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JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, - - - Publishers,
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TALES OF OUR FOREFATHERS

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS OF FAMILIES ALLIED

TO THOSE OF

McPIKE, GUEST AND DUMONT.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

EDITED BY

EUGENE F. McPIKE.



ALBANY, N. Y.:

JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, PUBLISHERS.

1898.

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PREFACE.

This little volume was designed, primarily, for circulation among those personally interested in its contents. The critic who finds his search for faults abundantly rewarded, is reminded that, as Dr. Benjamin Franklin once remarked: "We do not dress for a private company as for a public ball."

In preparing the "Tales" and "Biographical Annals," the editor has endeavored to find the best and most reliable material available. Part of that which is hereinafter presented has previously been printed elsewhere, and specific references to the original publications are given in the proper places. For the incompleteness of the several genealogies as regards later generations, the editor's excuse must be that those from whom he had hoped to obtain information either did not see their way clear to furnish it or were inaccessible — letters sent to their last known addresses being returned or remaining unanswered. The compiler of any genealogy will appreciate the difficulties usually met with in this particular.

Considerable correspondence has been necessary, particularly in connection with the genealogical items, and this affords an opportunity to make general acknowledgment of indebtedness to the following, among others, who

have courteously rendered valuable assistance in this direction: J. B. Dumont, Esq., Plainfield, N. J.; E. R. Detraz, Esq., Vevay, Indiana; Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, and his son, Rev. Walter H. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Robert N. Lamb, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. J. M. Moores, Indianapolis; Mrs. V. L. Hay, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. M. J. Morerod, Vevay, Ind.; Mrs. C. W. Moores, San Francisco, California; Mrs. A. C. Ellis, Covington, Kentucky; Mrs. Jennie Long, Bunker Hill, Illinois; Rev. John Dumont Reid, Greenfield, Mass.; Eugene A. Dumont, Esq., Chicago, Ill., and C. W. Deshler, Esq., Postmaster, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Without their kind coöperation this work could hardly have been issued in its present form.

The editor will be pleased to receive additional *genealogical* data pertaining to the Halley, M'Pike, Guest and Dumont families, with a view to subsequent publication.

THE EDITOR.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *June*, 1898.

TALES OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

The Capture of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, Commander of the Queen's Rangers.

An Incident of the American Revolution.

It has been aptly said that during the reign of Charles II, of England, "Science suddenly became the fashion of the day." A future reviewer of our own times will have ample reason to make the same remark in regard to *history*. The enthusiasm incident to the creation of the Royal Society had undoubtedly much to do with the remarkable achievements of Newton, Flamsteed, Halley and their contemporaries. So, too, in this day, public favor has unquestionably conduced to the publication of the great variety of historical material now at our command. Shall we not hope that the analogy will eventually be carried a step further, and that the impetus which has been given will result in the continuance of the good work? History, like science, is an inexhaustible mine. This seems especially true of the annals of America. The fact that the majority of historical sketches recently published in this country relates almost exclusively to the civil war does not indicate that the material regarding the American Revolution has either been exhausted or become uninteresting. Such is not the case, and, indeed, the rapid

growth of the several patriotic-hereditary societies of the War of Independence furnishes strong evidence to the contrary. In the words of another,* which, although written nearly four score years ago, are still true as when first penned: "History presents no struggle for liberty which has in it more of the moral sublime than that of the American Revolution. It has been, of late years, too much forgotten in the sharp contentions of party; and he who endeavors to withdraw the public mind from these debasing conflicts, and to fix it on the grandeur of that epoch, which, magnificent in itself, begins now to wear the solemn livery of antiquity, as it is viewed through the deepening twilight of almost half a century, certainly performs a meritorious service, and can scarcely need a justification." One of the most pleasing features of the situation is the demand for information from *original* sources; reports by eye-witnesses and interviews with "survivors" or their immediate descendants. This promises well for the greater accuracy of future histories, if such be possible. Among the authorities frequently cited by Irving, Lossing and others is Simcoe's "Military Journal" which was originally published by its author in London in 1787 for private distribution among his friends. The work was reprinted in New York in 1844, and to this edition was added a memoir of the author. As the title-page informs us, the book is "A History of the Operations of a Partisan Corps called the Queen's Rangers, Commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Simcoe. During the War of the American Revolution." The rapid movements and intrepid daring

* Silliman's Tour from Hartford to Quebec, 1820.

of the Rangers caused them to be a source of constant terror to the patriots and the capture of their leader, October 26th, 1779, by Captain Moses Guest, of New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, was an event of sufficient importance to be permanently recorded in the annals of our country. The incident has, however, been almost entirely overlooked by historians. The many sons of New Jersey scattered throughout our land, not less in the west than elsewhere, point with (we will hope) excusable pride to the important part taken by their ancestors in that great contest from which sprung a nation soon afterwards to become one of the greatest powers on earth. Scarcely a place on the route of the British forces through New Jersey can be found that was not the scene of some hazardous exploit which has passed into history. Of the patriotic citizens of the State, none were more loyal to Freedom's cause than those of Middlesex county. A life-long resident of the city of New Brunswick, in an exceedingly interesting and valuable article published some twenty-four years ago,* says that of one thousand persons in New Jersey who were disaffected, made to furnish bonds and take the "oath of allegiance" to the Revolutionary authorities, only twenty-six were inhabitants of Middlesex county, and this in spite of the fact that the British army was quartered there for a period of almost seven months. Although Simcoe's Rangers were com-

*This refers to "A Glimpse of 'Seventy-six'" which will be found in Harper's Magazine for July, 1874. The author, Mr. Chas. D. Deshler, who is now Postmaster of New Brunswick, was born within the first quarter of this century, and was personally acquainted with many of the survivors of the Revolution.

posed largely of Jersey "refugees," and he kept a book containing "the names of every soldier in his corps, the counties in which they were born and where they had lived, so that he was seldom at a loss for guides," he was obliged to say to Sir Henry Clinton when the latter was about to march through the State of New Jersey, immediately before the battle of Monmouth and was in need of guides, that "he had none who knew any of the roads to New Brunswick" showing conclusively that Middlesex county was not represented in his corps. Simcoe, in his "Journal" (which, by the way, is written in the third person throughout) relates at some length the details of the expedition which resulted in his capture. While copies of his book are scarce, it can, doubtless, be found by the investigating student in the public libraries of our larger cities. The purposes of this sketch will be, perhaps, best fulfilled by using other authorities. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lee, "Lighthorse Harry," in his *Memoirs of the War, etc.*, second edition, pages 192-193, mentions Simcoe's incursion and says that "General Washington expecting a French fleet upon our coast in 1779-80, and desirous of being thoroughly prepared for moving upon New York in case the combined forces should warrant it, had made ready a number of boats, which were placed at Middlebrook, a small village up the Raritan river above Brunswick. Sir Henry Clinton being informed of this preparation determined to destroy the boats. The enterprise was committed to Lt.-Col. Simcoe. He crossed from New York to Elizabethtown Point with his cavalry, and, setting out after night, he reached Middlebrook

undiscovered and unexpected. Having executed his object he baffled all our efforts to intercept him on his return by taking a circuitous route. Instead of turning towards Perth Amboy, which was supposed to be the most probable course, keeping the Raritan on his right, he passed that river, taking the direction towards Monmouth county, leaving Brunswick some miles to his left. Here was stationed a body of militia, who, being apprised (it being now day) of the enemy's proximity, made a daring attempt to stop him but failed in the attempt. Simcoe, bringing up the rear,* had his horse killed, by which accident he was made prisoner. * * * This enterprise was considered, by both armies, among the handsomest exploits of the war. Simcoe executed completely his object, then deemed very important; * * * What is very extraordinary, Lt.-Col. Simcoe, being obliged to feed once in the course of the night, stopped at a depot of forage collected for the Continental army, assumed the character of Lee's cavalry, waked up the commissary about midnight, drew the customary allowance of forage and gave the usual vouchers, signing the name of the legion quarter-master, without being discovered by the American forage commissary or his assistants. The dress of both corps was the same, green coatees and leather breeches; yet the success of the stratagem is astonishing."

An account of the affair which, although brief, is, from an American standpoint at least, the most nearly complete, but which, unfortunately, is the most inaccessible by the general public, is given in Captain Moses Guest's

* Simcoe was in advance.

"Poems and Journal," two editions of which were published in Cincinnati in the years 1823 and 1824, respectively. The "Journal" commences under date of March 16th, 1784. On page 144 Capt. Guest relates that while on his way returning from Canada (with which he had gone to dispose of some hides) he reached Dumont's Ferry, December 11th, 1796. This ferry was, a century ago, located on the Hudson river about two miles and one-half below Fort Miller. A toll-bridge has since been erected at that point, and the Champlain canal also crosses the river in that immediate vicinity. Mr. Dumont, the proprietor, was, in all probability, Peter Dumont the father of Lydia Dumont, who was the wife of Captain Guest. That the latter's version of the incident in question may lose none of its value as historical evidence, it is here quoted verbatim: "Mr. Dumont informed me that he had lately seen a Gen. Whitney, who lives in New York, who stated that he had lately visited Governor Simcoe in Upper Canada, and that, in a conversation which he had with him concerning his being taken prisoner in New Jersey, he expressed a strong desire to see the officer who commanded the party that captured him, as, he said, by his instrumentality his life was preserved after he had surrendered. I shall here explain this affair. On the 25th day of October, 1779, Simcoe, who then commanded a regiment of horse in the British service, crossed over from Staten-Island, at the Blazing Star ferry, to the Jersey shore in the night with 75 horsemen. His main object was to take Governor Livingston prisoner, which he expected to do by surprise. Simcoe was not discovered to

be an enemy until he had got seven miles north of N. Brunswick, at Quibble town, from which place an express was despatched to Col. John Neilson, at N. Brunswick, who immediately ordered out his regiment. We were soon marched to the bridge at Raritan landing. From Quibble town Col. Simcoe proceeded rapidly to Col. Van Horne's house, at Middlebrook. He was much disappointed in not finding the governor there.** He then went on to Van Vechten's bridge, on the Raritan river, and set fire to some forage and flat-bottom boats; from which he went to Millstone, a small town 8 miles NW. of Brunswick; here he set fire to the courthouse and jail. While we were at the landing bridge we discovered the smoke of those buildings. It was then thought probable that the enemy would endeavor to pass this bridge in their retreat. Col. Neilson, therefore, continued there, being in hopes of cutting off their retreat, and despatched me with thirty-five men, with orders to endeavor to fall in with them, and to annoy them as much as possible. Soon after getting on the road leading from Millstone village to the bridge, I was informed by an express, that the enemy was within a few hundred yards of me; I had just time to get to an open piece of woods when they made their appearance. We attacked them as they came up; but they came on so rapidly, that we could only give them one discharge. Col. Simcoe's horse received three balls, fell on him, and bruised him very

** In his "Journal," Simcoe speaks of "Boundbrook," "from whence," he says, "he intended to carry off Col. Moyland, but he was not at Mr. Van Horn's," (no reference being made to Governor Livingston). "The Governor was then at New Brunswick," says Capt. Guest in a foot-note. See Appendix No. 3, page 144.

badly;* there was one man killed and several wounded. I left a physician with Simcoe and proceeded on. We soon found his party had halted on the heights west of Brunswick. They sent a doctor and his servant to us, bearing a flag. The doctor requested permission to attend Col. Simcoe which was granted; but as the enemy was proceeding on their retreat whilst the flag was negotiating, which is contrary to the rules of war, the doctor and his servant were considered as prisoners. After Simcoe fell, Major Stuart (a refugee who had piloted him) took the command. Soon after we dismissed the doctor, we witnessed a scene that was truly distressing. We found Captain Peter Voorheis lying in the road, mortally wounded, and, to all appearance, nearly breathing his last breath. He had just returned from General Sullivan's army, and, with a few militia horsemen, was pursuing so close on the enemy's rear as to cause a detachment to sally out.—They soon came up with him and cut him with their broad swords in a most shocking manner, which caused his death in a few hours. We pursued them until we got to South-river bridge, eight miles south of Brunswick, at which place we received information that 500 men had been landed at South Amboy to cover their retreat, and that they were embarking for Staten Island."

"Many persons, I doubt not, think it strange that Col. Simcoe could penetrate so far into so thick a settled

* Simcoe's horse was shot near De Mot's tavern, about two miles west of New Brunswick, and "both horse and rider came to the ground." See "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," compiled by John W. Barber and Henry Howe, page 455, (New York, 1844).

country without receiving more injury than he did. It was not occasioned by the inactivity of the Jersey militia, who had greatly distinguished themselves for their zeal and activity during the Revolutionary war in defending the liberties of their country, but it was occasioned by their getting a considerable distance in the country, enveloped in the shades of night; by their having the address to pass in many places for the American horse, and by the rapidity with which they proceeded. Simcoe was, in the Revolutionary War, to the northern, what Tarlton was to the southern army; they were both zealous partizans and capable of undertaking and executing any daring enterprise."

The above concludes Capt. Guest's account. It is fully corroborated, in all essential particulars, by Simcoe's "Journal." A few differences there are, especially as to the manner of death of Capt. Voorhees, but even in this Capt. Guest is supported by other authorities which space will not permit fully referring to in this place. Furthermore, Simcoe's "Journal" was first published at a time when he seeking advancement on the strength of his military services, and he naturally endeavored to report the actions of his "Rangers" in such a way as to reflect no discredit upon that corps. Simcoe says that "the enemy who fired were not five yards off; they consisted of thirty men commanded by Mariner, a refugee from New York, and wellknown for his enterprises with whaleboats." In this Simcoe was laboring under a misapprehension. The actual command of the party was vested in Capt. Moses

Guest.* It is quite probable, however, that this "Mariner" was left in charge of Simcoe after the latter was captured, Capt. Guest going in pursuit of the retreating Rangers as related in his account. In fact, Simcoe, in the appendix to his book, says that "Marrener prevented a boy from bayoneting him as he lay senseless on the ground, saying 'let him alone the rascal is dead enough.'" Marrener was subsequently captured while Simcoe was at Charlestown and was, by the latter's request to Sir Henry Clinton, allowed to return home on his parole.

The circumstances attending Simcoe's imprisonment and subsequent release on December 27th, 1779, will be found fully recited in the appendix to his "Journal," pages 264-286.

Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada about 1791. Captain Guest removed from New Brunswick to Cincinnati in 1817. It will not, perhaps, be considered in bad taste to mention here that one of his daughters, Lydia Jane, married John M'Pike (the writer's paternal grandfather). The latter (himself a son of a

* See "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War," compiled by order of the Legislature by Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey (Trenton, 1872). This work shows that Moses Guest was an ensign in Captain Voorhees' company, Third Middlesex Regiment, on Sept. 8, 1777, and afterwards was a captain in the Second Middlesex Regiment.

See also the "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," New Jersey, edited by James P. Snell, published by Everts & Peck, Philadelphia, 1881; pages 75, 76 and 77, which gives quite a full account of Simcoe's raid, based partly on Simcoe's report and partly on writings of Hon. Ralph Voorhees, a frequent writer of New Jersey Revolutionary history. Reference is made, specifically, to the fact that "An American party *under command of Capt. Guest* had formed an ambuscade."

patriot soldier of the revolution, Capt. James McPike, of Baltimore, Maryland) was a member of the Committee for the Public Reception of General Lafayette in Cincinnati when that distinguished "hero of two continents" visited America in 1824-25.

* * * * *

There are those for whom history has no charms, but they are fast becoming pleasingly few in number. Than the records of the past we have no other measure of relative greatness nor of progress. That latest "fad," genealogy, which has been so much encouraged recently by the various patriotic-hereditary societies, is largely to be credited with having caused a revival of historical reading, and for this service all the many charges against it, in the Court of Public Opinion, should be endorsed on the docket, "*nolle prosequi.*"

NOTE.—The substance of the foregoing sketch was first printed in *The American Monthly Magazine* (Washington, D. C.), December, 1807.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Simcoe's "Military Journal," (New York, 1844); Lee's *Memoirs of the War*, etc., second edition, pages 192-193; Guest's "Poems and Journal," (Cincinnati, 1823-24); "Centennial History of Somerset County," New Jersey, by Abraham Messler, D. D., pages 102-109, (Somerville, 1878); "Annals of Staten Island," by J. J. Clute (New York, 1877), pages 102-109; "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," by Barber & Howe (New York, 1844), page 455, and "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," New Jersey, by Jas. P. Snell (Philadelphia, 1881). It is probable that the history of Middlesex county, New Jersey, also contains mention of the affair, though we have not perused this latter work.

"A Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography" by Geo. McLean Rose (Toronto, 1888), gives a brief sketch of the life of Simcoe; page 181.

**Henry Guest, American Patriot,
New Brunswick, New Jersey.**

Among the American patriots residing in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, during the war of Independence was Henry Guest. Of his life comparatively little is known, but we learn that he was a tanner from the following amusing incident found in an American magazine:*

“Henry Guest, of New Brunswick, was a tanner, and was effectually curried by the enemy. In his inventory is an item of ‘122 Slaughter Hides from Fort Lee,’ which just afterwards capitulated to the British. This item revives the recollection of an incident of the Revolution which I have heard related by my grandfather [the late Jacob Dunham, M. D., of New Brunswick, N. J.]. The British had erected a fort on the east bank of the Raritan opposite New Brunswick, hard by the county bridge, which overlooked and commanded the town. From this fort they were expecting the approach of a body of American troops by way of the road from Trenton and Princeton, and were vigilantly on the lookout. One night Mr. Guest, whose tannery was on the extreme westerly bounds

* From *Harper's Magazine*, copyright, 1874, by Harper & Brothers, by whose kind permission the above reprint is presented. This was first quoted by the Editor hereof in *The American Historical Register* (Boston), April, 1897, page 168. The original article from which it was taken will be found in *Harpers'* for July, 1874, page 238, under title “A Glimpse of ‘Seventy-six;’” author, Charles D. Deshler, Esq., of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The entire sketch is an exceedingly interesting tribute to the unimpeachable loyalty of Middlesex county.

of the town, at the intersection of what is now Livingston avenue and New street, put out a large number of hides to dry — possibly the identical ones above named — hanging them on his fences. When the sun rose next morning the British mistook these hides for the long-expected ‘rebels,’ and opened a brisk cannonade across the river upon them. But the fire made no impression on the foe, who held their position with the greatest firmness and good order. No British veterans were more unflinching than they and the matter began to wear a serious aspect. It was not until spy-glasses were brought to bear upon them that it was discovered that they had been spending the fire of their batteries for several hours upon a lot of ‘recreant’ skins. When this was ascertained there was a sudden cessation of hostilities, and the joke becoming widely known, caused great merriment at the expense of the ‘red-coats’ among all good patriots in the town.”

As the inventory of damages sustained by Henry Guest, above referred to, may be deemed of general interest as illustrative of the form of those documents which are contained in a valuable relic known as the “Record of the Damages done by the British and their Adherents to the Inhabitants of Middlesex County,” New Jersey, preserved in the State Library at Trenton, New Jersey, the following literal copy thereof is given.*

Inventory of Sundries taken, burned and distroyed by the Enemy and their Adherents, between the 1st Decr.

1. * Kindness of Charles D. Deshler, Esq., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

1776 and the 20th June 1777, the property of Henry Guest
of New Brunswick

from

Decr. 1776

to 20th

June 1777	£	s.	d.
To 8 tons of Engh hay 1st qu ty	24	0	0
1 Horse cost £12	12	0	0
122 Slaughter Hides had from Fort Lee	101	13	4
damage done my outbuildings worth £20	15	0	0
500 feet of Bilsted Boards	1	15	0
Garden fence contain g 1750 foot board at 51.	4	7	6
Posts, workmen & Rails	3	0	0
1 small building	5	0	0
362 pannels of goods post and rail fence, 4 rails high	12	0	0
1 feather bed, 3 pots, 1 table, 12 chairs and a number of small articles in the household way not enumerated			
12 pair of Shoes & 1 pr. of Boots	6	16	0
1 Doz. Calf Skins	6	0	0
1 Brass Blunderbush	3	15	0
3 Fire Locks	10	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£235	16	10

Henry Guest being Sworn Saith that the above Inven-
tory is just and true. And that he was knowing to the

British Troops taking all the said Articles. And that he has not received any Satisfaction for any one thing Contained in this Inventory.

HENRY GUEST.

Sworn before me
Jos. Olden

We learn, also, that John Guest, probably a brother of Henry, sustained similar damages aggregating the sum of £116, 5s., as evidenced by his affidavit deposited in the same place.

Henry and John Guest were both members of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, New Jersey, their names appearing in the list of 1786.

The precise date of Henry Guest's decease does not appear from any items in our possession, but his son, Captain Moses Guest, in his "Journal," second edition (Cincinnati, 1824), page 118, refers to his "aged father," under date of November 1st, 1785. He long survived this date, however, as is shown by an interesting letter from that sturdy patriot, John Adams, the second President of the United States. The original of this letter, clearly proving the high esteem in which Henry Guest was held by even his noblest contemporaries, is in the possession of Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, of Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, to whose kindness we are indebted for the privilege of presenting the following copy:*

*Originally contributed by the Editor to the "Spirit of Seventy-six" (New York), January, 1898.

“ QUINCY, *February 5, 1811.*

“ *Venerable Sir,*

“ Thanks for your favor of the 28th of January. Imprisoned by a tremendous Snow Storm, which has now raged for Six days and blockaded all the roads worse than King George’s Proclamations, and Seated before a comfortable Fire Side, it gives me pleasure to answer you.

“ It is not at all improbable that I may get ‘ the start of you to the world of souls.’ There we shall have neither Snow storms nor political Earthquakes, no Politicians, no Conquerors, no Philosophists, as I hope and believe.

“ Don Onis’s Motto for your Invention is excellent. ‘ Libertad o’ La Muerte ’ is admirable for a War Flail.

“ Of the war in Spain, or at least of its Issue and termination I can form no competent Judgment. About an hundred years ago, Louis 14th sett up the Duke of Anjon, and the Roman Emperor, The Queen of England and the States of Holland sett up the Arch Duke Charles of Austria, for King of Spain, and after ravaging and desolating that Kingdom for many years, and consuming the Lives of two or three hundred Thousand soldiers, Louis carried his Point at last.

“ Is Napoleon a greater ‘ Tyrant ’ than Louis, or his army more ‘ rascally ’ than that of Germany, Holland or England?

“ Fifty years ago I saw a History of Mesnager, an Emisary that Louis 14th sent over to England, under pretence of sounding the Disposition of the British Ministry to make Peace, of his Intrigues and Negotiations for that purpose in pursuance of Instructions from Louis himself.

“ Louis was desirous of Peace: but if the war must be continued, he wished it to be in Spain rather than in Germany where Marlborough and Eugene commanded, and where English, Dutch and German armies were more numerous and more easily supported than in Spain.

“ Mesneger says that after some secret conferences with the secret agents of the Ministry, and finding that Terms of Peace were not to be had upon Louis's conditions, he had resort according to his Instructions to his Uterior Measures. He made Inquiry after the fine Writers, of whom Great Britain had good Store, and excellent in their kind, and withal very cheap. Of these he engaged a Number upon terms which they thought generous, to write for him. As the Passion of the English is for war, he studied to gratify it, and at the same time to give it such a direction as he and his Master wished.

“ Immediately the Newspapers appeared full of Paragraphs and Speculations recommending a vigorous prosecution of the War, especially in Spain. Bulky Pamphlets issued from the press urging and elaborately proving the Policy and Necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and especially in Spain. The Conversation of the same men of Letters and all other Persons at the Coffee Houses, was, now is the time to humble the House of Bourbon by a vigorous Prosecution of the War and especially in Spain. This was followed by addresses in the same strain, from various other Cities and Corporations in all parts of the Kingdom.

“ In the due Course of Time, Paliament met, and was opened by a Speech from the Throne in which the Queen

recommended to her faithful Lords and Commons, a vigorous Prosecution of the war, especially in Spain. The speech was answered by the House of Lords and House of Commons assuring her Majesty of the zealous support of her faithful and loving subjects in a vigorous Prosecution of the War, especially in Spain.

“The war was prosecuted till the Allies were exhausted and compelled to Consent to the Spanish succession in the Treaty of Utrecht.

“I fear Napoleon is pursuing Mesnager’s Policy, and that he will have Mesnager’s success.

“I am Sir, your good Friend,

“JOHN ADAMS.

“I have sent your Prayer to Mr. Murray.

“Henry Guest Esqr.”

The house in which Henry Guest lived during the Revolution, and in which his son Captain Moses Guest, and other children were probably born, is still standing in the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, in a state of good preservation and is one of the oldest houses in the town. The foundation is of stone, while the superstructure is brick, painted to resemble the stone in color.* A frame addition on the rear is a modern improvement. According to family tradition, which is not altogether clear, this

* The Editor possesses a photograph of the old “Guest mansion,” taken some fifteen years ago, which was presented to him by Charles D. Deshler, Esq., of New Brunswick, in 1897. The Editor’s father is the fortunate owner of a family heirloom, an old “Revolutionary looking-glass,” (as it is called) which was in the “Guest mansion” and which was, undoubtedly, used by Lafayette and other notables. It is very highly prized.

house was captured by the British with the intention of using it as their headquarters, but Captain Moses Guest, it is said, led a charge and rescued it. His father, Henry Guest, "who was then very old, unable to walk, wheeled in his chair, avenged the death of Captain Voorhees,* and saved the life, out of mercy, of Colonel Simcoe of the retiring English army."

Meeting Between Henry Laurens and Captain Moses Guest, at Charleston, S. C.

The success of the American Revolution is, of course, largely to be ascribed to the relatively great number of American patriots of commanding personality then living. Such men as Washington, John Adams, Hamilton and Franklin, for example, each widely different from the others in his particular talents and power, together made a force which could hardly prove other than irresistible. A still closer analysis reveals an almost numberless assemblage of men possessing the soundest sense and broadest intelligence. Some, however, were remarkable, not only for their wisdom and executive ability, but also for the faculty of attracting others by their own affectionate temperament. Occupying a peculiarly unique position in the history of that period is Henry Laurens. Many of his admirable traits of character are explained by the fact that he had good, sturdy, faithful, yet vivacious, French-Hu-

* Captain Peter Voorhees' death occurred October 26, 1779, as was shown in the preceding sketch. Some of the minor details of the traditional account above quoted are difficult of confirmation.

guenot blood in his veins. We are told* that he was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724, of Calvinistic parents, who had quitted France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantez, and first settled at New York, but who subsequently removed to the capital of Carolina. To follow the career of Henry Laurens in detail, though a pleasant task, would not be wholly to our purpose. His mission to Holland, to negotiate a loan for the United States, his capture on the high seas by the British, the consequent war between Great Britain and the United Netherlands, together with his confinement in the Tower of London, and unswerving loyalty to the cause of his country, are facts known to all readers of American history. He finally retired to private life, which he seemed to most wish for, and died in Charleston, December 8, 1792. A few years before his death he was visited by Captain Moses Guest, who has left us† the following brief but touching account of their meeting:

“I continued to follow the sea until the 20th of February, 1788,§ but as no occurrences which were deemed sufficiently interesting to justify their publication took place during the prosecution of several voyages not noticed in my journal, and as I have given a particular description of all the places to which I sailed, I shall con-

* Excellent biographical sketches, of both Henry Laurens and his son, Colonel John Laurens, respectively, are contained in “History of the French Protestant Refugees,” by Charles Weiss; translated by Frederick Hardman (Edinburgh and London, 1854), pages 318-328.

† Captain Moses Guest’s “Poems and Journal,” second edition (Cincinnati, 1824), page 119.

§ “I then sold my vessel at Charleston.”

clude this part of my journal by observing that when I made my first voyage to Charleston in South Carolina, I had letters of introduction from Judge Patterson, of New Brunswick, to the Hon. Henry Laurens and Doctor David Ramsey. The Doctor treated me with much civility, but from Mr. Laurens I experienced an affectionate attachment such as I had never before met with from any person in all my travels. He often advised me to sell my vessel and settle in Charleston. The day previous to my sailing for N. Brunswick I dined with him, and, on my rising to take leave, he grasped my hand and expressed himself thus: ‘As you are now about to return to Jersey, and expect to quit the sea, it is not likely we shall ever meet again in this world; but I hope and trust we shall meet in a better. I will not say I have a regard for you; it is too cold an expression; I must say I love you.’ He then bade me an affectionate farewell.”

Dr. Edmund Halley.

The discoverers of that which has had the effect of causing our geographical text-books and maps to be amplified and corrected, are given great praise, and rightly so, but the “explorers of the heavens” must also be accorded their due credit for having rendered, in many instances, those very discoveries possible. Without the assistance which Astronomy has given Navigation men would not go down to the sea with as free hearts as they do. Fame, astronomically, is no more easily obtained than in other departments of knowledge. Patience, endurance and

sound judgment are qualities as necessary in the one as in the others. The searcher of the skies traverses the ethereal depths with no compass but analogy. His goal, oft times, is the invisible.

Among the most brilliant names which the science of the stars has given to the world is that of Edmund Halley, who is, perhaps, best, or most popularly, known as the discoverer of "Halley's comet," or rather the first to predict its return (which event, by the way, will, it is expected, again occur about 1911), although that was but one of his many and varied achievements. Probably the most nearly accessible *extant* life of Halley is the brief sketch in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*; further mention of him, however, being made in the same work in the articles *Newton* and *Astronomy* respectively. The sketch by "A. M. C." in the twenty-fourth volume of Stephens' Dictionary of National Biography (New York, 1890), is much fuller, and at the conclusion thereof is given an invaluable bibliography of the subject.* No biography of Edmund Halley has ever been published, although the prominent part taken by him in the affairs of the Royal Society and the priceless service he rendered in the first publication of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, as well as his own important discoveries, combine to make his life one of great interest.† He was born

* The careful reader, however, will do well to peruse also, what Sir David Brewster has to say about the character of Dr. Halley, in the former's *Life of Sir Isaac Newton* (1855), Vol. II, pages 164-165, including foot-notes.

† It is, indeed surprising that no biography of Dr. Halley has been published. The material is not inaccessible. It would seem that in view of the expected return of "Halley's comet," and the great public interest which will be thereby aroused, such a work could be printed at a profit to all concerned.

at Haggerston, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, London, England, October 29th, 1656 (O. S.), in the third year of the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. Of his ancestry no information appears to remain further than the statement that his father (who was also named Edmund Halley and was a member of a worthy Derbyshire family) was a wealthy citizen and owned and operated a soap manufactory in Winchester street, London. Halley's remarkable scientific career cannot, in this place, be detailed or reviewed. The investigating student has at his command ample means of information on this subject. Lord Macaulay, in his "History of England," says that "Edmund Halley investigated the properties of the atmosphere, the ebb and flow of the sea, the laws of magnetism and the course of the comets; nor did he shrink from toil, peril and exile in the cause of science. While he, on the rock of St. Helena, mapped the constellations of the southern hemisphere, our National Observatory was rising at Greenwich." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in the latter part of the year 1678. In 1682 he married Mary Tooke, a daughter of the Auditor of the Exchequer, "with whom he lived harmoniously for fifty-five years." After his marriage he took up his residence at Islington. It was about two years later (August, 1684) when he made the well-known visit to Sir Isaac Newton at Cambridge, resulting, ultimately, in the publication of the *Principia*, that wonderful work which caused a revolution in the most essential branches of natural philosophy. By a combination of circumstances, Dr. Halley assumed not only the labor but the actual expense of publishing this great work,

although at much pecuniary hazard to himself, and for this he is assuredly entitled to the lasting gratitude of posterity. To the *Principia* Halley prefixed a set of Latin hexameters, composed by himself and addressed to the author, the concluding line being:

Nec fas est propius mortali attingere Divos.
So near the gods — man cannot nearer go.

Dr. Halley departed this life January 14th, 1742, fully possessed of all his faculties, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. English people, or those of English descent, who themselves, or whose ancestors did, bear the surname "Halley," may, with justifiable pride, point to this "indefatigable astronomer," if not as an actual progenitor, at least as an early and highly honored representative of the family.* Sir David Brewster says of him that he "was one of the most distinguished and accomplished philosophers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," and adds** the following quotation from the Eloge of Halley by M. Mairan: "While we thought the elogium of an

NOTE. — Upon the death of the first Astronomer-Royal, John Flamsteed, about 1719, Dr. Halley succeeded him in that office.

* Dr. Halley's fame, even in his own day, was world-wide. In a sketch of Dr. Halley, contributed by his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Price, to the *Biographia Britannica* (London, 1757), Vol. IV, p. 2494, it is stated that when Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, visited England, he called for Dr. Halley and was so pleased with his general character and wide knowledge that he admitted him familiarly to his table.

** *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton*; by Sir David Brewster (Edinburgh and London, 1855), Vol. II, pages 196-197, foot-note. This work also contains unabridged copies of all letters between Newton and Halley regarding the first publication of the *Principia*, but the same are more compactly presented in the second edition (1860).

astronomer, a naturalist, a scholar and a philosopher comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised with the history of an excellent mariner, an illustrious traveler, an able engineer and almost a statesman."* The writer has been unable to locate any genealogical information relating to the immediate descendants of Dr. Halley,† but his granddaughter, a Miss Halley,§ married a "M'Pike" or "McPike" of Scotland.

They had:

- 2 i James², who came to America in 1772.
- ii A daughter, who m. a "McDonald" of Ireland.

* Mem. Acad. Par. 1742. What is said to be a translation thereof will be found in *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. XVII, pages 455-503 (London, 1747). The latter contains (page 507) this item: "He had issue, one son and two daughters; the son died long before him, the daughters are yet living, one unmarried, the other married to her second husband, and both much esteemed."

† "He had several children, both sons and daughters, some of whom died in infancy. In the history of astronomical discovery, the name of Halley will stand not far from that of Newton, with which it is so closely associated." (*Imperial Dict. of Univ. Biog.*, published by William Mackenzie, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, date unknown, prob. 1860-1870, Vol. II, p. 788.) In the same work, opposite page 787, will be found an excellent portrait of Dr. Halley, "Engraved by W. T. Fry from an original Picture ascribed to Dahl in the possession of the Royal Society."

‡ See *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXIX, page 16 (January, 1898). Family tradition clearly refers to the mother of Captain James M'Pike, as a "Miss Haley or Haly, granddaughter of Sir Edmund Haley, English Astronomer," which, although Dr. Halley was never knighted, certainly means him.

NOTE.—In a rare work entitled "A New and General Biog. Dict." (London, 1784), Vol. VI, p. 423, will be found the following statement regarding the burial-place of Dr. Halley: "His corpse was interred near Greenwich, in the church yard of a small village called Lee, where was erected over him a handfome tomb." Many of the rarer works relating to this general subject are contained in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

The greater portion of the preceding sketch of Dr. Edmund Halley was printed in the *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record*, Vol. XXIX, January, 1898.

The M'Pike Family; Genealogy.

According to family tradition, the Pike clan (or possibly the McPikes or sons of Pike) participated in Scotland's famous fight for independence, the battle of Bannockburn. It is also said that the McPikes "were related by blood to 'the Bruces,'" and, therefore, to Robert the Bruce himself (the relationship being traced, possibly, through a daughter of the latter, though this is not clear).

2 JAMES McPike (or M'Pike)* came from Scotland to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1772. He "served seven years with Washington under Colonel Howard and General Little of Baltimore; also under command of General LaFayette." As the official records of Maryland, during the Revolution, have never been printed, the writer is unable to cite any other authority than family tradition for the military service just mentioned. Capt. McPike probably removed from Maryland to Virginia. He came west to Maysville, Kentucky (or immediate vicinity), about 1795. The records of Maysville do not show his name, probably because of the non-existence of any "Land Office" at that time. He married Martha Mountain.†

*The name is not spelled alike by all members of the family. The writer's father invariably uses the apostrophe, as did also his father, John M'Pike, before him. This may have been a family custom in Scotland. The writer cannot say, nor has he ever seen an autograph of Capt. James (2) McPike. A perusal of an old book relating to Baltimore during the Revolution reveals the fact, however, that the names of persons bearing surnames beginning with "Mc" were frequently spelled with an apostrophe, and Capt. James (2) McPike *may* have adopted the custom, in America.

† Unpub. MS., dated Jan'y 1st, 1888, shows: "J. Mountain from New Jersey—English, about 1554. Children were Joseph, John, Richard,

They had:

- i Joseph³, married Sarah Lindsey; twelve children; eleven died infants; Charlotte surviving; married Dr. Frame, Rushville, Indiana.
- ii Richard³, was in War of 1812 under Maj. Jenkinson, Cincinnati (Ohio) Light Artillery; married Miss M. L. Larue; thirteen children: i, Alexander; ii, James, married Ann Wolford, three or more children; iii, John; iv, George; v, Louise, married, 1st, Leo Adams, one child, died, married, 2nd, late John Wilkinson, Perry county, Missouri; vi, Adeline, m. Anthony Thomason, four children, on Colorado river, Texas, Richard, Louise, John and Amanda; vii, Amanda; viii, Cealia; ix, Caroline; x, Maria, married "Coleman," of Virginia, family in in Texas or Arkansas; xi, Zebulon, an infant.
- iii Elizabeth³, married Jonathan Smith and had one child, Jennette, who married Christopher Blackburn, of Charlotte county, Virginia; they had one child, surviving: Catharine, "Kate," who married, 1st, Blair Patterson Hereford, a lawyer, who died six years later, leaving three daughters, Eudora, Anna and Katie; Mrs. Hereford then married Hon. A. C. Ellis, and had several children, one of whom is Hon. Wade H. Ellis, Assistant Corporation Counsel

Martha, also half-brother, George Grinup. Joseph Mountain married Miss E. Drake; one child, Joanna. Martha Mountain married Capt. James M'Pike."

of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1898; Mrs. A. C. Ellis now resides at No. 21 Martin street, Covington, Kentucky.

- iv Nancy³, married Richard Lindsey; they had: i, Thomas, married a "Lindsey" in Hancock county, Ind.; ii, Harriet; iii, Francis; iv, John; v, James; vi, Mark; vii, William; viii, Orelia; ix, Babe.
- v Sarah³, married James Morehouse; four children: i, Elizabeth, married, unknown; ii, Martha, married, unknown; iii, Elija; iv, an infant.
- vi John³, born about 1793-4, married Lydia Jane Guest. (See page 41.)
- vii Haley³, married a Miss Shaw, think of Missouri, where he lived; was in war of 1812 under Gov. Shelby, Ky. Militia; two children: John, died in Alton, Ill.; George, who married "is in Arkansas" (?).
- viii George³, died single in Indiana.
- ix Martha³, married James Dicken; children, say four.
- x James³, died an infant.

NOTE. — The names of children of Capt. James (2) McPike are here given in order as shown in unpub. MS. compiled from memoranda emanating from the writer's grandfather, John M'Pike. This is also the authority for other statements above given as to later descendants.

As originally printed in the *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record*, Vol. XXIX, January, 1898, this was accompanied by some explanatory foot-notes which it has been deemed unnecessary to repeat in this place.

Addenda.

Part of the foregoing is confirmed by "The Lindsays of America," by Margaret Isabella Lindsay (Albany, N. Y., 1889), which, on page 259, gives an account of Thomas Lindsey and Rebecca Hanie, his wife, who together came to America in 1789. Among other children they had:

- iv Sallie, the second daughter, married Joseph McPike, and left issue: Charlotte McPike, who married, first, Doctor Fronnie, then Mr. Caldwell, and she left issue, two children.
- vii Richard, of Greenville, Indiana, married Nancy McPike (sister of Joseph McPike), and left issue: Thomas, Harriet, Frances, Richard, Nannie, William, Joseph, John, Amelia, and Eliza Lindsey.

The compiler mentions (page 261) indebtedness to Mr. Henry K. Lindsey, then general agent of the "Lancashire Insurance Company," Cincinnati, Ohio, who resided "across the river at Covington, Kentucky," and his daughter Aurelia, "who lives in Ashville, North Carolina, for this history of the (Lindsey) family, the latter having taken much interest in, and pains to collect as true a genealogy of it as possible."

Peter William Alexander McPike, a son of Richard McPike, and, therefore, a grandson of Captain James McPike, was popularly known as Aleck; he married, first, a Miss White, of Virginia, about 1855-60; she died eleven months later, leaving Eugene White, a son, who only sur-

vived a few weeks; married, second, Mrs. Caroline K. Dryden, May 10, 1864; his wife died three years later, and his own decease occurred in 1879, leaving issue:

- i Caroline Virginia ("Jennie"), born May 28, 1865; married John H. Long, Nov. 7, 1888, and had: i, John H., Jr.; ii, Alexander B.
- ii Caddie May, born May 11, 1867; married Louis John Bartel, March 14, 1884, and had: i, Louis John, Jr.

Other members of this same McPike family, that is descendants of Captain James McPike, reside in Perryville, Perry county, Missouri. It is also said that some of another branch live in Louisiana, Missouri, and that among those belonging to the latter is Henry C. McPike, Esq., attorney-at-law, San Francisco, California. As to this the writer cannot positively say, but it is certain that there were several American progenitors bearing that surname other than Captain James McPike, as we find in Chicago a Mr. Curtis McPike, whose family traditions clearly point to a different ancestry than that of the others hereinbefore mentioned.

John M'Pike, son of Captain James McPike, married Lydia Jane Guest, daughter of Captain Moses Guest, and they had:*

- i Edmund Haley; was in the Mexican war; now living in Calistoga, California.

NOTE. — Mrs. J. H. Long and her sister, Mrs. L. J. Bartel, now reside in Bunker Hill, Illinois.

* The writer hereof does not positively know that the children of John M'Pike have been here named in correct order of age.

- ii Henry Guest (of whom a sketch is given on another page).
- iii George D, died when about 19.
- iv William C.; now of the firm of Messrs. McPike & Fox, wholesale druggists, Atchison, Kansas.
- v-vi Two infants, died.

James Henry M'Pike, son of Henry G., and grandson of John, born January 9, 1855; married Martha Jane Wilkinson, Thanksgiving day, 1877; he died in September, 1880, leaving issue:

- i Birdie, born Nov. 30, 1878.
- ii Gertrude, born Sept. 29, 1880 (both now residing at Seventy-six P. O., Perry county, Missouri).

Jane M'Pike, "Jennie," daughter of Henry G., and granddaughter of John, born in Alton, Ill., Nov. 21, 1856; married William Robert Wilkinson, brother of Martha Jane, Oct. 19, 1877; now living in St. Louis, Mo., and has one son:

- i John Henry, born March 7, 1879.

John Haley McPike, son of Henry G., and grandson of John, born Oct. 11, 1861; married Josephine Maier, Nov. 5, 1884; issue:

- i Henry Guest, Jr., born June 21, 1885.
- ii Josephine Mabel, born Aug. 18, 1888.
- iii Frederick Earl, born July 25, 1891.

Eugene F. McPike, son of Henry G., and grandson of John, born in Alton, Illinois, July 18, 1870; married Ada

Florence Denton, September 2, 1895; now residing in Chicago, Ill., and has one child:

i Elizabeth, born June 11, 1897.

Moreland M'Pike, daughter of Henry G.

The Guest Family; Genealogy.

"The Guests were from Birmingham, England." So runs the family tradition. The first definite record in America, of the branch to which this sketch relates is of Henry (or "Harry") Guest, who lived in New Brunswick, New Jersey. We have, in a previous sketch, given some particulars regarding his life and character. He is said to have married a Miss Foreman; they had:

i Henry, who married a Miss Webster, and had one daughter.

ii William, married, but name of wife unknown; they had one daughter who married a "McNorton," or "M'Norton," and had child, Henry Guest M'Norton;* last heard from near West Point, N. Y.

iii Moses, married Lydia Dumont.

iv A daughter, name unknown.

* This surname may be "McNaughton" as the Rev. W. H. Reynolds, of Chicago (a great-grandson of Capt. Moses Guest), possesses a letter from Mrs. Jane (Guest) McNaughton, of Albany, N. Y. (1835).

NOTE. — Several members of the Guest family, who were probably distantly related to those above mentioned, achieved considerable prominence in the history of America. See *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography* (New York, 1887), article, "John Guest," who was closely associated with public affairs in Philadelphia, under William Penn. See, also, *The American Historical Register* (Boston), April, 1897, page 167.

The "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War," compiled by order of the Legislature by Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey, and published at Trenton, in 1872, shows that Moses Guest was an Ensign in Captain Voor-

Moses Guest (of whom more will be said in the Biographical Annals to follow) was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Nov. 7, 1755; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1828; his marriage to Lydia Dumont, daughter of Peter Dumont, took place June 28, 1792, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Walter Monteath; they had:

- i Henry Cornelius³, born Jan. 10, 1795; died Nov. 5, 1828, in New York city; a bachelor.
- 5 ii Mary Ann³, born Feb. 1, 1797; died Aug. 4, 1855.
- iii Peter Dumont³, born March 21, 1799; died May 19, 1801.
- iv William³, born Sept. 7, 1801; died March 7, 1803.
- v Lydia Jane³, born June 13, 1803; married John M'Pike. (See page 36.)
- vi Elizabeth³, born June 20, 1805; died Feb. 7, 1806.
- iii Elizabeth (2nd)³, born Nov. 11, 1806; married March 9, 1826; no issue; died July 7, 1826.
- viii William Dumont³, born Sept. 26, 1808; died Oct. 22, 1809.
- ix Sarah Amelia³, born Sept. 11, 1810; married to a "White;" they had one son Richard, last heard from, St. Joseph, Mo.
- x John Livingston³, born April 9, 1813; died Feb. 26, 1814.
- xi Sophia Hay³, born Dec. 24, 1814; died July 5, 1888; unmarried.*

hees' company, Third Middlesex Regiment, on Sept. 8, 1777, and afterwards was a captain in the Second Middlesex Regiment, while William Guest (probably Moses' brother) was successively a lieutenant, and a captain in the Middlesex Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

*Miss Sophia Hay Guest was a noble woman, possessing a high character and marked intelligence. Her grand-nephew, Rev. W. H. Reynolds,

5 Mary Ann³ Guest (Moses², Henry¹) was married by Rev. Mr. Burke to Mr. Sacket Reynolds, in Cincinnati, Oct. 21, 1819; she died in the same city Aug. 4, 1855; they had:

- i Mary Bathurst⁴, born April 12, 1821; died, 1839, unmarried.
- ii Unnamed infant daughter born June 9, 1823; lived but one day.
- iii Julia⁴, born June 22, 1824; unmarried; still living at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- iv Unnamed infant daughter born April 15, 1828.
- v Caroline⁴, born May 19, 1827; married Alex. Hays Lemmon; still living.
- vi Amanda⁴, born April 4, 1829; died Aug., 1838.
- vii Andrew Jackson⁴, born July 14, 1831, in Cincinnati; married Charity Peterson Hunter, Dec. 16, 1857. (Mr. Reynolds possesses large portraits of his grandparents, Capt. Moses Guest and Lydia Dumont-Guest, which the writer's father has seen, and pronounces the latter's portrait as resembling very closely the writer's grandmother, Lydia Jane³ Guest-McPike.*

of Chicago, possesses a little book containing some of her memoranda and writings. She was one whom all the family "loved with the tenderest affection."

* The children of Capt. Moses Guest, and of Mary Ann Guest-Reynolds, are shown above in order given in memorandum sent the writer by Rev. A. J. Reynolds⁴, of Cincinnati, who possesses the old Guest family Bible. Mr. Reynolds also states that "Moses Guest and his wife, Lydia Dumont Guest, were buried in what was then the cemetery, now Washington park, Cincinnati. Their graves are near the northwest corner of Race and 12th

Rev. Andrew Jackson⁴ Reynolds* had issue:

- i Clarence Guest⁵, born April 18, 1859.
- ii Mary Elizabeth⁵, born Oct. 2, 1861; married
Rev. Prof. John C. Sharpe, Dec. 24, 1885.†
- iii Walter Hunter⁵, born Nov. 7, 1864.
- iv Grace Anna⁵, born June 25, 1868.
- v Caroline Cornelia⁵, born Sept. 10, 1871; died
Oct. 5, 1872.
- vi Andrew Joseph⁵, born Aug. 25, 1874; died March
16, 1875.

The Dumont Family; Genealogy.‡

The Dumont family is of French-Huguenot descent. A narrative of experiences such as fell to the lot of many Protestant families in France is said to be contained in

streets, Cincinnati," where they still lie in perpetual rest. Lydia Dumont was born at South Branch of Raritan, Aug. 30, 1773; died in Cincinnati, Oct. 29, 1822.

* See Biographical Annals, page 136.

† The Rev. Prof. John C. Sharpe, is Professor of Mathematics in Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg, Pa. He is a Presbyterian minister, as are also; his father-in-law, Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, and the latter's two sons living. See page 138.

NOTE.— Henry Cornelius Guest, only surviving son of Captain Moses Guest, was a merchant in New York city, and bought heavily of certain English firms. Among the papers preserved by his nephew, the Rev. A. J. Reynolds, of Cincinnati, are several letters which indicate the high esteem in which he was held. The writer hereof has been told that when Henry C. Guest died, one of the English concerns with which he had had large dealings remitted quite a sum of money to some of the family as a mark of respect for the deceased.

‡ The beginning of the "The Dumont Family" genealogy was printed in the *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record*, Vol. XXIX, April, 1898. See, also, appendix.

"The Story of Marie Dumont," a novel, by Lady Pollock, which the editor hereof has not had the pleasure of perusing. The book was not only printed in England, but also in New York city (1882). Careful search, however, has failed to locate a copy thereof.

In a "History of Kingston, New York," by Marius Schoonmaker (New York, 1888), page 479, mention is made of certain traditions relating to the origin of the American branch of the family. The name of one "Dumond — Walran De La Trimble" is given. He is said to have been a Huguenot living in Paris, who adopted as his son, his nephew, Walran Dumont. They fled to Holland, where the uncle remained, the adopted son coming to America and settling in Kingston. The account referred to, however, gives the year 1685 as the date of the "adopted son's" emigration to America. This is manifestly erroneous, as will be shown.

Among those who have been interested in the genealogy of this family is J. B. Dumont, Esq., of Plainfield, New Jersey, who has most generously transmitted to the editor the results of his long and exhaustive researches in France, Holland and America. While he has made personal examination of the records in Kingston, New York, among published authorities may be cited the Kingston Church Records compiled by the Rev. R. R. Hoes. The editor's researches, therefore, have been confined chiefly to the immediate ancestry and descendants of Peter⁴ Dumont, or, as sometimes designated, Peter H. Dumont (Hendrick³, Peter², Wallerand¹).

Wallerand¹ Dumont, the first permanent settler bear-

ing that surname, in the colonies, of which any record has been found, was the ancestor of those residing in Ulster county, New York, and Somerset county, New Jersey, before 1700. He emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam, in the year 1657. He was unmarried when he emigrated, and in the record made at the time of his marriage, he gave his birthplace as Coomen, Flanders (now Commines, Department Nord, France, eight miles north of Lille). He was a cadet ("adelborst"), said to be similar to our second lieutenant, in a company of soldiers sent by the Dutch West India Company to Director General Stuyvesant. Other French Protestants of same name came from Caen, Normandie; some of whom went to England and others to Perle, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, and descendants of the name are now living in both places. It is difficult now, if not impossible, to obtain reliable information of family records, in consequence of the general destruction, by order of the then existing government, of French Protestant churches and of many of the houses and private papers of Protestant families. A tradition that some of Wallerand¹ Dumont's family renounced the Protestant faith to retain their property has been handed down to descendants in America, but it has never been verified.* The name has been found in many

* Historical accuracy requires this addition: Dr. Messler, author of the history of Somerset county, N. J., stated to the father of Mr. J. B.¹ Dumont that from his (Dr. Messler's) investigations made personally in France, the above statement is true. Dr. Messler baptized Mr. J. B.¹ Dumont and was still minister of First Dutch Church when he left Somerset county, but Mr. Dumont did not then realize the importance of obtaining more detailed information.

parts of France. All efforts to trace his family beyond Coomen, Flanders, have been unsuccessful.

Wallerand¹ Dumont came over either in the ship "Draetvat," Captain Beslevoer, which sailed from Amsterdam April 2, 1657, or the ship "Jan Baptist," which sailed from same port December 23, 1657. The latter belonged to Dutch West India Company and brought over a company of soldiers for Governor Stuyvesant. Two sisters of Wallerand¹ Dumont came over about 1663 in ship "Spotted Cow;" one Margaret¹, with her husband Pierre Nouee, and Elizabeth¹, a single woman, who afterwards married Meynard Journeay, and settled on Staten Island. Pierre Nouee and wife settled at Woodbridge, N. J. (opposite Staten Island), and the "Noe's" are probably their descendants. Wallerand¹ Dumont settled at Esopus (now Kingston), N. Y., about 1660. He married, January 13, 1664, Grietje (Margaret) Hendricks, widow of Jan Aertson (who was killed in second Esopus war, by Indians). She had one daughter (by first husband), who afterwards married Hendrick Kip.

Wallerand¹ Dumont appears to have been one of the influential and reliable inhabitants in Kingston; was a member of the military council in second Esopus war; served as schepen, or magistrate, of Kingston from May, 1669, to May, 1671. (The magistrate's record-book of this period is still in existence, and from it Mr. J. B.⁷ Dumont has obtained a copy of the signature of Wallerand¹ Dumont.*) He was a deacon in Dutch church in 1673, and

* A fac-simile of this signature was printed in the *N. Y. Gen. Biog. Record*, Vol. XXIX, page 106, April, 1898. 7

died between June 25, 1713 (date of will), and Sept. 13, 1713 (when will was proved). This will is on record in Kingston (in low Dutch). His widow was on tax roll until 1728, and must, at that time, have been nearly ninety years of age. No record of children of Wallerand¹ and Grietje Dumont, other than mentioned in will, has been found, and if there were any others, they died without issue. Children were:

- i Margaret², baptized Dec. 28, 1664, at Kingston, N. Y.; married Wm. Loveredge before Oct. 18, 1682 (date of baptism of first child); they settled in Perth Amboy, N. J., and their descendants are "Leveridge's" and "Leverich's."
- ii Walran², baptized Nov. 13, 1667, at Kingston, N. Y.; married, March 24, 1688, Catrina Terbosch of New York; they remained in Ulster county, N. Y.
- iii Ian Baptist², date of baptism not found; married before Nov. 18, 1694 (date of baptism of daughter Sara³) to Neeltje Cornelus Van Vegten; some of descendants moved to Greene county, N. Y., and afterwards to western New York, Michigan and Wisconsin.
- iv Jannetje², date of baptism not known; married Michel Van Vegten about 1697 and moved to Somerset county, New Jersey, before 1700.
- v Francyntie², baptized July 21, 1674, Kingston, N. Y.; married Fred Clute and settled in Schenectady, N. Y.

- vi Peter², baptized April 20, 1679, Kingston, N. Y.; married, first Dec. 25, 1700, Femmetje Teunise Van Middleswart (daughter of Ian Teunissen, afterwards added "Van Middleswart," as he was born at Midwout, Wallabout, now Brooklyn). They had: i, John³, born August 29, 1704; married Annatje (probably Ryerson); died 1760; had sons: Peter Dirck and Abraham; ii, Abraham³, born April 25, 1706; married Mattie Bergen Aug. 10, 1733; died Aug. 7, 1787; and had son, Peter A.

Peter² Dumont married, second, Feb. 23, 1707, Catelyntje, daughter of Jeronimus Jorise Rapalie, and had one daughter Catelyntje³, who married Christian La Grange.

Peter² Dumont married, third, Nov. 16, 1711, Jannetje, daughter of Hendrick Claesen Vechten or Vechte, now spelled Veghte; they had:

- i Margaret³, born Jan. 24, 1715; died Feb. 11, 1743; married George Bergen, June 3, 1738.
- ii Hendrick³, born March 22, 1717; married twice, and named in will, children surviving: Peter⁴, Mary⁴ and John⁴. (Of Hendrick³ further mention will be made.)
- iii John Baptist³, born April 13, 1719; died 1776; married Maria Van Duyne, and she died Nov. 15, 1763; they had one son who survived, Peter J. B.⁴ Dumont, who married Susan Van

Middleswart and had three daughters (besides sons and daughters who died in infancy).

- iv Gerrete (or Charity)³, born March 23, 1721; died Jan. 25, 1747; married George Vroom, and had sons, Peter D.⁴ and Henry⁴; Peter D.⁴ Vroom was the Col. Vroom of New Jersey troops in the Revolution, and father of Gov. Vroom.
- v Jannetje (or Jane)³, born April 27, 1723; married Peter Vroom, and had sons, Peter⁴, Henry⁴ and George⁴.
- vi Peter³, born Nov. 11, 1725; died Nov. 21, 1808; married May 19, 1748, Brachie Vroom, and had large family; the only male survivor of this branch now found is Mr. John B. Dumont, of Allegan, Mich., who has a son, also named John B., who is a messenger for the Adams Express Company, and lives at No. 477 South Lincoln street, Chicago.
- vii Ryneer³, born April 3, 1728; married Annaetje Brouwer, and had one son and one daughter.

Peter² Dumont (Wallerand¹) settled in New Jersey about 1700, about the time his father-in-law (Ian Teunissen Van Middleswart) and many others from Long Island settled there. He purchased, June 10, 1702, a tract of two thousand acres of land for £380 from Thomas Cooper, of London, one of the West Jersey proprietors.

NOTE.—Peter² Dumont, Wallerand¹), had also one son by first wife and one son by third wife, who both died in infancy.

It was located in Hillsborough township, Somerset county, N. J., on south side of Raritan river, and about two miles west of present village of Raritan, and three miles west of Somerville, the county seat of Somerset county. A part of this tract was inherited by his son, John Baptist³, and through him by Peter J. B.⁴ Dumont, who died without male heirs and the tract passed out of the family name. The eldest sons of Peter², that is John³ and Abraham³, had tracts of their own before their father died; John³ about five hundred acres near North Branch village, on the north branch of the Raritan river, and Abraham³ about five hundred acres directly south of the river opposite Somerville. In the house built by Abraham³ (or in additions thereto) were born the following named male descendants: his son, Peter A.⁴; grandsons, John P.⁵, Abraham P.⁵, and Peter P.⁵; great-grandsons, Peter P.⁶ and John S. Vredenburg⁶; great-great-grandsons, John B.⁷, Henry D.⁷, and Peter⁷. The eldest of the latest generation mentioned, John B.⁷ Dumont, Esq., has resided in Plainfield, N. J., since 1869.

Peter² Dumont (Wallerand¹) was a member of Eleventh assembly of New Jersey, in Colonial Legislature, and died in 1744. He was also an elder in First Dutch church, Raritan.

3 Hendrick³ Dumont (Peter², Wallerand¹) married, first, Mary Traverier, the younger (only child of Mary Traverier, the elder); number of children born to this marriage not known, but it is certain that only two reached maturity; they were:

- 4 i Peter⁴, born on Staten Island in 1744.*
- ii Mary⁴, married a "Staats," of Albany, N. Y.

3 Hendrick³ Dumont married, second, Nov. 29, 1749, Catharine Oothout, of New York, and according to Oothout Family Bible they had:†

- i Johannes⁴, born Sept. 22, 1750.
- ii Henry Hendrick⁴, born Oct. 16, 1751.
- iii Abraham⁴, born April 27, 1753.
- iv William⁴, born May 28, 1755.
- v Jannetje⁴, born Feb. 20, 1757.
- vi Catelina⁴, born March 7, 1759.
- vii Hendrick⁴,
- viii Catalina⁴, (twins) born Nov. 26, 1760 (and after decease of their father, Hendrick³).

3 Hendrick³ Dumont (Peter², Wallerand¹) died Nov. 8, 1760. He was a merchant in New York city. In his will there recorded he left his lands in Somerset county, N. J., left to him by his father, Peter² Dumont, to be rented until his eldest son became of age, and then to be sold and the proceeds to be divided equally among his children, Peter⁴, Mary⁴ and John⁴, also house and lot

* A brief but interesting sketch of the "Huguenots of Staten Island" will be found in *Cont'n. Mo.* Vol. I, page 683. A daughter of Peter⁴ Dumont (Jane⁵) said, about 1860, she had seen in "an old Harper" some pictures of houses on Staten Island and immediately recognized one among them as the old Dumont home, which had probably then passed into other hands. This picture the writer has been unable to locate.

† See published records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, in *The Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 103-143, and previously.

called "Lottery House" at Piscataway landing (near New Brunswick, N. J.) to Peter⁴; one hundred pounds sterling to Mary⁴, and house and lot, Duke street, New York,* to John⁴, and eight hundred pounds sterling to his wife Catherine and child that may be born. Will dated Nov. 4, 1760, and names executors, his brother, Peter³, and friends, John Alstine, Eronimus Alstine and John Oothout. The above is all taken (by J. B. Dumont, Esq.) from will as recorded, but the writer has received a copy of a copy of the same will, from Mr. Eugene R. Detraz, of Vevay, Indiana, a great-great-grandson of Peter⁴ Dumont (Hendrick³, Peter², Wallerand¹), which fully confirms all particulars herein given. It has been considered strange that the will of Hendrick³ Dumont should only name three children, Peter⁴, Mary⁴, and John⁴, as surviving. Five of the children born by second marriage are not mentioned in will; two certainly had died, as the twins born after father's decease took names of two born before, and besides these two, three others seem to have died young, which is possible, but seems somewhat improbable. According to family tradition, Peter⁴ Dumont had a (half?) sister, Catharine⁴, who married a "Staats."† They

* In "The Todd Genealogy" by R. H. Greene, A. M. (New York, 1867), page 12, is given a copy of a legal instrument, executed in November, 1762, wherein reference is made to some property in New York city, described as "Lot No. 18, in Montgomery Ward, east side of street or highway, from Smith's Fly to the fresh water, bounded northerly to the ground formerly of Jno. Oathout, but late of Hendrick Domun;" &c. This "Hendrick Domun" was, perhaps, Hendrick³ Dumont, then (1762) deceased. See appendix, page 158.

† Those interested in the "Staats" family will find a sketch of Barent P. Staats, one-time mayor of Albany, New York, and a descendant of Dr.

had one child, Catherine⁵, who never married, lived to great age, was wealthy, died in Albany, N. Y. This Catherine⁴ Dumont was, no doubt, one of the twins born after decease of Hendrick³ Dumont. Catelina became Catherine in many old records.

After the death of his first wife, Mary Traverier, the younger, Hendrick³ Dumont continued to maintain respect for his mother-in-law, as is evidenced by a letter written to her by him, shortly before his decease. The original (yellow and time-worn) is now in the possession of Mrs. Julia Merrill Moores, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to whom it was presented about 1860, by her grand aunt, Jane⁵ (Peter⁴). By the kindness of Mrs. Moores, the writer gives below a copy of this letter. It is addressed.

To
Mrs. Marey Traverier
Att
piscataway Landing
these

and reads as follows:

New York March 1st 1759

Honored Mother These shall sarve to aqu't you That whe
are all in Responsebel good health Thank God Excepting
my wife has a bad swelling on one of hir Eyes which quit
puts hir out of Orther. I hope you are well. These shall
sarve to aqu't you that I ame abought selling your Land

Abraham Staats who came from Holland to Albany, N. Y., in 1642, in the American Biographical Sketch Book, by William Hunt (New York, 1848), page 163. The student of Staats family history will need to peruse "The Annals of Albany" by Joel Munsell, Vol. I. (Albany, 1850), and subsequent volumes. See Appendix, page 159.

and whether you are willing that I should sale the same for £400 — this money And if you are willing wright me wit the first oportunity And let me know Also let me know wat you have thought of Bording your self till I can git a Room for you heare Also let me know wat you stand in Need of that I may help you if I can. I conclude wit my kind Love to you And am Your Dutefull Son

HENRY DUMONT.

p. s. My Daughter Marey Remembers hir love to you.

PETER J. B.⁴ Dumont (*John Baptist*³, *Peter*², *Wallerand*¹), married Susan Van Middleswart and had three daughters, as follows:

- i Jane⁵, married Fred. Frelinghuysen; they were the parents of Fred. Frelinghuysen, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and Secretary of State under President Arthur.
- ii Maria⁵, married Wm. Etmendorf.
- iii Ann⁵, married Peter Dumont⁵ Vroom, who was afterwards Governor of New Jersey.

4 PETER⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³, *Peter*², *Wallerand*¹), was, as previously stated, born on Staten Island in 1744. He, however, removed to Hillsboro township, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he resided during the period of the war of the American Revolution. Family tradition recites that he was (as indeed appears the inscription upon his tombstone in Vevay, Indiana) "A soldier of the Revolution;" that his services for the cause of freedom were even more outside the ranks than as a soldier, and

that General Washington often consulted him. Certain accounts still in existence indicate that he may have been in the commissary department, but it is, perhaps, more likely that he was the "Peter Dumont, Captain, Second Battalion, Somerset," mentioned in Adj. Gen. Stryker's Official Register, page 389. (See Appendix, p. 152.) It is also said that Peter⁴ Dumont "ran mills day and night to help the soldiers at Valley Forge" and that this resulted, ultimately, in irretrievable loss to him financially. Family tradition further recites that at one time "He was High Sheriff of the county in which he lived," and, indeed, this item might seem to be confirmed by the "History of Somerset County," New Jersey, by Dr. Abraham Messler. where, in a list of sheriffs, page 6 of Appendix, we find "1777, '78, '79, Peter Dumont," but certain indications point to this having been some other than Peter⁴ Dumont.* The latter moved to New Brunswick, N. J., as will be shown by the record of births of his children. From thence he went to Saratoga, New York, and was probably the proprietor of Dumont's ferry, which, a century ago, was located on the Hudson river about two miles and one-half below Fort Miller. A toll-bridge has since been erected there and the Champlain canal crosses the river in that immediate vicinity. Captain Moses Guest (a son-in-law of Peter⁴ Dumont) relates in his "Poems and Journal," second edition (Cincinnati, 1824), page 144, that on December 11th, 1796, he was at Dumont's Ferry and had a conversation with "Mr. Dumont." From that locality Peter⁴ Dumont removed, about 1814, with his wife

* See Appendix, p. 149 .

to Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, where he resided until his decease in 1821, aged 77 years. He married Mary Lowe* (or Low), a daughter of Cornelius Lowe, October 25th, 1770. After the death of her husband, Peter⁴ Dumont, Mrs. Mary Lowe-Dumont went to live with her son, Abram B.⁵ Dumont, in Vevay. The family papers and records, therefore, very naturally fell into the hands of the latter's children, and his daughter, Mrs. M. J.⁶ Morerod (in order to facilitate answering the writer's inquiries) placed most of them in the hands of Mr. Eugene R. Detraz, who, as before stated, is a great-great-grandson of Peter⁴ Dumont, and a French scholar. Mr. Detraz advises that some are in French and others in English, the former mostly in the original, and the latter, in some instances, copies. Among the papers are some wills, marriage contracts, receipts, accounts and letters, some dating as early as 1660. Business engagements prevent Mr. Detraz from furnishing copies of all the documents, but he has kindly enabled the writer to present those appearing in subsequent sketch entitled "The Maternal Ancestry of Peter Dumont, of Vevay, Indiana."

Peter⁴ Dumont was an earnest Presbyterian, a strong Calvinist, "a fatalist." He accumulated quite a library, mostly religious books, still preserved in Vevay. His arduous services (particularly night work) in behalf of his country during the Revolution conduced to the ultimate loss of his eyesight, and, during the last twenty-five years

* The vowel sound in the name "Lowe" is not long "o" but is pronounced as in the word "allowed." It is said that a large portrait of Mary Lowe-Dumont is now in Indianapolis, in the possession of the family of the late General Ebenezer Dumont.

of his life his faithful wife read to him. Although sightless, old and poor, he was too proud to accept a pension. It is not surprising that he endeavored, as will be shown, to secure the restoration of his ancestral estates in France.* It is, of course, highly improbable that the French government would now take any action in that direction.

Peter⁴ Dumont's wife, *nee* Mary Lowe, was a most estimable woman in every respect. She was fair, with beautiful blue eyes. The writer has been informed† that Mr. Bush, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, said, at one time, that Mrs. Mary Lowe-Dumont was, in character and attainments, among the most superior women he had met in the west; that she read the best books and was a particularly pleasing reader. Her parents, Cornelius and Catharine Lowe, lived in Schamoken, New Jersey, during the French and Indian War — were warned by a friendly Indian to move, lest they be massacred. They went to Genessee, N. Y. Their daughter, Mary, was born in Schamoken, N. J., in 1750. (For these latter items relating to the Lowe family, the writer is indebted to Mrs. Julia Merrill Moores, of Indianapolis, who adds that she saw her great-grandmother, Mary Lowe-Dumont, just before her death, and that the latter appeared very cheerful and "interested me much by reciting poem after poem." Mrs. Moores' information relating to Lowe family was received by her chiefly from her grandaunt, Jane⁵.) Mrs. Moores has also kindly fur-

* See page 72.

† Kindness of Mrs. V. L. Hay, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

nished the following (which, by the way, is fully confirmed by data received by the writer from Mrs. M. J. Morerod, of Vevay, Indiana, where is preserved the original Family Bible, Dutch text, which has never been out of the family; record is in handwriting of Peter⁴ Dumont):

“ A copy made from the flyleaf of my great-grandfather Dumont’s bible — now in the possession of his great-grandson, Dumont Reid:*

“ Peter Dumont, son of Hendrick, grandson of Peter, was born the 1st day of October 1744. Mary Lowe, Daughter of Cornelius Lowe and grand daughter of Albert Lowe was born the 3rd day of June 1750. Peter Dumont and Mary Lowe were Married on Thursday the 25th October 1770 by Dominie Van Haerlengen.

Thursday August 15th 1771, was Born our first daughter, Mary, at 7 o’clock in the morning and baptized by Domini Van Haerlengen.

Monday August 30th 1773 was Born my second daughter Lidea at 8 o’clock in the morning and Baptized by Domini Van Haerlengen.

Monday the 13th November 1775 was born our third daughter Catharine at 7 o’clock in the morning — and Baptized by Domini Van Haerlengen.

Monday January 19th 1778 was born our first son Hendrick at 2 o’clock in the morning and Baptized by Domini Van Haerlengen.

Tuesday June 13th 1780 was Born our Second son Peter

* This is the Rev. John Dumont Reid, who is at present (March, 1898), minister of All Souls Church, Greenfield, Mass. His father, the Rev. A. S. Reid, resides in Fulton, Rock county, Wisconsin. The Rev. J. D. Reid vouches positively for correctness of copy in possession of Mrs. J. M. Moores.

at 2 o'clock in the morning and Baptized by Domini Haerlengen.

Monday, June 24th 1782 was born our fourth daughter Jane at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and Baptized by Domini Van Haerlengen.

Monday, July 5th 1784 New Brunswick (West Jersey) was born our fifth daughter Anne at half past eleven at night and Baptized by Domini Van Bunscholten.

New Brunswick Monday, January 8th 1787 was Born our third son, at ten o'clock and was baptized by Domini Hardenburg, and named John.

New Brunswick West Jersey the 2nd of September Wednesday 1789 was born at 2 o'clock in the afternoon our fourth son Abraham — was baptized by Domini Hardenburgh."*

Peter⁴ Dumont died in 1821, in Vevay, Indiana, and his wife in January, 1841. The latter's funeral took place from the residence of her son, A. B.⁵ Dumont (with whom she had long lived), Monday, January 25th, 1841. Long may the name of Peter⁴ Dumont be preserved as of a patriot who gave his all for his country; long may his wife be remembered as typical of all that is best and noblest in womanhood. Numerous descendants in the later generations remain to render homage to their memory.

MARY⁵ Dumont (*Peter⁴*), married Thomas Laing, or Long, of Fort Edward, N. Y.; settled in Saratoga, N. Y.

* This "Domini Hardenburgh" was the Dr. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, of Somerset county, N. J., between Gen. Washington and whom there was a close friendship. See "History of Somerset county," by Dr. Abraham Messler, page 114.

LYDIA⁵ Dumont (*Peter*⁴), married Captain Moses Guest, of New Brunswick, N. J., June 28, 1792. Guest Family Bible now in possession of Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds (their grandson), of Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, states that Lydia⁵ Dumont was born at South Branch of Raritan, Aug. 30th, 1773, and died in Cincinnati, Oct. 29th, 1822. (For her descendants, see page 41.) She was the great-grandmother of the writer.

Catherine⁵ (*Peter*⁴), married Captain Robert Anderson; settled at Palantine, N. Y. (She "was one of the thirteen girls who scattered flowers at Trenton when Washington went on to his inaugural.")

They had:

- i Lydia Jane⁶ Anderson (*Catherine*⁵, *Peter*⁴), married Samuel Merrill, of Indianapolis; a prominent man in his day; treasurer of Indiana; president of State Bank; trustee of Wabash College.
- ii Catharine⁶ Anderson (*Catherine*⁵, *Peter*⁴), married Judge Isaac Naylor, of Crawfordsville, Indiana.
- iii William Dumont⁶ Anderson (*Catherine*⁵, *Peter*⁴), was very talented, a great wit, a fine physician in Louisiana; a rebel, set fire with his own hands to every building, etc., on his cotton plantation when the Union army was approaching.

HENRY⁵ Dumont (*Peter*⁴), died early.

PETER⁵ Dumont (*Peter*⁴), a bachelor; was a surveyor (as were also his brothers, John⁵ and Abram⁵); died in Vevay, Indiana.

JANE⁵ Dumont (*Peter*⁴), married, first (in New York), William Wickam, of Canada, a fur trader; (?) settled in Canada; had one son, a printer; married, second, a "Steel," who was a Methodist minister, and they had one daughter, Patience; married, third, a "Murphey," and died in Vevay, Ind. She apparently took great interest in the family history. Many of the traditions and items of interest trace to her as authority.

ANNE⁵, or ANN⁵, Dumont (*Peter*⁴) married, in advanced years, a "Coffinger," Saratoga, N. Y.

JOHN⁵ Dumont (*Peter*⁴), married Julia L. Corey; settled in Vevay, Ind., about 1814, where Mrs. Julia L. Corey-Dumont died January 2nd, 1857. Her husband died early in February, 1871.

John⁵ and Julia L. Corey-Dumont had:*

i Peter⁶.

ii Ebenezer⁶, born in Vevay, Indiana Territory, Nov. 23rd, 1814; died in Indianapolis, April 16th, 1871. He was the late General Ebenezer Dumont.

*The above list of children of John and Julia L. Dumont is based upon information furnished the editor by Mrs. Julia M. Moores and Mr. Joseph Shipp, of Indianapolis, the latter having married Juliet, daughter of Martha Dumont-Campbell. Advice from another source mentions, also, sons, Joho, Henry and Edgar, but they must have died in infancy.

- iii Mary⁶, married a brother of Hon. Robert N. Lamb.
- iv Martha⁶, married Wm. Campbell, a lawyer of promise; died in 1845, leaving children: i, Louise, married "Detraz," Vevay, Ind; ii, Juliet, married "Shipp," Indianapolis; iii, Annette Campbell; iv, Mrs. Lide M. Henderson, Mishawaka, Ind.; v, Wm. L. Campbell, lawyer, of California.
- v Marietta⁶, married Hon. Robert N. Lamb, of Indianapolis, Sept., 1847, and died in Indianapolis, May, 1876.
- vi Julia L.⁶, married Rev. Archibald Reid. (See foot-note, page 58.
- vii Aurelius⁶.
- viii Cornelius⁶.

ABRAHAM⁵, or ABRAM⁵, Dumont (*Peter*⁴), married, in December, 1820, Isabella R. Todd, who was a daughter of Owen and Jane (Paxton) Todd. Her parents removed to Vevay, Indiana, in 1816. Isabella R. Todd was born in Lebanon, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1804, and died in Vevay, Indiana, February 2nd, 1879. She was a first cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln (*nee* Mary Todd). Their respective fathers, Owen and Robert S. Todd having been brothers.* The writer is informed that family tradition relates that

* Very brief mention of this branch of the Todd family is made in "The Todd Genealogy," by Richard H. Greene, A. M. (New York, 1867), page vii. Several references to the Todd family will, however, be found in a book entitled "Historic Families of Kentucky," by Green, published by The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, some ten years ago.

Isabella R. Todd's *brother* (father?), Owen Todd, at the age of fourteen, acted as the guide of General Washington on his *retreat* from Valley Forge. Mrs. Jane (Paxton) Todd died in Vevay in March, 1835, and the funeral took place on the 23rd of that month "from the residence of her son, R. W. Todd." Abram⁵ Dumont, as he was generally known, was a merchant in Vevay, Indiana, of which place he was among the early settlers. He died Dec. 12, 1842, having had issue:

- i Mary Jane⁶, married Rudolph Morerod; she is now residing in Vevay.
- ii Ann M.⁶, married George R. Todd.
- iii Eliza S.⁶, married David Armstrong.
- iv Isabella R.⁶, married Rudolph Grisard, and now residing in Vevay.
- v Julia L.⁶, married Frank P. Dupray.
- vi Edgar⁶.
- vii Smith B.⁶, was in Mexican War; removed to Australia; married, and has issue, one daughter, Isabella R.⁷ Dumont, and others.
- viii Sidney Merrill⁶.
- ix Eugene A.⁶, dentist; now residing in Chicago; married and has son, who is also married and has children.
- x John⁶.

The Rev. John Dumont Reid (son of Julia and grandson of Colonel John Dumont), was born in Vevay, Indiana, January 19, 1861; married June 30, 1891, Bessie Gertrude Basye, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Is now (April, 1898)

minister of All Souls' Church (Unitarian) at Greenfield, Mass., and has issue:

- i Kenneth Dumont, born at Fergus Falls, Minn., May 14th, 1892.
- ii Margaret, born at Great Falls, Montana, May 19, 1896.

Judge Isaac Naylor, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, married Mary Catherine Anderson, daughter of Catherine Dumont-Anderson, and had eight children, all girls, as follows:

- i Sarah Jane, living in Crawfordsville, Ind.
- ii Elizabeth, widow of Rev. William W. Brier; resides in Spokane, Washington. The Rev. Brier was a pioneer Presbyterian minister in California.
- iii Mary Catherine, died in infancy.
- iv Mary Dorothy, married Rev. Matthew Whiteford. They live in Sioux City, Iowa.
- v Catherine Anderson, married Prof. Columbus Brier, of Oakland, California. Address, No. 522 Charter street. They had four children: i, Martha; ii, Rose; iii, Charles Naylor; iv, Elizabeth Naylor.
- vi Virginia Lydia, married Dr. Andrew Jennings Hay, who had been previously married, his first

NOTE. — Dr. Andrew Jennings Hay was a prominent man in Indiana; member of Legislature, clerk of Circuit Court, member of State Central Committee, National Bank Examiner, elder in Presbyterian church; an ardent Mason and Republican. Master of his lodge seventeen years. Grand Master of the state one term. A gentleman of splendid physique; kind and courteous to all. He was descended from the Bainbridges, Stites and Gano's of New Jersey. Died in 1897.

wife having been Rebecca Garrett, of Washington, Penn., and had issue. Of the second marriage, issue as follows: i, Flora Naylor; ii, Kate Merrill, married Hon. Wirt E. Humphrey, United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois.

- vii Julia Dumont, married Rev. M. M. Whiteford. She died young, leaving two sons: i, Robert Naylor, Ph. D., Professor of English, Peoria, Ill., High School; ii, William Jackson, student, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
- viii Flora Merrill, died at the age of eighteen.

Elizabeth Naylor, daughter of Judge Isaac Naylor, was born Aug. 20, 1830, and married, Dec. 19, 1849, Rev. Wm. Wallace Brier, who was born Nov. 6, 1821, and who died June 3rd, 1887. Mrs. Elizabeth Naylor Brier now lives in Spokane, Wash.

Issue:

- i Lizzie, born Sept. 22, 1850; died Sept. 19, 1895; married, Feb. 14, 1883, to Robert J. Trumbull.
- ii Mary, born Nov. 27, 1852; married, Dec. 30, 1880, to Charles W. Moores, whose children are: i, An infant son, born Feb. 20, 1882, died same day; ii, Elizabeth Maria, born Nov. 23, 1883; iii, Louise Trumbull, born Oct. 12, 1886, died Aug. 29, 1890; iv, Charles Brier, born Nov. 6th, 1889.
- iii Caroline, born Sept. 19, 1856; married, June 6th, 1885, George Frederick Schorr, whose children

are: i, Margaret Lizzie, born Oct. 26, 1886; ii, Wm. Brier, born Jan. 27, 1889; iii, Geo. Frederick, born Nov. 15th, 1890, died Sept. 20, 1894; iv, Berkeley Kellogg, born Nov. 2, 1892; v, Carolyn Louise, born Aug. 27, 1895; vi, Katharine Naylor, born Nov. 18, 1897.

- iv Wm. Wallace, Jr., born Aug. 7, 1858; married, March 27, 1889, Helen M. Blake, whose children are: i, Wm. Wallace, born Feb. 7, 1890; ii, Edward Blake, born Aug. 29, 1891; iii, Helen Naylor, born Apr. 16th, (?) 1894.
- v Louise Brier, born Nov. 17, 1862; married, July 29, 1891, Rev. Howard Whittlesey Stratton, who died Aug. 23, 1895. One child: i, Elizabeth Brier, born June 2nd, 1892.

Dr. Wm. Dumont Anderson, son of Capt. Robert Anderson, was born Feb. 9th, 1813, in the State of New York. Died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1867. His wife, Mary Ann Catlin, was born Dec. 25, 1819, in Virginia, and died in Covington, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1883.

They had:

- i Theodore Dumont, born in Louisiana, June 10, 1835; died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 14, 1895; married Josephine Burdick Jan. 3, 1860.
- ii Jane, born in Louisiana, May 12, 1838, married Wm. Merrill, June 4, 1861, and, after Mr. Merrill's death, married G. W. Sargent. She is now living with her son, Wm. Merrill, Eddy, Texas.

- iii Simeon, born in Louisiana, Sept. 19, 1843, died in Mississippi, Jan. 5, 1870.
- iv Julia Merrill, born in Louisiana, Aug. 15, 1846; married W. T. Grant, Nov. 8, 1871; died in Covington, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1893.
- v Lizzie Dumont, born in Louisiana, March 20th, 1861; married T. E. Ralph, Oct. 15, 1879; now living near Covington, Tenn.

A. B. Dumont.

[FROM VEVAV REVEILLE, *Dec. 2, 1842.*]

DIED, on the morning of the 12th inst., our respected townsman and highly esteemed friend, A. B. DUMONT, Esq., merchant of this place, aged fifty-three years.

Truly may it be said, "that in the midst of life we are in death;" as only a few days previous to his decease, Mr. Dumont was attending to his usual business, so that the melancholy event was sudden and unexpected, even to his family. Without any symptoms of a particular disease, or any expressed sensibility of pain, notwithstanding the best medical assistance, he sunk with accelerated rapidity during the three days of his illness, when life terminated without an apparent struggle.

Mr. Dumont was among the early settlers of Vevay, and has been constantly engaged in business since his arrival in the place. As a merchant, he was punctual, honest and honorable in all his dealings — as a citizen, he was highly esteemed for public spirit and exemplary morals — and as a husband and father, those who were acquainted with him in his family can alone appreciate

his inestimable worth. He was a man of extensive information, derived from much reading and serious reflection, which a nice delicacy of feeling accompanied with extreme modesty, in a great measure concealed. But his great object was the happiness and moral elevation of his beloved family; and for this end he used every exertion to afford them the means of mental improvement and of acquiring useful knowledge. With respect to religion, his views were philanthropic and generous, and based upon that sublime feeling of devotion which warms and expands the heart and elevates the soul to its maker. Whilst he firmly believed in the essential doctrines of Christianity and the efficacy of true religion in promoting social order and virtue, he was entirely free from that gloomy superstition and sectarian bigotry which sours the temper, damps the feelings and contracts the heart. Hence he supported liberally the different churches in this place — treated with kindness and hospitality respectable clergymen of every denomination, and regularly accompanied his amiable family to public worship. By his death society has been deprived of a useful member, and his family has sustained a loss to them irreparable. May he who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb — who is the widow's stay and the orphan's shield — support the disconsolate widow in her affliction, and comfort the mourning family under their melancholy bereavement. M.

Mrs. Isabella Dumont.

[FROM VEVAY REVEILLE, FEB. 13, 1879.]

The life of Mrs. Isabella Dumont, whose death we recorded last week, merits more than a brief and passing notice. It was a life full of suggestions to those who look beneath the surface and mark the workings of human effort. It was a life full of pain and suffering, but of many consolations. If the burden at times seemed overpowering, in the end the requisite strength was surely accorded; the spirit was faithful unto the end, and fortitude amid suffering was the predominant characteristic of a life whose piety, good deeds and Christian graces are monuments of everlasting remembrance.

Mrs. Dumont was in the seventy-fourth year of her age, having been born November 24, 1804. She came to Vevay in 1817, and thereafter her long life was spent amid the quiet scenes which surrounded her last days of earth. In 1820, in her early youth, she became the wife of Mr. A. B. Dumont, a gentleman whose genial disposition and many qualities of mind and heart formed her complete happiness, and to whose memory she devoted thirty-six years of widowhood. They were years trying to the soul. The care of her young family was her one solace and whole duty. She brought to its discharge the firmness of purpose and force of character for which she was remarkable. Two unfailing sources of courage and strength she kept always before her mental vision; the one an unwavering trust in the goodness and mercy of God, the other an active, faithful and zealous membership in the Methodist Church. In the one she sought the

rest and consolation promised to "the weary and heavy laden," while fighting the hard battle of the world, and seeking to direct the young hearts of her children in the paths of rectitude and virtue; in the other a safe guidance, and found the commission of its membership a source of untold comfort, and a support to which she clung with increasing tenacity as the trials of life and bodily infirmity increased.

With each succeeding year of patient endurance her devoted children and friends marked the sure progress of disease, so that while her death was long expected, the blow seemed but little modified in severity by that fact. She "fought the good fight" with a fortitude and steadiness, patience and courage, which testified to her abiding faith and Christian strength, and will be lasting memories in the hearts of those blessed by her bright example.

Her life of suffering was crowned by a death calm and painless, a foreshadowing of the untold peace to come.

In the silent watches of a Sabbath evening, her children all about her, serenely as the day passed into the night, she walked through "the valley of the shadow of death," laid the burden of life at the feet of her Saviour, and put on immortality.

" She has carried her Cross with unfaltering heart
 Through this wearisome pathway of sorrow,
 But the shadows of night-time have drifted apart,
 In the dawn of a happier morrow.

Or sadness or joy are alike to her now
 For God's benediction is o'er her,
 And the radiant seal of the saints on her brow —
 Eternity lieth before her.

Earth's tears and its trials, Death's terror and strife
 Are memories misty and olden ;
 She has laid them aside with the burden of life,
 At the gates of the paradise golden.

In pastures where grief never comes, nor alarms,
 The lambs of the shepherd are sleeping,
 And knowing He holdeth her safe in His arms—
 O, how can her children be weeping ?”

Among the “ Biographical Annals,” in the second part of this book, we give a sketch of the life of the late General Ebenezer Dumont, of Indiana. It is a pleasure to be able to present, in this place, the following additional data:

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Ebenezer Dumont commenced recruiting for and organizing the Seventh Indiana Regiment. When the regiment was fully recruited he was appointed colonel and was immediately ordered, with his regiment, to western Virginia, where, on June 1st, 1861, they engaged and defeated the enemy at Phillipi, winning the first victory of the Rebellion. On September 3rd, 1861, President Lincoln appointed Col. Dumont Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned him to the command of a brigade in Kentucky, where he served in that capacity until August, 1862, when he was assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland, and served until elected to Congress in 1862.

General Ebenezer Dumont died April 16th, 1871, and left a family consisting of a widow, Mrs. Mary A. Dumont, now residing in Indianapolis, and seven daughters, as follows:

- i Fannie, married David Braden, Indianapolis.
- ii Julia, widow, living in Washington, D. C.

- iii Martha, married H. E. Drew, Indianapolis.
- iv Emma, married M. D. Watson, Chicago.
- v Isabel, married J. N. Williams, Indianapolis.
- vi Anna, married R. E. Springsteen, Indianapolis.
- vii Jessie, married W. S. Whitney, Indianapolis.

**The Maternal Ancestry of Peter Dumont,
of Vevay, Indiana.**

The editor takes pleasure in presenting copies of many of the old and interesting documents, affidavits, letters and memoranda preserved among the family papers in Vevay, Indiana, information of which has been furnished by Mr. Eugene R. Detraz, of whom we have spoken previously. (See page 56.)

Copy of a letter to the Mayor of Bordeaux:

"To the Citizen Mayor of the city of Bordeaux:

I Peter Dumont now living in the town, and county of Saratoga in the state of New York humbly petition before the honorable members of your city for the recovery of properties left by my forefathers in the time of prosecution against the Protestants within the Generalite of Bordeaux in the village De La Tremblade, some situated in the island of Ney, and some in Sintonge as you will find by the papers annexed to this which will be delivered to your honer by the Consul of the United States of America, now residing in Bordeaux.

SARATOGA *April 20th, 1797.*"

(The writer cannot locate any record or tradition of a reply having been received by Peter⁴ Dumont to the above letter.)

Memorandum, Made By Peter⁴ Dumont.

“ Captain Peter Traverrier of Masha having married Marie Arnand the widow of Jean Parlier of La Tramlade, And this Peter Traverrier had two children, twins a son and a daughter without issue. The sons name was Peter Traverrier who married Mary Réseau (the daughter of Renier Réseau) of the island of Ray (or in French L’ Ile De Ray) and they had an only child a daughter called Mary Traverrier and this daughter was married to Henrich Dumont of Rariton Landing and this daughter she had one only son, that is Peter Dumont myself.”

Copies of Affidavits.

New Jersey* John Baptist Dumont aged fifty-two years personally appeared before me John† Berrier one of the justices of the supreme cort of the province of New Jersey and being duly sworn maketh oath that to this deponent has know the family of Peter Traverrier near thirty years past. That on his first acquaintance with them that Peter Traverrier was deseased but Mary Traverrier was commonly and reputed to be the widow of the same peter was then living, and that Mary Traverrier the yonger was also commonly deemed and reputed as the only child and heir of

* In these places following “ New Jersey ” is a written letter or sign similar to letter “ Y,” probably an abbreviated legal term.

† In this place, between “ John ” and “ Berrier,” are some marks or a word which Mr. Detraz says he is not certain about, probably the name “ Berrier ” illegibly written and consequently erased and rewritten

this Peter Traverrier, That Henrich Dumont the brother of this deponent married this Mary Traverrier junior, that Peter Dumont is the only son and heir at law of this Hendrich and Mary who are both dead.

JOHN BAPTIST DUMONT

Sworn before me this 7th September 1771.

John Berrier.

New Jersey* Peter Dumont the elder, aged forty-six years, also maketh oath that the contents of the above affidavit are just and true, and also that to this deponent hath known the family of Peter Traverrier about thirty years and is brother to the aforesaid Hendrich Dumont.

PETER DUMONT.

Sworn this day aforesaid before me John Berrier.

Contract of marriage of Pierre (Peter) Traverrier and Marie (Mary) Arnand — translated from French:

To-day the 4th day of January, 1688, we, Pierre Traverrier, ship captain, and Marie Arnand, widow of Jean (John) Perlier promise to take each other as husband and wife, the laws of our church being previously observed, we agree to live together in common as husband and wife the rest of our days, and in case one of us should die, the one remaining shall enjoy in his own right all the wealth the two parties may possess, to dispose of as he may see fit, to sell, assign, rent, etc., according as he may judge proper, and in case both of us should die without children from this marriage we declare the children of the first marriage, who

* See foot-note on preceding page.

are André (Andrew) Perlier, and Jean Perlier, our legitimate heirs. Furthermore: I, Pierre Traverrier give to Marie Arnand the enjoyment of all my property and pretensions in France, in case the state of affairs should change and the liberty of the protestant religion should be re-established, giving her the *usufruct* in general of all that may belong to me. To all of these articles we have agreed in the presence of Mr. Carré, our minister depository of this document, and of the witnesses below named. In witness whereof we have all signed; done at Frenchtown in Narragansett the said day and year above named. Signed. Pierre Traverrier, Marie Arnand on the one side, and on the other the witnesses, Carré minister, Jacques Many, André Arnand, Abraham Dumas.

P. Bouyot, copiest of the said document.

I, the undersigned, declare the present copy to be faithfully copied from the original, in witness whereof I have fixed my hand and seal; done at Frenchtown in Narragansett the 5th day of January 1688.

Carré minister (seal).

[Extract of the paper of the consistory L'Eglise Françise (French Church)].

April 20th, 1688, Pierre Traverrier and Marie Arnand received the nuptial benediction from Mr. Carré our min-

NOTE BY MR. E. R. DETRAZ.—This affidavit seems to be written in a different hand and bears a seal in red wax. The two additional items given below seem to be written in the same hand as the first article above given; that is, in the same hand as the marriage contract, but with a different pen and at a different time, as the date, January 6th, 1690, will show. All these articles are written in the French, on one and the same sheet.

ister, the three publications having been previously made according to the form of our church; in witness whereof we have signed. Carré minister, Pierre Traverrier, Marie Arnand, Jacques Many elder, Pierre Bonyot, elder, and secretary, Moïse Brun elder.

On the 6th day of January 1689 were baptized by Mr. Carré our minister, Pierre and Marie Magdelenne Traverrier children of Pierre Traverrier and Marie Arnand, presented to baptism to wit, Pierre by Pierre Traverrier his father and Jeanne Drommeau, and Marie Magdelenne by Jacques Many and Magdelenne Filleul, godfathers and godmothers; who declare the said children to be born the last of the year 1688.

Signed Carré minister, Pierre Traverrier, P. Bonyot, elder.

Extracted by me the 5th of January, 1690.

P. BONYOT, elder and secretary.

Among other papers are the following: (1) A letter from Jonathan Dumont of New York to his brother, Peter Dumont, New Brunswick, in which mention is made of a house and mill at New Brunswick belonging to Peter Dumont — date, Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1789. (2) A rough sketch of John B. Dumont's estate, no date. (3) Inventory of Marie Traverrier's goods, date February 18th, 1765. (4) A receipted account for £6, 10s 3d, of Marie

NOTE BY MR. E. R. DETRAZ. — Am not sure about this figure "6" in both the dates, it being made with such a peculiar outline. However the month and year are plain enough.

Traverrier to Henry Dumont, no date. (5) Copies of will of Peter Traverrier, June 23, 1743. (6) Copy of will of Renier Reseau, February 18, 1719, part gone. (7) Contract of Apprenticeship, Peter Dumont, son of Hendrick Dumont, to G. Rapalye, to learn merchandising, April 10, 1761, part gone or time worn. (8) Contract of Apprenticeship, Peter Traverrier, son of Marie, widow of Peter Traverrier to Peter Chaigneau, cooper, October 21, 1701. The above-named papers are all written in English.

Mr. Detraz adds that there are other French papers which are written in such a peculiar hand that it is difficult to decipher them. The name of Marie Arnand appears in nearly all of them.

The Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, of Smith avenue, Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, possesses a French Testament, containing also the Psalms set to music, Prayers, Confession of Faith, etc. The book is five and one-half inches long, three inches wide, and an inch thick, bound in black leather. The four corners are protected by silver plates and there are two silver clasps. On one of them are engraved the letters "M. R." On a fly-leaf is written "livre apartient a Marye Rezeau," which means, "this book belongs to Mary Rezeau." Below that is written "En tout temps et en toute saison il faut louer et reverer l' eternel," which, translated, is, "at all times and in all seasons we should love and reverence the eternal God." Another inscription is: "Mon Dieu Mon Roy," that is, "My God is my king." Still another reads as follows: "Dieu tout premier, puis pere et mere tou jour soit just," etc., "Let God always occupy the first place, then let father and

mother come in. Always be just," etc. As the Rev. Reynolds writes in his letter conveying the above information, "These inscriptions are worthy of the noble Huguenots who were the honor and glory of France."

**Notes on the Frelinghuysen and Vroom Families,
of New Jersey.**

Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (1691-1747) was the founder of the illustrious family bearing that surname, in New Jersey. His second son, John (1727-1754), was the father of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, who was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, April 13, 1753, and died April 13, 1804. The general's third son, also named Frederick Frelinghuysen, married Jane, a daughter of Peter J. B. Dumont, and they were the parents of the late Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was born in Millstone, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, and died in Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885. The latter's father having died when he was only three years old, he was adopted by his uncle, Theodore Frelinghuysen. Both the uncle and the adopted son were gentlemen of wide learning and varied talents. For the details of their respective careers the reader is referred to our Biographical Dictionaries, in which they justly occupy a prominent place.

"The name of Vroom is found early on the records of the church. Court Vroom seems to have been the first of the name residing on the Raritan. Col. Peter D. Vroom, of Revolutionary days, was a prominent citizen of Somerset county in his time. He was born Jan. 27, 1745, O. S.,

two miles from Raritan Landing. Early in life he lived in New York, whence he came to reside on the Raritan, near the junction of the north and south branches. The homestead is now owned by Sexton Wyckoff. He married Elsie Bogart, and died on this plantation. He was one of the few individuals who raised the first military company in the beginning of the revolutionary war, in which he served as lieutenant and captain, and was appointed major of the Somerset battalion by joint meeting in 1777; and afterwards a lieutenant-colonel. He led a company at the battle of Germantown, and was in the service during the war. During his life he occupied almost every office of trust in the county. At the close of the revolution he was made high sheriff, and then clerk of the pleas, afterwards a justice of the peace, a member of assembly in 1791 and several succeeding years, member of council for 1799 to 1804, and a long time presiding judge of the court, afterwards an elder in the church, and always a leading counsellor. He enjoyed an unblemished reputation, and died in November, 1831, in the 87th year of his age, having, in his time, filled as large a space in public life as any of the prominent men of his day in Somerset county. He was the father of the late Gov. P. D. Vroom."* (History of Somerset county, N. J., by Abraham Messler, D. D., page 61.)

* Col. Peter Dumont⁴ Vroom's mother was Gerretie³ Dumont, daughter of Peter² Dumont by his third wife, Jannetje Veghte, and Col. P. D.⁴ Vroom's son, Governor Peter Dumont⁵ Vroom, married Ann³, daughter of Peter J. B.⁴ Dumont. Authorities, Frelinghuysen and Vroom families; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography (New York, 1887), Vol. II, pages 542-545; same, Vol. VI, page 308. The National Cyclopædia of

“ On the south side of the Raritan, near the junction of the North and South branches, is the former residence of Col. Peter D. Vroom, and the birthplace of Governor P. D. Vroom. The old house remains just as it was in early days, only an addition has been annexed to it. It deserves to be remembered among the venerated localities of our beloved country.” (History of Somerset county, N. J., page 139.)

American Biography, published by James T. White & Co., New York, 1893, Vol. IV, page 248; same, Vol. V, page 205. The Political Register and Congressional Directory, by Ben. Perley Poore (Boston, 1878). Lanman's Dictionary of Congress (Hartford, 1868), also Lanman's "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government," &c.

NOTE.—The editor had hoped to include a fairly creditable genealogy of these two families, but failed to obtain the necessary data.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS.

Col. John Dumont.

[Reprinted verbatim from "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," by Hon. O. H. Smith, pp. 131-132, Cincinnati, 1855.]

Let me not forget my valued friend Colonel John Dumont, of Vevay. I became acquainted with the Colonel in the Legislature of 1822-3, at Corydon. He was one of the most talented men of the body — always ready, but modest and retiring to a fault. In personal contests he had no equal in the house. On one occasion the question was, "whether we should elect a reviser of the laws, or revise them ourselves?" In the House, Mr. Dumont and myself, with others, had opposed a legislative revision, on the ground that we were not qualified to revise in session; that the work would be imperfectly done. Our views ultimately prevailed, and Judge Benjamin Parke was elected reviser. During the debate Dr. Childs, of Washington county, in reply to my remarks, insisted that we were qualified to do the work ourselves. "Mr. Speaker, the wisdom of the State of Indiana is on this

NOTE.—Col. John Dumont who was the next to the youngest son of Peter Dumont and Mary Lowe, his wife, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 8th, 1787. He married Miss Julia L. Corey, in August, 1812, and died early in February, 1871.—ED.

floor." Mr. Dumont — "The gentleman says the wisdom of Indiana is on this floor. I can hardly presume that the wisdom of my country is here, and I should be very sorry, Mr. Speaker, to think that the wisdom of Washington county is on this floor." Mr. Dumont was a good lawyer and an honest man. He was a candidate for Governor against Col. David Wallace — ran on the branch of the internal improvement system known as "Classification," while Governor Wallace went for the construction simultaneously of the whole works. Col. Dumont was clearly right, but the majority went with Gov. Wallace. The Colonel was the husband of Mrs. Julia L. Dumont, a lady of high literary attainments, and the father of Col. Ebenezer Dumont, of the late Mexican War.

Mrs. Julia L. Dumont.

By Rev. Thomas Eddy.

[Reprinted verbatim from *The Vevay Indiana Democrat*, March 4, 1876.]

Julia L. Dumont, the earliest female writer in the West, whose poems, tales and sketches have been preserved, was the daughter of Ebenezer and Martha D. Corey. Her parents emigrated from Rhode Island to Marietta, Ohio, with the "Ohio Company," which settled at that place. She was born at Waterford, Washington county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river, in October, 1794. Her parents returned to Rhode Island during her infancy, and, while she was yet a mere babe, her father died. Her mother removed to Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, and

married the second time. They then had their residence on the Kayaderoseras Mountain, in Greenfield. With her mother, I had the pleasure of an acquaintance during the closing year of her life. From her, doubtless, Mrs. Dumont inherited her delicate organism and strong emotional nature, her large-heartedness, united with shrinking sensibility. And in that mountain home her soul learned communion with nature in its noble forms, learned to love the mountain, with its beetling brow, and the gentle hyacinth which blossomed at its base.

She spent some time in the Milton Academy, in Saratoga county, where she gave unmistakable evidence of superior mental powers. In 1811, she taught a school in Greenfield, and, in 1812, in Cambridge, Washington county, New York. In August of the last-named year, she was married to John Dumont, and the following October they removed to Ohio.

The village of Vevay, Indiana, is on a beautiful site. The river has a majestic curve, and the level plateau on the shore corresponds to its semi-circular sweep, while around its periphery stands like guardian sentinels a range of noble hills. There settled a colony of Swiss, designing to engage in the culture of the grape. To this locality Mr. and Mrs. Dumont went in 1814, in the gloomy month of March, and there was her home till death. There was the struggle incident to a new country. Her husband being a lawyer, was, according to the custom of the times, much from home attending the courts of other counties. The care of the family was upon her, and she met it nobly. Schools were scarce and poor. Her own children were to

be instructed, and she determined to do the work herself. She opened a school, and thenceforward much of her life was spent in the schoolroom. For this she was peculiarly fitted by her sympathy and keen intuition. Indeed, we may claim for her a high position among western pioneer teachers. She had a lofty idea of the mission of the instructor, and if she did not attain it, 'twas because she placed it above what a mind of more than ordinary abilities, tireless effort and a loving heart could reach. She was successful in imparting what she knew. A dear friend of hers, who often saw her in the schoolroom, said, "How faithfully did she obey the command, 'Say to them that are of faithful heart be strong!' How zealously did she labor to confine the feeble! Was there one in her school particularly unfortunate, that one was immediately taken especially under her maternal care. She had in her school several cripple boys, some of whom were poor and friendless, and it seemed to me no mother could have surpassed her endeavor to fit them for usefulness." We claim special honor for her early and successful devotion to education in the west.

Her nature was so finely strung that few were capable of sympathizing with her, either in her sorrows or her rejoicings. She dwelt in some sense alone, and yet her heart was full of sympathy. When a grief was pressing upon her soul, she was surrounded by a promiscuous circle, capable of interesting and rendering happy those with whom she mingled. Very bitter were some of the trials through which she passed, and very severe the discipline of suffering which was her lot. She saw three sons wither,

one by one, away to the cold grave. Soon a daughter followed them. There was a beautiful boy whom she called Edgar, and whom she loved intensely. One summer morning he left her side full of glee; in half an hour he was drowned; she bore him to her house in her arms. The blow was terrible. Her soul was a long-continued struggle. His name she never mentioned; yet, he was ever in her heart. I said she did not call his name, but a letter from her daughter says: "Among all her papers was never found any allusion to his name, nor to this bereavement; but in a private drawer of hers are to be found several small packages marked thus, 'Seed of the flowers he planted,' 'The shoes he wore,' 'His little fish-hooks.'"

There is scarcely to be found a more touching fact. It tells the deep, sad grief which preyed upon her soul. During all this struggle she did not "charge God foolishly." She strove to feel what she believed to be true, that God was very pitiful and of tender mercy.

There were other trials. She had another son who had grown to man's estate, was admitted to the bar, and had high hopes of eminence in his profession. He was sprightly and full of force. Well did I know him, often I spoke with him, united him to his bride in marriage, and stood by his bedside as he was passing down into the swellings of Jordan. In the pride of his manhood he was smitten and wasted to the tomb. Another shrine was broken.

Mrs. Dumont's health gave way, her constitution, though elastic, was delicate and she bowed at length. She went south, among the orange groves and palmettoes

she sought to regain her former strength and activity. It was not to be so. She was marked for death. A year or nearly so was spent south and then she returned home, for Vevay was still the home of the living and the resting place of the dead.

Amid the greetings, the experiences, the questions asked and answered, her children discovered that she had come back to them with a distressing cough. It never left her, but was developed into consumption. It only needs the old history to tell what remains, so far as the disease was concerned, the mocking promise of restored health, then the change. With the indomitable industry which had ever marked her she would not cease work, but, in addition to preparing a volume of sketches for the press, also after her return, superintended her school through several terms. "She trusted and was not afraid." Trust ripened into joy, and she whose whole life had been one weary battlefield at last triumphed. I cannot forbear transcribing one other passage from her daughter's letter to me, though it was not written for publication: "For many years she suffered with a nervous restlessness which prevented her sleeping; but the blessed promise, 'He giveth His beloved sleep' seemed graven on her heart. Again and again have I found her with her eyes closed, hands clasped and voice uttering, as in thanksgiving prayer, 'So He giveth His beloved sleep.'"

Early in life Mrs. Dumont's mental powers attracted attention and led many to presage for her a high literary position. But the cares of her household, her feeble health and a distrust of her own abilities, prevented her

from attempting more than fragmentary essays, tales, sketches and poems. While her productions were sought after with avidity by publishers able to pay for them, she felt so much desire to build up and sustain the local press and home literature that she more usually would send her best songs to some new village paper struggling for an existence, and, with the communication, some words of cheer to the editor, to give him heart and hope. She was a frequent contributor to the *Literary Gazette*, published at Cincinnati. Several of the best poems she wrote were first printed in the *Gazette*, among which are "Poverty," "The Pauper to the Rich Man," and the "Orphan Emigrant." In the years 1834, '35 and '36 she wrote frequently for the *Cincinnati Mirror*, but chiefly in prose. She was awarded three prizes by the publishers of the *Mirror* for stories on Western themes. One of these stories, "Ashton Grey," with others, contributed to the *Western Literary Journal* and the *Ladies' Repository* are collected in a volume entitled "Life Sketches."

While examining the characteristics of Mrs. Dumont's style, we are impressed with its purity. She never wrote a line calculated to lure one from virtue, to gild vice, or bedeck with flowers the road to death. There is virtue in all that lives from her pen, Virtue the child of Heaven, the

NOTE.—A selection of Mrs. Julia L. Dumont's writings, under general title of "Life Sketches from Common Paths," was published by the Appletons, New York, 1856. A brief biographical sketch of Mrs. Dumont will be found in Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography*, New York, 1887, in which place her maiden name erroneously appears as "Carey." A review of her literary work is contained in "Beginnings of Literary Culture in Ohio Valley," by Professor W. H. Venable, LL.D. of Cincinnati.—
EDITOR.

true guide to success in life, and time title to fragrant memory. Her teachings addressed to the young, for to them and for them she mainly wrote, inspire heroic virtue, a working faith, and conquering zeal. She had ever a word of hopefulness for the desponding, of encouragement for the toiling.

Mrs. Dumont died on the second day of January, 1857, mourned not only by a bereaved family and immediate neighbors, but by many far distant, to whom kind instructions had closely endeared her.

Mrs. Julia L. Dumont, as a Teacher.*

By Dr. Edward Eggleston.

We had one teacher who was, so far as natural genius for teaching goes, the best of all I have ever known. * * * Mrs. Dumont occupied no mean place as a writer of poetry and prose tales. Eminent *littérateurs* of the time, from Philadelphia and Cincinnati, used to come to Vevay to see her. * * *

But as a school-mistress, Mrs. Dumont deserves immortality. She knew nothing of systems, but she went unerringly to the goal by pure force of native genius. In all her early life she taught because she was poor, but after her husband's increasing property relieved her from necessity, she still taught school from love of it. When she was past sixty years old, a school-room was built for her along-

* By kind permission of the author and The Century Company; being extracts from "Some Western School-masters," in *Scribner's Monthly*, Vol. XVII, pages 750-753, March, 1879.

side her residence, which was one of the best in the town. It was here that I first knew her, after she had already taught two generations in the place. The "graded" schools had been newly introduced, and no man was found who could, either in acquirements or ability, take precedence of the venerable school-mistress; so the high school was given to her.

I can see the wonderful old lady now, as she was then, with her cape pinned awry, rocking her splint-bottom chair nervously while she talked. Full of all manner of knowledge, gifted with something very like eloquence in speech, abounding in affection for her pupils and enthusiasm in teaching, she moved us strangely. Being infatuated with her, we became fanatic in our pursuit of knowledge, so that the school hours were not enough, and we had a "lyceum" in the evening for reading "compositions," and a club for the study of history. If a recitation became very interesting, the entire school would sometimes be drawn into the discussion of the subject; all other lessons went to the wall, books of reference were brought out of her library, hours were consumed, and many a time the school session was prolonged until darkness forced us reluctantly to adjourn.

Mrs. Dumont was the ideal of a teacher because she succeeded in forming character. She gave her pupils unstinted praise, not hypocritically, but because she lovingly saw the best in every one. We worked in the sunshine. A dull but industrious pupil was praised for diligence, a bright pupil for ability, a good one for general excellence. The dullards got more than their share, for knowing how

easily such an one is disheartened, Mrs. Dumont went out of her way to praise the first show of success in a slow scholar. She treated no two alike. She was full of all sorts of knack and tact, a person of infinite resource for calling out the human spirit. She could be incredibly severe when it was needful, and no over-grown boy whose meanness had once been analyzed by Mrs. Dumont ever forgot it.

I remember one boy with whom she had taken some pains. One day he wrote an insulting word about one of the girls of the school on the door of a deserted house. Two of us were deputized by the other boys to defend the girl by complaining of him. Mrs. Dumont took her seat and began to talk to him before the school. The talking was all there was of it, but I think I never pitied any human being more than I did that boy as she showed him his vulgarity and his meanness, and, as at last in the climax of her indignation, she called him "a miserable hawbuck." At another time when she had picked a piece of paper from the floor with a bit of profanity written on it, she talked about it until the whole school detected the author by the beads of perspiration on his forehead.

When I had written a composition on "The Human Mind," based on Combe's Phrenology, and adorned with quotations from Pope's "Essay on Man," she gave me to read the old Encyclopedia Britannica containing an article expounding the Hartleian system of mental philosophy, and followed this with Locke on the "Conduct of the Understanding." She was the only teacher I have known who understood that school studies were entirely second-

ary to general reading as a source of culture, and who put the habit of good reading first in the list of acquirements.

There was a rack for hats and cloaks so arranged as to cut off a portion of the school from the teacher's sight. Some of the larger girls who occupied this space took advantage of their concealed position to do a great deal of talking and tittering, which did not escape Mrs. Dumont's watchfulness. But in the extreme corner of the room was the seat of the excellent Drusilla H——, who had never violated a rule of the school. To reprimand the others, while excepting her, would have excited jealousy and complaints. The girls who sat in that part of the room were detained after school and treated to one of Mrs. Dumont's tender but caustic lectures on the dishonorableness of secret ill-doing. Drusilla bore silently her share of the reproof. But at last the school-mistress said:

Now, my dears, it may be that their is some one among you not guilty of misconduct. If there is I know I can trust you to tell me who is not to blame."

"Drusilla never talks," they all said at once, while Drusilla, girl like, fell to crying.

But the most remarkable illustration of Mrs. Dumont's skill in matters of discipline was shown in a case in which all the boys of the school were involved, and were for a short time thrown into antagonism to a teacher whose ascendancy over them had been complete.

We were playing "town-ball" on the common at a long distance from the schoolroom. Town-ball is one of the old games from which the more scientific but not half so amusing "national game" of baseball has since been

evolved. In that day the national game was not thought of. Eastern youth played field base, and western boys townball in a free and happy way, with soft balls, primitive bats and no nonsense. There were no scores, but a catch or crossout in townball put the whole side out, leaving the others to take the bat or "paddle" as it was appropriately called. The very looseness of the game gave opportunity for many ludicrous mischances and surprising turns which made it a most joyous play.

Either because the wind was blowing adversely, or because the play was more than commonly interesting, we failed to hear the ringing of Mrs. Dumont's handbell at one o'clock. The afternoon wore on until more than an hour of schooltime had passed, when some one suddenly bethought himself. We dropped the game and started pell-mell, full of consternation, for the schoolroom. We would at that moment have preferred to face an angry schoolmaster with his beechen rod than to have offended one whom we revered so much. The girls all sat in their places; the teacher was sitting silent and awful in her rocking-chair; in the hour and a half no lessons had been recited. We shuffled into our seats and awaited the storm. It was the high school, and the boys were mostly fifteen or sixteen years of age, but the school-mistress had never a rod in the room. Such weapons are for people of fewer resources than she. Very quietly she talked to us, but with great emphasis. She gave no chance for explanation or apology. She was hopelessly hurt and affronted. We had humiliated her before the whole town, she said. She would take away from us the morning and afternoon

recess for a week. She would demand an explanation from us to-morrow.

It was not possible that a company of boys could be kept for half an hour in such a moral sweatbox as that to which she treated us without growing angry. When school was dismissed we held a running indignation meeting as we walked toward home. Of course we all spoke at once. But after a while the more moderate saw that the teacher had some reason. Nevertheless, one boy was appointed to draft a written reply that should set forth our injured feelings. I remember in what perplexity that committee found himself. With every hour he felt more and more that the teacher was right and the boys wrong, and that by the next morning the reviving affection of the scholars for the beloved and venerated schoolmistress would cause them to appreciate this. So that the address which was presented for their signatures did not breathe much indignation. I can almost recall every word of that somewhat pompous but very sincere petition. It was about as I give it here:

“Honored Madam:

In regard to our offense of yesterday we beg that you will do us the justice to believe that it was not intentional. We do not ask you to remit the punishment you have inflicted in taking away our recess, but we do ask you to remit the heavier penalty we have incurred, your own displeasure.”

The boys all willingly signed this except one, who was, perhaps, the only conscious offender in the party. He

confessed that he had observed that the sun was "getting a little slanting" while we were at play, but, as his side "had the paddles," he did not say anything until they were put out. The unwilling boy wanted more indignation in the address and he wanted the recess back. But when all the others had signed he did not dare leave his name off but put it at the bottom of the list.

With trembling hands we gave the paper to the school-mistress. How some teachers would have used such a paper as a means of further humiliation to the offenders! How few could have used it as she did! The morning wore on without recess. The lessons were heard as usual. As the noon hour drew near, Mrs. Dumont rose from her chair and went into the library. We all felt that something was going to happen. She came out with a copy of Shakspeare, which she opened at the fourth scene of the fourth act of the second part of King Henry IV. Giving the book to my next neighbor and myself she bade us read the scene, alternating with the change of speaker. You remember the famous dialogue in that scene between the dying king and the prince who has prematurely taken the crown from the bedside of the sleeping king. It was all wonderfully fresh to us and to our school mates, whose interest was divided between the scene and a curiosity as to the use the teacher meant to make of it. At length the reader who took the king's part read:

"O my son!

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou mightst win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in excuse of it."

Then she took the book and closed it. The application was evident to all, but she made us a touching little speech full of affection, and afterward restored the recess. She detained the girls when we had gone to read to them the address, that she might "show them what noble brothers they had." Without doubt she made overmuch of our nobleness. But no one knew better than Mrs. Dumont that the surest way of evoking the best in man or boy, is to make the most of the earliest symptoms of it. From that hour our schoolmistress had our whole hearts; we loved her and revered her; we were thoughtless enough, but for the most of us her half-suspected wish was a supreme law. * * * Her life always seemed to me a poem, or something better than a poem. * * *

General Ebenezer Dumont.

[Verbatim extracts from *The Indianapolis Journal*, Monday, April 17, 1871.

General Dumont was the son of John and Julia L. Dumont, of Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, where he was born November 23, A. D. 1814. He was consequently fifty-six years, four months and twenty-five days old when he died.* In this brief period his life is embraced.

His parents were both remarkable people, as well for their talents as their acquirements, and have left traces of themselves in the laws and literature of the State which will not be forgotten or omitted when its history shall be

* General Ebenezer Dumont's death occurred about 4:00 o'clock A. M., April 16, 1871, at his residence south of Indianapolis.

adequately written. His father was a good lawyer and an upright politician and statesman, whose whole public life will show that the aim of his political conduct was public utility and welfare, rather than popular applause. In 1837 he was a candidate against Governor Wallace for governor of the State. The latter was the advocate of the simultaneous construction of the whole system of internal improvements adopted in 1836, maintaining its necessity, expediency and practicability. The former opposed him, urging that disaster must inevitably follow the policy of his opponent, and in order to prevent that disaster, the true policy of the State was to classify the works included in the system, and having thus settled upon those which were most immediately necessary to the development of the State, and which promised, therefore, to be most immediately remunerative, proceed first with their construction; and so on, upon the same principle until all should be completed. The people, however, were carried away by the eloquence of Wallace and rage of the hour, and Mr. Dumont was defeated. No wonder, when such men as the late Judge Morrison could not close a letter to a friend without adding a postscript saying: "We all are for Wallace and *the system* here." The result of that election in effect terminated the political career of both; but in different ways. Mr. Dumont abandoned politics at once, and gave his attention thereafter entirely to the law; while Governor Wallace served his term as governor, was elected one term to congress, and then defeated in the second race. The failure of the system before the contest of 1840, had rendered it unsafe for the Whigs to

nominate him for re-election as governor. Had Mr. Dumont been like most politicians he might have risen, in 1840, with the same platform which caused his defeat in 1837. He made no effort to avail himself of his own superior sagacity, or the mistakes and blunders of his adversaries. He was the advocate of free schools, and did more than any Indianian of his time to lay the foundation of a system of free education. His labors are vastly important in regard to this subject. Nor was Mrs. Dumont less conspicuous for her devotion and labors in furtherance of the same great cause. She was an admirable teacher, and some of the best practical essays that we have ever read upon the subject of popular education were from her pen. Her best title to remembrance as a person of superior mind rightly directed, is not her services and merits as a teacher. She was highly endowed with the sacred gift of genius — genius subordinated and obedient to all that is highest, grandest and best in the sentiments, aspirations and love of a noble and true woman's heart. Her poems, though not numerous, constitute, in our judgment, her best title to literary remembrance. These, we believe, will long survive, for many of them are full of the undying soul of song. We would not, however, by saying this, be understood to disparage her prose writing. On the contrary, many times have caused the most blessed tears that ever moistened our eyes to flow down our cheeks while reading in silence some one of her beautiful "Tales from Common Paths."

Such in brief were the parents of General Dumont. He inherited, in a large degree, the mental and moral char-

acteristics of them both, having all the intensity and energy of genius, linked, however, to other qualities severely practical. The combination spoiled the poet, and made the practical business man a consuming fire. It was not certainly the happiest combination, but could scarcely fail to be effective in achievement. Such would be our opinion, judging *a priori*. A brief survey of General Dumont's life will prove it true.

Accordingly we see him immediately after completing his own education, as the phrase goes, teaching school for a livelihood here in Indianapolis for a while. How long he followed this vocation we have not been informed. He next reads law, or, indeed, is perhaps engaged in that while teaching; for to that profession he had been dedicated even from his childhood. He is admitted to the bar, but exactly when does not appear from any facts in our possession. He then leaves home, settling in Dearborn county, for the practice of his profession. Though a beardless boy, of diminutive size and feeble voice, he soon began to establish a reputation for industry and ability second to no lawyer in the place. He was admitted by his seniors to be competent to manage important cases at an age when most other young lawyers shrink from embarking in them at all. In 1838 or '39 he tried politics — was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly. Here again the boy was felt as a power. His tact and energy enabled him to defeat measures which others of more mature years would have had to succumb to. Next, he was placed, we believe by executive appointment, in the office of county treas-

urer, and in that relation established his reputation as the honest and faithful custodian of the people's money — a reputation which has grown with his years and will long remain the enduring monument of his integrity. After retiring from the office of county treasurer he followed his profession with great industry, energy and corresponding success, until the second year of the Mexican War. Entering the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, he was commissioned Lieut.-Colonel, and in that capacity went to Mexico where he served with distinction for one year. He was gone from home in all one year and three months. He was in the capture of Huamautla, the siege of Puebla and other engagements, in all which he won the approbation of his superiors and the confidence of his inferiors in the service.

Upon returning from Mexico he resumed the practice of his profession, and followed it with great success until 1851, when he was again elected to the House of Representatives. He was chosen speaker for the term, and served to the entire satisfaction of the House. But he won his best distinction as a business man and debater during the session, in which he delivered several able speeches, which were published, and gave him a State reputation as a man of ability.

In 1852 — during the long session of the General Assembly — he was elected president of the "State Bank of Indiana," a position of the very highest possible trust and responsibility. He entered upon the duties of this position upon the retirement of Judge Morrison therefrom, and continued to perform them until the bank's charte

expired in 1858 or '59. In connection with the bank presidency he was also president of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund. In both relations he had firmly established himself in the confidence of the public as a business man of capacity and blameless integrity before the charter had expired, and, upon the reorganization of the sinking fund board, during the session of 1859, he was elected president thereof, and continued in that office until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion.

He was among the earliest of the prominent Democrats of the State to resist the heresy of secession, and the consequent right of a State to make war upon the general government; and, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion promptly tendered his services to the governor. He was sent by His Excellency to Washington to ascertain what might be ascertained of the objects of the government, and also of the means which it would be able to employ to suppress the Rebellion, and how the State might best be able to aid therein. Upon his return from this mission he was appointed Colonel of the 7th regiment of Indiana volunteers. At the head of this regiment he served with distinction during the three months campaign of 1861, in West Virginia, being prominently engaged in the surprise of Phillipi, the skirmishes at Laurel Hill, and the battle of Carrick's Ford. After the campaign he reorganized the regiment for three years, and, at the head of it, returned to West Virginia, and while there participated in the battle of Greenbrier under Gen. Reynolds. Soon after this engagement he was appointed a Brigadier-General by the President, and ordered to Louisville. He passed the

winter of 1861 and 1862 at Bardstown, Bacon Creek and other points between Louisville and Nashville. His health was extremely bad, but he clung to his command and performed its duties for months when he ought to have been under treatment. He subsequently was placed in command of Nashville, Tennessee, where his spirit and earnestness secured the flag more kindly treatment from his enemies than it would otherwise have received. While here it was that he organized and led his celebrated pursuit of John Morgan, whom he well nigh captured at Lebanon. His health, however, finally disqualifying him for the field, he accepted the nomination for Congress on the part of the Union or Republican party in 1862, and was in due time elected a member. He was re-elected in 1864, and thus served his country faithfully according to his convictions of duty for four years, so far as his very feeble health would permit. His feelings during the Rebellion were intensely awakened and excited. He had no toleration for treason or traitors, or for those he conceived to be in sympathy with such. He was utterly relentless toward the foes of the old flag.

Since he returned from Congress he has held no public office until his appointment during the past winter as Governor of Idaho; but during each political canvass he has participated in public speaking for his party with zeal and ability. He has spent the time not thus employed in the oversight of his farm and business, until some time during the winter, when he went to Washington in connection with his last appointment. While there he was taken down sick and came near dying. He finally so far recov-

ered, however, that he was able to return home. Upon doing so he entered upon a course of arranging his business with a view to going to Idaho, but before he had completed it, was taken ill again with fever and general prostration, from which there was really never much hope from the first that he could recover. Congestion of the lungs supervened upon the progress of his fever; and he finally died as we have already stated.* He retained his faculties to the last, rising from his bed to put on his morning wrapper a few minutes only before he died. His death was apparently not painful, and was without a struggle. No man ever maintained in death the uniform consistency of character he had borne through life in all its higher and better traits [more strongly] than he. He was always an earnest, upright, laborious, systematic man. He loved and hated in earnest — intensely; but beneath a sometimes harsh and severe exterior he bore as generous and kind a heart as ever beat in the breast of man. He was no deceiver. He carried his principles in his hand, alike for inspection of friend and foe; and with the faults common

* This sketch, as originally published in the *Indianapolis Journal*, April 17, 1871, was preceded by the following paragraph: "General Ebenezer Dumont, lately appointed Governor of Idaho, died at his residence, south of this city, yesterday morning, a few minutes past four o'clock. The melancholy event was not unexpected, for his health had been extremely bad for a long time, and for the last ten days no well grounded hope had been entertained by his physicians or friends of his recovery. Nevertheless his known tenacity of purpose, and of life, alike induced them to hope against hope that he might finally recover, and enter upon the new career which his appointment seemed to open before him. But that career has been denied him by a Power in the presence of which all human power is but weakness, and all human glory but as the dust and ashes under our feet."

to mortal men, has left a record of noble deeds to his family and country which will long be cherished by them as a priceless inheritance.

A meeting of the bar of the city will be held at the United States Court Room, at two o'clock this afternoon, to make arrangements to attend the funeral, which will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, at half-past two P. M. to-morrow. In the evening a meeting of the soldiers of the city will be held at the same place, to take a similar action.

Captain Robert Anderson.

Born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1751, and coming to America at the age of nineteen, "to see the new world," almost on the eve of the Revolution, Captain Anderson quickly found opportunity in General Washington's army to make manifest his bravery and adventurous spirit. Among his descendants are certain traditions from which we gather the following items: Previous to his departure from his native land his mother gave him eight hundred guineas and a silver-clasped Bible, thus evincing, at once, the financial and religious standing of his family. He remained in America, served through the Revolutionary

NOTE. — Brief sketches of the life of General Ebenezer Dumont will be found in *Appleton's Cyclopadia of American Biography* (New York, 1887), and in Lanman's "Dictionary of U. S. Congress," etc. (Hartford, 1868), as well as the latter's "Biog. Annals of the Civil Government." Further mention is made in a work entitled "Biog. and Hist. Sketches of Early Indiana," by W. W. Woollen (Indianapolis, 1883). This last mentioned book also contains several references to Colonel John Dumont, the father of General Ebenezer Dumont.—EDITOR.

War and was at Valley Forge. He visited Ireland twice. Met with financial reverses in consequence, it is said, of his signing a man's bail for some thirty thousand dollars, which he had to pay. He was a handsome man, beautiful complexion and of a remarkably amiable disposition. His brother-in-law, Colonel John Dumont, once remarked of him: "Captain Anderson was a perfect gentleman." He married Catherine Dumont,* and died at Fort Edward, New York, in 1816, where he was buried with Masonic honors. His family removed to Vevay, Indiana.

Hon. W. T. Bland.

William Thomas Bland was born in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, now West Virginia, January 21, 1861. His father, Doctor William J. Bland, was one of the prominent physicians of that State. Doctor Bland was a surgeon in the United States army, and, subsequent to his resignation therefrom, became a member of the Virginia legislature. He was opposed to the secession of the Southern States, but, after the war began, became chief surgeon of William L. Jackson's brigade in the Confederate army. After the war he was chosen medical superintendent of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, West Virginia, an institution which, while he was a member of the Virginia Assembly, he was instrumental in having located and constructed. This last-mentioned position he retained for many years, resigning in the year

[* See page 60.]

1892, on account of advanced age. He died in 1897, at the age of eighty-one.

The Bland family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, descended from Theodoric Bland, of Virginia, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army, a close friend of Washington and one of his trusted officers. Theodoric Bland was born in 1742, in Prince George county, Virginia. Through his grandmother, Jane Rolfe, he was fourth in descent from Pocahontas. He was one of a score of gentlemen who took from the palace of Lord Dunsmore the arms and ammunition which had been abstracted by that nobleman from the public arsenal. During the entire war of the Revolution, with the exception of one term in the Virginia Senate, he was in military service, and, after independence had been acknowledged, he was elected a member of the General Congress, which then met at Philadelphia, and continued a member thereof until 1783. He was a member of the Convention of 1783, called to ratify the Federal Constitution, and voted against its adoption, but was chosen as the first representative to Congress under it. He was the author of the "Bland papers," and left many memorials of the Revolutionary period. (See *American Encyclopedia*.)

The Blands are of ancient English origin, the common ancestor of Sir Richard de Blount, or Blunt. (See book entitled "*Bristol Parish*.")

Many of the Virginia Blands are buried at Blandford Church, near Petersburg, about which ancient edifice a beautiful poem was written.

Hon. Richard P. Bland, member of Congress from Mis-

souri, and Judge C. C. Bland, of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, are descendants of the Virginia Bland family.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was Columbia Madison Bland, formerly Jackson. She was born at Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 22, 1823. Her father was Judge John G. Jackson, who was born about 1774, at Clarksburg, Virginia, and died about 1825. He succeeded his father, Judge George Jackson, in Congress, and while a member thereof, married Mary Payne, a sister of the accomplished wife of President Madison—Dollie Madison. The marriage was the first to occur in the White House. His second wife was Sophia Meigs, the only daughter of R. J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio and afterwards postmaster-general. Of that marriage several children were born, including the mother of the subject of this sketch. Judge Jackson was appointed the first Federal Judge for the Western District of Virginia, and this office he filled with distinction until his death. He was a learned lawyer, a man of indomitable energy and of great enterprise. (See *Life of Stonewall Jackson*, by R. L. Dabney.)

Judge Jackson's brother, Edward, was the grandfather of General Stonewall Jackson. Ex-Governor J. B. Jackson, of West Virginia, Judge John J. Jackson, of the United States District Court of the District of West Virginia, who was appointed by President Lincoln, and Judge Monroe Jackson, of the State Circuit Court at Parkesburg, Wood county, West Virginia, are grandsons of Judge John G. Jackson. The Jackson family descended from John Jackson, of Scotch-Irish origin, whose family moved from the

north of Ireland to London. He emigrated from London in 1748, first settling in Calvert county, Maryland, and there married Elizabeth Cummings, also from London. They afterwards settled in the western portion of Virginia (now West Virginia) and founded the Jackson family, which has long been one of the prominent families of the State, its members having occupied many positions of honor and trust.

William Thomas Bland graduated at the University of West Virginia in 1883, and afterwards studied law at the University of Virginia and the University of West Virginia, and, after graduating in law, practiced for three years in his native State, removing to Atchison, Kansas, in December, 1887, and there engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1889 he was elected county attorney of Atchison county, Kansas, refusing a nomination for a second term. In 1893 he was elected Mayor of the City of Atchison, and, in 1897, was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District of Kansas. The county of Atchison, as well as the city, is largely Republican, and each time Judge Bland was elected upon the Democratic ticket.

In August, 1891, he married Bertha H., daughter of W. C. and Kate Avis McPike, and of that marriage one child, William McPike Bland, was born, November 22, 1894.

Hon. A. C. Ellis.

Alexander Campbell Ellis was born in Kenton county, Ky., in 1832. His father was William Grimsley Ellis, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and his mother was Susan G. Arnold, whose ancestors came to Kentucky from the same old home in Virginia. The Ellises are of English descent and the Arnolds of Scotch-Irish. Campbell Ellis was reared on a farm in Kenton county where his father was the owner of one of the largest estates in Northern Kentucky. He was educated in the common schools and studied law in Covington. Was a deputy clerk of the Circuit Court and one of the first Democrats elected to office in Kenton county after the war. Was, for two terms, clerk of the courts and recorder of the county, and subsequently entered upon the active practice of the law, in which he is still engaged. He has been prominent at the bar, frequently serving as special judge of the Circuit Court, and for many years was one of the leaders in Democratic politics. Was married in 1859 to Kate Blackburn Hereford, widow of Blair P. Hereford and daughter of Christopher Blackburn and Jeanetta Smith, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have four children living — Hon. Wade H. Ellis, of Cincinnati; Dr. Samuel B. Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio; Chatten Ellis, of Covington, Ky., and Mrs. U. S. Rotzong, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Ellis has three daughters by her first husband, viz.: Eudora Hereford, of Covington, Ky.; Mrs. J. W. Peebles, of Milldale, Ky., and Mrs. J. W. Meiers, of Kansas City, Mo.

Hon. Wade H. Ellis.

Wade H. Ellis, son of Alexander Campbell Ellis and Kate Blackburn Ellis, was born in Covington, Ky., December 31, 1864. Attended the district and high schools in Covington and Cincinnati, and Chickering Institute in Cincinnati. Engaged in newspaper work as a young man, and, at the age of twenty, was city editor of the Cincinnati Daily Sun. Later went to the Law School of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, studying under the late John Randolph Tucker, and graduated with the honors of his class in 1889. At Washington and Lee University received the Debater's medal and the law scholarship. Located in South Dakota, and, in 1892, was nominated by his party for Attorney-General of the State, but withdrew to form a partnership for the practice of the law in Kansas City. Returned to Covington in 1893 and formed a partnership with Ellis G. Kinkead for the practice of law in Cincinnati. Became managing editor of the Cincinnati Tribune in 1894, and subsequently editor of the Commercial Tribune, by the consolidation of the Cincinnati Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, continuing during this period of newspaper management his law partnership and practice. In April, 1897, Mr. Ellis' law partner, Mr. Kinkead, was elected corporation counsel, or city solicitor, of the city of Cincinnati, and Mr. Ellis was appointed first assistant corporation counsel, a position which he now holds. Was married in 1894 to Dessie Corwin Chase, of Covington, Ky., daughter of Francis M. Chase and Mary D. Ficklin.

Captain Moses Guest.*

Captain Moses Guest was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 7th, 1755. Of his paternal ancestry we have already written.* He took an active part in the War of the American Revolution, first as an ensign in Captain Voorhees' Company, Third Middlesex Regiment, and subsequently as a Captain in Second Middlesex Regiment.† Later he became a mariner, and in his "Journal" he recites many interesting incidents of his travels and sea-faring life. He possessed a great measure of ingenuity. On one of his voyages the supply of drinking water became exhausted, and Capt. Guest, in a little while, improvised a still for rendering salt water fresh, thus probably saving the lives of all involved, including his own.§ Quitting the sea, he appears to have settled in his native town and taken an interest in, or the management of, his father's tannery, for we find him going to Canada to dispose of some hides. His narrative of these trips furnishes charming, contemporaneous pictures of the difficulties then involved in going comparatively short distances. June 28, 1792, he married Lydia Dumont, daughter of Peter Dumont, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Walter Monteath. His father having died, and "The West" presenting its attractions, Captain Guest removed, in September, 1817, to Cincinnati, where he lived until his decease which occurred March 22, 1828. He and his wife,

* See pages 20 and 40.

† See foot-note on page 40.

‡ See Guest's "Poems and Journal," second edition (Cincinnati, 1824), page 106.

who died in Cincinnati, October 29, 1822, were buried in what was then the cemetery, now Washington Park, near the northwest corner of Race and Twelfth streets. Captain Guest's place in the history of our country is most prominently marked by his capture of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, commander of the Queen's Rangers,* but he, like many of his brave and patriotic contemporaries, did much service for America, the details of which have long since passed into oblivion. Even his "Poems" breathe forth a spirit of freedom. He appears to have had a keen sense of the ridiculous as well as the pathetic and grand; nor did he lack the enviable power of looking at life philosophically. His portrait, in the possession of his grandson, the Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, presents to our view "one of nature's noblemen." It is the preservation of the memory of such as him which should incite us to noble deeds and contribute to our happiness, even though we occupy an humble sphere.

Hon. John L. Ketcham.†

The announcement, this morning, that the injuries received by the Hon. John L. Ketcham, in the fall at the store of Alford, Talbott & Co., yesterday afternoon, has proven fatal, has thrown a saddening gloom over the city. So sudden has been the removal from the activity of life to the stillness of death, that it seems hard to fully realize

* See page 9.

† Reprinted from the Indianapolis, Indiana, *Evening Mirror*, of April 21, 1869.

the painful truth. From the full vigor of a life unusually earnest and active he has been taken by one of those terrible decrees of accident that are ever reminding man that his existence is brief and uncertain in its termination.

John L. Ketcham was born April 3rd, 1810, in Shelby county, Kentucky. His father, Colonel John Ketcham, removed to Indiana when he was an infant, but on account of Indian troubles was compelled to return to Kentucky.* A few years later he again came to Indiana and settled in Monroe county near Bloomington. Colonel Ketcham was a man of strong character, with marked energy and resolute purpose. An early advocate of the free-soil movement, he continued in that party throughout all its obloquy and feebleness. His wife was a woman equally marked. She had a quick perception into the right, and was ever ready to sacrifice it. Her controlling spring seemed to be duty, and she never let pleasure lead her from it.

From such parentage John L. Ketcham came, and well represented in his life the familiar characteristics of each, more especially being the counterpart of his mother. Colonel Ketcham died two years since. His wife still survives. Mr. Ketcham was educated in the University of Bloomington, under Dr. Wiley, to whom he was much attached. He was graduated in the regular course when quite young. In 1833 he came to Indianapolis and began

*To avoid misapprehension, it should be added that although Colonel Ketcham did take his family back into Kentucky, he, himself, returned to Indiana to perform his part and duty in rendering it safe and habitable, after which he brought his family back also, as stated above.

the study of law under Judge Blackford. Soon after admission to the bar he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office one term. This was the only office he was ever a candidate for, his subsequent life being devoted strictly to his profession. In 1836 he married Jane, the eldest daughter of Samuel Merrill, Esq. He leaves his wife and a family of eight.

In his profession he associated in partnership from time to time with Napoleon B. Taylor, Lucian Barbour, D. W. Coffin and James L. Mitchell, his present partner.

Such, in brief, is the history of one who yesterday, in the fullest vigor, was with us. There is, perhaps, no man in the city whose leading traits of character are more marked. For thirty-six years he was a citizen of Indianapolis, for the last twenty of which he has lived in the home he has been so sadly called from. It is a delicate thing to try to portray a character so well known. It lives so in the memory of all that it is a part of the history of the place. But we can but say briefly a little of that that comes quickest to the hearts that are so suddenly called to grieve over a loss so irreparable.

The hospitality of Mr. Ketcham is well known. It was a part of the duty of life that he never forgot, but made it most pleasant to all who entered his family circle. The nobleness of the man, indeed, was quickest seen in his home. An exceeding tenderness marked his whole intercourse with his family and family friends. Regularity of life was a part of his faith. An untiring worker, he never allowed one duty to overshadow another. His idea of life was to fulfill every duty as it came. The boundaries of

duty were never crossed. All his life a Christian, he let his Christianity follow him wherever he went. It is said by those nearest him, that in all his long residence in the city, he never missed a religious meeting of the church to which he belonged, if in the city or not unwell. A ready speaker at all times, he seemed especially gifted in the prayer meeting, always having something to add which was of value. The main-spring of his life was Christian duty. The influence he silently exerted in the regular observance of his daily devotions is past all expression. Those living near him have often spoken with the deepest feeling of the laborers, when passing his house in the morning, stopping to catch the hymns of praise that were the ushering in of the day to him and his family.

Strong in his friendship, he never forgot a friend or failed him when needed. During the war his sympathetic patriotism was most marked. Two of his sons were in the army, and every battle was watched and prayed over as if they were there. A man of unostentatious benevolence, he literally did not let his right hand know what his left did. Many instances of his substantial kindness are now known, that before were buried in the hearts of giver and receiver.

Mr. Ketcham was one of thirteen who left the Old School Church on the division, and founded the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Beecher, the first pastor of

NOTE. — Mrs. Jane Merrill Ketcham is now (April, 1898) residing in or near the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and one of her sons, J. L. Ketcham, Esq., is a member of firm known as Brown-Ketcham Iron Works, of the same place.

that church, was accustomed to rely upon him as confidently as he could upon himself. When the Second Church became too full for usefulness, Mr. Ketcham was one of the handful of brave men who founded the Fourth Church. He gave of his time and means without stint to bring that church to its present standing. An elder in the Second Church, he was soon made an elder in the Fourth, in which position he worked faithfully to the last.

John L. Ketcham died with his armor on. Working nobly for God and man, he was ready at the call. No preparation time was wanted. He stepped from life here to the Life beyond. Vain are our words to say to his family that he has done his work. Vainly can we tender sympathy — vainly speak to the crushed hearts. It is the work of the God he gave his life-service to, and humbly we look to Him for comfort for them.

“Enoch walked with God and was not, for God took him,”

Hon. Robert N. Lamb.

Judge Robert N. Lamb is strictly an Indiana product. His father, Solomon Lamb, was one of the famous expedition down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the early years of this century, led by Aaron Burr, and which collapsed at Vicksburg in 1806 on account of the arrest of its leader on the charge of treason. After the failure of the enterprise, the exact purpose of which was never certainly known, the members scattered, some returning north, while others remained in the west and south.

Mr. Lamb, after drifting further south, returned north

as far as Kentucky, where for a short time he taught school, and where also he married Elizabeth Shepherd.

About the year 1812 he settled on a tract of land in Perry county, containing a hundred acres, a part of which subsequently became a part of the town of Rome. Here Robert was born November 23, 1824.

As might be readily inferred from the adventurous and roving character of his early life, the elder Lamb did not readily take to the hard work and drudgery of farm life. He did not have to. His education was much above the average of the neighborhood, and he soon became something of an oracle among the pioneers. His library was extensive for the times, and well used, and he was ready to turn his hand to almost anything except plowing and wood chopping. He was the surveyor, when surveying was to be done, and the school teacher at times. His personal popularity was shown by his being elected clerk of the court as early as 1816, and serving twenty-one consecutive years in the office; his son William succeeding him two terms of seven years each. Living near the town, his house was seldom without a visitor in the person of some poor lawyer or judge, or less distinguished person, and often many at a time.

This birdseye view of the elder Lamb shows that Robert had many advantages in childhood for development which did not fall to the average boy of that period. He was early put to farm work, and he did the work of a man in some departments when quite young. He attended school, sometimes taught by his father, but more frequently by persons less qualified, but all did not amount

to much more than to create a thirst for a better education than the schools of that county afforded at that time; accordingly we find him entering Hanover College when about eighteen years of age to take up the common branches of an education. But he was not permitted to pursue his collegiate course unmolested. What funds he had were borrowed, and, on returning home at vacation, he was not able to obtain the necessary funds to continue his studies, and was offered and accepted a position as deputy in the clerk's office, where he continued for some time, and was then employed by his brother as cook, oarsman and super-cargo on a flat-boat loaded with hogs and other farm products for the coasting trade down the river.

In the spring of 1844 he again started to college; this time it was to Asbury (now De Pauw) University. Here he entered upon his course with great earnestness; but again on borrowed money. As a matter of economy he took boarding at a farm house two miles in the country at \$1.25 per week. But this proving too expensive for his limited means, he went to "batching" in a dingy room, at a cost of seventy-five cents per week.

The students at that institution had not yet been regularly classified, but each one took up studies according to his former attainments, which, in some departments, put him ahead, and in others behind the average classes. So intent was he on catching up with others in the studies in which he was deficient that he not only devoted extra hours to study, but he spent the vacation in work upon his Latin, paying the professor who heard him recite privately, by hoeing in the garden.

He went home during the summer vacation of 1845 fully expecting to return. But he was confronted by a tempting offer to relinquish his college course and go into business at once. Aurelius Dumont, a brilliant young lawyer of Vevay, had been elected Auditor of Switzerland county. He had made the acquaintance of young Lamb at Hanover College two or three years before, while himself a student, and he saw in him possibilities which he might use to advantage; hence he wrote to him tempting him to abandon his educational plans, by offering him \$35 per year and boarding, for two years, to take charge of the Auditor's office, offering at the same time the use of his law library for studying law.

This was too flattering an offer for an impecunious youth, already in debt nearly two hundred dollars. He accepted the offer and entered the office as deputy, and as law student also.

Two years later, September 22, 1847, he married Marietta Dumont, the sister of his employer and daughter of Hon. John and Julia L. Dumont.

At the August election of 1848 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Switzerland county, while yet engaged in the auditor's office, having been admitted to the practice of law. He was not yet twenty-four years old.

Mr. Dumont, who had formed a law partnership with young Lamb while yet his deputy in the Auditor's office, dying in the fall of 1849, young Lamb was appointed Auditor to fill out the unexpired time of his term of office.

At the August election of 1850 he was elected Auditor for five years. At the October election of 1855 he was

again elected Auditor, this time, under the new constitution, for four years, making, in all, ten years Auditor and four years as deputy. All this time he kept open his law office and did business in the courts as attorney.

After the close of his official term he continued in the practice of law until June, 1861, when he was appointed by President Lincoln an Assistant Quartermaster in the army. The business and exposure of this office preyed upon his health and he resigned in September, 1862.

Meanwhile the Republicans of Switzerland and Ohio counties had elected him to represent their counties in the House of Representatives in the Indiana Legislature.

At the October election of 1864, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the district composed of Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Ripley and Dearborn counties.

Soon after this election he moved to Moore's Hill in Dearborn county for the educational advantages of that town. A vacancy occurring in the office of Circuit Judge in the circuit composed of Dearborn, Ohio, Franklin and Union, he was appointed by Governor Baker, in February, 1869, to fill the office until the ensuing election in October, 1870.

At the close of this service, early in November, 1870, he moved to Indianapolis, and with Jonathan W. Gordon and Thomas M. Browne, formed the law firm of Gordon, Browne & Lamb, and at once proved himself deserving a front rank in the profession. He has continued in the practice of law in Indianapolis ever since.

His long practice in the details of the Auditor's office has suggested to the courts his eminent fitness for managing large estates, hence he has frequently served in that capacity, settling the affairs of the First National Bank, The Harrison Bank and the Central Bank.

In politics, Judge Lamb was a Whig in the days of that party. When the Republican party was organized he became a Republican. His standing in that party was seen in 1868 when he was nominated as its candidate for Congress by a convention before which the late Hon. William M'Kee Dunn and Henry R. Pritchard, now of this city, competed with him for the nomination. The district had been so gerrymandered by the preceding legislature as to be made reliably Democratic, which it has remained ever since. Judge Lamb made a joint canvass of the entire district with his competitor, Hon. William S. Holman, filling on an average six appointments in each of the eight counties composing the district, and, as the result, the majority of Mr. Holman was cut down to between 700 and 800, a point much below what it ever was afterwards. It was conceded on all hands that he conducted his part of the canvass with great ability and with such fairness as to command the respect of his political opponents.

His first wife dying May 14, 1876, he was married to Catharine E. Voris May 28th, 1878.

NOTE. — The foregoing sketch of Judge Lamb was written by the Rev. S. A. Goodwin, four or five years ago, for an Indianapolis paper. For a copy, the Editor is indebted to Judge Lamb's daughter, Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, an accomplished authoress and⁹lectress, residing in Muncie, Indiana.

Hon. Henry Guest M'Pike.*

Born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, within four miles of the residence of General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, the writer's father was an early observer of those sectional feelings which are most quickly manifested in a place situated as was his native town in the days before the Mexican War.

His father, John M'Pike, had been, as we state elsewhere, the editor of a Whig newspaper and an early advocate for the abolition of slavery.

From his grandparents, Captain James M'Pike and Capt. Moses Guest, as well as from his great-grandfather, Peter Dumont, he inherited that patriotic fervor and love of freedom which had always incited their lives. Descending from so many families who, in generations and centuries past, had taken their stand for liberty in its highest sense, it is natural that we find in him a public-spirited man whose active business life and fixed determination have been large elements in his success.

Removing, at an early age, to Wilmington, Dearborn county, Indiana, he there numbered among his youthful associates the late James Mills, Esq. (whose sister Sarah† married the late Hon. John M. Wilson) and the late Joseph Bruce, Esq., of Memphis, Tennessee. Their mutual friendship was formed during a period when public events were fast leading up to a climax. Many are the interesting anec-

* See, also, "History of Madison County, Illinois" (Edwardsville, Ill., 1882), and the Alton, Illinois, daily newspapers, for the last half century.

† Mrs. John M. Wilson and daughter now (March, 1898) reside in College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio.

dotes and exciting incidents which we have been privileged to hear related. Dearborn county, it will be observed, was on the immediate border between the north and south. Fugitive slaves were a frequent sight and the *Underground Railroad* was in full operation. Hand-bills offering large rewards for the recovery of slaves were commonly to be seen, and the town of Wilmington (then) was not wholly devoid of a certain transient or irresponsible element, composed of those who were ever ready to derive personal profit at the expense of some unfortunate creature. But the seriousness of life was occasionally relieved by some episode of an amusing character. His boyhood friends, then popularly known as "Jim" Mills and "Joe" Bruce, together with himself, conceived the idea of playing a practical joke, and this, in short, was "the way of it," as nearly as we can now recall the tale:

They repaired to the printing office of the writer's grandfather, John M'Pike, where it was but a few minutes' work to set up and run off a number of hand-bills, headed somewhat as follows:

\$1,000.00 REWARD

for the recovery of

TWO RUNAWAY NEGRO GIRLS;

describing minutely the height and size of each, as well as the costumes in which they were last seen. They took the precaution, of course, to append a name and address which could not easily be discovered as fictitious. These

were quickly but quietly distributed during the night. The next performance was for two of the jokers to blacken their faces and don gowns and headgear fitting the descriptions in the hand-bills. Going out carefully through alleyways, showing themselves a moment at two or three prominent corners, dodging and running, they soon contributed to the excitement which was already high. They were then under the necessity of getting back to the house without attracting attention, washing their faces and doffing their unique apparel for regular clothes. In all this they were fortunately successful. In the meantime a crowd had gathered and was rapidly growing. Much discussion as to how to find the fugitives resulted. Factions arose. Some were positive that the negroes had taken a northwesterly direction; others were just as certain that they had gone due west. The jokers had by this time gotten down onto the streets again and added to their own fun by talking as loudly and excitedly as any one, urging on the crowd. "Jim" Mills (as had been prearranged) was on horseback, and at the opportune moment, with a "Come on boys," started at a rapid rate out into the country, across fields, etc. It is impossible to relate here the details of the "search," the many false alarms and the ludicrous situations which frequently occurred. The sight of an old cow near a stump, some distance away, would be sufficient to cause a detachment to sally in that direction, and other as nonsensical "finds" were made. Suffice it to say, the TWO RUNAWAY NEGRO GIRLS were not discovered and the disappointed crowd returned about daylight. The

worst of it was that the joke had assumed such unexpected proportions that those who were responsible for it had to have their fun very quietly to themselves. To have made it generally known that they were the instigators of it would have resulted in severe treatment being visited upon them, such was the tension of the times.

The mention of the late James Mills, Esq., in connection with the foregoing incident brings to mind the fact that that estimable gentleman's life was once saved by the writer's uncle, George D. M'Pike, though the precise details of the occurrence are not now accessible.

While a young man, the writer's father was nominated by the Hon. O. H. Smith, of Indiana (then in Congress), for appointment as cadet at West Point, but it being subsequently discovered that another district was entitled to that privilege, the nomination was withdrawn. Its confirmation would, doubtless, have changed the course of the prospective cadet's entire life.

Removing to Alton, Illinois, in December, 1847, he settled in that city and has there resided for more than fifty years, most of that time at Mount Lookout Park.

Appointed to act as deputy provost marshal of the (then) twelfth Congressional district at a critical time, he did good service for the war department and resigned his office April 24th, 1865.

In November, 1860, he, in company with the late Hon. Lyman Trumbull, went from Alton to Springfield and they were in the telegraph office with Mr. Lincoln as the returns came in from the first election. As the outcome began

to hinge upon New York State, the excitement on the part of all was high with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, who maintained an apparent calm, and he it was who seemed least affected by the final announcement of the result. Such a scene can only be described by an eyewitness. We shall not attempt it.

Early in the "sixties" the writer's father, in a private capacity but nevertheless in a line of patriotic duty, accompanied a military organization known as the Yagers, from Alton to Springfield, Illinois, where he met Governor Yates and *Captain* U. S. Grant. Soon after came the news of the latter's promotion by the former.

Alton was not behind in affording the Federal government moral and financial support. A branch of the "Union League of America," known as "Alton Council No. 41," was granted a charter by the State League, February 9th, 1863. As the original charter is in the possession of the writer's father (March, 1898) it is possible that he acted as secretary of the local organization, of which he was a charter member.

After the war came the efforts to resume a normal commercial life. The local gazetteer or directory (1866) shows us the firm of McPike & Newman, real estate agents. The former was and has since been a notary public, and, for many years, was agent of several of the "old line" fire insurance companies, as well as secretary of two State corporations, the Illinois Mutual and Pacific Mutual Insurance Companies, engaged in fire underwriting. The Illinois Mutual was among the oldest companies of its kind in the west and had established a high

reputation for conservative management, liberal dividends to its policy-holders, and fair dealing generally. When it ceased business nearly all others of its class withdrew also, so that to-day the number of old mutual fire insurance companies, organized in the west, is limited.

In February, 1882, he attended the River and Harbor Convention which met in Washington, D. C., and numbered several hundred delegates from all sections of the country. In this convention the writer's father was the vice-president from Illinois. He had, also, been connected with previous conventions held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Peoria and New Orleans.

After his return to Alton he communicated with the Hon. John A. Logan, then United States Senator, and received from him the following reply:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, '82.*

My Dear Mr. McPike:

I am in receipt of your favor of 5th inst. In answer I would say that I succeeded in getting \$35,000 set apart for the Alton harbor. This is the best I could do. I hope with this and the general appropriation for the river, you will be able to continue the improvements necessary. We have had a very hard contest over the River and Harbor bill. The demands from all over the country for appropriations of this character have been so great that it has been almost impossible to secure anything *special*. I am sorry not to be able to do more for you. We will probably dispose of the River and Harbor bill to-morrow in the Senate,

and it will be finally disposed of within a week. I shall be pleased to hear from you often. Sincerely, your friend,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

A copy of the above letter was printed in the Alton Weekly Telegraph, July 13, 1882.

The subject of our sketch was elected mayor of the city of Alton, Illinois, in the spring of 1887, and, at the expiration of his term, became his own successor for another — occupying that office four years in all.

During the terrific floods of the Mississippi river, doing great damage to the low lands in Missouri just opposite Alton — the waters of the two rivers intermingling — the writer's father was made chairman of the relief committee, and, as such, had frequent conferences with (then) Governors Fifer and Francis, of Illinois and Missouri, respectively. This was the year 1892.

His interest in horticulture has always been great, and in the development of the grape he has met with remarkable success. The mammoth "M'Pike grape" has captured the first prize in many exhibitions. Its public reception cannot, perhaps, be more briefly described than by the following quotation from the Chicago Daily News, November 3, 1897, at which time the Chicago Horse Show and Horticultural Exhibition was being held in that city:

"H. G. M'Pike, ex-mayor of Alton, Ill., came to the arena at 11 o'clock with enough blue ribbons on his lapel to stock an ordinary show. The horsemen crowded around him and learned that Mr. McPike cared not for hackney or hunter, that he had taken the blue ribbons for

the best exhibit of grapes in the agricultural end of the show. * * * Mr. McPike winning out on a black grape as large as a tennis ball.”

This beautiful grape is a seedling of the Worden, having, therefore, the Concord for its grandparent. It is being propagated by the Silas Wilson Company, Atlantic, Iowa.

We will close this sketch with the following quotation from an Alton newspaper, September, 1897:

“Hon. H. G. McPike, of this city, returned last evening from Columbus, Ohio, where he was in attendance upon the annual meeting of the National Pomological Society, where he had on exhibition his celebrated McPike grape, and also at the State fair. The Commissioner of Agriculture was present from Washington and the meeting was one of the largest ever held. Mr. McPike to-day, in speaking of his trip, said there was a large attendance of professors and the oldest and best informed pomologists of the country, representing every State in the Union. They were welcomed by Governor Bushnell. His own election as vice-president he considers a compliment to this State and the Alton Horticultural Society, although others will be inclined to include the individual whose ability to impress men at a gathering of this kind is well understood.”

NOTE.—For the briefness of the foregoing, the editor's excuse is the intimation of a hope that his father may ultimately be induced to prepare for publication some reminiscences or recollections of those prominent personages and important public events with which he has been associated.

Judge John M'Pike.

John M'Pike, a son of Captain James M'Pike, was born, probably in Virginia, about 1793-4. Was about one year old when his father removed to the vicinity of Maysville, Kentucky, about 1795. His father made several "land trades," exchanging "claims." When about the age of fifteen, John M'Pike went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was employed in the printing office of Looker & Reynolds. The junior member of this latter firm, Mr. Sacket Reynolds, married a daughter of Captain Moses Guest. The subject of this sketch subsequently removed to Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana. Was a member of the committee for the public reception of General Lafayette at Cincinnati, acting in that capacity, probably, as a delegate from Lawrenceburg.* He was commissioned lieutenant, Light Infantry, in the Fifty-fifth Regiment of the militia of the State of Indiana, by Governor James B. Ray, July 24th, 1826; the original commission being now in the possession of the writer's father. The "*Indiana Spectator*" (Lawrenceburg) for April 2nd, 1825, contains notice, dated January 31, 1825, of "Dissolution of Partnership" in the printing business, between George H. Dunn and John M'Pike. The latter became the editor of "*The Indiana Whig*," a weekly newspaper published at Lawrenceburg, the first number of which appeared April 18, 1834. How long this was continued under the same management

* At the writer's request, Prof. W. H. Venable, of Cincinnati, very kindly had a careful search made through old files of Cincinnati newspapers for a list of names of members of "Lafayette Committee," but in vain. His able work, "*Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley*," contains several items pertaining to that reception.

is not definitely known, but Vol. I, No. 35, Jan'y 25, 1844, was "Published by Benjamin B. Root." John M'Pike was an Associate Judge of Dearborn county, Indiana, from 1830 to 1835, and was elected Probate Judge in 1837.* He removed to Wilmington, Indiana, and subsequently went (with all his family except one son, Edmund Haley) to New Orleans, intending to settle in Texas, with the hope of finding there a good business opening. This was on the eve of the Mexican War and he found it necessary to return north, which he did, going to Golconda and St. Louis, and finally to Greenville, Illinois. There he published and edited "*The New Era*," a weekly. The writer has seen Vol. I, No. 2, October 16, 1847, showing at the head of the editorial column the name of Zachary Taylor as candidate for the presidency. This, it is said, was the first announcement (in Illinois, at least) of General Taylor's name for that office. "*The New Era*" contained several letters, signed "E. H.," giving items relating to the Mexican War. These letters were from the son, Edmund Haley M'Pike, above mentioned. This newspaper was not long lived. The last number (No. 9) appeared December 13, 1847; the printing office was sold and John M'Pike removed to Alton, Madison county, Illinois, where, in January, 1848, we find him publishing "*The Monitor*." He was appointed a notary public "in and for the city of Alton," December 7th, 1861, by Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois — and he is shown as still performing the duties of that office in the year 1866. (See "Gaz-

* See "History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana" (Chicago, 1885), pages 180 and 227.

etteer of Madison County," Illinois [Alton, Ill., 1866], page 225.) Having rounded out a long, eventful and useful life, the writer's grandfather died, in February, 1876, at the residence of his son, Henry Guest M'Pike.

Samuel Merrill, Esq. (1792-1855).*

Samuel Merrill was born in Peacham, Vt., Oct. 29, 1792, died in Indianapolis, August 24, 1855. The circumstances of his early life were favorable — good parents, books in the house; a stony, sterile farm cultivated by the father and his six sons; an industrious, frugal, intelligent community; an excellent school; an able minister, whose long life was spent in the one parish; news once a week from the great world, then on fire with Napoleon's brilliant career; Dartmouth college; school teaching and the study of law in York, Pa., with his oldest brother, Thaddeus Stevens and John Blanchard, all natives of Peacham, pupils in the same school and students in the same college. Not the least favorable was the friendship of these young men, continuing, as it did, through life.

Coming to Indiana when he was twenty-three, Mr. Merrill, after some inquiry as to the prospects of the river towns, bought a skiff at New Albany and rowed himself with his trunk, in which, beside his clothes, was a small stock of law-books, to Vevay, where he began the practice

*This sketch was written by Miss Katharine Merrill, at the request of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Moores, Indianapolis. Miss Merrill has been a lifelong teacher, and her former pupils are among the best citizens of Indianapolis.

of his profession. The next year he married Lydia Jane Anderson, daughter of Robert Anderson and Catharine Dumont.

Mr. Merrill represented Switzerland county two years in the State Legislature. While canvassing for his election he walked over the whole county, visiting every house.

He removed to Corydon in 1821, having been made State Treasurer.

The salaries of that day were small; so were lawyers' fees. "For ten years of his professional life, Mr. Merrill did nothing more than pave the way for future operations. If he had used spirits or tobacco it is not unlikely that the small sums required for these indulgences would have interfered with his ultimate success."

When the seat of government was transferred to Indianapolis, the treasurer, with the treasury, removed to the new capital, making the journey in eleven days of October, 1824.

After twelve years, while still holding the office of Treasurer, Mr. Merrill was elected president of the State Bank, an office which required great financial ability, close clerical work, and much travel. Once a year, never once omitting the duty, he gave every bank in the State careful, personal, private examination, turning out for the purpose all the officials and locking himself in with accounts and ledgers. He usually made his Indiana journeys on horseback, often through roads that were indescribably bad, so bad that more than once a horse was sacrificed, though Mr. Merrill was remarkably humane to animals as

to every living thing. When he went in the stage it is said that his good humor, his fund of anecdote, the flow of thought, playful or serious, furnished by his richly stored mind, shortened to his fellow-passengers the hours of dreary dragging through swampy woods. Once he walked all night, carrying a lantern, nineteen miles before the coach, reaching home at daybreak, mud from head to foot, but apparently more diverted than annoyed. His journeys east and south, if not so laborious, were more anxious. Returning at one time from New York with a number of boxes of coin, he chartered the coach, and with pistols was prepared to defend his charge in passes of the Alleghenies that then were infested by robbers. He was never molested, however, and suffered nothing worse than a broken leg as a consequence of being hurled from the top of the stage by an upset occasioned by run-away horses.

While he was president of the State Bank, although but three other State banks in the Union were able to preserve their integrity, Indiana paper was always worth its face — everywhere it was as good as gold, and no defalcation or any kind of dishonesty occurred in any of the branch banks.

In 1843 he was defeated in the election, and, in the period of leisure which followed, he compiled the *Indiana Gazetteer*, a third edition of ten thousand copies of which was published in 1850.

A year later he was chosen president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. He filled the office four years. In 1850 he bought out a bookstore and made it, in addition, a publishing house.

Mr. Merrill was a kind father and a devoted husband. He

was a good citizen taking an active part in all efforts for the public good. He was an active though modest worker in the church. He was honest in all his dealings, truthful in all his words. One who knew him well said: "He maintained in sublime combination the sternest ideas of justice with the most beautiful simplicity and childlike sweetness of manners."

Colonel Samuel Merrill, M. A.

Samuel Merrill was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 30, 1831. He attended the Marion County Seminary for seven years. For the benefit of his health, when fourteen years of age, he spent a half year on the plantation of his mother's brother, Dr. William Anderson, in Louisiana, and, two years later, the same length of time in Peacham, Vermont, on the farm of his father's brother, Hazen Merrill. He entered the sophomore class in Wabash College; contended successfully for the first prizes in declamation and essay writing; was graduated in 1851, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 1854. He engaged in the publishing and book-selling business in Indianapolis; visited Europe in 1855, and was married, in 1859, to Emily F. White, daughter of Rev. Charles White, D. D., President of Wabash College.

On July 14, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor O. P. Morton and served until the war closed, as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel of the 70th Indiana Volunteers, Infantry, commanding that regi-

ment on Sherman's march to the sea. The war ended, he returned to Indianapolis and continued in his former business until March 3, 1890, when he was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison, Consul-General to Calcutta. After his return, in 1894, he made his home on the slopes of the Sierra Madre range, twelve miles north of Los Angeles, California, with that city and the Pacific ocean in full view, where he is now (March, 1898) engaged in lemon and orange culture.

He was elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, and superintendent of its Sunday-school twenty years, and is now elder of the LaCrescenta (California) Presbyterian Church and superintendent of its Sunday-school. His parents were Samuel Merrill, Esq., and Lydia Jane Anderson-Merrill, the latter being a granddaughter of Peter Dumont.*

Judge Isaac Naylor.

Isaac Naylor was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1790. When about thirty-six years of age he married Mary Catherine Anderson, a daughter of Captain Robert Anderson and his wife, Catherine Dumont-Anderson. As judge he traveled the circuit and held court until he had reached his seventy-ninth year. He died in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1873. Was a resident of the town for fifty years, a soldier of 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814, a hero

* See page 60.

NOTE. — For descendants of Judge Isaac Naylor, see page 64.

of Tippecanoe, a pioneer of Indiana, and as long one of the judges as any man who ever lived or died in that State. His courage, integrity and high character will long make his name of blessed memory, not only among his own descendants but all who are thoughtful enough to realize that much of our present prosperity and happiness is but a natural sequence to the indefatigable labors of those who have preceded us.

A Family of Presbyterian Ministers.*

“ We have the pleasure of presenting on our title-page the faces of a father and his two sons, all of whom are ministers in the Presbyterian Church, able and cultured, faithful and successful.

Andrew J. Reynolds was born in Cincinnati, July 14, 1831; graduated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, in 1851, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1855; licensed by Cincinnati Presbytery, June 6, 1855; ordained and installed by the same presbytery pastor of Pleasant Run Presbyterian Church, May 20, 1856; was married to Miss Charity P. Hunter December 16, 1857, by Dr. Joseph G. Monfort. He has served the churches of Pleasant Run, Cumminsville, Lithopolis and Eaton, O., and Decatur and Albion, Ind. During the war he served as Christian Commissioner in the Army of the United States in 1863-64.

* From *The Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati, February 20, 1895. The Editor hereof has to express his regret that it is impossible to reproduce the three portraits which accompanied the original publication.”

For many years he has been a writer for the religious journals, among them the Herald and Presbyter. He has been a member of the General Assembly in 1862, 1867, 1880 and 1886. He is now living in Norwood, Cincinnati, and is the stated supply of Pleasant Run Presbyterian Church.

Clarence Guest Reynolds was born at Pleasant Run, O., April 18, 1859; graduated from Wooster University in 1881, and from Princeton Seminary in 1884; was ordained by the Presbytery of Wooster, June 20, 1884; was pastor in Winnebago City, Minn., 1884-89, and of Goodrich Avenue Church, St. Paul, Minn., since 1889. He is editor of the St. Paul Presbytery News, and writes for various religious papers. He was a member of the Portland General Assembly, and in his presbytery and synod is recognized as a minister of excellent ability and of sterling character.

Walter H. Reynolds was born in Cincinnati, November 7, 1864; graduated from Wooster University in 1886, and from McCormick Seminary in 1889; was licensed by Wooster Presbytery, May 1, 1889. His first preaching was at Brookline, and Fifty-second and Atlantic streets, Chicago, and at Windom, Minn. He was called to the pastorate of the River Forest Church, and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Chicago, June 5, 1890.

The Rev. Clarence Guest Reynolds became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Joliet, Illinois, in September, 1895, while the Rev. Walter H. Reynolds assumed the duties of Assistant Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago (the largest congregation of that denomination in that city), May 1, 1896.

and is still there in the midst of a useful and highly appreciated pastorate.

A fourth picture might have been added to the group, that of Rev. John C. Sharpe, of Pittsburg, whose wife is a daughter of Rev. A. J. Reynolds.”

APPENDICES AND ADDENDA.

1. Dr. Edmund Halley's Will.*

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, are deposited many valuable manuscripts relating to the life of Dr. Halley. A letter of inquiry to that institution from the writer hereof was referred to Mr. George Parker, of Oxford, who, on a recent visit to London, went to Somerset House and made a copy of Dr. Halley's will, which is reproduced below verbatim — the words within brackets being comments by Mr. Parker:

“ Will of Edmund Halley,
dated 1736.

“ In the Name of God, I Edmond Halley Doctor of Laws and Astronomer in the royal Observatory in Greenwich [*so in the Register*] park being in good health of Body as well as of perfect and sound mind and memory considering the certainty of Death and uncertainty of the time of it in order when it shall happen to leave behind me my ffamily in peace Do therefore make and Declare this

* It will be observed that the will was proved in the year 1871, although the date of Dr. Halley's decease is, in almost all accounts, given as 1742. This apparent discrepancy is, doubtless, due to the difference between the old style and new style calendar. The son, Edmund, Jr., Crown Surgeon, was probably the maternal grandfather of Captain James McPike.

my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: Imprimis: I recommend my Soul to the Mercy of Almighty God, And as to my Body my Will and Desire is that it may be Interred in the same Grave with that of my Dear Wife lately deceased in the Church yard of Lee in Kent. Next since my Son Edmond is in actual possession of the best part of the Real Estate of the family and may Inherit the rest after my Decease the whole being of greater Value than the personall Estate I have to leave my two Daughters Margaret Halley and Katherine now wife to Mr. Henry Price And besides he being retained in the Service of the Crown as a Surgeon seems to be sufficiently provided for My desire is that he may therewith be Contented and accept of Twenty pounds for mourning. As for my personal Estate consisting in the remainder of a Lease of a House in Cannon St., London, now in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Camm or her Assigns, as likewise in Goods ready Money plate Books &c. I give them to my said two Daughters Margaret and Katherine to be equally divided between them hoping that the Division may be made amicably. Lastly I hereby constitute and appoint my said Two Daughters joint Executrices of this my last Will and Testament which is written with my own Hand.

EDMOND HALLEY."

" Signed Sealed and
 Declared this Eighteenth Day
 of June 1736. In the
 presence of James Bradley
 Ellener Simpson.

“ This Will was proved at London on the Ninth Day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-one Before the Worshipfull Robert Chapman Doctor of Laws Surrogate of the Right Worshipfull John Bettesworth also Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted By the Oaths of Margaret Halley Spinster and Katherine the Wife of Henry Price) the Daughters of the said deceased and Executrixes named in the said Will To whom Administration was granted of all and Singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased they being first sworn duly to Administer the same. Ex d.

“ [True copy from No. 53 of Trenley’s register in the Probate Court, Somerset House, London.] ”

Dr. Edmund Halley had a “ Coat Armorial ” — authorities given below: “ Halley (London). Az. a chev. betw. three annulets or, over all on a fesse of the last as many martlets gu.” (‘ The General Armory ’ &c., by Sir Bernard Burke, C. B., LL. D., London, 1878.)

“ Halley — a boar’s head, erased and erect, between two ostrich feathers, ppr.” Plate 60, crest 7, Fairbairn’s Crests of the Families of Great Britain, &c., Vol. II.

2 Supplementary information relative to the McPike family is given in a letter dated at Elvins, Missouri, April 13, 1898, from the editor’s second cousin, Mr. George T. McPike, of Fredericktown, Missouri, who is the only living, immediate issue of Richard McPike. The substance

of his letter follows: His grandfather, Capt. James McPike, was, he understands, a recruiting officer, during some part of the Revolutionary War, stationed at the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Capt. James participated in several (*seven*, if his grandson's memory is correct) engagements and was wounded in one hand at the storming of Stony Point, under General Wayne. His marriage in the Mountain family is also confirmed. Richard McPike is mentioned as being two years older than his brother John, who was the editor's grandfather, and yet Richard is said to have been born about 1798 and to have died in 1873, at about the age of seventy-six years. He married Marie LaRue, at Cincinnati, Ohio, date unknown. When the War of 1812 was declared he belonged to a military company, artillery, in Cincinnati, serving during that contest probably under General Brown. Of Richard's thirteen children, four, John, Richard, Zebulon and Mary, died in early childhood, and those who lived to maturity were:

James, served in the Mexican War "under Col. Hays, Worth's Division; was at the storming of Monterey;" also under the Union General Killian in the late war. Had eight children, of whom two were boys; one of latter now living at Doe Run, Missouri.

Alexander (P. W. A) of whom and of whose descendants we have previously given a brief account, took an active part in raising and equipping a regiment in Missouri and "received the appointment of Regimental Commissary." Spent in this service (so he told his brother George) about \$1,000 "for which he never asked or received any compensation."

George, was born December 13, 1832, and married Esther Gertrude Mollineaux. They have two daughters, the elder aged 15, the younger 8 years. The father, Mr. George T. McPike, has not participated in the wars, having had the misfortune to carry a crippled right arm from early childhood. He, nevertheless, has had some exciting experiences with both Indians and rebels.

Adaline E., died as widow of Anthony Thomasson.

Louise V., died as widow of John Wilkinson, Perry county, Mo.

Maria A., died as wife of William Allen.

Amanda M., died as wife of William Morse.

Cecelia, died single.

Caroline V., had married Owen Webb.

Supplementary letter from Mr. George T. McPike, Elvins, Mo., May 7th, 1898, contains the following: "I have no recollection of any tradition concerning 'Bannockburn' or relationship with the royal Bruce — but have always been under the impression that the Haley or Halley family were an eminent one, also that our family far back were connected with the Royal Stuarts, but whether that was my paternal or maternal ancestry I cannot say." (This, nevertheless, supports previous statements as to relationship with Robert the Bruce, for the reason that the latter's daughter married a "Stuart" and their son was King Robert II, of Scotland, the founder of the House of Stuart.)

Mr. G. T. McPike adds further, that he recently received the old record of births and deaths in the family of

his father, Richard, in whose handwriting it is. Richard McPike was born December 6th, 1791, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, in 1873, about eighty-four (?) years and three months of age. His marriage to Maria LaRue, at Cincinnati, Ohio, occurred October 5th, 1815.

The "Records of the Revolutionary War," by W. T. R. Saffell (New York, 1858), page 202, shows that one Robert McPike enlisted Feb. 5th, 1776, as a private in Captain James Taylor's Company, of Col. Wayne's Pennsylvania Battalion.

Mr. Benjamin O. Dicken, at Seventy-Six P. O., Perry county, Missouri, who is a son of Mrs. Martha McPike Dicken, possesses considerable information regarding the family, but, as this volume is now going to press, it is too late to obtain and make use of additional items, but the editor will hope to contribute a supplementary sketch to some Genealogical Magazine published in New York City, or elsewhere, clearing up doubtful points.

3 The capture of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, may not have been among the chief objects of Simcoe's incursion, but there was, at the time, much reason to believe that the commander of the Queen's Rangers had hoped to achieve it. Among Captain Moses Guest's poems is to be found the following verse:

" His object was New Jersey's favorite son,
 The great, the patriotic Livingston;
 Howe and his minions wished to lay him low,
 To stop the gall which from his pen did flow:
 But yet fair freedom's son in safety stands,
 Whilst Britain's Champion now is in our hands;
 And in this great, this daring enterprise,
 Brave Simcoe quickly fell a sacrifice."

As Captain Moses Guest's "Poems and Journal" is now a rare book, in either the first or second edition, the editor has thought it advisable to give below a list of those known to possess a copy thereof:

Chas. D. Deshler, Esq., Postmaster, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Mr. A. V. D. R. Hoagland, Assessor, Keokuk, Iowa.

Hon. Henry G. M'Pike, Alton, Illinois.

Mrs. M. J. Morerod, Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana.

Rev. Andrew J. Reynolds, Smith avenue, Norwood, Cincinnati, O.

Rev. Walter H. Reynolds, No. 105 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

And the Editor.

4 Some of the descendants of Dumonts who fled to Holland and remained in that country, changed, translated the surname into "Van den Berg." See "History of the French Protestant Refugees," by Charles Weiss: translated by Frederick Hardman (Edinburgh and London, 1854), page 469. Also "History of the Huguenots," by Weisse, Vol. II, page 148.

The manner of writing the surname "dú Mont" is, doubtless, a Dutch innovation. It so appears in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, in the N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 103-143. and also in the records of Kingston, N. Y., 1664, at the time of the marriage of Wallerand¹ dú Mont. The name, according to the French custom, is written "Du-

mont" and that form, therefore, should be considered correct. This surname may, of course, primarily, have been developed from a phrase, "du mont," meaning "of the mountain," signifying that the early progenitors of the family lived on or near the mountains. This, however, may have been the designation of many families not related to each other, and the mutual possession of the surname does not of itself conclusively prove relationship between any two persons.

In the records given in the appendix to the "History of Kingston, N. Y." (New York, 1888), referred to in the beginning of this article, the name "Dumont" or "Dumond" is of frequent occurrence, and is spelled both ways, almost indiscriminately.

The fact that there are towns named "Dumont" in Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Texas (both in King and Harris counties), as well as a "Dumontville" in Ohio, indicates that the family, in its later generations, has scattered over a wide section of country.

The writer's father, who is a grandson of Lydia Dumont-Guest (*Peter⁴, Hendrick³*), clearly remembers a family tradition reciting that the Huguenot ancestors of Peter⁴ (*Hendrick³*) lived in the city of Paris, and made their escape by a ruse — having a banquet and grand illumination during which they fled, having previously made arrangements therefor with shipmaster — leaving all their property behind. This seems to relate to both the paternal and maternal ancestry of the said Peter⁴. The Dumont family, as shown in page 44, probably resided in

Paris, but the Traverier, or Traverrier, family seems to have lived in or near the city of Bordeaux. The tradition as to manner of escape has been related to the writer by several other descendants of Peter⁴ Dumont, some adding that the table was set with the "family plate" etc. — the servants in the midst of their duties, and the family went out for a *drive*. It is also said that when they reached America they were almost penniless, and as "the grandmother"* possessed a recipe for making perfumery that was resorted to for temporary support. These latter items appear to relate to the Traverier or Rezeau family.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Anderson-Naylor, granddaughter of Peter⁴ Dumont, wrote out for a nephew an account of the escape which contains the following additional statement: "They were put in hogsheads which had holes bored in them. There they staid until out of reach of the inspectors. They were with the freight." The writer hereof does not understand that this tradition relates to the Dumont family, but rather to the Traverrier or Rezeau family.

In an "Historical Atlas of Indiana," published by Baskin, Forster & Co., Chicago, about 1876, it is said (page 324) that the first couple married in Switzerland county, Indiana, after its organization, was Richard Dumont and Matilda Phillips. The license was issued by John Francis Defour, in September, 1814. A son of this couple, John J. Dumont, lived in Indianapolis up to the time of his decease which occurred a few years ago. Rich-

* It is probable that "the grandmother" was Mary Rezeau-Traverrier, the maternal grandmother of Peter⁴ Dumont.

ard Dumont was popularly known as "Dick," and (so the writer has been informed) always claimed relationship with the descendants of Peter⁴ Dumont, in Vevay, Indiana, and vicinity.

The "History of Somerset County," N. J., by Dr. Abraham Messler, contains many references to following surnames: Dumont, Frelinghuysen, Staats, Van Vegten or Van Veghten and Veghte. On page 6 of the appendix, in list of Common Pleas Judges, appears: "1795, '96, '97, '98, '99, Peter Dumont." This was probably Peter³ Dumont (*Peter*²), as Peter⁴ Dumont was, as is shown, living in Saratoga county, New York, in 1796. Peter³ Dumont, it will be further noticed, did not die until Nov. 21, 1808. The same work, on pages 1-2 of appendix, presents an unique copy of interesting resolutions adopted at a meeting in Hillsborough Township, showing the manner of enrolling the militia in Somerset county. John Baptist Dumont was chairman and Peter D. Vroom, clerk.

J. B. Dumont, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., who is doubtless the most competent authority on the Dumont family, states that the fact that some of the children of Peter⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³) having been baptized by Dominie Van Harlingen (whose full name was Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen) indicates that the said Peter⁴ Dumont was connected with either the Dutch Church at Harlingen or Mechanic, then called "Church of Sourland." The hills near there are still called "Sourland Mountains." Peter⁴ Dumont's wife's father, Cornelius Lowe, as well as Albert Low, it appears, were also connected with Harlingen church. If Peter⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³) resided on

Raritan river (where Saxton Wycoff afterwards lived) they had a long way, considering the condition of the roads then, to go to church, while the Dutch churches at North Branch or Raritan were much nearer. However, the influence of the wife may have been sufficient.

As to Peter⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³) having been sheriff of Somerset county, N. J., Mr. J. B.⁷ Dumont thinks it probable that the Peter Dumont mentioned in the records as holding that office was another Peter. Peter⁴ (*Hendrick*³) was then little more than thirty years of age and might have been considered young for such an office. The writer would add that the family tradition merely recites that "He was High Sheriff of the county in which he lived." As he subsequently removed to New Brunswick, this may refer to Middlesex county, N. J., although the writer has been informed that the history of the latter county does not show the name of Peter Dumont. It may even refer to Saratoga county, N. Y., for while he is said to have been blind for twenty-five years preceding his decease in 1821, this would give until about the year 1796 as the probable limit of his physical ability to hold such an office as high sheriff. It is, perhaps, probable that the Peter Dumont, Sheriff of Somerset county, N. J., was Peter³ Dumont (*Peter*², *Wallerand*¹), born 1725. He resided in Bridgewater township where county seat, Somerville, is located, and was Freeholder from that township, and his name appears at different times in a public way, and in view of the fact that other public records there mention middle letters for all the "Peter's" except this one, he being the senior Peter, it is concluded that he was *prob-*

ably the sheriff, although Mr. J. B.⁷ Dumont reports that he possesses some fragments of papers left by his own ancestor, Peter A.⁴ Dumont (*Abraham*³), indicating that he held some public office and had charge of settlement of several estates, showing that he was a man much trusted in the community. Mr. J. B.⁷ Dumont further reports the interesting discovery among the records he has, that Peter⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³) was officially designated as "Peter H. Dumont" in an appointment by Congress, as one of the committee for Hillsborough township, Somerset county, N. J. (with Peter A.⁴ Dumont and others), to "act in behalf of the country when necessary" (1777). This, doubtless, accounts for family tradition that Gen. Washington often consulted him, Peter⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³). Peter H. Dumont was also assessor for Hillsborough township in 1777 and 1778. Had he been sheriff, 1774-'77, he would have been recorded as Peter H. Dumont. These middle initials were used merely to distinguish between the several "Peter's" living contemporaneously, and were derived, no doubt, from the first initial of the father's given name.

As regards the Captain Peter Dumont, of Second Battalion, Somerset, it would seem that he was either Peter H.⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick*³) or Peter A.⁴ Dumont (*Abraham*³). The First Battalion, Somerset county, was composed of residents *north* of the Raritan river, and Second Battalion of those *south* of said river. There were then living six "Peter's" of sufficient age to perform military service.

North of river:

Peter³ (*Peter*²), born 1725.

Peter P.⁴ (*Peter*³, *Peter*²), born 1753.

Peter J.⁴ (*John*³, *Peter*²), born 1734.

South of river:

Peter A.⁴ (*Abraham*³), born 1734.

Peter H.⁴ (*Hendrick*³), born 1744.

Peter J. B.⁴ (*John Baptist*³) born 1760.

The latter, Peter J. B.⁴, was in battle of Long Island, and taken prisoner. After release, his father having died, he performed no further military duty (this based on information given by his grandson, Dumont Frelinghuysen, Esq., now living, to Mr. J. B.⁷ Dumont). So that if the records of Second Battalion are correct in that those composing same were from south of Raritan river, it would, as stated, seem that either Peter H.⁴ or Peter A.⁴ was the Captain Peter Dumont. The former is said to have been "A soldier of the Revolution" and could hardly have been a private in Captain Ten Eyck's Company, *First* Battalion (composed of residents north of river). On the other hand, statement was made to Mr. J. B.⁷ Dumont, and to his father before the former's birth, by his grandfather, Peter P.⁵, that *his* father, Peter A.⁴, was at the battle of Monmouth, and for many years an officer's uniform and sword hung in the garret of the old homestead which belonged to him. While tradition does not say that he, Peter A.⁴, was an officer, this evidence might be considered conclusive by some.

After the greater portion of the genealogical contents of this volume had been prepared for the press, the editor

received a letter, dated March 7th 1898, from Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, of Muncie, Indiana, from which the following interesting and valuable extracts are given verbatim:

“My mother, now dead, was the granddaughter of Peter Dumont, the daughter of John Dumont and (Julia L. Corey) Dumont. She was in the possession of some family history of which she often spoke to me. She had in her possession an old account-book — now partially destroyed by the mice having eaten it. It was the account of Peter Dumont as Commissary of the Continental Army. On several occasions I heard my mother state that after serving some time as Captain of a Battalion in the field — General Washington, on account of Peter Dumont’s education and business ability, called him to the charge of the stores at Van Ness’ Mills. My mother had pasted in this book three letters from Washington. These the mice have destroyed in the last year. One, I think, I can quote word for word, though I cannot name the date:

HEADQUARTERS CONTINENTAL ARMY.

My Dear Dumont:

I am asking for more men with which to whip the British, while you are clamoring for more food for men and horses. When the sun rises over Van Ness’s Mills tomorrow morning supplies will be on their way. A Friend Quaker has contributed a goodly sum to our cause. I send you a hostage (a pair of spectacles taken from a dead British officer yesterday). If you do not send them back I will take it that the corn &c, reached you on time.

Yours for the cause,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.”

“ My mother had the glasses, they are in my possession now. As to this letter, I heard my grandfather, John Dumont, state that he had been offered large sums for it — but refused.

My mother guarded these papers *very* carefully, but after her death my youngest sister, who had charge of them, died suddenly; my father's house was remodeled soon after and the trunk containing these was accidentally placed in the garret. Some servant, presumably, moved the “ Commissary's Report,” sticking it back under the eaves. There my sister, Marietta Dumont Lamb, found it a short time ago. Many of the pages are gone, yet enough remain to show what service Peter Dumont was rendering at that time. “ By Order of His Excellency General Washington,” heads several of the pages. I remember my grandfather, John Dumont, well. He spoke and read French, teaching me to speak it when a child. He was a man of great learning; fine oratorical powers and strict integrity of character. He was a wit and a most delightful conversationalist even in his old age. His brother, Abram Dumont, father of Mrs. Jane Moroed, was a fine man. General Ebenezer Dumont, his son, and my mother's brother, stood high as an army officer. “ The bravest man I ever saw,” say men who fought under him in the army. He ranked high as a lawyer; as a citizen he was one of the foremost in Indianapolis, where he long resided. My mother spoke of her grandfather as a French Huguenot whose estates were taken by the then reigning king because he, Peter Dumont, was of Protestant faith. La-

fayette was a friend of the family; at least I have heard it so stated.

The mother of Rev. John Dumont Reid, my aunt Julia L. Dumont-Reid, had a number of letters written by Lafayette to Peter Dumont.

She was the wife of a minister, and I am told these letters were misplaced before her death. She was an invalid for several years, and when my mother asked for them they could not be found."

Immediately subsequent to the receipt of the above communication from Mrs. Thompson, the editor addressed letters of inquiry to the Rev. A. S. Reid, Fulton, Rock county, Wis., and his son, the Rev. John Dumont Reid, Greenfield, Mass., but failed to elicit any information upon the particular points mentioned. The latter possessed the (detached) family bible record of which a copy appears on page 58, but cannot find it now.

In response to a later inquiry from the editor regarding Peter Dumont, as high sheriff, Mrs. Thompson wrote that she had no knowledge on that subject, further than that among the few remaining very old people in Vevay, Indiana, it is said that Peter Dumont knew a great deal about law and legal methods, and his son, Colonel John Dumont, stated frequently that his father was a man of legal knowledge and acumen not to be despised.

"The Genealogy of the Dimond or Dimon Family, of Fairfield, Conn." by Edwin R. Dimond, of San Francisco, California (Albany, N. Y., 1891), pages 156 and 158, refers to some members of the Dumont family. Possibly, all are of one origin. As regards the different spellings of the

surname, it may be added that where the French-Huguenots went, first, to England, for instance, and afterwards (or in a later generation) came to America, the names underwent several changes; for example, "Beauchamp" became "Fairfield," and other as radical translations.

"We have said that Peter Dumont was living on the Raritan in the beginning of 1699. He was a large landholder on the south side of the Raritan, and the ancestor of those who have since borne that honorable name. He was born April 18th, 1679, and was the son of Walran Dumont and Gertie, his wife. He married, first, Fаметie Van Middlesworth, who died December 25th, 1706; second, Catelyntie Rappleyea, who died January 30th, 1709, and thirdly, Janetie Veghte. Her son, John, born April 13th, 1719, was the father of Peter B. Dumont, of our times. The Dumont family are of French extraction. Isaac Dumont, of Bostanquet, held a Fief by Knight's service in the beautiful Pays de Caux, in Normandy. A branch emigrated to Holland in the days of persecution. They were early of Protestant principles; and Isaac Dumont served in the army of William when he came to England, as others of the name had done before him in armies of the Prince of Orange." (Hist. of Somerset County, N. J., by Abraham Messler, D. D., pages 60-61.)

"For a short time, during the Revolution, Queen's College was located at the John Protest Dumont house, near the junction of the branches, in 1779." (Ibid., page 139.)

The "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," compiled, by order of the Legislature, by Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of

the State of New Jersey, and published at Trenton, 1872, contains the following:

Pages 580-581 — Among members of Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, First Battalion, Somerset, were:

Albert Dumont.

Elbert Dumont.

John Dumont.

John B. Dumont.

Peter Dumont.

(The name "Dumon" also appears, possibly of same family, the difference in spelling being accounted for, perhaps, by the French pronunciation of the name "Dumont" being more nearly represented by the elimination of the final letter "t.")*

Peter J. B. Dumont appears as in Captain Vroom's Company, Second Battalion, Somerset.

Page 389 — Peter Dumont, Captain, Second Battalion, Somerset.

Page 362 — Peter D. Vroom, Captain, Second Battalion, Somerset; First Major, ditto, June 6th, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel, ditto, September 9th, 1777.

In a book entitled "Off-hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers," by Stephen Fiske (New York, 1884), will be found a sketch of Mr. Theodore S. Dumont (pages 102-107), wherein mention is made of the novel, entitled, "The Story of Marie Dumont," by Lady Pollock.

*Mr. J. B.' Dumont adds that it is safe to assume that all names in Adj.-Gen. Stryker's Official Register, whether Dumon, Dumond, Demon or Dumont are one and same family; that, in fact, he has records of name spelled in all these ways for one and the same individual.

("Copy of a copy of Henry Dumont's will," furnished by Mr. Eugene R. Detraz, of Vevay, Indiana. See page 52.)

In the name of God, Amen: I Henry Dumont of the city of New York, merchant, being weak in body, but through the goodness of God, of sound mind, and perfect mind and memory and knowing it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. And first of all I give my sole to god who gave it, not doubting his graceous receiving it, through the merits of the lord Jesus Christ. Item: I give my body to be decently baried in the earth, not doubting its resurrection from thence at the last day. The manner of my burial I leave to the discreation of my executors hereafter named. And as to my worldly estate I order that all my just debts be paid. Item: My will is all my land left me by my father lying in the county of Somerset in the province of New Jersey, be rented out untill my eldest son Peter become to the age of twenty-one years, then to sell said land and equally divide the money arising therefrom among my three children, Peter, Mary and John. Item: I will and bequeath unto my said son Peter my house and lot called the Lottery House at Piscataway Landing. Item: I give and bequeathe unto my said daughter Mary my house and lot at the Waterside at Piscataway Landing. Item: I give and bequeath to my said son John my house and lot in the city of New York being in Duco street, Montgomery ward. Item: My will is my said son Peter shall in three years after he comes of age pay out of the legacies given

him unto my daughter Mary one hundred pounds New York currency, and as to my movable estate all to be sold by my executors, and all my debts collected, except household furniture, and the money arising therefrom after paying all my debts, I give as follows viz. I give and bequeath to my loving wife, Catherine and the child she is now pregnant with eight hundred pounds, that is, four hundred pounds each New York currency. The residue of my moveable estate with the yearly rents of the aforesaid lands, lots and buildings, and interest thereof to be used for the education of all my children, and if the interest be not sufficient for a suitable supply for that purpose to take so much of the principal as may be thought needful by my executors, and what may remain when all my children become of age, one half I give and bequeath to the child my wife is now pregnant with, and the other half to be equally divided between my said wife and said three children, and if any of my children should die before coming to age and without lawful issue any such child or children so dying, that share or shares shall be equally divided among the surviving children, and my will is each child shall have his share when arrives at age, as a dividend may then be, my son at the age of twenty-one years, my daughter at the age of twenty years. Item: I give and bequeath to my said wife, Catherine the aforesaid household furniture, my will is and I hereby order if any of my said three children die before become of age and without lawful issue, that the real estate here bequeathed shall be sold by my said executors and be equally divided among the surviving ones, and lastly I ap-

point and ordain my loving brother, Peter Dumont and my loving friend John Alstine, Eronimus Alstine and John Oothout my executors of this my last will and testament, and I do hereby revoke all former wills allowing and ratifying this to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand seal this fifth day of November, Anno Domine one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

HENRY DUMONT.

Signed, sealed, published and declared in the presence of us, Jovis Brinckenhoff, John Pothout [Oothout?], Joseph Foreman.

In a book relating to New York marriage licenses, previous to 1784, published by order of the Secretary of State, Albany, 1860, there appears, on page 119, a list of "Dumonds" and "Dumonts," among which is one "Mary Dumond" who married Henry Staats, Nov. 15, 1770 — the authority being given as "Marriage Bonds, Vol. XVI, page 257." This Mary Dumond may have been an own sister of Peter Dumont, and may explain a previously given family tradition regarding marriage with a "Staats." In fact, the editor has just received advice from J. B. Dumont, Esq., Plainfield, N. J., to the effect that in reviewing some of his papers, he finds a copy of the record made by the late Senator F. T. Frelinghuysen's mother, based on information given her, verbally, by her father, Peter B. Dumont. This record contains the following item: "Hendrick Dumont left children, Peter, John, Mary. Peter and family moved west. *Mary married a Staats at Albany.*" See pages 51 and 52.

“American Ancestry,” Vol. VI (Albany, N. Y., 1891), page 12, gives lineage of one Cornelius J. Dumond, of New York City.

Peter Dumont (son of Wallerand, the first of that surname in America) married, 1st, Femmetje Teunise Van Middleswart, daughter of Jan Teunissen and Cataline, daughter of Teunis Gysbertse Bogaert.

Jan Teunissen was baptised April 12, 1654, and was son of Teunis Nyssen, common ancestor of the Denyse, Nyssen and Teunissen families.

Teunis Nyssen emigrated, in 1638, from Binninck, or Bunnik, in the province of Utrecht; resided first on Manhattan Island, afterwards Brooklyn. He married Phebe Felix, of England, known as Fammetje Jans, widow of Hendrick the Boor, and daughter of Jan Seales, of New Amsterdam.

Jan Teunissen was the first elder of the First Dutch Church of Raritan, installed September 19, 1699, and was member of 2nd and 6th Colonial Assembly of New Jersey (1704 and 1710). He served in above mentioned as Jan Teunissin (Teunissen descendants now named Tunison), and added Van Middleswart about 1715.

Brothers of Jan Teunissen married into Polhemus, Bogaert and Simonsen families, and sisters in Bergen, Woertman, Rapalie and Snediker families, all of Brooklyn.

Peter Dumont married, 2nd, Cataline or Catalyntje, daughter of Jeronimus Jorise Rapalie and Anna, daughter of Teunis Nyssen (and a sister of Jan Teunissen). No male heirs by this marriage. (See Dumont family genealogy, in body of this book.)

Peter Dumont married, 3rd, Jannetje, daughter of Hendrich Claessen Vechten (or Vechte) and Gerrtje Ryniers Wizzelhenning. He emigrated with his father, Claes Arentse Vechten, in 1660, from Norg, in the province of Drenthe.

Two brothers of Peter Dumont's third wife, Rynear and Hendrick Vechte, settled in Somerset county, New Jersey, from whom are descended those of the name of Veghte.

List of descendants of Peter Dumont (Wallerand¹) by his first wife, Femmetje Teunise Van Middleswart:

1 John, the eldest son, married Annatje (probably Ryerson), and, according to his will, had children:

i John, did not participate in division of lands left by his father, and probably died before division. No record of issue.

ii Peter, bap. Nov. 3rd, 1734 (Readington church records); married May 13, 1755, Arietta Stoothoff, and had children:

i John, born Apr. 10, 1757, married Anathe —, having one child, Arrianthe, bap. Mch. 10, 1785 (Readington church records). No record found of other children or descendants.

ii Johannah, born June 2, 1758.

iii Arrietta, born May 25, 1759. (One of these two daughters married Luke Voorhees and the other a Williamson, of Grigstown, N. J.)

* We have incorporated in the "Appendices and Addenda" some supplementary items pertaining to the Dumont family, but are glad to be able to append this additional information, regretting that it was not received in time for inclusion in the text.

We are indebted to J. B. Dumont, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., for the above notice.

- iv Elbert, born May 31, 1761, married Nov. 1, 1780, Cornelia Hoagland.
 - v Peter, born July 13, 1762, married Elizabeth Swartout.
 - vi Abraham, born Nov. 15, 1763, died Oct. 18, 1838; married, Feb., 1788, Jane Van Cleef.
 - vii George, born Nov. 27, 1765.
 - viii William, born July 27, 1768, died 1769.
 - ix William, born July 17, 1770, died 1790.
 - x Isaac, born Aug. 2, 1773, died 1798.
- (No record of descendants of last four.)
- iii Dirck (John, Peter, Wallerand); baptised May 23, 1736 (Readington records). Married Rachel —, date unknown. In will of this said Dirck, dated Sept. 18, 1776, recorded, Trenton, N. J., Jan. 29, 1779, children named are:
 - i John, probably married Elizabeth Smalley, and had one son, John Hardenberk, bap. Oct. 21, 1792 (Readington records).
 - ii Jane, married James Littell, of Green Brook, and had two sons and two daughters.
 - iii Femmetje (Phebe), bap. Nov. 11, 1766 (1st Dutch church, Raritan), married Peter Van-derbeck.
 - iv Sara, bap. July 4, 1772 (1st Dutch church, Raritan).
 - v Phillip, bap. July 16, 1775 (Readington records). Married Ann Calshet, and had one son, Dirck, bap. Jan. 22, 1797 (Readington records).

vi Margaret.

(One of above daughters married a "Stillwell." No other records found of Dirck's descendants.)

iv Abraham (John, Peter, Wallerand), bap. May 13, 1739 (1st Dutch church, Raritan). Married Neltje or Nauche ——. Left no children.

(A portion of land received under his father's will was bequeathed to Dr. Peter Dumont, son of his brother, Peter. This Abraham was 1st Lieut. in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Co., 1st Battalion, Somerset Co., N. J.)

v Femmetje, married a Garretson. Some of the lands of Abraham, above named, were bequeathed to John Garretson, son of his (Abraham's) sister, Femmetje.

Elbert Dumont (Peter, John, Peter, Wallerand) — name spelled both Albert and Elbert in church records — married Cornelia Hoagland, and had children:

i Adreiana, bap. Sept. 28, 1783, married a "Berrian."

ii Maria, bap. Apr. 17, 1785, married a "King."

iii John, bap. Nov. 19, 1787.

iv Andrejon, bap. Jan. 13, 1790.

(Authority for these four dates is Readington records.)

v John, bap. Apr. 28, 1792 (1st Dutch church, Raritan).

vi William, bap. July 17, 1795 (1st Dutch church, Raritan).

vii Stoothoff ———.

(A partial record of Elbert's descendants obtained, but not sufficiently complete to present here.)

Peter (Peter, John, Peter, Wallerand), married Elizabeth Swartout, moved to New York City, and was known as Dr. Peter. Had children:

i Abraham Henry, born Apr. 17, 1800, married Oct. 26, 1826, Julia Ann McKnight, and had children:

i Elizabeth Swartout, born Feb. 11, 1831.

ii John Ludlow, born May 9, 1832, and is now (1898) in business in New York City.

ii William, married Georgiana De Peyster; no issue.

iii Robert, married ——— Swords, and had children:

i William, now (1898) in business, N. Y. City.

ii Robert, died.

iii Theodore, died.

iv Mary, died.

v Henrietta, now living (1898), married Chas. A. Robbins.

(Dr. Peter Dumont had other children, Peter, Elbert, Ann and Catharine; all died without issue.)

Abraham (Peter, John, Peter, Wallerand), who married Jane Van Cleef, had children:

i Margaret, born Aug. 21, 1791.

ii Adriannah, born Aug. 21, 1791 (twins).

- iii Johannah, born Apr. 12, 1794, married John Little.
- iv Isaac Van Cleef, born June 21, 1797, married Oct. 23, 1828, Maria, daughter of Jacob Van Dorn, of Millstone, N. J., and had four sons and four daughters. His son, Abraham, resides on a portion of the lands purchased by John (Peter, Wallerand) from Chas. Dunstar, Aug., 1725.
- v Peter, bap. Jan. 25, 1802.
(No additional record has been made of descendants of Abraham, above mentioned.)

Descendants of Abraham Dumont, second son of Peter (Wallerand), by the said Peter's first wife, Femmetje Teunise Van Middleswart:

- Abraham, born Apr. 25, 1706, married Mattie Bergen, Aug. 10, 1733, and died Aug. 7, 1787. Had children:
- i Peter A., born July 11, 1734, died June 7, 1818.
 - ii Sitee, born April 2, 1738, married Hendrick Probasco, of Millstone, N. J., who was Captain 2nd Battalion, Somerset Co., N. J., Revolutionary War.
 - iii John, born Jan. 10, 1740, died May 3, 1758.
 - iv Phebe, born Sept. 13, 1747, married, 1st, Fredk. Ditmars, 2nd, Thomas Drew.

Peter A. Dumont (eldest son of Abraham, above mentioned), married, 1st, Abigail Tunison, Dec. 6, 1757, who died Dec. 21st, 1761. Children of this marriage, Mattie

and Abigail, died without issue. Married, 2nd, Sarah Hegeman, Feb. 23, 1763, daughter of Adrian and Sarah Hegeman. They had children:

- i Sarah, born Mch. 9, 1764, married Christopher Van Arsdale, died 1844.
 - ii John, born Sept. 5, 1769, died July 7, 1822.
 - iii Abraham, born June 16, 1778, died Nov. 9, 1858.
 - iv Peter, born Nov. 7, 1782, died Aug. 12, 1860.
- (And four other children, who died young.)

John Dumont, eldest son of Peter A., above mentioned, married Mary Perlee, and had children:

- i John, moved to Warsaw, New York; no record of descendants.
- ii Rebecca.
- iii Abraham, moved to Philadelphia, and died there. He had one son, Samuel Beekman Dumont, who moved to Iowa; was a State Senator, and the town of Dumont, in that State, was named for him.
- iv Peter I., died in Somerset Co., N. J., without issue.
- v Benjamin, died young.

Abraham Dumont, second surviving son of Peter A., married June 6, 1799, Judith Davis. They had:

- i Sarah, born Apr. 5, 1800, married Nicholas Voorhees, died Feb., 1882.
- ii Jane, born Sept. 19, 1801, died May 17, 1884.
- iii Mary, born Sept. 4, 1803, married Peter Van Arsdale, died Feb. 12, 1884.

- iv Judith, born Oct. 7, 1805, married John Johnson, died July 15, 1885.
- v Peter A., born Sept. 29, 1809, died Aug. 14, 1885.
- vi Abraham A., born Oct. 5, 1811, died Mch. 27, 1883.
- vii Phebe, born Jan. 16, 1814; still living (1898).
- viii Theodore Davis, born Aug. 20, 1816, died Sept. 27, 1879.

Peter A. Dumont, fifth child of Abraham, above mentioned, married Jan. 8, 1834, Magdalen Garretson, daughter of Peter Garretson and Elizabeth Polhemus. They had:

- i Martha, born Oct. 15, 1834, married Abraham Whitnack; still living (1898).
- ii Arabella, born Sept. 14, 1836, died Apr. 18, 1874.
- iii Sarah Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1838, died Aug. 14, 1880.
- iv Abraham P., born Oct. 18, 1841, died —.
- v John Garretson, born Sept. 10, 1843; still living (1898).

Abraham A., sixth child of Abraham, above mentioned, and brother of Peter A., above mentioned, married Cornelia F. Hoagland. Had children, five sons and five daughters; several died young. He moved to Kansas, and died there; no record of descendants.

Theodore Davis Dumont, eighth child of Abraham,

previously mentioned, and, therefore, a brother of Peter A. and Abraham A., above mentioned; married Jannet Peck, and had one son and three daughters. All children living (1898).

Peter Dumont, youngest son of Peter A. and Sarah Hegeman, married Nov. 6, 1805, Magdalen Davis, daughter of Peter Davis and Jane Ten Eyck, and sister of his brother Abraham's wife, Judith. The children of this Peter Dumont and Magdalen, his wife, were:

- i Jane, born Nov. 13, 1811, died July 29, 1887; married Bernard Polhemus, and had one son, Isaac Luther, and one daughter, Magdalen, both deceased.
- ii Peter P., married May 29, 1838, Auletta Maria Brokaw, daughter of Henry Brokaw and Sarah Vermule. They had:
 - i John Brokaw, born Nov. 23, 1842, married Feb. 26, 1867, Elizabeth Stewart Cook, and has children: i, Marion Stewart; ii, John B., Jr.; iii, Morris J. (all living, 1898).
 - ii Henry D., born Jan. 5, 1845, married May 31, 1865, Lucy A. Gregg, and has children: i, Chas. G.; ii, Mabel.
- iii John S. Vredenburg, born Sept. 1, 1823, died Mch. 29, 1867, married Margret Polhemus. Had children:
 - i Magdalen.
 - ii Phebe Jane.
 - iii Cornelia.
 - iv Peter (all living, 1898).

Of the children and other descendants of Peter Dumont (son of Wallerand) by his third wife, Jannetje Vechte, we have given a partial account in the body of this volume, under title, "The Dumont Family; Genealogy," but the following additional notes are of interest:

John Baptist Dumont (Peter, Wallerand), who married Maria Van Duyne, had one son:

- i Peter J. B. Dumont (afterwards known as Peter B.), born about 1760, and died May 19, 1846. (No record of other children.)

Peter J. B. Dumont, above mentioned, married Susan Van Middleswart. They had:

- i John B.
- ii Tunis.
- iii Mary, who died young.
- iv Jane, married Fred. Frelinghuysen, they being parents of the late Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen and Dumont Frelinghuysen, Esq., the latter now (1898) living in Somerville, N. J.
- v Maria, married Wm. Elmendorf.
- vi Ann, married P. D. Vroom, afterwards Governor of New Jersey.

NOTE. — Peter B. Dumont inherited a portion of the lands of his grandfather, Peter (son of Wallerand), including the homestead, and was buried in the family plat on said lands, where also his father, John Baptist, and grandfather, Peter Dumont, were buried. A brick wall surrounds the burials in this plat, which includes families related to Dumonts, and being near the main road it seems possible it may be respected for many years.

Peter B. was a Revolutionary soldier and served on Staten Island and Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth, N. J.), but his father's death, in 1776, compelled him to leave the army and look after the large estate, but he furnished a substitute, until the war closed.

Peter Dumont, who married Bruchie Vroom, had children:

- i Jannette, born Apr. 7, 1749, died 1752.
- ii Jacinte, born June 18, 1751, married Mch. 2, 1777, Robert Roseboom, and moved to Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- iii Peter, born Oct. 17, 1753, died Mch., 1807, married Mary Roseboom, sister of Robt., above mentioned, and moved to Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- iv Hendrick, born April 13, 1756; died Dec. 17, 1775.
- v John Baptist, born Oct. 21, 1758; died Jan. 12, 1832; never married.
- vi Jannette, born May 1, 1761; died Oct. 25, 1828; married Hendrich Tenbrook Vroom.
- vii Batchie, born Feb. 14, 1765; died Feb. 1, 1852.
- viii Margaret, born Oct. 5, 1766; died Jan. 2, 1844; married a Tenbroock.
- ix Mary, born Jan., 1770; died Dec. 22, 1845.

Peter Dumont (son of Peter) and Mary Roseboom had:

- i Henry, born Jan. 18, 1778; died Jan. 18, 1816.
- ii Garret, born May 23, 1786; died Jan. 12, 1812.
- iii Peter, born April 16, 1789; died May 16, 1852.
- iv Gertrude, born Sept. 16, 1780.
- v Brachia, born April 24, 1791.

NOTE. — No record of descendants of Hendrick, above mentioned, and from age named, he probably died without issue. John Baptist and his sisters Batchie (in will called Bridget), and Mary, lived and died on lands purchased by their grandfather, Peter, at Two-bridges, on North Branch River, near junction with the Raritan.

- vi Cynthia, born May 10, 1793; married Luke French.
- vii Mary, born May 10, 1795.

Peter, son of above-named Peter, and Mary Roseboom, the latter's wife, married Sarah Baskin and settled, first, at Watkins, N. Y., afterwards Rochester, N. Y., where nearly all his children were born, and finally moved to Allegan, Mich., where he died. Children were:

- i Henry, born Watkins, N. Y., June 5, 1815; married a Bingham and moved to Berrien Springs, Mich. His only son, Gilbert P. Dumont, died without issue.
- ii John Baptist, born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1820; now (1898) living in Allegan, Mich.
- iii Mary, born Nov. 26, 1822; died June 9, 1844.
- iv Martha, born Sept. 22, 1825.
- v Wm. P., born May 5, 1831; still living; unmarried.
- vi Robert Roseboom, born Feb. 17, 1834; died Sept. 15, 1890. He moved to Colorado when a young man; was in first wagon train to Pike's Peak; afterwards located in Denver, Col., next to California; continued a rover for twenty years in many lands, returning to Allegan, Mich., in 1881; married and moved to Seattle, Wash., where he died and left no issue.

(Other children mentioned, but died young.)

NOTE.—No record of descendants of Henry and Garret, and it is believed they had no male heirs.

John Baptist Dumont (the only descendant of Peter, son of Peter, son of Wallerand, who has a male heir) married, 1st, Dec. 7, 1852, Frances P. Emerson, of Hollis, N. H., who was born March 11, 1832; died March 16, 1853. Married, 2d, Emma E. Smith, of Canaan, Conn., born Nov. 8, 1829; died Jan. 3, 1868. Married, 3d, Susan M. Watson, sister of second wife. The only survivor of his children is John Baptist, Jr., by his second wife, born Jan. 3, 1868, and is now (1898) located in Chicago, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One important item pertaining to the ancestry of Peter⁴ Dumont (*Hendrick, Peter, Wallerand*) should, also, be added: The Editor has been informed by his father, Ex-Mayor Henry Guest M'Pike, of Alton, Illinois, that he had been told by his father, the late Judge John M'Pike, that it was said by (or else heard it direct from) the late Colonel John Dumont, that he (Col. D.) personally possessed the ancient French deeds to ancestral estates in France, which had been confiscated by the government of that country

NOTE. — In regard to descendants of other sons of Wallerand Dumond, the first of that surname in America; that is, of Walran, Jr., and John Baptist, it should be added that J. B. Dumond, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., has made a copy, in order of dates, of all "Dumonts," — marriages and baptisms, from records Dutch church, Kingston, New York, to the year 1810, and he further undertook the grouping of families, considering names of children and sponsors, but it is exceedingly difficult to make such a record entirely reliable and he found before reaching the year 1700 that it was not easy to distinguish the different branches. Aside from this, the records of marriages and baptisms, towards 1700, became less frequent (of Dumont's or Dumond's, as descendants in Kingston now write the name); this being accounted for by scattering of descendants to other parts, and, also, connections with other than Dutch church. Mr. Dumont, however, has offered to transmit to the editor a copy of the above list, and for the benefit of those most interested, we will state that the list may be published in a subsequent genealogy of the Dumont family, or, more likely, contributed to the columns of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

from his (Col. D.'s) ancestors because of their having been Huguenots. As Col. D. was a lawyer of high standing it was very natural that such documents should have been placed in his care by his father. The Editor has not been able to locate the said French deeds, but has a letter, dated June 16, 1898, from Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, of Muncie, Ind. (a granddaughter of Col. D.), stating such deeds did exist, and were kept in her grandfather's office in Vevay, Ind. They have, no doubt, been destroyed by accident or otherwise. Mrs. Thompson adds that, perhaps, Wm. L. Campbell, Esq., Marysville, California, may know more about them, but as this volume is now going to press we have not sufficient time to investigate further. These deeds, no doubt, covered property belonging to *maternal* ancestors of Peter⁴ Dumont.

Mr. C. C. Saffell, No. 205 Courtland street, Baltimore, Maryland, advises the editor that he has the record of one James Pike, who was, "no doubt," Captain James Mc-Pike, previously referred to.

In conclusion we cannot omit to refer to the fact that among Dumont family descendants in military service during the present Spanish-American war are two grandsons of the late General Ebenezer Dumont — David C. Braden, aged 21 years, who is Sergt.-Major, 3rd Battalion, 158th Indiana Regiment, and James Braden, aged 19 years, Regimental Bugler, 158th Indiana Regiment. We must also mention Frank P. Dupray, of Vevay, Indiana, who enlisted in Company "K," U. S. Infantry, Camp Merritt, San Francisco, and is now en route for Manila, as well as Frederick Dumont Grisard, who enlisted in Company "K," First U. S. Infantry, from Poughkeepsie, New York, and is on his way to Manila.

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