolff, of Geneva, Switzerland, July 27, 1836. Their children:—

Amelia Henrietta, born February 11, 1838; died 1900.

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Susan Manwaring, born November 1, 1839; lives abroad.

Louisa Monsell, born September 9, 1841; died December 4, 1841.

ALBERT HENRY, born October 20, 1842; lives in New York.

Alfred Linsly, born November 8, 1844; died February 10, 1848.

Gurdon Saltonstall, born October 23, 1848; lives in New York; is a bachelor.

Francis Dudley, born October 11, 1850; lives in New York.

Gurdon Buck died, in New York, March 6, 1877, aged nearly 70 years. His widow, Henriette E. Buck, died September 20, 1899, aged nearly 90 years.

Amelia Henrietta, the oldest daughter of Gurdon and Henriette E. Buck, married Alfred North, M. D., the leading surgeon of Waterbury, Connecticut, September 24, 1863. Their children:—

Helen Winthrop, born July 4, 1867; died November 27, 1870.

Henrietta Dudley, born June 24, 1870; died September 21, 1870.

Susie Saltonstall, born September 24, 1871, married Herbert S. Rowland, and lives in Waterbury, Connecticut. Their children are: Alfred North Rowland,

born January 16, 1900, and Helen Rowland, born in 1902.

Annie Wetmore, born May 16, 1873; lives in Waterbury, Connecticut.

Gurdon Buck, born November 6, 1874; died the same week.

ALBERT HENRY BUCK, oldest son of Gurdon and Henriette E. Buck, married LAURA S. ABBOTT, daughter of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, then of New Haven, Connecticut. Their children:—

Winifred, born January 2, 1872.

HAROLD WINTHROP, born May 7, 1873.

Francis Dudley Buck, youngest son of Gurdon and Henriette E. Buck, married Clara Tillou, March 19, 1872. Clara T. Buck, his wife, died January 19, 1873. Their child:—

Francis Tillou, born January 11, 1873, married (1906) Neva Ten Broeck, and lives in Nyack, N. Y. Their child, born October 1906: Anna Ten Broeck Buck.

In June, 1875, Francis D. Buck married Anna Tillou, sister of Clara, his first wife. No children.

Charles Dudley Buck, third son of Gurdon and Susannah Manwaring Buck, married Sophronia Smith,

of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, September 18, 1844.
Their children:—

Charles Gurdon, born April 13, 1847; lives at San Rafael, California.

Grace Winthrop, born July 20, 1851; married Greenwood K. Oliver; died in Boston, Massachusetts. One daughter, Edith.

Margaret Warriner, born April 29, 1857; lives in California with her brother, Charles G. Buck.

Sarah Buck, oldest daughter of Gurdon and Susannah Manwaring Buck, married Jonathan D. Steele, of New York (as his second wife). Their children:—

William Dayton, born June 30, 1851.

James Alexander, born July 15, 1853; married Helen E. Hand, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1886, and lives in New York. Their child: Winthrop Steele, born August 26, 1888.

Jonathan D. Steele died in Brooklyn, New York, August 25, 1872. Sarah, his wife, died in December, 1855.

Edward Buck, the fifth son of Gurdon and Susannah Manwaring Buck, married Elizabeth G. Hubbard (born February 11, 1817), June 8, 1841. Their children:—

Helen Alice (always spoken of as Alice), born April 3, 1842; lived in Andover, Massachusetts, up to the time of her death, March 29, 1907.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

A baby boy, born June 26, 1845; died in infancy.

Walter, born September 29, 1847; married Mary Westcott Laurie in 1888, and lives in Andover, Massachusetts. No children.

Edward Buck died in Andover, Massachusetts, July 16, 1876, in his sixty-second year. Elizabeth, his wife, died at the same place on May 14, 1890.

Elizabeth Buck, the second daughter of Gurdon and Susannah Manwaring Buck, married John Auchincloss, of New York, June 3, 1835. Their children:—

Henry Buck, born June 7, 1836; lived in New York until 1904, when impaired health compelled him to move to Redlands, California.

Sarah Ann, born July 8, 1838; married James Coats (created a baronet in 1905), the thread manufacturer, of Paisley, Scotland, in 1859; died in June, 1887, in Providence, Rhode Island.

John Stuart, born March, 1840; died March, 1842.

William Stuart, born March 19, 1842.

Elizabeth Ellen (always spoken of as Ellie), born July 3, 1844; lives in New York.

Edgar Stirling, born September 29, 1847; died in 1892.

Frederic Lawton, born February 26, 1851; died in Yokohama, Japan, November 18, 1878.

John Winthrop, born April 12, 1853; lives in New York.

Hugh Dudley, born July 8, 1858; lives in New York.

John Auchincloss died June 26, 1876, while on a fishing expedition in the Canada Woods. Elizabeth, his wife, died October 26, 1902, in New York.¹

Daniel Buck, second son of Daniel and Sarah Buck, married Julia, daughter of Stephen Mix Mitchell, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 14, 1805. No children. Mrs. Julia Buck died October 9, 1807, aged 27.

Daniel Buck married (second time) Elizabeth Belden, daughter of Ezekiel Porter Belden, of Wethersfield, January 30, 1812. Their children:—

Daniel, born February 26, 1814; at last accounts (1904) he was alive and well at his home in San Francisco, California.

Ezekiel, born January 31, 1816; died (unmarried) March 21, 1844.

Charles, born Dec. 26, 1817; died August 28, 1845.

Julia, born July 16, 1820; did not marry.

John, born December 16, 1822; died March 21, 1847.

Susan, born March 3, 1825; did not marry.

Daniel Buck resided in Hartford and carried on business for many years with his brother Dudley, under the firm name of Daniel Buck & Co. He died Janu-

¹The continuation of the Auchincloss genealogy will be found on page 120.

ary 15, 1860, aged 80 years and 3 months. Elizabeth, his wife—"Aunt Betsy," as she was always called by the Bucks of later generations—died March 3, 1887, in the 104th year of her age, at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Charles Buck, the third son of Daniel and Sarah Saltonstall Buck, married Catherine P. Bradford, of New York, March 17, 1813. No children. He died in Wethersfield June 5, 1858.

Winthrop Buck, the fourth son of Daniel and Sarah Saltonstall Buck, married Eunice W. Parsons, daughter of Gideon Parsons, of Amherst, Massachusetts, January 29, 1812. No children. Mrs. Eunice W. Buck died August 5, 1812, aged 24 years.

Winthrop Buck married (second time) Eunice Moseley, daughter of Abner Moseley, M. D., of Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 28, 1814. Their children:—

Martha Ann, born November 26, 1815; did not marry. Died August 12, 1900.

Winthrop, born December 16, 1816; died in 1900.

Eunice, born December 31, 1819; did not marry.

Maria, born January 30, 1821; married E. G. Howe, Esq., of Hartford. No children.

Robert, born March 8, 1823.

Roswell Riley, born October 21, 1826; died in 1904.

Kate Moseley, born February 1, 1833.

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Henry, born December 6, 1834; married Theresa Robinson, November 30, 1875. Issue: (1) Henry Robinson Buck, born September 14, 1876; married (1901) Mary L., daughter of Charles Wolcott, of Wethersfield. They have one son, Henry W., born May 15, 1903. (2) John Saltonstall Buck, born May 7, 1879; married Florence E., daughter of Rev. George L. Clark, of Wethersfield. They have two children—one son, Richard Saltonstall, born August 10, 1906, and one daughter, Eleanor K., born February 12, 1909. (3) Charles Hone Buck, born August 2, 1881; to be married, June, 1909, to Eunice C., daughter of Rev. John Barstow, of Lee, Massachusetts. Henry Buck and his wife live in the old homestead at Wethersfield.

Winthrop Buck died August 19, 1862, aged 77 years, 8 months; Eunice, his wife, died August 24, 1862, aged 68 years, 10 months.

Dudley Buck, the youngest son of Daniel and Sarah Saltonstall Buck, married Hetty G. Hempsted, daughter of John Hempsted, of Hartford (and granddaughter of Joshua and Ann Hempsted), September 25, 1827. Their children:—

George, born September 16, 1830.

Mary, born September 8, 1832; died August 3, 1833.

Dudley, born June 5, 1834; died November 20, 1836.

Mrs. Hetty G. Buck died, probably, in 1836.

Dudley Buck married (the second time) Martha C. Adams, daughter of Nathaniel Adams, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 12, 1837. Their children:—

Dudley, born March 10, 1839; lives in Brooklyn, New York. He has acquired a great reputation as a musical composer.

James, born November 17, 1840; died July 20, 1842.

Dudley Buck, the father, died in May, 1867, aged 77 years, 11 months. Martha C., his wife, died February 20, 1864, aged 65 years.

Winthrop Buck, oldest son of Winthrop and Eunice Moseley Buck, married Charlotte Woodhouse, daughter of Sylvester Woodhouse, December 24, 1845. Their children:—

Edward Winthrop, born February 28, 1847; lives in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Is married and has three children: (1) Edward Winthrop, (2) Edward Osborne, and (3) Ellen Dudley. The older son, Edward Winthrop, married Cora S. Denison, of Saybrook, Connecticut. They have one child, Catherine Denison, born July 25, 1908.

Louis Dudley, born August 13, 1850; lives in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Married Laura Church, and they have two children living: (1) Charlotte, and (2) Mary Church. A third daughter, Louise Dudley, died in 1897.

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Robert Buck, second son of Winthrop and Eunice Moseley Buck, married, at Hastings, Minnesota, December 25, 1857, Lucinda M. Emerson, who died June 7, 1859. He married, the second time, at St. Albans, Vermont, Helen Frances Jones, August 5, 1860. Their child:—

Robert Moseley, born September 5, 1865.

Maria Buck, the third daughter of Winthrop and Eunice Moseley Buck, married Edmund G. Howe, of Hartford, Connecticut, February 5, 1856. No children. Mr. Howe died April 23, 1872, aged 64 years.

Kate Moseley Buck, the youngest daughter of Winthrop and Eunice Moseley Buck, married John Buckingham, of Chicago, Illinois, November 6, 1866. Their children:—

Henry Winthrop, born November 28, 1868.

Arthur Hale, born October 27, 1870; died August 3, 1871.

Clifford Hale, born January 1, 1876.

Roswell Riley Buck, third son of Winthrop and Eunice Moseley Buck, married Maria Catherine Barnes, daughter of Josiah Barnes, M. D., of Buffalo, New York, November 8, 1866. Their children:—

Harriet Moseley, born August 16, 1867.

Winthrop Seymour, born May 13, 1870; died May, 1878.

George Sturgis, born February 10, 1875.

Henry Buck, youngest son of Winthrop and Eunice Moseley Buck, married Theresa Robinson, daughter of George Robinson, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 30, 1875. (Further details are given above.)

George Buck, oldest son of Dudley and Hetty G. Buck, of Hartford, Connecticut, married Lucy Farrar Hall, daughter of Rev. Richard Hall, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, September 8, 1853. Their children:—

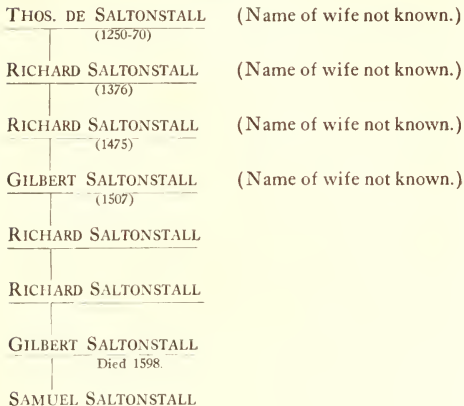
Horace Hall, Mary Eliza, Lucy Farrar, Mary Eliza, and George Dudley.

Dudley Buck (the musical composer), the son of Dudley and Martha C. Buck, of Hartford, Connecticut, married Lizzie Van Wagener, of Burlington, New Jersey, October 3, 1865. Their children:—

Edward Terry, Dudley, and Madelaine.

EARLIER SALTONSTALL GENEALOGY.

(Record Defective at Many Points.)



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LATER SALTONSTALL GENEALOGY.

SAMUEL SALTONSTALL

Died 1612.

SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL Grace Kaye

Born 1586.

Died 1658.

(Came to America in 1630.)

RICHARD SALTONSTALL (md. 1633) Muriel Gurdon

Born 1610.

Died 1694.

NATHANIEL SALTONSTALL (md. 1663) Elizabeth Ward

Born 1639.

Died 1707.

GURDON SALTONSTALL¹

Elizabeth Rosewell

Born 1666.

Died 1724.

¹See Scheme on page 103 for origin of the name
GURDON.

(Governor of Connecticut from 1708 to 1724.)

GEN. GURDON SALTONSTALL

Rebecca Winthrop

Born 1708.

Died 1785.

(Daughter of John Winthrop.)

SARAH SALTONSTALL

Daniel Buck

and

Of Wethersfield, Conn.

MARTHA SALTONSTALL

David Manwaring

Of New London, Conn.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SALTONSTALL
GENEALOGY.

Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, Connecticut, married Rebecca Winthrop, daughter of John Winthrop (Governor of Connecticut), March 15, 1733.

Their children:—

Gurdon, born December 15, 1733; died July 18, 1762, at Jamaica, W. I. He was never married.

Rebecca, born December 31, 1734; died in New York. She married David Mumford, of New London, Connecticut, January 1, 1758.

Katherine, born February 17, 1736; died March 30, 1821, in Wethersfield. She married John Richards, of Wethersfield. No children.

Winthrop, born June 10, 1737; died in New London, in 1811. He married Ann Wanton, daughter of Governor Wanton, of Rhode Island.

Dudley, born September 8, 1738; died at St. Domingo, W. I. He married Frances Babcock.

Ann, born February 29, 1740; date of death unknown. She married Thomas Mumford, of Norwich, Connecticut. No children.

Roswell, born August 29, 1741; date of death unknown. He married Elizabeth Stewart, March 4, 1764.

Elizabeth, born June 12, 1742-3; died June 9, 1777,

in Wethersfield. She married Silas Dean (or Deane), of Wethersfield.

Mary, born March 28, 1744; died August 14, 1820, in New Haven, Connecticut. She married Josiah (or Jeremiah) Atwater, of New Haven, December 19, 1797.

Richard, born January 1, 1747; lost at sea on his way to the island of Martinique, W. I. Was not married.

Martha, born October 8, 1748; died October 16, 1823, in New York. She married David Manwaring, of New London, Connecticut, January 15, 1767. The list of their children is given on another page.

Henrietta, born March 19, 1750; died May 25, 1807, in New Haven, Connecticut. She married John Still Miller, of New Haven.

Gilbert, born February 27, 1752; died in 1797 in New York. He married Harriet Babcock, March 27, 1786.

Sarah, born June 17, 1754; died November 19, 1828, in Wethersfield. She married Daniel Buck, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 3, 1775. The list of their children is given on page 86.

Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall died September 19, 1785. Rebecca Winthrop, his wife, died October 30, 1776.

ORIGIN AND ANCESTRY OF THE GURDON
FAMILY.

[From Burke's "Landed Gentry" and "Commoners of England."]

This family came into England with the Conqueror, from Gourdon, near Cahors, on the borders of Périgord, and the name is on the roll of Battell Abbey.

Sir Adam de Gurdon, Knight banneret, living in the time of Henry III, was, in that monarch's reign, Bailiff of Alton, but was outlawed for treason and rebellion, as one of the Montford faction. He was restored, however, upon the accession of Edward, and constituted Keeper of the Forest of Wolmer.

He married, first, CONSTANTIA, daughter and heiress of Thomas Makarel, of Selborne County, Southampton.

Sir Adam married a second wife, ALMERIA, from whom he was divorced after having had two sons, the elder of whom was seated in Wiltshire; the younger settled himself in London. These sons appear to have been disinherited, for their father had a third wife, Agnes, and by her a daughter, Johanna, to whom he left his property in Selborne. This lady married Richard Achard; and that estate bears still the name of GURDON MANOR, and the armorial ensigns of Sir Adam Gurdon are those still borne by the family of which we are now treating.—JOHN GURDON, of Assing-

ton Hall, Sir Adam's second son (by his second wife, Almeria). Of the elder son there is no further account.

ROBERT GURDON (son of John) took up his abode in London. He died in 1343, and was succeeded by his son—

JOHN GURDON, a merchant in London, who died in 1385, leaving a son—

THOMAS GURDON, of Clyne, in Kent, who died in 1436, and was father of—

JOHN GURDON, of Clyne, who was succeeded, in 1465, by his son—

JOHN GURDON, of Dedham, in Essex, who died in 1489, leaving a son—

JOHN GURDON, of Dedham, who married, first, MARY, daughter of John Butler, Esq., of Dedham, but had no issue. He married, secondly, ANNE, daughter of John Coleman, Esq., of Lynes Hall, in Suffolk, and left a son—

ROBERT GURDON, ESQ., who married ROSE, daughter and heiress of Robert Sexton, Esq., of Lavenham, in Suffolk. This gentleman purchased Assington Hall from Sir Miles Corbet. (It belonged, in the fourteenth century, to John Gurdon, second son of Sir Adam Gurdon.) He served the office of sheriff, and, dying in 1577, was succeeded by his son—

JOHN GURDON, ESQ., who married AMY, daughter and heiress of William Brampton, Esq., of Letton, in Norfolk. The family of Brampton is very ancient in

Norfolk, and this branch had long been settled at Letton, in Norfolk. (Vide "Visitations" of Norfolk, 1563 and 1613.)

BRAMPTON GURDON, ESQ., of Assington Hall and of Letton, High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1625, and several times representative for the borough of Sudbury in Parliament. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward Barrett, Esq., of Bellhouse, in Essex, and had issue—

JOHN GURDON, his heir.

Robert, who married Joyce, daughter of James Harvey, Esq., of Essex.

Amy, who married Sir Henry Mildmay.

Mr. Brampton Gurdon married, secondly, MURIEL, daughter of Sir Martyn Sedley, of Morley, in Norfolk, and had another son and two daughters—

Brampton Gurdon, ancestor of the Gurdons of Letton, in Norfolk.

MURIEL, who married RICHARD SALTONSTALL, Esq., of Yorkshire (son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who came to America in 1630.)

WINTHROP GENEALOGY.

JOHN WINTHROP

Born 1577.

Died 1649.

[Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630.]

JOHN WINTHROP

Born 1605.

Died 1676.

[Elected Governor of New Haven Colony, 1657; first Governor under the charter after the union of Connecticut and New Haven Colonies.]

WAIT-STILL WINTHROP

Mary Brown

Died 1690

[Second son of John Winthrop, 1605-1676.]

Born 1641.

Died 1717.

JOHN WINTHROP

Ann Dudley

Born 1681.

Born 1684.

Died 1747.

Died 1776.

[Daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley.]

REBECCA WINTHROP

Born 1712.

Died 1776.

[Married to General Gardon Saltonstall.]

DUDLEY GENEALOGY.

[From Cotton Mather's account. For the earlier genealogy, see "The Sutton-Dudleys of England," by George Adlard.]

THOMAS DUDLEY (born in Northampton, England, in 1576; died in 1653) was the only surviving son of Captain Roger Dudley who was "killed in the wars." He was brought up in the family of the Earl of Northampton, and afterward became a clerk to his maternal kinsman, Judge Nichols, and thus obtained some knowledge of the law, which proved of great service to him in his subsequent life. At the age of twenty, he received a captain's commission from Queen Elizabeth, and commanded a company of volunteers under Henry IV of France, at the siege of Amiens in 1597. On the conclusion of peace (1598), he returned to England and settled near Northampton, where he was in the neighborhood of Dod, Hildersham, and other eminent Puritan divines, and became himself a non-conformist. He enjoyed also the ministry of the Rev. John Cotton, at Boston, in Lincolnshire. After this, he was prevailed upon by the Earl of Lincoln to resume in his family the place he had already filled for several years with such eminent success, as the steward of their whole estate. And there he continued until the storm of persecution

led him to join the company that were meditating a removal to New England. He did also another great and good service to the family of the Earl, by procuring a match between the young Earl of Lincoln, Theophilus, and the daughter of the Lord Say, who was so wise, virtuous, and every way so well an accomplished lady that she proved a great blessing to the whole family.

Mr. Thomas Dudley was one of the signers of the agreement at Cambridge, August 29, 1629, and we find him present for the first time at the Company's courts, on the 16th of October. He was not among the first of those that embarked, in the design for New England, which is the reason why he was not numbered among the Patentees, but, as soon as he came, they soon discovered his great wisdom and other abilities, which made them pitch upon him in the second place, after Mr. Winthrop in the Governor's place, for which he was elected in 1634. He was a man of great spirit, honor, and dignity, as well as of great understanding; suitable to the family he was descended from; and envy itself can not deny him a place amongst the first three that ever were called to intermeddle in the affairs of Massachusetts. He was endowed with many excellent abilities that qualified him thereunto. He was well skilled in the law; he was likewise a great historian. He had an excellent pen, nor was he a mean poet. But, in his latter times, he conversed more with God and

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his own heart, foreseeing his own change fast approaching upon him. He died (1653) at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was honorably interred.

Thomas Dudley was also the first major-general of Massachusetts.

By his first wife, Dorothy, he had six children, the oldest of whom, Samuel, married, in 1633, Mary, the daughter of Gov. John Winthrop. By his second wife, Catherine Hackburne (widow of Samuel Hackburne), he had three children, of whom the second one was

JOSEPH DUDLEY — Governor of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Wight, and first Chief Justice of New York. He was born September 23, 1647, and died April 2, 1720. He married Rebekah, daughter of Edward Tyng, and they had thirteen children. The ninth child,

ANN DUDLEY (born August 27, 1684; died May 29, 1776), married John Winthrop, only son of Wait-Still Winthrop. Of their nine children, the fourth,

REBEKAH WINTHROP (baptized January 11, 1712; died October 30, 1776), married GURDON SALTONSTALL, son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall.

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DEMING GENEALOGY.

JOHN DEMING (md. 1637) Honor Treat

Born 1615.
Died 1705.

Born 1616.

JONATHAN DEMING (md. 1673) Elizabeth Gilbert

Born 1639.
Died 1700.

Born 1654.
Died 1714.

CHARLES DEMING (md. 1706) Anna Wickham

Born 1681.
Died 1740.

Born 1684.
Died 1711.

ANN DEMING (md. 1706) Josiah Buck

Born 1711.
Died 1772.

WICKHAM GENEALOGY.

THOMAS WICKHAM Sarah ?¹

Died in Wethersfield in 1689.

THOMAS WICKHAM (md. 1673) Mary Hurlburt

Born 1651.
Died 1716, in Wethersfield.

ANNA WICKHAM (md. 1673) Charles Deming

Born 1684.
Died 1711.

¹Sarah Churchill was the daughter of Josiah Churchill and Eliza Foote, who were married in 1638, and was perhaps the second wife of Thomas Wickham, 1st.

HUBBERT GENEALOGY.

[More recently spelled Hubbard.]

GEORGE HUBBARD
Died 1683.

Mary ?
Died 1676.

DANIEL HUBBARD (md. Nov. 16, 1664) Elizabeth Jordan
Died 1720. Daughter of John Jordan, of Guilford.

ELIZABETH HUBBARD (md. June 14, 1690) David Buck
Born Jan. 3, 1669.
Died March 25, 1735.

KIRBY GENEALOGY.

JOHN KIRBY
Died 1677.

Elizabeth (?) Hinds

MARY KIRBY married Emanuel Buck
Born 1645. Of Wethersfield.

Mary Kirby, eldest child of John Kirby, of Middletown, and Elizabeth, his wife, married—at fourteen years of age, as second wife—Emanuel Buck, of Wethersfield. Date of marriage, April 17, 1658. At the time of her father's death, in April, 1677, Mary Kirby was thirty-two years old. She, herself, died, a widow, on January 12, 1712.

John Kirby had been at Plymouth, in 1643, and at Hartford and Wethersfield; he owned a copyhold estate at Rowington, near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire.

His will was dated April 6, and was proved April 27, 1677.

His only surviving son, Joseph, had a lawsuit about his father's estate.

THE MANWARING FAMILY IN THE OLD WORLD.

[Extracts from a communication made to me by Dr. Howard M. Buck,
Boston, Massachusetts.]

“The name, as originally spelled—Mesnil-Guérin, comes from a little village (now Mesnil-Garnier), about twenty-seven kilometers from Coutances, in Normandy. The land seems to have remained in the hands of the family until about 1590, when it passed into the possession of the Morants. In England, the primitive arms of the family are ‘argent two bars gules,’ and we find to-day, scattered over France, gentle families of the names of Mesnil and Maisniel, who bear modifications of these arms. * * * The original invading Mesnil-Guérin was a follower of William the Conqueror’s nephew. He received fiefs in Norfolk and Cheshire. * * * The earlier Mainwarings

were a fighting race. At Nantwich the local Mainwarings, cadets of cadets, were largely interested in the salt wells, and it was from that town that some of the family migrated to Exeter, or Devon. There had been other earlier bearers of the name in Devon, but they had been chiefly among the ranks of the clergy and seem to have left no descendants. The Exeter line were civilians, of the middle class of gentry, royal bailiffs and custom house officials, speculators in tithes and church glebe rents. One of them seems to have been a confidential clerk to Sir George Peckham in his association with Sir Humphrey Gilbert for the colonization of America, and it was from him that the Dawlish or Devon branch sprung. Their settlement there in that healthful fishing village seems to have been determined by the fact that the family farmed the great tithes of the parish from the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral. There is no evidence as to what house they occupied. * * * The most interesting memorials of the family are: (1) The St. Anne's Hospital for eight old women, just outside the east gate of Exeter. It was founded by them in 1558, on the site of a dilapidated chapel (built in 1418), and is in operation to-day. (2) The coat of arms of Oliver Manwaring, Benefactor, in the Guild Hall, Exeter. * * *

"The male line in direct descent died out in Devon, but the connection is represented, to-day, in the Clapp family in Exeter."

LATER MAINWARING GENEALOGY.
 [Mainwaring.]

RANDLE MAINWARING¹ Margery Venables
 —————
 Of Over Peover, near Knutsford, England. [15th century.]
 Died 1456.

RANDLE MAINWARING Margaret Savage
 —————
 Of Carincham.
 Died circa 1474.

WILLIAM MAINWARING * * * Titley
 —————
 Of Nantwich.

GEORGE MAINWARING Juliana Spurway
 —————
 Of Exeter.
 Died 1570-1575.

OLIVER MAINWARING
 —————
 Of (?) London.

OLIVER MAINWARING (md. 1618) Prudence Esse
 —————
 Of Exeter and Dawlish. Of Sowton.
 Died 1672. Born 1599.

OLIVER MAINWARING
 —————
 Of Dawlish.
 Born 1633.
 The records in England furnish no positive evidence
 beyond this point. Three circumstances, however,
 furnish strong presumptive evidence that the Oliver
 of Dawlish and the Oliver of Salem and New Lon-
 don are one and the same person:—(1) the date of
 the latter's death in 1723, "at the age of 90," and
 (2) the occupation which he followed (that of mar-
 iner). If the Dawlish Oliver had come to America

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and had died in 1723, he would have been 90 years old. A person coming to this country in early manhood from a fishing village like Dawlish would be likely to adopt the very occupation which the Salem Oliver followed during the earlier years of his life. (3) The appearance of the consecutive names "Prudence" and "Love" among the daughters of Oliver Manwaring, of New London,—names which correspond to those of Prudence Esse and Lovedy Moyle, mother and maternal grandmother of Oliver Manwaring, of Dawlish. Various circumstances which it is not necessary to mention here, explain easily Dr. Howard M. Buck's inability to find in the records any further evidence of the fate of Oliver Manwaring, of Dawlish. This very silence of the records is in harmony with the assumption that the latter emigrated to America.

OLIVER MANWARING	Hannah Raymond
Of Salem and New London.	Of Salem.
Died 1723 in New London, "act. 90."	Born 1643.
	Died 1717.

OLIVER MANWARING (md. 1705)	Hanna Hough
Of New London.	Born 1688.
Born 1679.	Died 1754.
Died 1754.	

WILLIAM MANWARING (md. 1735)	Rebecca Gager
Of New London.	Born 1709.
Born 1708.	Died 1779.
Died 1779.	

DAVID MANWARING (md. 1767)	Martha Saltonstall
Of New London and New York.	Born 1748.
Born 1741.	Died 1823.
Died 1804.	

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SUSANNAH MANWARING, (md. 1805) Gurdon Buck

Born 1783.

Of New York.

Died 1839.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MANWARING
GENEALOGY.

DAVID MANWARING (born February 3, 1741; died May 8, 1804), married MARTHA SALTONSTALL, daughter of Gurdon and Rebecca Winthrop Saltonstall, January 15, 1767. Their children:—

William, born November 12, 1767; died May, 1768.

Rebecca, born December 27, 1768; married Elisha Coit, January 20, 1793.

Hannah, born November 29, 1770; died July 19, 1771.

David, born May 13, 1772; died July, 1811. He married Lucy Colfax.

Martha, born May 15, 1774; died November 24, 1788.

Gurdon, born November 10, 1776; died January 7, 1838. He married Ann Adams.

Lucy, born December 19, 1778; date of death unknown. She married David Greene Hubbard, October 26, 1799; and he died December 29, 1825.

Susannah, born September 23, 1783; died April 13, 1839. She married GURDON BUCK.

WOLFF GENEALOGY.

BERNHARDT WOLFF (md. 1585 ?) Marie ?	
Born circa 1550.	Born circa 1556.
Died 1610.	Died 1629.
MICHEL WOLF (md. 1615 ?) Margarete Munsch	
Keeper of one of the gates of the town of Künzelsau.	
Born circa 1586.	Born ?
Died 1637.	Died 1634.
GEORG WOLF (md. 1658 ?) Margarete Seyter	
Born 1622.	Born 1626.
Died 1667.	Died 1667.
HANS GEORG WOLF (md. 1689 ?) Marie Magdalene	
Born 1662.	Schmetzer
Died 1730.	Born 1661.
	Died 1719.
JOHANN GEORG WOLF (md. 1717 ?) Marie Kneller	
Born 1693.	Born 1695.
Died 1748.	Died 1731.
ENGELBERT HEINRICH WOLF (md. 1739) Susanne Marie	
Born 1719.	Schaner
Died 1791.	Born 1723.
	Died ?
PHILIPPE HEINRICH WOLFF (md. 1770 ?) Catherine Elis-	
Born 1743.	abeth Keller
Died ?	Dates of birth and death unknown.
ALBERT HENRI WOLFF (md. 1807) Amélie Antoinette	
Born 1778.	Hauloch
Died 1848.	Born 1790.
	Died about 1878.
HENRIETTE ELISABETH WOLFF (married) Gurdon Buck	
Born 1810.	
Died 1899.	

HAULOCH GENEALOGY.

CHRISTIAN HAULOCH (Name of wife unknown)
Of Strásbourg.

CHRISTIAN HAULOCH (md. 1756) Esther Libride'
Came to Geneva in 1753. Of Etivaz, near Chateau d'Oex.

'The pastor of the church at Etivaz writes to me that he can find no evidence, in the church or town records, of there having been a family by the name of Libride in that village at any time previous to 1760.

ANTOINE HAULOCH (md. 1784) Françoise Elisabeth
Born 1757. Born 1757. Barral
Died 1831. Died 1846 or 1847.

AMÉLIE ANTOINETTE HAULOCH (married) Albert Henri
Born 1790. Wolff
Died about 1878.

[See Scheme on page 117.]

BARRAL GENEALOGY.

HENRI BARRAL (Name of wife unknown)

Died circa 1586.

MAURICE BARRAL (md. 1581) Marie Perrot

Died 1615.

Died 1615.

[Both of Geneva.]

JEAN PIERRE BARRAL (md. 1636) Hélène Petit-Maistre

Died circa 1647.

PIERRE BARRAL (md. 1663) Jeanne St. Pierre

Born circa 1638.

Died 1705.

JEAN LOUIS BARRAL (md. 1706) Jeanne Rambour

Born 1677.

Died 1723.

JEAN BAPTISTE BARRAL (md. 1755) Rose Charpillier

Born 1713.

Died 1761.

[Cherbuliez.]

FRANÇOISE ELISABETH BARRAL (md.) Antoine Hauloch

Born 1757.

Of Geneva.

[See Schemes on pages 117 and 118.]

PART V.

MORE RECENT GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AUCHINCLOSS AND ELIZABETH BUCK.

(See also page 92.)

(1) *Children of Henry B. Auchincloss and Mary Cabell, of Charlottesville, Virginia.*

MARGARET CABELL, born October 1, 1861; married Richard M. Colgate, April 7, 1885.

Henry A. Colgate, born September 29, 1891.

Muriel Colgate, born November 9, 1897.

HENRY STUART, born March 1, 1863; died an infant.

ARTHUR STIRLING, born October 9, 1867; married, June 11, 1896, Margaret Gresham Barry.

ELIZABETH BELDEN, born June 17, 1869; died November 25, 1876.

JOHN, JR., born December 8, 1872.

JAMES CABELL, born May 26, 1876; died September 7, 1882.

MARY DUDLEY, born April 12, 1877.

(2) *Children of Sarah Ann Auchincloss and Sir James Coats.*

ELIZABETH WINTHROP, born August 27, 1858; married Thomas Glen Arthur, of Paisley, Scotland.

James Coats Arthur, born _____

Alice Dudley Arthur, born January 31, 1891.

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ANNIE MCKENZIE, born May 27, 1860; married
George Gordon King, June 16, 1891.

Mary LeRoy, died an infant.

Dorothy Gordon, born April 16, 1895.

Violet Gordon, born January 18, 1897.

Edward, born March 2, 1901.

ALICE DUDLEY, born November 29, 1862; died March
2, 1889; married Theodore Frelinghuysen in Au-
gust, 1886.

T. Frederick Frelinghuysen, born September 5, 1886.

James Coats, died an infant.

STUART AUCHINCLOSS, born March 20, 1868; married
Jane Muir Greenless, September 8, 1891.

James Stuart, born 1894.

Muir Dudley.

Margaret, born March 18, 1901.

ALFRED MANWARING, born April 12, 1869; married
Elizabeth Barnewell, September 4, 1895.

Archibald, born ———

Mabel Van R., born June 2, 1899.

Elizabeth, born December, 1902.

JAMES MUNROE, born January 6, 1875; married Annie
Caswell, of Providence, R. I.

(3) *Children of William S. Auchincloss and Martha
T. Kent.*

JAMES STUART, born April 12, 1872; married April 3,
1899, to Hazel Hulbert.

William Stuart, born January 21, 1900.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

JANE KENT, born September 21, 1874; married Henry Allen Truslow, on April 18, 1900.

James Laidlaw, born February 21, 1901.
Frederick Kent, born November 9, 1902.
William, born, August 20, 1904.
Francis Allen, born May 4th, 1906.
Elizabeth, born May 18, 1908.

WILLIAM KENT, born October 7, 1877.

(4) *Children of Edgar Stirling Auchincloss and Maria LeGrange Sloan.*

SAMUEL SLOAN, born March 2, 1872; married October 189—, to Annie Agnew.

Samuel Sloan, Jr., born October 12, 1903.

EDGAR STIRLING, born December 13, 1875; married February 14, 1899, to Marie Mott, who died September 3, 1899; married April 14, 1903, Catherine S. Agnew.

Mary Bliss, born April 6, 1904.
Elizabeth Ellen 3d, born June 27, 1905.
Katrina, born October 7, 1907.

ELIZABETH ELLEN, JR., born April 24, 1877; died December 29, 1904.

HUGH, born December 28, 1878; married September 29, 1908, Frances C. Newlands.

CHARLES CROOKE, born September 24, 1881; married June 19, 1906, Rosamond Saltonstall, of Boston.

Rosamond Saltonstall 2d, born April 2, 1907.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

JAMES COATS, born January 19, 1885; engaged to Frances Lee Alexander.

GORDON, born June 15, 1886.

REGINALD LEGRANGE, born January 20, 1891.

(5) *Children of John Winthrop Auchincloss and Joanna Hone Russell.*

CHARLES RUSSELL, born November 24, 1881; married May 25, 1905, to Helen P. Russell, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Helen Russell, born January 22, 1907.

ELIZABETH, born May 11, 1884; married January 12, 1907, to Percy Hall Jennings.

Percy Hall, born October 7, 1907.

Joanna Russell, born December 15, 1908.

JOHN WINTHROP, born May 22, 1886; died March —, 1888.

JOSEPH HOWLAND, born May 22, 1886.

JOANNA RUSSELL, born May 25, 1889.

CAROLINE, born January 7, 1891.

(6) *Children of Hugh Dudley Auchincloss and Emma Brewster Jennings.*

ESTHER JUDSON, born November 9, 1895.

HUGH DUDLEY, born August 28, 1897.

ANNIE BURR, born July 22, 1902.

PART VI.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
DATA RELATING TO THE ABBOTTS.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE REV. JOHN S. C.
ABBOTT, D. D.

[From *Harper's Weekly* of July 7, 1877.]

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott died at his residence in Fair Haven, Connecticut, June 17, after a lingering illness. As a popular historian he probably ranked second to no one in the United States.

Mr. Abbott was one of five sons, three of whom have left a remarkable impress on the age and nation. The oldest, Mr. Jacob Abbott, may be regarded almost as the creator of juvenile literature in this country. His "Rollo" books are still without a peer in their peculiar department; his "Harper Story Books" and his "Red Histories" (to which latter series Mr. John S. C. Abbott also contributed) are a permanent classic; and his "Young Christian" has been published in almost every European language and in some heathen dialects, we believe. Mr. Gorham Abbott was a pioneer in the work of female education, and the now defunct "Spingler Institute" became the model of other more ade-

quately endowed, and therefore, longer-lived institutions. Mr. Charles and Mr. Samuel Abbott are less widely known, but each of them rendered good service to the work of education by his remarkably successful school for boys. Two only of the five brothers are still living—Charles and Jacob; Samuel died some thirty years ago, Gorham about two years since.

The father, Jacob Abbott, a citizen of Maine, where the boys spent their boyhood, was a Puritan of the very noblest type—a man of the most unbending conscience, tempered with the most genial sympathy and the largest love. “He had,” said one of his old friends, “a remarkable talent for being happy”; and this talent descended to his children. He was an agent for large land-owners in the forests of Maine, and became in time a large owner himself, and to the present day the name of “old Squire Abbott” is held in affectionate reverence by the children of the men with whom he had to deal. The mother had a rich and strong and happy religious faith. To her, death had never any terrors; she looked to it through years of feeble health as a summons to her Father’s home; and to the influence of her example Mr. Abbott attributed his own happy thoughts of death and the life beyond.

In Hallowell, where the earlier years of the boy were spent, was an English family by the name of Vaughan, into which his brother, Mr. Jacob Abbott, afterward married. In the Vaughan mansion was

what was in those days a magnificent library of ten or twelve thousand volumes, which was placed at the service of the Abbott boys. The opportunity was appreciated and used, and to this circumstance may be, perhaps, attributed the literary tastes and capabilities of later years. John was, however, no bookworm. He thoroughly enjoyed the sports of his time, and was a favorite leader among his associates. In his reminiscences, penned—or rather penciled—on his sick-bed, he gives a graphic account of his exploits in building snow forts and excavating snow caves in the mammoth drifts of the Maine winters.

The father had the Puritan ambition to give his boys a complete education; and this included, according to the ideas of those times, a course in theology as well as in secular learning. So he sent them all through college and the theological seminary, leaving them to take what profession in after-life they might choose or Providence might open to them.

Mr. John Abbott was fitted by his native constitution for the office of a minister, and was, perhaps, the only one of the brothers who was so specially fitted. He had by nature a rare command of language; he was a natural rhetorician; he was a remarkable word-painter; he was a born advocate; he was an enthusiast in whatever he believed or whatever he undertook. He was, therefore, from the first a remarkably popular preacher, at a time when the power of the painter and

the language of feeling were not so common in the pulpit as they are in our day. His first parish was one of the largest and most important in New England, outside of Boston—that of Worcester, Massachusetts; and he left it to occupy successively that of Roxbury, a growing suburb of Boston, and that of Nantucket, at that time one of the largest and most flourishing communities in the State.

Meanwhile he had drifted into literature in a singular way. He had organized a Maternal Association in his first parish, and to it he delivered a course of familiar lectures on the duties of mothers. These, after their delivery, he put into a little book, which a Boston publisher accepted from the unknown author with some hesitation. But the book was small, the season was dull, the risk was light, and the volume was printed. This was the now famous "Mother at Home." It had just those qualities of simplicity of expression, intense practicality of suggestion, and warmth of feeling which conspire to make both useful and successful literature. The unpretending little treatise was straightway republished in England, and thereafter successively in most of the European languages. In Calcutta, in Athens, in Constantinople, even in Africa, the number of copies printed is unknown, but it is simply prodigious.

While Mr. John Abbott was thus successfully pursuing the double work of pastor and author, his elder

brother (Jacob), also a successful author, had established the famous Mount Vernon School in Boston. The underlying principle of this school was that pupils could be better governed by the moral force of reason than by fear and coercion. So fully was this principle carried out that there were absolutely no rules in the school except those which the pupils made for themselves, and no other restraint than such as the school, as a well-regulated community, exercised over itself. The success was so great that the four brothers, Jacob, John, Gorham and Charles, resolved to unite in establishing a similar school on a larger scale, and selected for the field of their operations the City of New York. This was over forty years ago, and at that time the Turkish idea of female education was not eliminated from American society. Is it even yet? The brothers entered upon what seemed to others a hazardous experiment. Their earnestness and the fundamentally correct principles which underlay their plan made the school from the first a success. There is probably to-day in that city no school for young ladies where such large liberty is enjoyed as was possessed by the pupils in the Abbott School; and we believe that we are perfectly safe in saying that it was never in a single instance abused. The scholars had the confidence of their teachers, and, partly as a consequence, the teachers had the affection of their scholars.

But Jacob and John could not escape the fascina-

tions of literature; Gorham withdrew to establish a separate school; John began his famous history of Napoleon, in *Harper's Magazine*, and, becoming more and more interested in it, left the school to devote himself to its completion, and the school was discontinued in the midst of its prosperity.

From that time the life of Mr. John S. C. Abbott has been not, indeed, a quiet one, but an uneventful one. He has always been fond of change, and it is only in the latter years of his life that he has had a permanent home. While chiefly known to the public as a writer of popular history, he has been, during most of the time, a successful preacher and pastor. He has spent the week in his historical studies and writing, and has gone into the pulpit on the Sabbath and preached, always to full churches, but always extemporaneously, from his abundant treasures. His career in this respect has illustrated the truth that the true pulpit preparation is not that of the week, but that of the whole life. He has found an especial delight in taking parishes which were, from one reason or another, in a somewhat typhoidal condition, and building them up again, to leave them, as soon as they were really able to support a competent pastor, to the care of successors. He has thus served successively five different parishes, which owe their present prosperity largely to his labors.

As an author, Mr. Abbott's most important works have been "The Mother at Home," "The Child at

Home"; the histories of "Napoleon Bonaparte," the "French Revolution," the "Civil War," and "Frederic the Great"; his contributions to the "Red Histories," the "American Pioneers and Patriots," and a series of State histories. But these are only a small proportion of his actual contributions to the literature of the age. Other histories hold a higher place in the great libraries, but the works of no other historian have been more widely read or more truly useful. This is not the place for a literary *critique* on his works. But this may be said, that while no other historian has been more severely and even savegely criticised, few errors have ever been detected in his narratives. No work was ever subjected to a severer scrutiny than his "Napoleon Bonaparte"; but while his arguments were assailed, and even his motives were called in question at the time, only one considerable error was detected in any statement of fact, and that in a matter of unimportant detail. While, too, he is not a preacher in his books, he never ceases to be a Christian, and the religious spirit, though never offensively prominent, is never absent.

Mr. Abbott had a large family—two boys and five girls—who lived to maturity. The oldest son, appointed United States District Attorney in Florida during the war, under President Lincoln, died soon after going South. One of the daughters also died some years since. Another daughter is at the head of a very successful school in New Haven, of which she

was the founder. The other daughters are married, and are living, one near Boston, the others in New York or vicinity.

Mr. Abbott's personal appearance was fine, and the expression of his face was peculiarly winning. He inherited from his father the "remarkable talent for being happy," and imparted it to every one with whom he came in contact. The last year of his life, though at times he suffered greatly, was one of great peace and joy, and his dying was a simple going home to be at rest in his Heavenly Father's presence, and with the friends who had gone before.' (End of obituary notice.)

¹Heredity goes for little, as a rule, in transmitting literary taste and ability, as we often observe. Three-quarters of a century ago, five Abbott boys graduated at Bowdoin College—one of them, John S. C. Abbott, the uncle, and another, Jacob Abbott, the father of the four Abbott boys, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, Austin Abbott, Lyman Abbott and Edward Abbott, who, about forty years ago all graduated from the University of the City of New York. John S. C. Abbott and Jacob Abbott were both Congregational ministers, and did much in that profession. Besides, they made their names known wherever the English language is spoken, by their writings, including a series of biographies and histories, so comprehensive, instructive and methodical that the press of the whole country commend them; and President Lincoln said to Mr. John S. C. Abbott shortly before his death: "I want to thank you and your brother for Abbott's Series of Histories. They give me, in brief compass, just that knowledge of past men and events which I need. I have read them with the greatest interest."

Now, this, the second generation, Benjamin Vaughan, Austin and Lyman, are the authors of Abbotts' Digests and other law books, a hundred volumes or more in all. Abbotts' Digests are known to every English-speaking lawyer and are on the shelves of every considerable law library in the United States. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, the pioneer, is dead; but his books are a living and lasting monument to his memory. Austin Abbott, the second brother, an equal sharer in the merit of these books, is now at the head of the faculty of the University Law School where Benjamin Vaughan was, at one time, a professor. Dr. Lyman Abbott, formerly of Abbott Brothers, counsellors at law, has to-day one of the most enviable pulpits in Christendom, and is also a distinguished journalist.

Herbert Spencer ought to have the case of these two generations of Abbotts, as evidence, in support of his theory of the Law of Heredity.

John S. C. Abbott was one of that distinguished class of 1825 at Bowdoin College which counted among its members Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Cheever, and Jonathan Cilley. Franklin Pierce and William Pitt Fessenden were in college at the same time.

In the *Evening Standard*, of Boston, (December, 1898) there was published an account of a severe storm which occurred at Nantucket on November 27, 1898. In the course of his narrative, the writer of this account says: "Some of the older residents think the storm has not been surpassed in severity since the remarkable gale of 1842, when the ship Joseph Starbuck, of Nantucket, was lost while on her way to Edgartown in tow

[The foot-note (p. 131) which ends at this point forms an integral part of the preceding obituary notice. Twenty-nine years have elapsed since it was written, and further evidence has accumulated in favor of the belief that a gift for successful literary work is hereditary in the Abbott family. Among the descendants of Jacob Abbott I may mention two of the sons of Lyman Abbott as having inherited this gift—Lawrence F. and Ernest Abbott, both of whom are on the editorial staff of *The Outlook*. A third son, Herbert Abbott, now connected with Smith College, Massachusetts, was for a time Professor of English Literature in Columbia University, New York. One of the daughters of John S. C. Abbott—Laura S. Abbott, now Mrs. Albert H. Buck—published (in 1873 or 1874) two books for children: "Tiptoe," and "How Tiptoe Grew." A notice published in a Boston newspaper said of the first of these books: "'Tiptoe' is the title of a charming book by Katherine Williams [the *nom de plume* adopted by the authoress]. The story is capitably told and will not fail to engross the interest of young readers." A notice in the *New York Tribune* says of it: "One of the best and sweetest children's books on which we have lately fallen is 'Tiptoe,' by Katharine Williams (American Tract Society, Publishers)." Willis J. Abbott, the son of the late Waldo Abbott—the oldest child of John S. C. Abbott—is a well-known journalist and writer of fiction. His "The Boys in Blue" which gained a great popularity, shows clearly that he also has inherited from his grandfather the gift of telling a story in a simple and fascinating manner. It would be very difficult to find another instance of a family in which so many of its members, belonging to three successive generations, give evidence of possessing well-marked literary gifts.—A. H. B.]

of steamer *Telegraph*, to fit for a whaling voyage—and it happened exactly fifty-six years ago, on a Sunday, the 27th of November, 1842. Five ladies, wives and relatives of the officers, were on board. The ship, in tow of steamer *Telegraph*, left Nantucket on Saturday and the wind increased to a gale, blowing so strong that the steamer could make no headway. The ship anchored in Vineyard Sound and the steamer went into Edgartown. The ship dragged her anchors all night, and on Sunday morning was in Nantucket Sound, drifting to the eastward.

“All three masts were cut away, but she still dragged until she struck bottom in the vicinity of Great Point. It was a day of intense anxiety for all interested. The steamboat company offered to send the steamer *Massachusetts* to rescue the people on board if a volunteer crew could be found. The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who was then pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket, immediately volunteered to be one of the rescue party. This offer inspired confidence in the officers and crew of the steamer, and she went to the rescue with Mr. Abbott on board, and succeeded in saving the whole party. The officers and crew and lady passengers were taken from the ship to the steamer in a whaleboat, and the ship eventually went to pieces.”

OBITUARY NOTICE OF MRS. JOHN S. C.
ABBOTT.

From the *New York Times*, of May 21, 1896, I have copied the following obituary notice:

"Mrs. John S. C. Abbott, widow of the historian, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Johnson, in Fishkill Village, New York. She was eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Abbott was of New England birth and family, and a native of Boston. Her father, Abner Bourne, was one of the public-spirited merchant citizens of Boston at the beginning of this century.¹

"She was married at an early age to the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, during his first pastorate of the Congregational Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and inspired him at that time to write the "Mother at Home," in 1834, which is said to have probably entered more homes than any other English book, except the Bible. It has been published in many languages.

"Mrs. Abbott was a constant and valuable aid to her husband in his literary labors, although she had the care of a large family. Many of the fifty-four volumes Dr. Abbott wrote were transcribed and indexed by her pen.

"Mrs. Abbott was a hospitable and social woman, who attracted young and old. She was a tireless worker

¹For the Bourne and Williams genealogies, see farther on, page 138.

in the New England parishes of which Dr. Abbott was pastor, and in the Abbott Institution for Young Ladies in New York City, in which he was the pioneer in the higher education of young women in this country. Many college students of Bowdoin and Yale will remember with much pleasure her receptions and home life."

ABBOTT GENEALOGY.¹

[From "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of George Abbot, of Andover," published in Boston in 1847.]

"Nothing is certainly known of George Abbot previously to his emigrating from England to this country. He and the first settlers in Andover were Puritans. George Abbot emigrated, as tradition reports, from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, and came over in the same vessel with Hannah Chandler, who, several years after, became his wife. It might, under other circumstances, seem unbecoming in us to speak of the virtues of the descendants of our ancestor, but, in a Genealogical Register prepared for the family, it will not be thought to involve any impropriety if we commend to the living those, as we think, characteristic good qualities for which we honor the dead. Any one, familiar

¹For an explanation of the reasons which led to the change in the spelling of the name Abbot, see page 141.

with those descended from George Abbot, can not but be struck with the fact that, from his time to the present (1847), they have, as a family or tribe, possessed a marked character of their own. The number of his grandchildren was at least seventy-three; of these, as many as forty-four had families; thirty of these settled in Andover. A large number of his posterity remains there. As members of the community, they have been industrious, temperate, fond of home, minding their own business, honest in their dealings, punctual in paying their debts, and good citizens.

"In 1647, George Abbot married Hannah Chandler, daughter of William and Annis Chandler. Her brother, Thomas Chandler, was among the first settlers of Andover, and progenitor of a numerous race. George Abbot died December 24, 1681, aged 66."

DIRECT LINE OF ABBOTT ANCESTRY.

The genealogical record of the descendants of George Abbot, so far as it relates to the branch of the family to which Jacob and John S. C. Abbott belong, is as follows:—

GEORGE ABBOT (md. 1647) **Hannah Chandler**

Andover, Mass.

Born 1615.

Died Dec. 24, 1681.

Born 1629.

Died June 11, 1711.

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NATHANIEL ABBOT (md. 1695) Dorcas Hibbert

Andover, Mass. Died Feb. 7, 1743.
Born July 4, 1671.
Died Dec. 1749.

JOSEPH ABBOT (md. 1731) Deborah Blanchard

Andover, Mass. Died July, 1773.
Wilton, N. H., after 1776.
Born Feb. 2, 1705.
Died Aug. 23, 1787.

JACOB ABBOT (md. 1767) Lydia Stevens

Wilton, N. H. Died June, 1821.
Brunswick, Me., after 1802.
Born March 22, 1746.
Died March 5, 1820.

JACOB ABBOT (md. 1798) Betsy Abbot

Concord, N. H. Born Aug. 6, 1773.
Brunswick, Me. Died July 30, 1846.
Farmington, Me.
Born Oct. 20, 1776.
Died circa 1848.

JOHN STEVENS CABOT ABBOTT (md. 1830) Jane Williams
Bourne

Worcester, Mass.
Nantucket, Mass. Born Sept. 8, 1810.
New York City. Died May 19, 1896.
New Haven, Conn.
Born Sept. 18, 1805.
Died June 17, 1877.

LAURA S. ABBOTT wife of Albert H. Buck.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

WINIFRED BUCK (md.) Lawrence F. Abbott

Born Jan. 2, 1872. Son of Lyman Abbott,
LL. D., D. D.

Harold Winthrop Buck, (md.) Charlotte Porter
Born May 10, 1873. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

LYMAN ABBOTT 2D

Born August 6, 1907.

[See also pages 82 and 90.]

BOURNE AND WILLIAMS GENEALOGIES.

BOURNE GENEALOGY.¹

THOMAS BOURNE (md.) ?

Of Marshfield, Mass.

JOHN BOURNE (md.) Alice Burbridge

THOMAS BOURNE (md. 1681) Elizabeth Rouse

Born 1647.

JOSIAH BOURNE (md.) ?

EBENEZER BOURNE (md. 1744) Abigail Newcomb

Born 1724. Born June 7, 1720.

Died 1759, at Pembroke. Died Dec. 10, 1821,
at Middleboro.

¹From "Newcomb Family," by John B. Newcomb, of Elgin, Illinois. Published at Elgin, Illinois, in 1874.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

DEACON ABNER BOURNE (md.) Mary Torry

And Captain. (Second son.)

Born Oct. 23, 1747.

Died March 25, 1806.

Daughter of Haviland
Torry, of Plymouth.

ABNER BOURNE (md.) Abigail Williams

Born 1781, in Middleboro, Mass.

Died 1840, in Boston.

WILLIAMS GENEALOGY.¹

SAMUEL WILLIAMS (md.) Bathsheba Godfrey

Of Taunton.

COL. GIDEON WILLIAMS (md.) Annah Burt

Born 1745, in Taunton.

Died 1830, in Roxbury.

Born 1755, in Berkeley,

Bristol Co., Mass.

Died 1838, in Boston.

ABIGAIL WILLIAMS (md.) Abner Bourne

Born 1782, in Taunton.

Died 1845, in Boston.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
RELATING TO THE ABBOTTS.

The first JACOB ABBOT (1746-1820)—known in the later years of his life as Hon. Jacob Abbot—built the

¹Some descendants of Richard Williams are given in Samuel Hopkins Emory's "Ministry of Taunton," 1853.

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

first mills on Sonhegan (now Skowhegan) River, in Wilton, New Hampshire; was employed in town business; was first Representative to the General Court; first Justice of the Peace in the town; Justice of the C. C. Pleas; and a Counsellor of State. He moved to Andover, Massachusetts, and assisted Hon. Samuel Phillips in his business, and was a Trustee of Phillips Academy. In 1797, he moved to Concord, New Hampshire, traded in goods, and represented the town in the General Court three years. In 1802, he moved to Brunswick, Maine; was a useful member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and a Senator for the County of Cumberland, in the Legislature of Maine. In the several offices which he sustained, he was capable, faithful, and useful; and in the several places in which he lived, he was influential in promoting peace, good order, and prosperity.

“His mind was active, his perceptions quick, his memory prompt, his judgment sound, his disposition mild. He was facetious, affable, and benevolent, and had a fund of anecdote. Early impressed with a sense of right and wrong, he was upright in his dealings, faithful in business, a firm friend and supporter of religion and religious institutions, and active in the cause of education. One son and seven (should be five) grandsons have had a collegiate education. He died in Brunswick, at the age of 74.

“The second JACOB ABBOT (1776-circa 1846) lived

at first in Concord, New Hampshire, and then in Brunswick, Maine. During the latter part of his life, he resided in Farmington, Maine, where he was much beloved and highly respected by his fellow townsmen. He was generally addressed as Squire Abbot, and was for many years the chief personage in the town and vicinity. Two of his sons—Jacob and John S. C.—became very distinguished as authors.”—A daughter of the latter, Laura S. Abbott, is the mother of Winifred and Harold Winthrop Buck; and Winifred Buck, in turn, is now (1905) the wife of Lawrence F. Abbott, a grandson of Jacob Abbott (3d) and son of the Rev. Lyman Abbott. The name Abbot was changed to Abbott at the time when Jacob Abbot, 3d, was a student in Bowdoin College (circa 1822). The change was made for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of using the expression “Junior.” It does not appear, however, why the other brothers should also have adopted the change in the manner of spelling the name. The old records show that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the name was spelled in a variety of ways:—Abot, Abat, Abbot, Abbat, Abbott, etc.

PART VII.

PORTER AND GRANGER GENEALOGIES.

I. PORTER GENEALOGY.

[The following genealogical sketch (pp. 143-146) has been condensed from an article written by Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, New York, who is himself a grandson of the late Albert H. Porter and Julia Mathews. The article in its complete form was published in the Papers of the Buffalo Historical Society.]

<p>JOHN PORTER (md. ?)</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Born ? Died Apr. 22, 1648. Windsor, Conn.</p>	<p>Rose ?</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Born ? Died in 1647.</p>
<p>SAMUEL PORTER (md. 1659)</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Born 1626 in England. Died Sept. 6, 1689. Windsor, Conn. Hadley, Mass.</p>	<p>Hannah Stanley</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Born ? Died Sept. 18, 1702.</p>
<p>NATHANIEL PORTER (md. Nov. 18, 1701)</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Born Nov. 15, 1680. Died ? Hadley, Mass.</p>	<p>Mehitabel Buell</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<p>NATHANIEL BUELL PORTER (md. Nov. 17, 1724)</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Born Apr. 29, 1704. Died Nov. 4, 1739. Lebanon, Conn.</p>	<p>Eunice Horton</p>

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

COL. JOSHUA PORTER (md. May 14, 1759) Abigail Buell

Born June 26, 1730.
Died Apr. 2, 1825.
Salisbury, Conn.

AUGUSTUS PORTER (md. Jan. 24, 1801) Jane Howell

Born Jan. 18, 1769.
Died June 10, 1849.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Born Apr. 22, 1779.
Died Jan. 31, 1841.
[Second Wife.]

ALBERT H. PORTER (md. Oct. 14, 1829) Julia Mathews

Born Oct. 24, 1801.
Died Jan. 23, 1888.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Born April 16, 1808.
Died November 25, 1899

ALBERT AUGUSTUS PORTER (md. Sept. 11, 1862) Julia E. Jeffrey

Born May 4, 1837.
Died March 15, 1888.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE R. PORTER

Born Jan. 28, 1878.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Harold Winthrop Buck

Born May 10, 1873.

W. Porter Buck (Born June 5, 1903.)

Charlotte Abbot Buck (Born October 16, 1904.)

Gurdon Buck (Born January 27, 1906.)

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

John Porter, who came to New England in 1637, was descended from William de la Grande, who came over from France to England in the train of William the Conqueror. That Norman knight had a son named Ralph, who, as gentleman of the bed chamber to King

Henry I, was called "Grand Porteur," and thus gained the family surname.

In October, 1637, John Porter, in company with others, removed to Windsor, on the Connecticut River, above Hartford. He was, for that period, a man of considerable substance, as appears by his will, printed in the public records of Connecticut.

SAMUEL PORTER was born in England in 1626. He was, therefore, about thirteen years old when he came over with his father to this country. He resided first at Windsor, then at Hartford, on the Connecticut River, and finally at Hadley, Massachusetts.

His wife, HANNAH STANLEY, was the daughter of Thomas Stanley, who came from England in the ship "Planter" to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. From Lynn he went to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and thence to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659; and it was in this same year that his daughter married Samuel Porter, of Windsor, a settlement about thirty-five or forty miles south of Hadley.

NATHANIEL PORTER was born November 15, 1680, presumably at Hadley, Massachusetts. He died at Fort Anne, in what is now Washington County, New York. In 1708, he joined the army in the expedition against the French in Canada.

His wife, Mehitabel Buell, born August 22, 1682, was a descendant, in the third generation, of William Buell, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, from

Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, and later (1635) removed to Windsor, Connecticut. She died at or soon after the birth of her only child, Nathaniel Buell Porter.

NATHANIEL BUELL PORTER was born April 29, 1704. He was a merchant in Lebanon, Connecticut, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, while there on business, November 4, 1739.

His wife, Eunice Horton, was born about 1705, at Southold, Long Island, New York. She was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of Barnabas Horton, who was born (circa 1600) in Leicestershire, England, and came with his wife, Mary, and children to New England in the ship "Swallow," in 1635; was at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640; and settled at Southold, Long Island, in October, 1640. [Horton's Point, Long Island, was, in all probability, named after him.—A. H. B.]

COLONEL (and Doctor) JOSHUA PORTER graduated at Yale College in 1754, and settled at Salisbury, Connecticut—a town that included the present "Lakeville." "He was elected to the State Legislature over forty sessions; judge of common pleas thirteen years, and of probate thirty-seven years. In the war of the Revolution he was Colonel of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment, and was engaged in the battles of White Plains, Monmouth, Long Island, Saratoga, etc. He superintended the Iron Works at Salisbury, Connecticut; engaged in

the manufacture of cannon for the use of the army of the Revolution; was frequently on committees of the legislature; was charged with duties in the prosecution of the war, the manufacture of gunpowder, etc. He was one of the most active men in the country during the whole period of the critical existence of the nation. He died at his residence, Salisbury, Connecticut, April 2, 1825, in his ninety-sixth year, in the full possession of his faculties to the last week of his life.

[Copied from a sketch prepared by Albert H. Porter, of Niagara Falls, New York, a son of Judge Porter.]

"JUDGE AUGUSTUS PORTER, who was born January 18, 1769, at Salisbury, Connecticut, and died at Niagara Falls, New York, June 10, 1849, was the second son of Doctor (and Colonel) Joshua Porter, in a family of three sons and three daughters. He received a common English education, including a course of mathematical instruction, and was well qualified for the business he had chosen—that of land surveying—and also for the successful application of water power and kindred enterprises, requiring mechanical skill, in which he was for many years engaged.

"In the spring of 1789, at the age of twenty years, he left his native state for Ontario (then Montgomery) County, in the State of New York, as a well-qualified surveyor, at first to survey lands in which his father held an interest, and afterwards in the same capacity

in the employment of the original purchasers of the lands of Western New York from the State of Massachusetts. He was an assistant surveyor to Andrew Elliott, Surveyor General of the United States, in running the line from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, as also of all the lands lying west of Seneca Lake, first sold by the State of Massachusetts to Phelps and Gorham, and afterward to Robert Morris, the great financier of the War of the Revolution.

* * * * *

“In 1802, he was elected a member of the Assembly from Ontario County. He continued to reside at Canandaigua until 1806, when he removed his family to Niagara Falls, New York, where he was the first permanent settler. He was identified with Niagara during the remainder of his life.

“In 1805, Augustus Porter, in connection with his brother, Peter B. Porter, and Benjamin Barton, purchased of the State of New York a large quantity of land in the State reservation along the Niagara River, including the water power and lands adjacent to the falls.

“In connection with his associates, he immediately commenced building mills and making other improvements. They also built a number of vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and, with suitable means for transportation around the falls and on the river, were the

chief forwarders between Oswego and the upper lakes previous to the War of 1812.

"Their vessels were taken by the United States and used for public purposes during the war. On its conclusion, the business was resumed and continued until the completion of the Erie canal, when transportation westward, by way of the Niagara River, was abandoned.

"In 1808, the County of Niagara, then including Erie County, was organized, with Buffalo as the county seat, and Augustus Porter was appointed first judge, serving in that office for several years.

"The dwellings, mills and other buildings at the falls were burned by the enemy in 1813, and the inhabitants all fled from the frontier.

"On the return of peace, in 1815, Mr. Porter was engaged for some time in rebuilding his houses and mills, and in making other improvements. He was his own engineer in constructing the bridge across the rapids to Goat Island, a work at that time deemed very dangerous and difficult.

"At an early day he fixed on a plan for an extended use of the great water power at Niagara Falls, and with this in view, retained an exclusive ownership of the land necessary for that purpose. His heirs have since caused this plan to be carried out, by extensive grants of land and water power of immense value, now fully developed.

"In 1821, Judge Porter was elected a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York.

"In 1825, he took an active part in the construction of Black Rock harbor, and, in 1836, he was among the most liberal and efficient contributors to the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad.

"The latter years of his life were chiefly devoted to his private business, in the cultivation of his lands, and in various local improvements, with his characteristic energy, his mental faculties unimpaired, to the time of his decease in 1849, in the eighty-first year of his age.

"He was a man of untiring industry, sterling integrity, and sound religious principles—the peer of the best men of a class for which Western New York was early distinguished. Of that section he had been a resident for sixty years, witnessing and participating in its advance from the condition of Indian hunting-grounds to that of cultivated fields, pleasant homes and thriving villages and cities, inhabited by a numerous population, enjoying the blessings of a Christian cultivation.

"JANE HOWELL, second wife of Judge Porter, was the descendant (in the sixth generation) of Edward Howell, of Southampton, Long Island, New York; and he, in turn, was the son of Henry Howell, of Westbury, Buckinghamshire, England. Mrs. Porter was

born April 22, 1779, at Blooming Grove, New York; she died at Niagara Falls, January 31, 1841.

"ALBERT HOWELL PORTER was born in Canandaigua, New York, October 24, 1801; he graduated at Union College in the Class of 1820; and died at Niagara Falls, January 23, 1888. His wife, JULIA MATHEWS, was the daughter of General Vincent Mathews, of Rochester, New York, and Juliana Strong.

"ALBERT AUGUSTUS PORTER, son of the preceding, was born at Niagara Falls, May 4, 1837; he graduated at Amherst College in the Class of 1859; and died March 15, 1888, at his home in Niagara Falls. His wife was JULIA G. JEFFREY, the daughter of Alexander Jeffrey, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Delia Granger, of Canandaigua, New York.

"At the present writing I am unable to give any special details with regard to the Jeffreys. They are known, however, to be one of the most distinguished of Scotch families. The genealogy of the Grangers is given on the next page. Gideon Granger, of Canandaigua, New York, the great grandfather of Julia G. Jeffrey (Mrs. Albert Augustus Porter), was Postmaster General of the United States."

BUCKS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

II. GRANGER GENEALOGY.

LAUNCELOT GRANGER (md. Jan. 4, 1654) **Joanna Adams**

Born in England; date unknown. Went first to Newbury, Mass., and then in 1679 to Suffield, Conn. Died Sept. 3, 1689.	Born in England circa 1634. Died at Suffield, Conn., subsequently to 1701.
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SAMUEL GRANGER (md. May 16, 1700) **Esther Hanchett**

Born Aug. 2, 1668. Died April 22, 1721. Suffield, Conn.	Born Aug. 1, 1678. Died May 21, 1721.
---	--

SAMUEL GRANGER 2D (md. Nov. 14, 1723) **Mary Kent**

Born Aug. 13, 1702. Died March 6, 1790. Suffield, Conn.	Born 1704. Died Nov. 16, 1775.
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SQUIRE GIDEON GRANGER **Tryphosa Kent**

Born Jan. 15, 1734. Died Oct. 30, 1800. Suffield, Conn.	
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GIDEON GRANGER (md. Jan. 14, 1790) **Mindwell Pease**

Born July 19, 1767. Died Dec. 21, 1822. Canandaigua, N. Y. [Postmaster General, U. S.]	Born Aug. 31, 1770. Died April 17, 1860.
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JOHN A. GRANGER ?

Born Sept 11, 1795. Died ?	
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DELIA GRANGER **Alexander Jeffrey**
Julia Jeffrey (Mrs. Albert A. Porter), Niagara Falls,
 N. Y. (Mother of Mrs. Harold Winthrop Buck.)

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LIST *of the* PHOTOGRAPHS

Accompanying

Twelve of the Volumes Printed

Fig. 1. THE BUCK HOMESTEAD, at Wethersfield, Conn. (From a photograph taken in 1897.) The house was built in 1775. The plot of ground on which it stands was purchased in 1739. Although both the exterior and the interior of the building have been modernized in recent years, the structure as a whole remains the same as it was when first built.

Fig. 2. GURDON BUCK (1777-1853) at the age of about eighteen. (From a photographic copy of the miniature painting on ivory in the possession of Dr. Albert H. Buck.)

Fig. 3. GURDON BUCK (1777-1853) at the age of about twenty-eight. (From a silhouette in the possession of Walter Buck, of Andover, Mass.)

Fig. 4. GURDON BUCK (1777-1853) at the age of about fifty. (From an oil painting in the possession of Mrs. David Buck, of Boston, Mass.)

Fig. 5. GURDON BUCK (1777-1853) at the age of sixty-one. (From a daguerreotype taken in 1848 and now in the possession of Dr. Albert H. Buck.)

Fig. 6. SUSANNAH MANWARING (1783-1839), afterward Mrs. Gurdon Buck, at age of about twenty-two. (Copy of silhouette in the possession of Mrs. David Buck, of Boston, Mass.)

Fig. 7. SUMMER RESIDENCE built at Fort Washington (now 181st St.), in 1838, by Gurdon Buck.

Fig. 8. DR. GURDON BUCK (1807-1877) at the age of about sixty-four. (From a photograph in the possession of the family.)

Fig. 9. MRS. GURDON BUCK (1810-1899) at the age of about sixty. (From a photograph in the possession of the family.)

Fig. 10. Henriette Elisabeth Wolff (afterward Mrs. Gurdon Buck) and her elder sister, Eliza (afterward Mrs. Louis Brocher), in early childhood. (From a colored miniature in the possession of Miss Susan M. Buck.)

Fig. 11. THE WOLFF HOMESTEAD ("Pré Fleuri") in Geneva, Switzerland. (From a pencil sketch made by Hélène Brocher, mother's niece.) Only one corner of the house can be seen (right side of the sketch) on account of the trees surrounding it.

Fig. 12. SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL (1586-1658), the first of the name who came to America in 1630, and the great grandfather of Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut. (Copied from the portrait published in "Sir Richard Saltonstall," a book that was printed for private circulation.)

Fig. 13. GURDON SALTONSTALL (1666-1724), Governor of Connecticut. (From the portrait published in "Sir Richard Saltonstall," a book printed for private circulation.)

Fig. 14. JOHN WINTHROP (1605-1676), first Governor under the charter after the union of Connecticut and New Haven Colonies. (Copied from an engraved portrait.)

Fig. 15. TOMB OF RANDLE AND MARGERY VENABLES MAINWARING; life-size figures in alabaster. (From a photograph taken by Dr. Howard M. Buck.) According to tradition this tomb was first erected in the churchyard at Over Peover, by the last humble request of Randle Mainwaring.—*Vide* "Sir Thomas Mainwaring," 1656.

Fig. 16. SOUTH CHAPEL of Parish Church of St. Lawrence, Over Peover, Cheshire, England. (From a photograph taken by Dr. Howard M. Buck.) Built in 1456 as a chantry chapel, to cover the tomb of Randle, by his widow, Margery Venables. Randle was often spoken of as "Handekyn the Good."

Fig. 17. ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL, without the East Gate of the City of Exeter, England. Founded by Oliver and George Mannering (Manwaring) in the first and second years of the reign of Elizabeth. (From a photograph taken by Dr. Howard M. Buck.)

Fig. 18. DAVID MANWARING (1741-1804), of New London, Conn., at the age of about sixty. (Copy of miniature in the possession of Winthrop Scudder, of Boston, Mass.)

Fig. 19. MRS. DAVID MANWARING (Martha Saltonstall) at age of about fifty-five. (Copy of miniature in the possession of Winthrop Scudder, of Boston, Mass.)

Fig. 20. MARKET PLACE AT KÜNZELSAU, WÜRTTEMBERG, on a festival day. This little city was the home of the Wolffs for over two hundred years.

Fig. 21. Photograph, on a greatly reduced scale, of the Musical Diploma given to Johann Philippe Heinrich Wolff in 1761. The original is in the possession of Prof. John Elliot Wolff, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Fig. 22. FRANÇOISE ELISABETH BARRAL, at age of twenty-seven, just before her marriage to Antoine Hauloch, of Geneva, Switzerland. (From a painting on enamel [dated 1784] now in the possession of Miss Susan M. Buck, of New York.)

Fig. 23. MRS. ANTOINE HAULOCH (1757-1846). (Copy of a charcoal sketch made, at a late period of her life, by her granddaughter, Mrs. Richard Monsell, younger sister of Mrs. Gurdon Buck. The original drawing is in the possession of Dr. Albert H. Buck.)

Fig. 24. MRS. ALBERT HENRI WOLFF (1790-1878). (From a photograph taken when she was eighty years old.)

Fig. 25. PHILIPPE HENRI WOLFF (1818-1905), of Geneva, Switzerland, at the age of about eighteen. (From a charcoal drawing made by his sister Jennie, later, Mrs. Richard Monsell. The original drawing is in the possession of Dr. Albert H. Buck, of New York.)

Fig. 26. DR. ALBERT H. BUCK, of New York. (From a photograph taken in 1906.)

Fig. 27. MRS. ALBERT H. BUCK, with her two children, Winifred and Harold. (From a photograph taken about 1878 or 1879.)

Fig. 28. REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, D. D. (1805-1877). (From a photograph taken in 1872 or 1873.)

Fig. 29. REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT at the age of twenty-five. (From a colored miniature portrait in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence F. Abbott, of New York.)

Fig. 30. MRS. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT (Jane Williams Bourne). (1810-1896.) From a photograph taken when Mrs. Abbott was about sixty-five years old.

Fig. 31. JACOB ABBOT, ESQ. (1776-1848). (Enlarged photographic copy of a daguerreotype taken in 1847.)

Fig. 32. MRS. ABNER BOURNE (Abigail Williams). (1782-1845.) From an oil painting (by J. M. Leonard) in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence F. Abbott, of New York. At the time when the portrait was painted Mrs. Bourne was thirty-nine years old.

Fig. 33. ABNER BOURNE (1781-1840) at the age of forty. (From an oil painting made by J. M. Leonard in 1821, and now in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence F. Abbott, of New York.)



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