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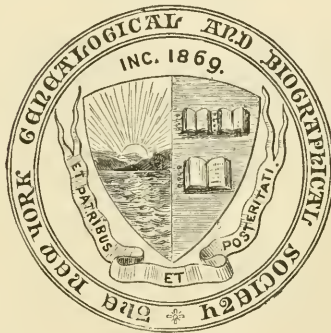
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No. 1.

INTRODUCTORY SKETCH OF THE CLINTON FAMILY OF NEW YORK.

BY CHARLES B. MOORE.

(Continued from Vol. XII. of the RECORD, p. 198.)

CHARLES CLINTON, the son of James, already described, lived from his infancy within the bounds of a Dissenting congregation *at Corbay*, in the County of Longford, a place in the southern part of the county, not found on the old maps of Ireland. Corby, of Lincoln County, can be readily traced, not far from Stamford, in England. He lived in Ireland until near forty years of age, and until after his mother's decease. He married there Elizabeth Denniston, of Scotch ancestry, but born at that place in Ireland, about 1705, who was nearly fifteen years his junior, "an accomplished and intelligent woman." We have little account of her, but apparently she became acquainted with military operations. She must have grown up among soldiers. By the report of a descendant she was a daughter of Alexander Denniston, called an officer of St. Ruth in 1691. This last may be doubted. St. Ruth was a French general who supported James II., and capitulated that year at Limerick. We have only dim accounts about Charles Clinton while in Ireland. It is probable he learned the art of surveying in a rough country, and knew how to select good land. It was a period of great struggles for land titles, for wealth, and for political power in England and in Ireland. Under Queen Anne there were great wars abroad, a union with Scotland, and some peace at home, but no gain to Ireland. When Queen Anne died, in 1714, nearly all the officers of her administration were turned out, and many of them roughly imprisoned. A new swarm had to be satiated. The new king could not speak English, nor did he live long enough to establish any settled system of rule. His officers, unable to bend the Irish parliament fast enough for their wishes, pursued a plan which destroyed its independence. They, however, allowed much freedom to dissenters in religion. Charles Clinton and his wife both adhered regularly to the Protestant Dissenting congregation at Corbay. He became a "Ruling Elder," and discharged the office acceptably. His

“minister,” “Joseph Bond,” “with advice of session,” gave them a strong recommendation when leaving. He is not traced in Bond's Watertown, and was more likely to bear relationship with Robert, of Southampton and New Jersey, or with Dr. Phineas Bond, of Pennsylvania.

Of the early attempts to maintain dissenting congregations in Ireland we have a few scattered accounts. The attempts were in the main based upon a Scotch foundation, or upon a desire to harmonize with the Scotch. A few noted men represent a large number not noted. The Rev. John Livingston, of Scotland, ancestor of the American Livingstons, once attempted to settle in Ireland, and was afterward a missionary there. He set sail on one occasion from Ireland, bound to America, but was driven back. His journal relates some of the incidents. The Rev. Alexander Colden was a Scotchman in Ireland in 1687, and his noted son, the American Dr. Cadwallader, several times acting Colonial Governor of New York, was born there in that year, shortly before Charles Clinton. Castle Blaney, above-mentioned, produced about the same time a Cadwallader Blaney, afterward the seventh Baron Blaney. Several of the Blaneys came to America.

At least three of our Colonial Governors, Dongan, Coote (Earl of Bellamont), and Cosby, came from Ireland; so did Capt. Sir Peter Warren, who married here, and his nephew, Sir William Johnson, and many others. The rank and file were too numerous to have the roll called. The father of Governor Burnet, the noted writer and Bishop of Salisbury, set up by William of Orange, was from Scotland.

John Lewis, called a Huguenot, but perhaps a Welshman, settled first in England, afterward in Ireland, and probably married a Scotch wife. He and his sons came to America about 1729. The senior William Linn came also from Ireland, but was apparently Scotch. James Logan, the learned pioneer, came from Ireland, but was a native Scotchman. The emigrant ancestor, McAuley, was of Scotch extraction, but came from the North of Ireland. The Rev. Samuel Gelston and his brother Hugh, with others, came from the northern part of Ireland to our Southampton, L. I., at an earlier date, about 1715-17. The Fanning family, of New London and Long Island, was from Limerick, in Ireland. Sir William Alexander, the poet-statesman, created Earl of Stirling, a native of Scotland and patentee of our Long Island, had a dau., who married Sir Hugh Montgomery, from Scotland, who settled in Ireland, and marrying there, became an Irish viscount, and his grandson, the third viscount, became an Irish earl. General Richard Montgomery was of this family, and came from Ireland to New York, and married Janet Livingston.

Long Island shows many marks derived from Scotland through Ireland. A modern historian, who writes with caution, citing his authorities, says: “After the Revolution (of 1688-90), there was much unoccupied land in Ireland. Natives of Scotland, hearing from their relatives, previously in Ireland, of the fertility of the soil and the cheapness of the farms, were induced, in considerable numbers, to settle in the northern province” (of Ulster). “The settlers” (afterward under Anne or George I.), “discouraged by the demands made upon them, were led to think of giving up their holdings, and of crossing the great Atlantic.” . . . “A succession of bad harvests increased the hardships, and promoted the movement to the Western hemisphere” (2 Killen, 247). But the whole history covers too wide a field for further notice now. We have only to pursue Mr. Clinton and his companions to Orange County.

By report, before he left Ireland he granted a lease of his land there for ninety-nine years to — Forbes, the Earl of Granard. [The first Earl, a lieutenant-general, was Lord Justice of Ireland when James II. became king, who submitted to William of Orange in 1691, and his dau. Catherine mar. General Arthur Chichester, also an earl. She lived until 1743, leaving a large family.] It is worthy of our notice that among the baronets of Nova Scotia, created by the Earl of Stirling, was, on June 25, 1627, John Livingston, of Kinnaird, and on September 29th, Capt. Arthur Forbes, of Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland.

Charles Clinton left the County of Longford on May 9, 1729 [while Carteret, Earl of Granville, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland]. He was at Dublin on the 12th May, and entered on board the *George and Ann*, a

small vessel, which, on 20th of May, sailed from Dublin, bound for Philadelphia. By a receipt preserved, he paid the passage of ninety-four persons. He was apparently the chief of a party of that number. Gerald Cruise had servants on board, and was, perhaps, the chief of another party. It was a most unfortunate voyage. On leaving Ireland they met a vessel called the *Mary*, only five weeks from Philadelphia. They did not see land on the American side until October 4th, nearly five months. Their supplies were short; they suffered by crowding, by famine, and terribly by disease. A large number died [about twenty-seven adults, besides children], including a son and daughter of Mr. Clinton. His children, taken sick on June 2d and 15th, were supposed to have the measles. The son, named James, died on August 2d, the daughter on August 28th. Possibly the measles, combined with ship fever, under such circumstances, might be very fatal. But when many deaths occurred a worse contagion was apprehended. There was no physician. By Mr. Campbell's report, they had to hire the master to land them as soon as possible; by Mr. Eager's, they were ready to seize him, and give the command to the mate (Eag., p. 617). They landed in distress on Cape Cod. The master refused to take them or to send them to Philadelphia. His vessel was doubtless unfit. He had got his pay, and was independent. Mr. Clinton and his family remained some time in Massachusetts. The surviving passengers had to recover and recruit before they could travel far. They encountered difficulties on land, from the great apprehension of the small-pox which filled the inhabitants. That disease spread after their arrival, and was supposed to come from Ireland. It was kept within the bounds of a few families around Boston until the beginning of March, 1730, when, watches being removed, it broke out afresh, and continued during the warm season and until October. About four thousand had the disease, and about five hundred died (one-eighth). (See Drake's Hist. of Boston.) The disease also raged in New York City. It was a sad accompaniment for the voyagers.

Governor Belcher arrived just before Mr. Clinton, and in August, 1729, was Acting Governor of Massachusetts. He was afterward Governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Clinton was in the province of New York in 1730 or 1731, while Col. John Montgomerie was Governor. James Alexander was a member of his council, and Dr. Cadwallader Colden was Surveyor-General; all friendly to Scotchmen.

After investigation he settled at a place designated (for town purposes until 1763) as "the precinct of the highlands." It is embraced in modern Orange County, but until after the Revolutionary War it was in Ulster County. His neighborhood was called Little Britain. James Kennedy, a New York merchant, perhaps related to his grandmother Kennedy, James Alexander, a New York lawyer and member of the Governor's council, and his copartner, William Smith, had before secured grants of land in the precinct of the highlands. It was border-land toward the Indians, west of the Hudson, not yet settled by white men. It was without habitations, except Indian huts, and without roads, except Indian trails. So late as about 1845, more than one hundred years after this settlement, a living occupant could describe the appearance of one hundred wigwams on the side hills within sight of her father's house (Eager, p. 619).

Colden's predecessor as Surveyor-General (1691-1719), Augustine Gra-

ham, was a son of James Graham the lawyer and Attorney-General, of Scotch origin (supposed of the Montrose family). He secured land on the Hudson (4 N. Y. Doc. Hist., 847), and the office was found important.

Colden, appointed in 1720, retained the office jealously, in person or in his family, for fifty years. Its most laborious duties could be performed by deputies.

Charles Clinton had probably practised as a surveyor, and was very soon employed as deputy by the Surveyor-General, Colden [see Calendar of Land Grants].

On October 15, 1731, he, as Deputy Surveyor, reported the survey of six tracts in the highlands, laid out for Gabriel and William Ludlow, who were claimed to be sons or near relatives of the republican general, Edmund Ludlow, the active chief in Ireland in 1651-53. The first Gabriel, of New York merchant, came to New York in 1694, and was Clerk of the Assembly in 1699. Gabriel (perhaps his son) was Clerk of Orange County in 1735, and Member of the Colonial Assembly from that county 1739 to 1745.

On December 1, 1731, Mr. Clinton, as Deputy, reported the survey of four thousand acres on the west side of the Hudson, bordering on the Catskill, for Vincent Matthews and others. Mr. Matthews was taxed at Newburgh in 1718, Clerk of Orange County in 1726 and 1736, Member of Assembly from that county from 1729 to 1739, Judge from 1733 to 1737, and Colonel in 1738. These surveys, of note, were apparently Mr. Clinton's introduction. Others were reported afterward.

Governor Montgomery died on July 1, 1731. Governor Wm. Cosby, of Ireland, appointed his successor, arrived August 1, 1732, and acted as Governor until March 7, 1736.

In 1734 proposals were issued by the New York government, inviting settlers from Europe and promising them grants of land. These reached, and particularly affected Protestant Irishmen and Scotchmen. Some lists have been preserved of arrivals (see N. Y. Hist. Mag., vol. v., p. 302).

In that year the Governor received an Indian deed for land on the Mohawk, the site of modern Utica. The object of the Indians was protection against the French by Fort Stanwix.

In November, 1736, Mr. Clinton united with the Governor's son in petitioning for a land grant extending on both sides of the Mohawk, around Fort Stanwix (see Calendar of Land Grants). It probably was not surveyed. Land, described in grants reserving rent, was afterward sold for arrears of rent.

In 1738 Charles Clinton was clerk of an organized militia company in the precinct of the highlands, held ready for defence, of which Thos. Ellison was captain (Doc. Hist., vol. 4, p. 237). Some who came over with him belonged to it.

Kingston (Esopus) and the streams of Ulster County were early settled under the Dutch. A large grant of the English Governor to Captain Evans, embracing the Shawangunk mountains, was at length vacated.

As early as 1739 an active occupation and improvement of the highlands commenced and proceeded. The eastern portion of New Windsor, on the Hudson, was first settled by Englishmen. The village of New Windsor was the oldest village in the county (Eager, p. 46). The village of Little Britain was about eight miles northeast from modern Goshen, and twelve miles southwest from Newburgh; but the settlement was

formed on the line between New Windsor and Neelytown. It was nearly opposite to, or west from New Windsor, and was in the modern town of Hamptonburgh. A district about four miles square, partly in New Windsor, was settled by Colonel Clinton and his associates, emigrants from Ireland. The place is described as "a most luxurious grass country." Ireland itself was noted for its fine pasture land—the safest reliance for a new and wild region. A road was first run through it from New Windsor to Neelytown (Eag., pp. 54, 56). Then his house was strongly built. It was treated as a frontier post, and was fortified as a security for himself and neighbors, especially against Indians (Eager, p. 629). It was often called "the fort" (ib., 631). We can say little in detail about the neighbors. A large proportion were Irish and Scotch, and the greater number Protestants and Presbyterians. Some can be identified as coming over in the same vessel. One (says Mr. Eager) was Alexander Denniston, who left four sons, George, James, Alexander, and William, and many descendants. Several of them were noted men. John Neely, the founder of Neelytown, came from Ireland about the same time. William Eager, ancestor of the historian, came from Monaghan County, married a Scotch wife in Ireland, and after his voyage lived thirteen years in Westchester County. His son, aged eighty-five in 1813, was born on the ocean while his parents were on the passage. William Armstrong, born about 1723, and six years old on the voyage, losing his relatives, was of a Scotch family, but came from Ireland, and was reported a relative of the Clintons, by his father's marriage.

Coldenham, selected by Governor Colden, was five or six miles from Little Britain, about eight miles west from Newburgh, on the road toward Montgomery. It was not very actively settled.

The Admiral, Sir George Clinton, of the Earl of Lincoln's family, being the youngest son of Francis, the 6th Earl, b. in 1687, was appointed Colonial Governor of New York; arrived on 22d Sept., 1743; retired in 1753. He lived until 10th July, 1761, being then Governor of Newfoundland.

Our Charles Clinton was three years younger than the Admiral, came to America 14 years before him, and lived about 12 years after him. By report the Admiral fully recognized the ties of kindred (Eager, p. 629). An acquaintance was formed which ripened into an intimacy (Delaplaine's Repository, vol. 1., p. 190). Mr. Clinton became a Justice of the Peace for his precinct and a militia officer. He was presently Lieut.-Col. and afterward Colonel. A lucrative office was declined.

In 1758, during the French war, he commanded a regiment in person, called into active service for the reduction of Fort Frontenac. He was near 70 years of age, and his son James, then æt. 22, was the more active officer. James Fanning was a captain from Long Island. David Jones was a Lieut. from Queens Co., son of the Speaker and Judge, and was lost.

In 1764 Colonel Clinton was appointed a Commissioner, with others, to settle the confused and disputed boundary lines in the province of New Jersey, a confusion arising from old Dutch grants, from roughness of the land, and from many poor surveys, or rough locations without surveys. His son George, about 25 years of age, was the active surveyor. Mr. Winfield, by printing the report and map, with full notes, and publishing them so handsomely, has preserved a muniment of title and a monument for others, as well as for himself.

In 1769 Mr. Clinton was a County Judge of Ulster County, doubtless his last public office, for he was 79 years of age.

I. Charles Clinton, son of James, the first American of his race, born in Ireland in 1690, perhaps toughened by exposure and labor, lived until 83 years of age, and died in 1773.

He had married in Ireland Elizabeth Denniston, b. about 1705, who survived him, and died on 25th December, 1779, in the midst of the Revolutionary War, and in the 75th year of her age.

They had a daughter Catharine, b. in Ireland, and a son James and dau. Mary, who died on the passage. Their daughter Catharine survived and was buried in Orange County. She mar. Col. James McClaughry, of the Rev. Army, but d. s. p. Mr. Clinton had four active sons :

1. ALEXANDER, a Physician, or Surgeon, and Apothecary, in the College of New Jersey in 1750, who married Mary Kane (or Keen) in 1757, and died 11 May, 1758, leaving a will in 1757, proved in 1758.
2. CHARLES, a surgeon, who, as Apothecary's Mate, accompanied the army which took Havana in 1762. He practised medicine and surgery in Ulster Co., and parts adjacent, until his death in 1781, æt. 56.
3. JAMES, the Colonel and General, b. $\frac{9}{18}$ th August, 1736, who married Mary, dau. of Egbert DeWitt, in 1765, and died 22 Dec., 1812. He was the father of Governor DeWitt Clinton.
4. GEORGE, b. 26 July, 1739 ; member of Assembly in 1768 ; mar. Cornelia Tappen on 7 Feby., 1770, and, succeeding his father as Surveyor, became the first Governor of our State, and afterward V. Pres. of the United States, and d. 20 April, 1812.

Although we have many memorials of Charles Clinton, there is little preserved of a sentimental character. The lines reported by his grandson DeWitt, as spoken over the grave of a departed sister, seem more probably reduced to form by the son Alexander, after he left college, than by the senior himself. The grandson DeWitt was too young to remember, it present. But the sentiment and its dress, as well as the facts, are worth preserving, even if the words were originally plain prose. They were :

“ Oh, canst thou know, thou dear departed shade,
The mighty sorrows that my soul invade,
While o'er thy mouldering frame I mourning stand,
And view thy grave, far from thy native land !
With thee my tender years were early trained,
Oft have thy friendly arms my weight sustained,
And when with childish fears or pains oppressed,
Thou, with soft music, lull'd my soul to rest.”

By his will, made in 1771, shortly before his death, he wished to be buried in the graveyard on his farm, beside his daughter Catharine, and directed his executors to “ procure a suitable stone to lay over my grave, whereon I would have the time of my death, my age, and coat of arms cut. I hope they will indulge me in this last piece of vanity.”

The arms were the same as the Earls of Lincoln, and were temporarily used by Gov. George Clinton, on official documents, as the first arms of the State of New York.

THE PRUYN FAMILY—AMERICAN BRANCH.*

 BY JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JR.

I.

(1) JACQUES, JACUS, or Jacob Pruÿne (Pryne) was enrolled among the "Small Burghers" of New Amsterdam, April 18, 1657. He purchased a house and lot "outside of the Land Gate of this city" on February 19, 1659, from one Sybout Classen (*Liber A. of Conveyances*, p. 147, in the office of the Register of Deeds in N. Y. City). Although not absolutely certain, it is more than probable that he was a brother of Francis who follows.

2.

(2) FRANCIS PRUYN, or Pruen (so written by himself), called Frans Jansen, the son of John Pruÿn, was in Albany with his wife Aeltje, or Alida, as early as 1665. In 1668, as the representative of Ackes, Aques, or Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, he conveyed a certain piece of property in the colony of Rensselaerswyck to one Jan Labatie; and later in the same year he bought for himself, from Gerrit Slichtenhorst, the lot on the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and James Street. In 1703 it was sold to Johannes Mingael (*Munsell's Collections*, vol. iv., pp. 211, 438, 439). He bought from Johannes Clute and his wife Bata, and on February 19, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, gave satisfaction for, in "y^e Somme of Two and Twenty Beavers," . . . "a Certain Lott of ground, whereon y^e said frans Jansz Pruyn hath built a new house, Scituate lyeing and Being here in Albany in y^e Brewers street, between y^e house and Lott of Jacob Lokermians and y^e Lott of geurt hendricks, haveing to y^e East, y^e high Street and to y^e west y^e Baek Street, wh. goes from frans Jansz Pruyn to y^e Townes Stockadoes; Containeing in Bredth towards the street Thirty foott, & a half Rynlans measure, and behinde Two and Twenty foot nine jnches, is in lenth on y^e South Side Six Rod Seven foot & a half & on y^e north Side y^e same lenth," etc. (*Deeds 3*, p. 331, *Albany Co. Clerk's Office*). This lot ran through from Broadway to James Street, and was the third or fourth south from Steuben Street. It was occupied afterward by his son John (*Munsell's Collections*, vol. iv., p. 201). He was fined fifteen shillings by the "Justices of y^e City and County of albany on the 11th Day of Sepr 1705" . . . "for not haveing paved before his dwelling house according to a Proclamacon of this Citty." In 1706 he took a mortgage on the farm of Conrad Bogart at Kinderhook, which mortgage his executors and administrators, John Pruyn and Jacob Lansing, declared satisfied February 6, 171 $\frac{3}{4}$. Being a Papist, he refused, in January, 1699, to take the oath of allegiance to King William, but expressed himself as willing to swear fidelity. His son John, however, subscribed to the oath. His wife Aeltje

* The names of sponsors are placed in brackets, the surnames being in italics.

or Alida joined the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in 1683. She died September 20, 1704. He died May 6, 1712, and left issue—

3. ANNA, m. Warner van Yveren.
4. JOHN, m. Emilia Sanders.
5. HENDRICK, m. Anna Hofmans.
6. MARIA, m. Elbert Gerritse.
7. CHRISTINE, m. John Gerritsen.
8. MADELEINE, b. Jan. 8, 1676, of whom we have no further trace.
9. SAMUEL, m. Maria Bogart.
10. HELENA, m. Jacob Lansing.
11. FRANCIS, m. "Margarita."
12. BERNARDINE (Barentje), m. John Evertsen.
13. ARNOLD (Arent), m. Catryna Gansevoort.

3.

WARNER VAN YVEREN, b. Dec. 8, 1663, son of Casparus van Yveren, m. June 8, 1696, (3) Anna, dau. of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn. She was born May 11, 1665, and died Nov. 17, 1722 (bur. under the Dutch Church Nov. 20th). In 1720 he was a freeholder in the Second Ward of the City of Albany. His lot on the easterly side of North Pearl Street, between Maiden Lane and Steuben Street, is still in possession of the Pruyn family. He had issue :

- CASPARUS, b. July 26, 1697; bp. at the Dutch Church (sponsors, John *Pruyn*, maternal uncle; Helena *Pruyn*, maternal aunt).
14. ALIDA, m. (18) Francis S. Pruyn.

4.

(4) JOHN PRUYN, son of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn; b. March 1, 1667; rec. into the Dutch church in 1683; bur. Aug. 23, 1749; married, Sept. 3, 1705, Emilia Sanders, b. about May 16, 1680; dau. of Robert Sanders and Elsie Barentse. In 1720, and in 1742, he appears in the list of freeholders in the Third Ward of the City of Albany. His house stood on the east side of James Street, three or four doors south of Steuben Street (*Munsell's Collections, vol. iv., p. 201*). He was Assistant Alderman in 1710-11, and from 1718 to 1726, Alderman. In 1728 he was Justice of the Peace for Albany County. He had issue :

15. ALIDA, m. Hendrick Logan.
16. JOHN, bp. June 12, 1709 (Frederick *Visscher*; Sarah *Grevenraad*). In 1734-35 he was Constable for the Third Ward of Albany.
17. ELSIE, or ALICE, m. Abraham Kip.

5.

(5) HENDRICK PRUYN, son of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn, b. June 13, 1670; rec. into the Dutch Church at Albany March 21, 1695; married Jan. 4, 1702, at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., Anna Hofmans, of Albany. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dominie John Petrus Nucella, who officiated, from 1695 to 1704, in Albany and its neighborhood. Hendrick Pruyn settled at Kingston, for we find that in 1702, on June 30th, one Cornelis Tynhout and wife conveyed eight morgens, or sixteen acres of land, to Hendrick Pruyn." Also on June 19,

1703, Hendrick and Antje Pruyn, of Kingston, Ulster County, conveyed a house and lot in Kingston to Johannes Traphagen." His name appears in the County Records, for upward of twenty years, as grantor or grantee. In 1719 he was Associate Justice to hear a special case (*English Manuscripts, vol. lxii., p. 48; Sec. of State's office, Albany*), and to a conveyance dated February 28, 172 $\frac{3}{8}$, we find his name appended as a Trustee of Kingston. His will and codicil, dated March 23d and 26th, 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, were proven May 6, 1752. He left no children.

6.

ELBERT GERRITSE, bur. Nov. 18, 1750 (son of Gerrit Reyerse, of Utrecht, Holland, and Anna Janse, of Amsterdam, who were married in New Amsterdam April 11, 1665), married July 2, 1693, (6) Maria Pruyn, dau. of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn, b. April 9, 1672; rec. into the Dutch church Aug. 6, 1690; bur. Aug. 21, 1731. From Professor Pearson's "Key to Names in Early Albany Records," it would appear that the family name was Lansing. This, however, is probably an error, as no connection of this family with the Lansing family can be found. Elbert Gerritse had issue:

ANNA, bp. May 6, 1694, at the Dutch church (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Jannetje *Gerritse*).

ALIDA, bp. Jan. 12, 1696 (John *Gerritse*; Alida *Pruyn*, grandmother).

ALIDA, bp. June 1, 1701 (Reyer *Gerritse*, paternal uncle; Aeltje *Pruyn*, grandmother).

GERRIT, bp. April 20, 1704 (Reyer *Gerritse*, uncle; Maria *van Deuse*, paternal aunt).

HENDRICK, bp. Dec. 18, 1709 (Samuel *Pruyn*, maternal uncle; Anna *van Yveren*, maternal aunt).

7.

JOHN GERRITSEN, bur. Nov. 12, 1725; perhaps a brother of the above; m. May 8, 1706 (7) Christine Pruyn, dau. of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn; b. Aug. 9, 1674; rec. into the Dutch Church April 6, 1694; d. April 7, 1707; and had one son,

GERRIT, bp. April 6, 1707 (John *Pruyn*, maternal uncle; Anna *Reyers*).

9.

(9) SAMUEL PRUYN, son of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn; b. Dec. 2, 1677; bur. Jan. 27, 1752; m. Jan. 15, 1704, Maria Bogart, b. June 14, 1681, dau. of Jacob Cornelise Bogart and Jeanette Quackenbush.

In 1703 he was one of those "who furnished labor or materials for the Dominie's house." In 1720 and 1742 his name appears on the list of freeholders in the Third Ward of the City of Albany. He and his brothers, Francis and Arnold or Arent, and perhaps his father, lived at different times between 1703-1727 on the northeast corner of James Street and Maiden Lane (*Munsell's Collections, vol. iv., p. 201*). He had issue:

18. FRANCIS S.* m. (14) Alida van Yveren.

19. ALIDA, bp. Nov. 17, 1706 (Elbert *Gerritse*; Barentje *Pruyn*, aunt); bur. Jan. 23, 1727.

* S. stands for Samuelse, and denotes the son of Samuel. This use of the initial letter of the father's first name was very common among the Dutch.

20. JACOB, bp. Feb. 10, 1712 (Jacob *Bogart*; Dorothea *Bogart*); bur. June 27, 1752. In 1737-8 he was Constable for the Third Ward in the City of Albany.
21. MARIA, bp. Sept. 20, 1713 (Cornelius *Bogart*; Catharine *Bogart*); bur. Sept. 5, 1746.
22. JOHN S., m. Jeannette van Aalsteyn.

10.

JACOB LANSING, "buried by (near) his house" Oct. 17, 1756, son of Hendrick and Lysbet Lansing, of Albany; m. Sept. 27, 1701 (10) Helena Pruyn, dau. of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn; b. Feb. 6, 1681; rec. into the Dutch Church after Sept. 6, 1696; bur. July 11, 1755. In 1720 and 1742 he was a Freeholder, and had issue—

ALIDA, bp. July 26, 1702, at the Dutch Church (Hendrick *Lansing*, grandfather; Anna *van Yveren*, maternal aunt); m. July 11, 1721, Abraham van Arnhem, and had ten children.

HENDRICK, bp. Dec. 1, 1703 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Hubert *Van den Bergh*; Lysbet *Lansing*, grandmother); m. Feb. 23, 1735, Annatje Ouderkirk, and had four children.

ELIZABETH, bp. June 30, 1706 (Daniel *Bratt*; Elizabeth *Bratt*); m. July 13, 1729, John Dirk van Arnhem, and had six children.

FRANCIS, bp. July 18, 1708 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle; Bernardine *Pruyn*, aunt); m. Jan. 6, 1737, Maria Lieverse, and had nine children.

GERRIT, bp. Oct. 7, 1711 (Jonas *Douw*; Elsie *Lansing*); m. first, Aug., 1734, Ida van Wie, and had three children; he m. secondly, about 1745-6, Elizabeth van Schaick, and had one child.

JACOB, bp. Nov. 29, 1713 (Arent *Pruyn*, uncle; Barentje *Pruyn*, aunt); m. May 13, 1738, Huybertie Yates. Their son Christopher, bp. Jan. 30, 1743, was Quartermaster of Col. Schuyler's regiment in the Revolutionary War. He m. Jan. 26, 1766, Sarah van Schaick, and their dau. Hibertie, b. July 26, 1773, m. Feb. 27, 1794 (60), David Pruyn.

ANNA, bp. July 15, 1716 (Francis *Pruyn*, uncle; Anna *van Yveren*, maternal aunt); m. Feb. 3, 1743, Geurt van Schoonhoven, and had one son.

JOHN, bp. Oct. 19, 1718 (John *Ostrander*; Elizabeth *Ostrander*); m. 1746 (?) Maria Huyck, and had eleven children.

ABRAHAM, bp. April 24, 1720 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle, and Maria *Bogart*, his wife); m. 1745 (?) Catharine Lieverse, and had four sons.

ISAAC, b. Nov. 25, 1725.

11.

(11.) FRANCIS PRUYN, son of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn, b. Sept. 23, 1683, bap. at the Dutch Church (Bata *Slegtenhorst*); m. "Margarita."

In 1720 his name was on the list of freeholders in the colony of Rensselaerswyck. He had issue:

23. CHRISTINE, m. John Van der Werken.

24. MARIA, m. Jacob Harzen.

25. MADELEINE, m. Samuel Burn.
26. ANNA, bap. March 24, 1723 (Hendrick *Lansing*; Alida *van Yveren*, paternal cousin).
27. ELIZABETH, bap. June 13, 1725 (Abraham *van Arnhem*; Elizabeth *Lansing*).
28. DAVID, bap. Oct. 6, 1727 (Christopher *Schiaensch*; Emilia *Pruyn*, aunt). He received grants of land in Albany and Montgomery Counties in 1766–1786 (Land Papers in office of Sec. of State, Albany, vols. xxi., p. 175; xxii., p. 13; xxiv., p. 20; xxxix, p. 102; xlii., p. 121).
29. FRANCIS, bap. June 8, 1731 (Hendrik *Gerritsen*; Catharine *Pruyn*).
30. HENDRICK, bap. Dec. 30, 1733 (Francis *Lansing*; Maria *Evertsen*); On September 25, 1756, he procured a license to marry Ester Hiklarie. In 1756–57 he was High Constable of Albany; and in 1761–62 he was Fire Master for the Second Ward. In 1767 his seat in church was vacated.

12.

JOHN EVERTSEN, m. July 28, 1712, (12) Bernardine Pruyn, dau. of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn b. April 7, 1786 (Anna *Pruyn*, sister); bur. Feb. 5, 1752, and had issue:

MARIA, bap. Oct. 8, 1713 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Amelia *Pruyn*, his wife).

ALIDA, b. Dec. 26, 1714; bap. Jan. 1, 1715, at the Lutheran Church.

EVERT, bap. May 10, 1716.

13.

(13.) ARNOLD (Arent) PRUYN, son of (2) Francis and Alida Pruyn, bap. May 24, 1688, at the Dutch Church (Anna *Pruyn*, sister); m. Nov. 21, 1714, Catryna Gansevoort, dau. of Harmen Harmense Gansevoort, "brewer in Beverwyck as early as 1660," and Maria, dau. of Leonard Conyn.

In 1716–17 he was Fire Master, and in 1718–19, Constable for the Second Ward, in the City of Albany. About 1730 or 1735, he removed to Kinderhook, where he purchased a farm from one Schermerhorn, perhaps the Indian of that name, who frequently appears in similar transactions about that period.

In 1736 he and his wife were members of the Dutch Church at Kinderhook. He was deacon and afterward elder.

He had issue, all baptized at the Dutch Church at Albany:

31. ALIDA, m. Cornelius van Alen.

32. MARIA, bap. May 31, 1719 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle; Anna *Kittenaar*); bur. Nov. 1, 1726.

33. CHRISTINE, bap. Jan. 24, 1722 (Hendrick *Pruyn*, uncle; Emilia *Pruyn*, paternal aunt).

34. LYDIA, twin to Christine, m. Peter Van Buren.

35. FRANCIS, m. Christine Goes.*

36. HARMEN, m. Jeannette (Jannetje) Goes.

* This name is also written *Hoes*.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—MARRIAGES.

(Continued from Vol. XII., p. 194, of THE RECORD.)

INGESCHREVEN		GETROÚWT.
met Attestatie V. Bergen 9.	Didrik Frederikze Caddemis, j. m. V. Bergen met Jannetje Van Hoorn, j. d. V. Gemoûnephan.	10.
Met Attest. V. Bergen 18.	Gerrit Thomasze, j. m. V. Akqûegehe- nonk, met Jannetje Hartmansze Vree- landt j. d. V. Bergen.	19.
Aúgúst. 29.	William Kear, j. m. V. O. Englandt, met Elsje Provoost, j. d. V. N. York.	Sept. 14
(612)	Personen met Licentie.	
A° 1718.		A° 1718.
Ingeteekent Januáry 13.	Richard Heather & Mary Stow.	Getrouwt Janu- ary 13.
14.	Michael Basset & Cornelia Timber.	17.
14.	Gideon Lÿnssen & Jane Hennis.	21.
28.	Marten Iveren & Júdith Holmes.	Februáry 1.
Februáry 26.	Philip Schúyler & Sarah Rosevelt.	28.
27.	Simon Van Sÿssen & Cathar ^a Pell.	Maert 1.
Maert 15.	Reÿnier Búrger & Dina V. Gelder.	16.
April 17.	Rÿck Leydekker & Maritje Benson.	April 19.
25.	James Harris & Martha Walther.	26.
May 15.	Robert Croke & Catharina Richard.	May 15.
15.	John Goelet & Jannetje Cannon.	21.
Júny 13.	John Vigneauilloú & Mary van Gelder.	Júny 15.
16.	Hendricús Boelen & Jannetje Waldron.	19.
19.	John Provoost en Sarah Latan.	25.
27.	Corneliús van Hoorn & Elisabeth French.	Júly 13.
Júly 4.	Henry Lÿon & Maria Brouwer.	Aúgúst 4.
4.	John Anderson & Hanna Yong.	4.
6.	Pieter van Der Lÿn & Gerritje V ⁿ Búrg.	8.
6.	Gerrit Van Wagenen & Teúntje Van D ⁿ Búrg.	8.
15.	Johannes Jansse & Maria Húysman.	17.
27.	Frederick Van der Schúüre & Mary Lúsh.	30.
Sept: 4.	Samúel Pel & Margareta Wessels.	Septemb. 6.
(613)	Personen met Geboden.	
A° 1718.		A° 1718.
Octob. 2. met at V. Bergen geteekent.	Michiel Cornelisse Vreland, j. m., met Jenneke Helmigse V. Houwtén, j. d., beide van Bergen.	Octob. 23.
Octob. 28.	Teúnis De LaMontagne, j. m. V. N. Haarlem, met Geesje Bussing, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	Novemb. 15.
Novemb. 7.	Benjamin Wood, j. m. V. O. Engel ^t , met Elisabeth Letbrook, j. d. V. O. Eng ^t .	22.

INGESCHREVEN.

7.	Thomas De LaMontagne, j. m., met Rebecca Breÿn, j. d., beide v. Bouwerÿ.	25.
Met attest. V. Bergen. Decemb. 9.	Johannes Van Vorst, j. m. V. Ahasÿms, met Marÿtje Himmet, j. d. V. Akkisak, beide wonen op Ahasÿms.	Decemb. 10.
Met attest. V. Jamaica 14 Decemb. October 11.	John Kimbal, j. m. Van Jamajjka, op't I. Yland, met Elisabeth Bresseler, j. d. Van HoogDúitschLand, beide te N: York.	17.

GETROÚWT.

A° 1719.		
Januárÿ 13.	Samúel Rikbie, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Anna Maria Nob, Wed ^v . W ^m Kramer uit Dúidsl, beide W. N. Y ^k .	January 3.
Maert 13.	Robert Richardson, j. m. V. N. York, met Isabel Palm, j. d. Van Cattenborg uit Sweeden, beide te N. York.	Maert 30.

(614)

Personen met Licentie.

A° 1718.		A° 1718.	
Sept: 24.	Allard Antony & Anna Laurier.	Sept: 27.	
25.	Hendrik Pears & Tanneke Boké.	27.	
23.	Joseph Van Segh & Ann Poles.	27.	
Octob. 4.	Thomas Wendover & Elisabeth Elsword.	Octob. 4.	
3.	Thomas Wells & Rebecca Veenvos.	5.	
6.	James Laurens & Catharina Brown.	6.	
9.	Jacob Zomerendÿk & Sara Hermans.	10.	
8.	Gerard Beekman & Ann Marÿ Van Horn.	12.	
25.	Arend Van Hoek & Maria Heÿer.	26.	
31.	Jacobús Kiersted & Sarah Norbúry.	Novemb. 1.	
Novemb. 19.	Barent Berheight & Rebecca Oethoút.	19.	
Decemb. 2.	Jacob Price & Eva Jacobs.	Decemb. 3.	
15.	John Lorton & Marÿ Greegs.	16.	

A° 1719.		
29	John Dÿer & Christina Marcier.	January 1.
Januárÿ. 2.	Gerrit Van Laern & Annaatje Aersen.	3.
7.	John Downs & Ester Eggan.	7.
7.	Johannes Beekman & Elizabeth Provoost.	15.
Maert 17.	John Rall & Aaltje Bas.	Maert 17.
19.	Frederik Phillips & Johanna Brakkers.	22.
April 17.	David Ballord & Anna Bras.	April 17.
21.	Joh ^s Teller & Catharin ^a V. Tilburg.	23.

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Personen met Geboden.

A° 1719.		A° 1719.	
April 9, met attest: V. Bergher.	Michiel Moor, j. m. V. Nassoúw, & Elisabeth Graúw, j. d. V. Nassoúw, beide woon ^e alhier.	May 6.	

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
May 15.	Jacob Gerritze Van Wageninge, j. m., met Lea Gerritze, j. d., beide van Bergen.	22.
16.	Joh ^s Barendsze Waldron. j. m. V. N. Haarlem, met Súsanna De Lamae- tere, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	Júny 5.
15.	Cornelis Webbers, j. m. V. N. York, met Rachel Pears, j. d. V. N. York.	6.
29.	Willem Boogaart, j. m. V. Vlissinge in Zeeland, met Maria Berens, j. d. V. N. York.	14.
29.	Jacob V. Deúrzen, j. m. V. Albanie, met Helena V. Deúrzen, j. d. V. N. York.	14.
29.	Jesse Dú Foreest, j. m. V. N. York, met Teúntje Tietsoort, j. d. V. Kings- town.	14.
Met attest. V. Bergen, Júny 17.	Johannes Helmigse Van Hoúwtén, j. m. V. Bergen, met Helena Johannesse Vreelandt, j. d. V. Bergen.	Getrouwt tot Bergen, 17.
Júly 24.	Dennis Mahane, Wed ^r úit Ierland, met Wonefret Williams, Wed ^e Van Thom- as Douglas, beide woonende alhier.	Aúgúst. 21.
Aúgúst 21.	Samúel Bÿrchall, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Cornelia Winter, j. d. V. N. York, beide woon ^e alhier.	Sept. 12.
Júly 30.	Jacob Moor, j. m. úit HoogDúidslant, met Apolonia Moret, j. d. úit Hoog- dúidslant.	24.
Sept. 25.	William Prÿs, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Rachel Jones, j. d. V. O. Engl ^t .	October 11.
29.	Gregorÿ Crouch, j. m. Van O. Engl ^t , met Sarah Asviel, Wed. Van Willem Kroosbie.	18.
Octob. 16.	Lúcas Pietersse, j. m. V. Bouwerÿ, met Maria Linten, j. d. V. O. England.	Novemb. 6.
Novemb: 14.	James Syce, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Ma- ria Thomasse, j. d. V. N. York.	30.
14.	Adam Arré, j. m. V. Raretans, met Sú- sanna Salomons, j. d. V. Bouwerÿ.	Decemb. 1.
Decemb. 3. met attest. V. Ber- gen.	Zacharias Sickels, j. m. V. Bergen, met Adriana Hartmansse Vreelandt, j. d. Bergen.	3.
Novemb. 13.	Johannes Waldron Júnior, j. m. V. N. Haarl ^m , met Elizabeth Bensing, j. d. V. Haarlem.	10.

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Personen met Licentie.

A ^o 1719.		A ^o 1719.
April 29.	Gerrit Roos & Urseltje Arens.	May 2,
30.	David Schúÿler & Elizab th Marschalk.	3.
May 11.	Thomas Child & Elionora Jones.	17.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
15.	Nicolaüs Antony & Rececca Peterson.	19.
26.	John Mÿer & Elizabeth Pell.	27.
Júnÿ 3.	Nicholas Wessels & Sarah Baker.	Júnÿ 3.
8.	William Lets & Hanna Koning.	8.
8.	Thomas Jennings & Elianor Homes.	13.
8.	William Randall & Elionora Hicks.	17.
26.	Matthew Perry & Súsanna Williams.	27.
Júly 10.	Andries Marschalk & Súsanna Wichanham.	Júly 12.
16.	Roelof Maple & Jane Lamb.	19.
Aúgústús 22.	Corneliús Santford & Helena Provoost.	Aúgústús 23.
Sept. 18.	Rip V. Dam, Junior, & Júdíth Bayard.	Sept. 18.
Octob. 2.	Mattheús Dú Bois & Debora Simkam.	Octob. 6.
8.	John Thúrman & Elizabeth Wessels.	11.
14.	Christopher Bancker & Elisab th Hooglant.	16.
Novemb. 10.	Victoor Bikker & Hanna Kregier.	Novemb. 21.
23.	Thomas Michiel Vain & Eva Wood.	26.
Decemb. 3.	Stephen Van Brakel & Maria Púddington.	Decemb. 5.
9.	Otto Tserks & Margarita Vorsbergen.	10.
17.	Pieter Stoútenbúrg & Margarita Varik.	24.
23.	Aaron Roomer & Súsanna Bradt.	25.

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Personen met Geboden.

A° 1720.		A° 1720.
Januarÿ 15.	Teúnis De Voor, j. m. Van Bloemendaal, met Geertje Barheit, j. d. V. Albanie.	Januáry 31.
20.	William Davids, j. m. V. Barmoesdes, met Antje Aswerús, Wed. V. Arie Provoost V. N. York.	Febrúarÿ 14.
Maart 4.	Abraham Paaling, j. m. V. N: York, met Maria Couśÿn, j. d. V. N. York.	Maart 25.
May 25, met attest: van N. Haarlem.	Jacobús Terneúr, j. m. V. N. Haarlem, met Jacomÿntje Oblinús, j. d. Van N. Haarlem, beide woonende aldaar.	May 26.
28.	Daniel Miller, j. m. Van O. Engl ^t , met Elizabeth Morris, j. d. V. O. Engl ^t .	Júnÿ 12.
Aúgúst 13.	Gerrit Schoon, Wed ^r . V. Haarlem in Holl ^t , met Johanna Van Búren, j. d. V. Amst.	Aúgúst 30.
19.	Thomas Cox, Wed ^r Van Baston, met Hanna Haldron, Wed. V. John Ellin, V. N. Haarlem.	Septemb, 4.
Octob: 7. met attest: V. Bergen.	Cornelis De Graúw, j. m. V. Acqúegchenonk, met Geertrúÿ Riddenhars, j. d. V. Bergen.	Octob: 7.

INGESCHREVEN.

GETROUWT.

(618)

Personen met Licentie.

A° 1720.	A° 1720.	A° 1720.
Januáry 15.	John Woodside & Rachel Smith.	January 17.
April 2.	Andries V. Boskerke & Anna Greven- raedt.	April 2.
8.	Jacob Fardon & Maria Flierboom.	8.
13.	Mattheüs Berrÿ & Maria Roome.	15.
8.	Raphael Goelet & Bregje Pels.	17.
21.	Cornelis Bogert & Cornelia V. Dúÿn.	May 1.
May 4.	John Van Aarnem & Jenneke V. Deúr- zen.	8.
10.	Samúel Berrie & Helena Appel.	15.
18.	Diderik Barendsz. & Magteld Volkersz.	21.
Júly 9.	Vincent Tellion & Sarah Mezier.	Júly 10.
May 25.	John Manbrút & Hester Fisher.	Aúgústý 3.
Aúgúst 17.	Gerardús Dúÿking & Johanna V. Brúg.	20.
Septemb. 9.	William Smith & Gerritje Bosh.	Septemb. 10.
21.	James Forth & Lena Coljers.	25.
24.	Jeremia Broúwer & Elisabeth Holmes.	25.
30.	Richard Pridÿ & Mary Johnson.	Octob. 2.
October 6.	Evert Pels & Annetje Van Schayk.	9.
8.	William Conihane & Maria Goderús.	9.
8.	Hendrik Tiboúwt & Elisab ^t Bürger.	9.
Novemb 4.	Nicolaús Bon & Dorcas Goodje.	Novemb. 5.
21.	Thomas Búd & Hanna Cornelisse.	21.

(619)

Personen met Geboden.

A° 1720.	A° 1720.	A° 1720.
Ingeteekent	Gÿsbert Uit Denboomgaart, j. m. V. N.	Getrouwt No-
Novemb. 4.	York, met Catharina Paling, j. d. V.	vemb. 26.
	N. York.	
5.	George Mÿserrie, Wed ^r . V. London út	26.
	O. Engl ^t , met Christina Húisman,	
	Wed. V. Jacob Boúwman V. Akkins ^k .	
A° 1721.		A° 1721.
Febrúary 2.	Richard Perrow, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t ,	Febrúary 24.
	woonende op nieuw Barbados nek,	
	met Geertje Hoppe, j. d. V. Akkin-	
	sak, woonende aan de groote kil.	
den 12 No-	William Bütler, j. m. V. N. York, met	April 4.
vemb. 1720.	Súsanna Boúwman, j. d. út Pals in	
	Dúidsland.	
Maart 17.	Johannes Van Norden, j. m., & Adriana	8.
	Webbers, j. d., beide aan de groote	
	kil.	
April 7. de ge-	Johannes Akkerman, j. m. V. Akkin-	May 5.
boden afge-	sak, met Maria Weekvelt, j. d. V.	
kondigt te	N. Haarlem.	
Haarlem en		
Akkinsak.		

INGESCHREVEN.

Júný 2. de geboden afgekondigt te Haarlem & Akkinsak.

Cornelis Leýdekker, j. m. V. Akkinsak, met Margritje Waldron, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.

8. De geboden zýn afgekondigt op Haarlem & de Mannor.

Bartholomeús Miller, j. m. út Hoogdúidsl^t, met Catharina Lins, j. d. út Hoogdúidsl^t.

Júly 1.

Frederik De Noé, Junior, Wed^t V. Westchester, met Maria Odel, j. d. V. Mannor V. Fordam.

19.

Michael Odel, j. m., met Elisabeth Nets, j. d. V. Hoogdúidslant, beide woenen op Mannor v. Fordam.

Michiel Sprýk, j. m. V. O. Engl^t, met Magdalena Müller, j. d. V. Amsterd.

Dormer Witliers, j. m. V. O. Engl^t, met Catharina Lessjer, j. d. V. Hoogdúidslant.

(620)

Personen met Licentie.

Ingeteekent Novemb. 26.

Samúel Ask & Anna Moor.

Getroúwt Novemb. 26.

23. Decemb. 3.

Staats Storm & Súsanna De Voé.

27.

16.

Daniel Bonnet & Petronella Búchett.

Decemb. 3.

27.

Michael Mochlaier & Cathriⁿ Moúlin.

17.

31.

John Wittington & Anna Davids.

27.

Abraham Santvoort & Lidia Machett.

31.

A° 1721.

Janúary 13.

Richard Philpot & Maria Bürger.

Janúary 14.

23.

John Nicholson & Maria De Rivier.

22.

26.

Andries Garo & Anna Bürger.

26.

Maart 27.

Edward Cock & Jane Devoir.

Maart 27.

April 7.

William Moor & Agnis Cúre.

April 16.

24.

William Tilladams & Jane Pauëls.

25.

27.

John Cramer & Lena Berrý.

28.

May 10.

John Tickle & Martha Canterbúry.

May 13.

19.

Jacobús Rose & Aphia Berrý.

21.

20.

Josias Millikin & Jacomina Goederes.

23.

Júný 5.

Robbert Búrn & Anna Sheif.

Júný 6.

17.

Dirk Van der Haan & Geertrúy Dýkman.

17.

24.

Isaac Coleony & Agnis Búlleau.

25.

Júly 5.

Johannes Houé & Annetje Crouse.

Júly 5

Aúgúst 8.

Pieter Low & Rachel Rosevelt.

Aúg. 9.

12.

Richard Norwood & Maria Kool.

12.

GETROÚWT.

Júný 24.

25.

July 6.

6.

30.

Aúgúst 9.

A° 1721.

INGESCHREVEN. (621)	Personen met Geboden.	GETROÚWT.
A° 1721.		A° 1721.
Met attest. dat degeboden zÿn afgekondigt op Bergen en Tappan Aúgúst 18. 19.	Roelof Theúnisse Van Houwtén, Wed ^r V. Tappan, met Marÿtje Pieterse, j. d. V. Bergen.	Getrouwt Aúgúst 18.
	Nicolaas Houwél, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Sarah Esvil, Wed. Van Gregri Kroúwts Van N. York.	Septemb. 5.
Octob. 7.	Johannes Cavalier, j. m. V. N. York, & Elizabeth Tieboút, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	October 22.
Sept. 29.	Nicolaas Soepman, j. m. út Duitschland, wonende op Kiesberry, & Willemtje Búys, j. d. V. Mespatskil, wonende op de Deútelbay.	27.
Octob. 13.	Jeremia Tortel, j. m. V. London in O. Engl ^t , met Margrite Perrie, j. d. V. N. York, beide wonende alhier.	Novemb. 4.
13.	Jacob Dêÿ, j. m. V. Bergen, woonende op Akkins: met Anna Idese, j. d. V. Bloemendaal, woonende aldaar.	17.
20.	Pieter Broúwer, j. m. V. Goanes op t L. Eyl ^t , met Elisabeth Quéakkenbosh, j. d. V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	18.
Decemb. 8.	Jacobús Paúlsze, j. m. V. Greenwits, met Maria Bekkerie, j. d. út Hoogduidsl ^t , beide woonende op Greenwits.	Decemb. 29.
15.	Hendrik Van De Water, Wed ^r V. N. York, met Súsanda Ketelhúÿn, j. d. V. Albanie, beide woonende alhier.	31.
A° 1722.		
Janúary 5.	Resolveert Waldron, j. m. V. N. Haarl ^m , met Jannetje Meÿers, j. d. V. N. Haarl ^m .	Janúary 25.
26.	Caleb Miller, j. m., & Apollonia Borres, j. d. Beide van het lang Eiland, wonende op de Bouwery alhier.	February 20.
Febrúary 15.	Sacharia Sikkels, Júnior, j. m. V. N. York, met Jannetje De Greê, j. d. V. Boswÿk op't Lang Eil ^t , beide op de Mannor V. Ford ^m .	Maart 8.
d°.	James Caller, j. m. V. Westchester, met Marÿtje De Greê, j. d. V. Boswÿk op L. Eil ^t , beide op de Mannor V. Fordham.	d°.

INGESCHREVEN.

January 5. Met attestatie ook van de Newersink geteekent 1 Maart.	Matthÿs Van den Rÿp, j. m. woonende in de Jersies op Neversink, Maria Mortier, j. d. Van N. York, wonende alhier.	22.
Maart 2.	Fredrik Blom, j. m. V. N. Jork, met Apolonia Vredenburg, j. d. V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	26.
9.	Nicolaas Thomasz & Jannetje Janssen, Wed. V. Thomas Gerritsson, beide van N. York, wonende op de Bouwerÿ alhier.	April 14.

(622)

Personen met Licentie.

1721.		A° 1721.
Ingeteekent	John Lahe & Catharina Bensing.	Getrouwt Aúgúst 20.
Aúgúst 18.	Benjamin Haering & Neeltje V. Schayk.	20.
18.	Henrÿ Cavelier & Eleanor Burger.	Sept. 9.
Sept. 8.	Moses Tonnard & Marÿ Sheife.	12.
9.	Aart Simonsze & Margariete Gowen.	22.
21.	William Smith & Geertrúÿ V ^r Spiegel.	Octob. 1.
29.	Pieter Mesier & Jenneke Wessels.	7.
Aúgúst 28.	Jacob Harse & Jacomÿntje Brevoort.	21.
Octob. 18.	Jan Doolhagen & Helena Rÿke.	Novemb. 19.
Novemb. 18.	Joseph Winslo & Abigael Snethen.	24.
24.	Gillis Mandeviel & Rachel Hoppe.	Decemb. 2.
Decemb. 1.	John Búrras & Sarah Bartol.	2.
1.	James Loweÿ & Jane Elswort.	21.
19.	John Doine & Elisabeth Davis.	23.
23.		

A° 1722.

January 3.	William Lane & Gisaline Bruce.	January 6.
23.	Benjamin Foster & Johanna V. Inburg.	Febr. 1.
Febr. 3.	Jeremiah Owen & Aaltje Sjoúrts.	4.
Maart 3.	Gerardús Stúÿvesant & Júdith Baÿard.	Maart 5.
Febr. 26.	John Jeratholomen & Margrita Tiboúwt.	6.
Maart 10.	John M ^k Evers & Cathar ^a Van Horn.	11.
April 9.	Henrik Bensing & Cath ^a Van Laar.	April 9.
20.	Corneliús Flaming & Aaltje Gerbrandt.	23.

(623)

Personen met Geboden.

A° 1722.		A° 1722.
Ingeteekent	Johannes de Voor, j. m. V. N. York, woon ^d . alhier, met Aafje Kortregt, j. d. V. Fordam, woenen ^e op Philipsburg.	Getrouwt April 29.
April 24, met Attest. V. Philipsburg.	Thomas Wiekvelt, j. m. V. Haarlem, woon ^d aldaar, met Catharina Persis, j. d. V. gr ^r Beeren Eÿl ^t , woon ^d aldaar.	May 18.
20.		

THE KIERSTED E FAMILIES OF ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

 COMPILED FROM THE CHURCH RECORDS OF KINGSTON, N. Y., BY G. H. VAN WAGENEN.

DR. HANS KIERSTED E, from Maegdenburg, one of the earliest practising physicians and surgeons settled in New Amsterdam, came there with Governor William Kieft in March, 1638. He married June 29, 1642, Sara Roelofs, dau. of Roelof Jansen and Anneke Jans. Dr. Kierstede died about 1667, and Sara Roelofs about 1693 (N. Y. G. & B. RECORD, vol. viii., p. 125). Their children were :

2. i. HANS, bap. in N. Y., Sept. 21, 1644; m. Feb. 12, 1667, Jannetie Lookermans (N. Y. G. & B. RECORD, vol. viii., p. 15).
3. ii. ROELOF, bap. Jan. 1, 1647.
4. iii. ANNA, bap. April 23, 1651.
5. iv. BLANDINA, bap. June 8, 1653; m. Nov. 28, 1674, Petrus Bayard.
6. v. JOCHEM, bap. Oct. 24, 1655.
7. vi. LUCAS, bap. Sept. 23, 1657; m. July 18, 1683, Rachel Kip (N. Y. G. & B. RECORD, vol. viii., p. 126).
8. vii. CATHARYN, bap. Jan. 4, 1660; m. Sept. 4, 1681, Johannes Kip (N. Y. G. & B. RECORD, vol. viii., p. 125).
9. viii. JACOB, bap. June 4, 1662.
10. ix. JACOBUS, bap. Nov. 28, 1663.
11. x. RACHEL, bap. Sep. 13, 1665; m. Oct. 16, 1686, William Teller of Albany (G. & B. RECORD, vol. viii., p. 37).

Second Generation.

ROELOF KIERSTED E (3), second son of Dr. Hans Kierstede and Sara Roelofs, bap. in N. Y., Jan. 1, 1647; m., about 1670, Yke Jans, or Ytje Alberts, and in the Kingston Church Records called Eyke Albertse Rosa. Their children were :

12. i. SARA, bap. in N. Y., April 12, 1671; m. Hendrick Trap-hagen.
13. ii. WYNTIE, bap. in N. Y., March 25, 1673; m. Dirk Rose-crans.
14. iii. HANS, bap. in N. Y., Aug. 4, 1677; m. at Kingston, Nov. 1, 1701, Arriantje Tappen.
15. iv. ANTIE, m. Evert Wynkoop.
16. v. LUCAS, bap. at Kingston, Dec. 24, 1679.
17. vi. BLANDINA, bap. at K., Jan. 11, 1682; m. Nov. 25, 1704, at K., Cornelius Elmendorf, as his second wife. His first wife was Ariantje Gerritse (Van den Berg) widow of Cornelius Martense Van Buren.
18. vii. ALDERT, bap. at K., Aug. 16, 1684.
19. viii. ALDERT, bap. at K., Nov. 16, 1685; m. Oct. 26, 1714, Arriantje Delamater.

Third Generation.

Children of SARA KIERSTED (12), oldest child of Roelof Kierstede and Itje Alberts, and Hendrick Traphagen.

20. i. WILLEM, bap. Sept. 11, 1698.
21. ii. EYCKE, July 14, 1700.
22. iii. ROELOF, Aug. 9, 1702.
23. iv. JOANNES, April 9, 1704.
24. v. LUCAS, March 17, 1706.
25. vi. CATRYNA, June 20, 1708.
26. vii. JONATHAN, October 10, 1710.

Children of WYNTIE KIERSTED (13) and Dirk Rosecrans :

27. i. HERMAN, March 28, 1703.
28. ii. JACOBUS, March 17, 1706.
29. iii. HELENA, June 20, 1708.
30. iv. LIDA, May 3, 1713.
31. v. ANTJEN, April 29, 1716.

Children of HANS KIERSTED (14) and Arriantje Tappen :

32. i. ROELOF, bap. at Kingston, Jan. 24, 1703.
33. ii. SARA, bap. at K., Sept. 8, 1704; m. Jan. 3, 1736, Hendrick Sleght.
34. iii. CHRISTOFFEL, bap. at K., Jan. 24, 1707.
35. iv. ANNA, bap. at K., Feb. 11, 1709; m. May 18, 1734, Isaac Konig.
36. v. Catharine, bap. at K., Feb. 11, 1709; m. July 6, 1734, Petrus Rykman.
37. vi. HELENA, bap. at K., Nov. 4, 1711; m. May 6, 1749, Petrus Low.
38. vii. CHRISTOFFEL, bap. at K., Jan. 24, 1714; m. Nov. 26, 1741, Catharine De Meyer.
39. viii. CORNELIA, bap. at K., July 22, 1716; m. April 25, 1738, Georgius Wilhelmus Mancius.
30. ix. HANS, bap. at K., Aug. 24, 1718.
41. x. ARRIANTJE, bap. at K., Oct. 15, 1721; m. Nov. 1, 1759, Abraham Low.

Children of ANTJE KIERSTED (15) and Evert Wynkoop :

42. i. Johannes, October 12, 1707; m. May 18, 1730, Catharine Schut.
43. ii. ANTJE, 1709; m. Johannes Swart.
44. iii. TOBIAS, May 7, 1710.
45. iv. MARITJEN, August 10, 1712.
46. v. HEZEKIAH, Jan. 23, 1715; d. Nov. 22, 1745; m. Maritje Davenport, b. Sept. 27, 1717; d. Feb. 1, 1785. (Wynkoop Gen.)
47. TOBIAS, April 28, 1717; m. Nov. 11, 1741, Leah Legg.

Children of BLANDHINA KIERSTED (17) and Cornelius Elmendorf.

48. i. JENNEKE, bap. at Albany, Jan. 6, 1706.
49. ii. MARGRIETJE, June 20, 1708.
50. iii. CONRAD, Oct. 10, 1710.
51. iv. SARA, Jan. 25, 1713.
52. v. PETRUS EDMUNDUS, Sept. 11, 1715.
53. vi. LUCAS, May 4, 1718.
54. vii. WILHELMUS, Feb. 19, 1721.

55. viii. JONATHAN, Dec. 26, 1723.

56. ix. TOBYA, March, 12, 1727.

Children of ALDERT KIERSTEDE (19) and Ariantje Delamater :

57. i. SARA, May 13, 1716.

58. ii. ABM., Sept. 22, 1717.

59. iii. ELSJEN, March 8, 1719.

60. iv. CATRINA, Jan. 6, 1723.

Fourth Generation.

Children of SARAH KIERSTEDE (33) and Hendrick Sleight :

61. i. HENRICUS, May 7, 1738.

62. ii. HELENA, June 29, 1739.

63. iii. HANS, Dec. 13, 1741.

Children of ANNA KIERSTEDE (35) and Isaac Konig :

64. i. ARRIANTJE, Feb. 16, 1735.

65. ii. HANS, Nov. 6, 1737.

66. iii. SARA, Oct. 18, 1741.

67. iv. MARIA, Dec. 8, 1745.

68. v. ROELOF, Oct. 15, 1749.

69. vi. ABRAHAM, Jan. 26, 1752.

Children of CATHARINE KIERSTEDE (36) and Petrus Rykman :

70. i. HEERMANUS, Sept. 24, 1738.

71. ii. HEERMANUS, March 21, 1742.

Children of HELENA KIERSTEDE (37) and Petrus Low :

72. i. HANS, Nov. 19, 1749.

73. ii. ARRIANTJE, June 30, 1751.

Children of CHRISTOFFEL KIERSTEDE (38) and Catharine De Meyer :

74. i. HANS, b. May 1, 1743 ; m. Jane, dau. of Anthony Hoffman and Catharine Van Gaasbeck, of Kingston, b. April 10, 1743 ; had .dau. Sally, bap. at Rhinebeck, Aug. 15, 1773, who m. June 15, 1789, Martin Heermance (Smith's Hist. of Rhinebeck).

75. ii. DEBORAH, b. July 4, 1745.

76. iii. ARRIANTJE, Jan. 19, 1747.

77. iv. NICHOLAS, Aug. 13, 1749.

78. v. ELIZABETH, April 19, 1752.

79. vi. CATHARINE, Jan. 20, 1754.

80. vii. WILHELMUS, Jan. 20, 1755.

81. viii. CATHARINE, Aug. 4, 1757.

82. ix. SARA, Sept. 2, 1759.

Children of CORNELIA KIERSTEDE (39) and Georgius Wilhelmus Mancius :

83. i. WILHELMUS, Sept. 28, 1739.

84. ii. CORNELIA, Nov. 1, 1741.

85. iii. ELIZABETH, Oct. 9, 1743.

86. iv. HANS, Sept. 23, 1744.

87. v. CASPERUS, Feb. 8, 1747.

88. vi. ELIZABETH, Aug. 13, 1749.

89. vii. ARRIANTJE, July 26, 1752.

90. viii. HANS, Jan. 1, 1757.

Children of ARRIANTJE KIERSTEDE (41) and Abraham Low :

91. i. ABRAHAM, May 24, 1761.

THE PREVOST FAMILY IN AMERICA.

 BY REV. EVELYN BARTOW.

1. AUGUSTINE PREVOST, Esq., of Geneva, born in 1695, died in 1740, and was buried at Besinque, Switzerland. By his wife, Louise Martine, he had nine children, as follows :

2. i. JEAN LOUIS PREVOST, died young.
3. ii. GENERAL AUGUSTINE PREVOST, born in Geneva in 1723, and settled in England. He married Nannette, daughter of Chevalier George Grand, of Amsterdam, Holland (for particulars of himself and family see "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage"). The son of Gen. Augustine Prevost, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, was created a Baronet, and the family is now represented by his son, the Ven. Sir George Prevost, of Belmont, co. Hants, and Vicar of Stinchcombe, England. A half-brother of Sir George, the first baronet, Major Augustine Prevost, died at Catskill, N. Y. He married twice and had a large family. Major George William Prevost, a son of Major Augustine, was born in 1767, died in 1840, and was interred in S. Paul's churchyard, Eastchester, N. Y. He purchased the property at Pelham, N. Y., of the late Frederick Prevost, Esq. His only son, George Prevost, formerly of Poole, Southampton, now owns the place.
4. iii. GENERAL JAQUES PREVOST, married a daughter of General Mackay, and his children took the name of Mackay.
5. iv. JEANNE RENEE PREVOST, married M. Brutems. Their daughter married James Achard, of London. Burr, in his journal, speaks of Mrs. Achard as first cousin of his stepson, Frederick Prevost, of Pelham.
6. v. LYDIE PREVOST.
7. vi. JAMES MARCUS PREVOST, of whom presently.
8. vii. GABRIELLE PREVOST.
9. viii. ANNE JAQUELINE PREVOST.
10. ix. JEANNE PREVOST.

7. COL. JAMES MARCUS PREVOST,* a native of Geneva, followed his brother, General Augustine, to England, and was afterward with him in Savannah in the war of the Revolution. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America in the province of New Jersey, and died in the West Indies in 1779. He married Theodosia,† only daughter of Theodosius Bartow, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. The widow

* See Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution; Stevens' History of Georgia. Prof. Edward W. Prevost, of Cirencester, England, informs me that, according to the pedigree in their family, Col. James Marcus Prevost marries an American lady, and has a son, Bartow Prevost, whose descendants are living in South America.

† See Bartow Genealogy; Pearson's First Settlers of Albany. Dr. John Bartow Breckinridge, of Raymore, Missouri, informs me that his grandfather, the Hon. John Bartow Prevost, was the son of Mark Prevost, and not Frederick, as given in Bolton's History of Westchester County.

of Theodosius Bartow married Pierre de Vismes, of a noble French family in England, and Theodosia lived with her mother and half-brothers and sister at a place called the Hermitage, near Paramus, N. J. Here Col. Aaron Burr met her, and after the death of Col. Prevost married her and brought up her two boys as his own sons. Col. James Marcus Prevost and Theodosia, his wife, had two children, as follows :

11. i. AUGUSTINE JAMES FREDERICK PREVOST, usually known as Frederick Prevost, Esq. He lived on his estate at Pelham, N. Y., which he afterward conveyed to Major George William Prevost. He married twice, left several daughters, who settled West, but has no descendants of the name of Prevost.

12. ii. HON. JOHN BARTOW PREVOST.

12. HON. JOHN BARTOW PREVOST,* born at Paramus, N. J., March 9, 1766, died in Upper Peru, S. A., March 5, 1825. He was Member of Congress, Recorder of the City of New York, and District Judge of the United States for Louisiana. He married Feb. 5, 1799, Frances Anna, daughter of Rev. Samuel S. Smith, President of Princeton College, New Jersey, by whom he had four children, as follows :

13. i. THEODOSIA ANN MARY PREVOST, born in N. Y. City, Jan. 10, 1801, at 2.30 P.M. ; died unmarried at Englewood, N. J., Dec. 13, 1864.
14. ii. JAMES MARCUS PREVOST, born in N. Y. City, Feb. 4, 1803, at 9 P.M. ; died unmarried at Callao, S. A., June 10, 1829.
15. iii. SAMUEL STANHOPE PREVOST, of whom presently.
16. iv. FRANCES PREVOST, born in New Orleans, Aug. 24, 1806, at 9 A.M. ; died at Pleasant Hill, Cabell's Dale, Missouri, Nov. 12, 1870. She married May 10, 1824, Rev. William L. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, by whom she had twelve children.

15. SAMUEL STANHOPE PREVOST was born in N. Y. City, July 30, 1804, at 10 A.M., and died at Lima, Peru, Sept. 18, 1868. He married at Lima Maria Moreyra, a native of Arequipa, Peru, by whom he had six children, as follows :

17. i. JOHN FRANCIS PREVOST, of whom presently.
18. ii. HENRY STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, born Nov., 1846.
19. iii. CHARLES AUGUSTUS PREVOST, of Lima, born April, 1848 ; married, in 1881, Mlle. Orbegozo.
20. iv. LOUIS EUGENE PREVOST, born Aug., 1849.
21. v. MARY ANN THEODOSIA PREVOST, born July, 1851 ; married at Lima, in 1872, to Joaquin Godoy, a native of Santiago, Chili, by whom she has Maria Godoy, born 1873, and Luisa Godoy, born 1877.
22. vi. FRANCESCA PREVOST, born 1853 ; died in early womanhood at Newport.

17. JOHN FRANCIS PREVOST, of Lima, Peru, was born Dec., 1843, and married, in 1875, Natividad Gomez Flares, by whom he has two children, as follows :

23. i. SAMUEL PREVOST, born in Lima, 1876.
24. ii. MATILDA PREVOST, born in Lima, 1879.

* Prevost family Bible, in possession of Mrs. Marcus Prevost Breckinridge, of Alton, Illinois

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XI., p. 144, of THE RECORD.)

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
[Jan., 1691.]			
den 18 dict.	Evert Húÿbertszen, Catharina Davids.	Tanneken.	Hermanús Borger, Fran- cÿntie Stúlltheer.
den 23 dict.	Johannes de Peÿster, Anna Banckers.	Gerardús.	Willem Bancker, Isaac de Peÿster, Elisabeth Banc- kers, Cornelia de Peÿ- ster.
den 25 dict.	Obÿt.	Ytie.	Francis Denÿs, Trÿntie Cornelis.
den 31 dict.	Nicolaes Gerritszen, Maria Gerrits.	Gerrit.	Bartholomans Le roúx, Geertrúÿt Van Rolle- gom.
den 1 Febr.	Robbert Sinclaer, Maria Dúÿcking	Anna.	John Sprat, Belitie Bÿle- vet.
Eodem.	Jan Janszen Flens- búrg, Marÿken Mar- tens.	Marÿken.	Willem Janszen, Júdith Martens.
den 4 dicto.	Henricús de Meÿert, Agnietie de Keÿ.	Lidia.	Jacob de Keÿ, Debora de Meÿert.
Eodem.	M ^r Gerrit Van Tricht, Maria Van de Grist.	Maria.	Jacob Leendertszen Van der Grist, Margareta Van de Grist.
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den 8 dicto.	Theúnis Vróúwtje Jans.	Quíck, Grietie.	Cornelis Quíck, Grietje Cozÿns, Gerritje Quíck.
Eodem.	Jacqué Fonteÿn, An- na Webbers.	Catharina.	Wolfert Webber, Geertie Hassing.
den 15 dicto.	Hendr. Claeszen Ger- ritszen, Gerritje Reÿniers.	Janneken.	Pieter Corneliszen, Fim- metje Hendricx.
Eodem.	Vincent Montagne, Ariaentje Jans.	Thomas.	Thomas Ekkinszen, Sara Ekkenszen.
Eodem.	Pieter Adolfszen, Jan- netje Van Borsúm.	Cornelis.	Cornelis Vielen, Grietie Focken.
den 20 dicto.	Josias Dret, Aeltie Adolfs.	Catharÿn.	Willem Nagel, Marÿken Broúwer.
Eodem.	Helmich Roelofszen, Jannetje Pieters.	Gerritje.	Thÿmen Van Borsúm, Marÿken Van Nes.
den 22 dicto.	Johannes Waldron, Anneken Jans.	Anneken.	Samúel Waldron, Corne- lia de Peÿster.
Eodem.	Salomon Fredricxen, Annetje Barents.	Jeremias.	Pieter Willemszen, Sara Fredricx.
den 27 dicto.	Willem Homp, Lÿs- beth Claeszen.	Jannetje.	Jan Le maistre, Magdale- na Homp.
Eodem.	Anthony Sarleÿ, Jo- sÿntie Jans.	Jacobús.	Jan Pieterszen Bos, Trÿn- tie Meÿnaerts.
Eodem.	Andries Marschalck, Elisabeth Van Gel- der.	Joris.	Jan Van Gelder, Tanne- ken Van Gelder.

	1691	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.		Benjamin Provoost, Elsje Grim.	Agnietje.	Jillis Provoost, David Provoost, Maria Hÿbon.
den 1 Mart.		LaÛrens Corñ. Coeck, Margariet Barents.	Barent	Isaac de Foreest, Elsje Blanck.
Eodem.		Pieter Jansz. V. Lan- gendÿck, Geertie Cornelis.	Jan.	Theúnis Gÿsbertszen Bo- gaert, Neeltie Cornelis.
den 4 dict.		Eldert Lúcaszen, Stÿntie Hendricx.	Hendrick.	Pieter Janszen, Lÿsbeth Franszen.
Eodem.		Christiaen Snediger, Pietertje Adriaens.	Willemtie.	Gerrit Snediger, Lÿsbeth Adriaens.
Eodem.		Isaac Van Giesen, Cornelia Hen- drickx.	Hendrick.	Hendrick Joriszen, Mar- ritie Hendricx.
den 8 dicto.		Jan de Lamontagne, Anneken Waldrons.	Rachel.	Daniel Waldron, Lÿsbeth Van Imsbürg.
Eodem.		Johannes Van Gelder, Aefje Roos.	Gerrit.	Hermanús Van Gelder, Cornelia Roos.
den 10 dicto.		Joris Abrahamszen, Annetje Theúnis.	Sara.	Theúnis Gÿsbertszen, Marritje Hans.
[466] Eodem.		Joseph Smit, Maria Bedlo.	Joseph.	Pieter de La Noÿ, Isaac Bedlo, Lÿsbeth Bedlo.
Eodem.		Jan Jacobszen, grieta Snedigers.	Petrús.	Johannes Janszen, Grietie Fockens.
den 25 dict.		LaÛrens Matthÿszen, Janneken Hendricx.	Maria.	Jan Hermanszen, Metje Hardenbroeck.
Eodem.		Jan Meeck, Jillis.	Grietie Johannes.	Jillis Mandeviel, Kniertie Pieters.
den 29 dict.		Maúrits Couvors, neken Fonteÿn.	An- Theúnis.	Theúnis Janszen Couvors, Barbara Lúcas,
Eodem.		Paúlús Türck, tie Martens.	Marri- Sara.	Joris Martenszen, Sara Martens.
Eodem.		Jan Ryder, Gerrits.	Arriaentie Wÿntie.	Jacobús } Wÿntie } Hercks.
Eodem.		Frans Corneliszen, Janneken Deÿ.	Cornelis.	Theúnis Gÿsbertszen Bo- gaert.
Eodem.		Andries Grevenraet, Anna Van Bürg.	Elisabeth.	Theúnis de Keÿ, Marga- reta de Riemer.
den 1 Apr.		Hartman Michiels- zen, Marritie Dirx.	Enoch.	Johannes Clement, Anne- ken Jacobs.
Eodem.		Ide Ariaenszen, Bloedtgoedt.	Íbel Lÿsbeth.	Theúnis Idenszen, Anne- tie Van Coúwenhoven.
den 5 dict.		Barent Christiaens- zen, Geertie Dirx.	Barent.	Cornelis Dÿckman, Jan- neken Dirx.
Eodem.		Carsten Lúersen, Geertie Quick.	Geertrúydt.	Johannes Van der Spie- gel, Marritie Lúersen.
den 11 dict.		Isaacq Stouútenbürg, Neeltje Úÿttenbo- gaert.	Willemtie.	Pieter Stoutenbürg, Wil- lemtie Claes.
den 12 dict.		Alexander Lam, beth Coninck.	Lÿs- Lÿsbeth.	Heÿman Coninck, Marri- tie Andries.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
den 19 dict.	Olfert Souÿrten, Margrietie Cloppers.	Soúrt.	Soúrt Olfertszen, Margrietie Hagen.
Eodem.	Thomas Glead, Hester.	Hanna.	Hendrick Jacobszen, Marÿken Gÿsberts.
Eodem.	Cornelis Claeszen, Aeltie Bogaert.	Lÿsbeth.	Gÿsbert Theúniszen Bogaert, Lÿsbeth Claes.
den 5 dict.	William Nicols, Anna Van Renselaer.	Henry.	De H' Henry Sleachter, Gouverneur; De H' Richard Englischbÿ, Majoor, Abigael Jongson.
den 22 dict.	Cornelis Langevelt, Marie Greenlant.	Johannes.	Thomas Laurenszen Poppinga, Pieter Jacobszen Marius, Geesje Lievens.
[467] den 26 dicto.	Andries Thamson, Mary Breedstede.	Maria.	Jan Hÿbon, Marritje Breedstede.
Eodem.	Claes Van Heÿning, Janneken Kiers.	Cornelis.	Barent Janszen Bosch, Dievert Van Heÿning.
Eodem.	Leendert Elisabeth Hardenberg.	Lievens, Jaepje.	Laurens Thomaszen, Jaepje Hardenberg.
den 10 Maÿ.	Theúnis Janszen, Elsie Hendricx.	Jan.	Jan Theuniszen, Marÿken Pieters.
den 13 dicto.	Pieter Prae, Maria Heÿd.	Lÿsbeth.	Johannes Van der Spiegel, Lÿsbeth Van der Spiegel.
Eodem.	Simon Breedstede, Janneken Van Laer.	Christoffel.	Johannes Van Laer, Catharina Van Laer.
den 17 dicto.	Jan Willemsz. Neering, Anna Catharina Meÿert.	Elisabeth.	Theúnis de Key, Agnietie de Key.
den 26 dicto.	Jacob Van Gesel, Geertrúÿdt Reÿniers.	Cornelis.	Adolf Pieterszen, Christina de Honneúr.
Eodem.	Abraham Rÿcken, Margariet Buÿtenhuÿsen.	Abraham.	Sÿbert Hercxken, Marritje Abrahams.
den 1 Jún.	Albertús Van de Water, Pieternel Cloppers.	Heÿltie.	Olfert Souÿrten, Heÿltie Cloppers, Ariaentie Van de Water.
den 15 dicto.	Dirck ten Eyck, Boelen.	Aefje Abraham.	Willem Helleken, Lÿsbeth Hegeman.
den 18 dicto.	John Disselton, Cornelia Willems.	Margariet.	Jacobús Kip, Hendrickje Wessels.
den 22 dicto.	Jan Douw, Appels.	Catharÿn Adriaen.	Conradús Van der Beeck, Blandina Kierstede.
den 1 Júl.	Jacques Terneúr, Aefje Michielszen.	Maria.	Thomas Terneúr, Gelafte de Lamontagne.
Eodem.	Robbert Wÿdt, myntie Rollegom.	Lÿsbeth.	Jan Joosten, Marÿken Rollegom.
den 4 dicto.	Thomas Franszen, Tryntie Breedstede.	Marÿken.	Andries Breedstede, Maria Andries.

	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
den 7 dicto.	Isaac Breser, Aeltie Súsanna. Colevelt.		Laúrens Colevelt, Sara Waldron.
Eodem.	Gerrit Onkelbach, Neeltie. Elisabeth Van Schaÿck.		Adriaen Van Schayck, Rebecca Idens.
den 11 dicto.	Claes Corneliszen, Anna. Catalÿntie Jans.		Ariaen Appel, Catharina Appel.
Eodem.	Johannes Thomas- Rachel. zen, Aefje Jacobs.		Claes Rosenvelt, Hilletje Rosenvelt.
den 26 dicto.	Johannes Oúdtman, Johannes. Femmetje Kock.		Abraham Van de Water, Catharina Rúg.
den 2 Aug. [468]	Hendrick Kermer, Thomas. Annetje Thomas.		Jacob Van Tilburg, Marÿken Duÿcking.
den 16 dict.	Leendert de Graen, Cornelia. Gerritje Qúick.		Jan Eckens, Applonia Qúick.
Eodem.	Laúrens Thomaszen, Lodowÿck. Catharina Lievens.		Thomas Laúrenszen Poppinga, Geesje Barents.
Eodem.	Abraham Santvoort, Anna Maria. Vroúwtie Van Sock.		Nicolaes Rosenvelt, Magdalena Van Vleck.
den 19 dict.	Capt. Charles Lodo- Anne. wÿck, Margareta Meÿnards.		Samúel Meÿnard, Anna Everts.
den 4 Sept.	Joh. Jansz. Ver Brúg, Trÿntie. Anna M. Van Giesen.		M ^r Reÿnier Van Giesen, Dirckje Cornelis.
den 6 dict.	Isaac de Riemer, Ael- Isaac. tie Wessels.		Matthienús Clearson, Christina Wessels.
Eodem.	Jacobús Isaackszen, Lÿsbeth. Catharina Borigers.		Isaac Abrahamszen, Jannetje Jans.
den 9 dict.	Johannes Van Rom- Evert. men, Annetie Pels.		Jan Langestraten, Maria Arents.
den 13 dict.	Arent Frederickszen, Anneken. Hester Daniels.		Fredrick Arentszen, Anneken Ackerman.
Eodem.	Barent Hÿbon, Sara Maria. Ennes.		Laúrens Thomaszen, Rebecca Ennes.
den 20 dict.	Tobias Stouútenbúrg, Lúcas. Anna V. Rollegom.		Bartholomaús Le roux, Geertrúydt Van Rollegom.
den 27 dict.	M ^r Ab. de Lanoÿ, Catharina. Cornelia Tol.		Hendrickje Duÿcking.
Eodem.	Roelof Lúbbertszen, Janneken. Úrsúlina Thÿmens.		Johannes Thÿmens, Anneken Jacobs.
Eodem.	Joris Elswaert, Ari- Joris. aentie Romme.		Willem Elswaert, Pieternel Romme.
den 30 dict.	Willem Nazareth, Anna. Helena Brouúwers.		Barent Van Tilborg, Josias Dreth, Aeltie Brouúwers.
den 4 Oct.	Pieter Janszen, Fÿtie Jannetie. Thÿssen.		Jacob Thÿssen, Marritie Jacobs.

	1691	ouders.	kinders.	getuÿgen.
Eodem.		Corñ. Jacobsz. Ver- dÿyn, Sara Van Feürden.	Maria. Van	Brandt Schÿler, Anna Van Renselaer.
den 7 dict.		Cornelis Tack, Bar- ber Jans.	Jacobús.	Jan Adamszen Metselaer, Ab. Metselaer, Bernhar- dús Swart-wouÿt, Geertie Dircx.
den 11 dict.		Barent Janszen, Die- vertie Van Heÿ- ningen.	Geesje.	Claes Janszen Van Heÿ- ningen, Janneken Ba- rents.
den 18 dict.		Urbanús Thomas- zen, Marritje Schoúten.	Neeltie.	Joris Martenszen, Neeltie Urbanús.
den 21 dict.		Gerrit Leydecker, Ryck. Neeltje Cornelis.		Clement Elswaert, Mar- ritje Cornelis.
Eodem.		Isaac Kip, Sara de Mill.	Catalina.	Pieter de Mill, Trÿntie de Foreet, Baertie Kip.
den 25 dict.		Nicol. Willem Stÿÿ- vesant, Elisabeth	Gerardús.	Balthazar Baÿard, de hÿÿsv. Van Jan Mer- rit.
[469]		Slechthenhorst.		
Eodem.		Berñ. Hardenbroeck, Janneken. Elisabeth Coely.		Nelt Tangel, Janneken Van Dÿck.
Eodem.		Willem Helleken, Baÿken. Trÿntje Boelens.		Boelen Roelofszen, Ca- tharina Klock.
Eodem.		Johannes Klopper, Anna. Margareta Hage.		Olfert Zoúrt, Margareta Kloppers.
den 28 dict.		Pieter Van der Schÿ- ren, Sara Fredricx.	Lÿsbeth.	Salomon Fredricx, ^{de Boog} Grietie Kermer.
den 1 Nov.		Lamb. Ariaenszen, Cornelis. Margrietie Gerrits.		Marÿken Gerrits.
Eodem.		Bartholemus Le Jan. Rouÿ, Geertrÿÿd Van Rollegom.		Jan Joosten, Aefje Lúcas,
Eodem.		Laurens Arentszen, Johannes. Francÿntie Thomas.		Fredrick Thomaszen, Ariaentie Baÿard.
Eodem.		Claes Arentszen, Ja- comÿntie V. Est.	Arent.	Balthazar Baÿard, Catho- lyntie Van Est.
den 4 D.		Theúnis Hercxen, Jacobús. Sophia Hendricx.		Jacobús Hercxen, Annet- je Hercx.
den 8 D.		Theúnis Janszen, Ca- tharina Theúnis.	Rachel.	Pieter Willemszen, Jan- neken Thomas.
den 11. D.		Adriaen Man, An- netje Oothoÿt.	Geertie.	Johannes Kip, Rachel Kierstede.
den 15 dict.		Johannes Martier, Catalÿntie. Rachel Van Tien- hoven.		Jan de Martier, M ^r Lúcas Tienhoven, Trÿntie Bording.
den 18 dict.		Jacob Van Noort- strant, Annetje Kroesvelt.	Jacob.	Andries Marschalck, An- netje Van Noortstrant.
Eodem.		Jacob Colve, Jannetie Jans.	Catharÿn.	Jacobús Goúldt, Jaco- mÿntie —.

	ouders.	Kinders.	GETUYGEN.
den 22 dict.	Frans Goddeús, Rebecca Ennes.	Sara.	Laúrens Thomaszen, Sartertie Ennes.
den 29 dict.	Jacobús Góúldt, Janetje Cóúrsart.	Frans.	Olfert Souúrt, Aefje Laúrens.
den 2 Dec.	Hermanús V. Gelder, Tryntie Theúnis.	Anneken.	Theúnis Idenszen, Anneken Montenack, Lÿsbeth Van Gelder.
den 6 dicto.	Gerrit Brasser, Catharina Hardenbroeck.	Hendrick.	Evert Brasser, Metie Hardenbroeck.
Eodem.	Cornelis Kregier, Anna Bordings.	Simon.	Dirck Hooglant, Maryken Kip.
Eodem. [470]	Cap' Theúnis de Key, Helena Van Brug.	Aelena.*	Henricus de Meyert, Anna Van Brug.
den 16 Dec.	Michiel Dirxcen, Janetie Dúmont.	Waldron.	Isaacq Kip, Neeltje Cornelis.
den 25 dicto.	Richard Aschfield, Maria Wessels.	Anna Elisabeth.	Pieter de Riemer, Jacobús Ver Plancken, Christina Wessels.
den 27 dicto.	Abraham Ackerman, Aeltie Van Laren.	Anneken.	Johannes Van Laren, Catharina Van Laren.

A° 1692.

den 3 Jan.	Claes Borger, Sara Bedlo.	Sara Isaacq.	Joris Borger, Maryken Bedlo.
Eodem.	Isaacq Van Vleck, Catalÿntie de Lanoÿ.	Cornelia.	Jacob Phaenix, Cornelia de Peÿster.
Eodem.	Cornelis Quíck, Marÿken Van Hoogten.	Rebecca.	Pieter Jansz. Van Tilburg, Tryntie Nicolaes.
den 10 dict.	Isaac de Foreest, Lÿsbeth Van der Spiegel.	Henricús.	Henricus Selÿns, Predicant, alhier, Maria de Foreest.
Eodem.	Heÿman Coninck, Marritie Andries.	Johannes.	Jacob Coninck, Tietie Andries.
den 3 Febr.	Johannes Kip, Catharina Kierstede.	Blandina.	Abraham Kip, Rachel Kierstede.
den 5 dicto.	Jeremias Tothil, Janneken de Key.	Jacob.	Cap' Theunis de Key, Cap' Hicx, Agnietie de Key, Margariet de Laval.
den 7 dicto.	Jacob Maúritszen, Margrietie Leenderts, Van der Grist.	Gerardus.	Daniel Veenos, Cathryntie Nieuwenhúysen.
den 10 dicto.	Jan Schepmoes, Elje Borgers.	Borger.	Claes Borger, Annetie Borger.
den 21 dict.	Johannes Júrxcen, Janneken Derets.	Harmen.	Jan Hermanszen, Lÿsbeth Van Ge'der.

* Died before receiving 'aptism.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
den 28 dicto.	Victor Bicker, Claes-je Blanck.	Gerritje.	Albert Bosch, Trÿntie Bickers.
Eodem.	Nicolaes Rosenvelt, Hilletje Jans.	Jacobús.	Johannes Thomaszen, Vrouwtje Van Hoorn.
Eodem.	Jan Legget, Catalina ten Broeck.	Christina.	Cap ^t Brandt Schúyler, Lÿsbeth ten Broeck.
den 2 Mart.	Theúnis Corneliszen, Annetje Claes.	Claesje.	Jacob Corneliszen Stille, Willemtje Claes.
den 6 dicto.	Jacobús Berrÿ, beth Lúcas.	Lÿs- Aefje.	Cap ^t Brandt Schúyler, Hillegond Lúcas.
Eodem.	Jean Le Montez, [471] lena Fel.	He- Jean.	Hendrick Jacobszen, Helena Demarets.
den 13 dicto.	Theúnis Tieboút, rÿken Van de Water.	Sara.	Jan Tieboút, Grietie Ver Meúlen.
Eodem.	Jacob Van Tilbúrg, Grietie Kermer.	Metje.	Hendrick Kermer, Annetje Thomas.
den 16 dict.	Isaac Bedlo, Hermi- na Van Groenen- dael.	Elisabeth.	Pieter de Riemer, Claes Borger, Maria Bedlo.
den 20 dict.	Hendrick Rÿcken, Catharina Jans.	Grietie.	Willem Dú Púy, Margrietie Dú Púy.
Eodem.	Jacobús Franszen, Magdaleentie Cornelis.	Sara Rachel } twelinggen.	Claes Franszen en Sÿn húysvr., Marritie Cornelis, Simon Van Schermerhoorn, en Sÿn húysvr. Willemtje Schermerhoorn.
Eodem.	Lúcas Kierstede, Rachel Kip.	Jacobús.	Johannes Kip, Jacobús Kierstede, Maria Kip.
den 23 dicto.	Wÿdt Timmer, netje Joris.	Jan- Pieter.	Tÿmon Van Bersúm, Weÿntie Stouitenbúrg.
den 27 dict.	Cornelis Dúÿtman, Jannetje Dircx.	Nicolaes.	Johannes Dúÿtman, Catharÿn Appels.
Eodem.	Jean de La Maistre, Rúdje Waldron.	Tanneken.	Pieter Obliniús, Cornelia Waldron.
den 6 Apr.	Major Ab. de Peÿster, Catharina de Peÿster.	Johannes.	Johannes de Peÿster, Maria Van Balen.
den 10 dict.	Richard Ellesen, sanna Hardt.	Sú- Rebecca.	Jeams Pencer, Christina Miltin.
den 13 dicto.	Jan Willemszen, rÿken Bastiaenszen.	Ma- Willem.	Pieter Willemszen, Metje Bastiaens.
Eodem.	Jan Evertszen, beth Plúvier.	Lÿs- Cornelis.	M ^r Samuel Staets, Hester Plúvier.
den 17 dicto.	Jacob Corñ. Marritje Hendricx.	Stille, Rachel.	Hendrick Janszen, Aefje Cornelis.
Eodem.	Johannes Waldron, Annetje Gerrits.	Grietie.	Jan Gerritszen, Grietie Theúnis.
Eodem.	Egbert Stephensz. Zÿl, Anneken Dú- túo.	V. Jannetje.	Assúerús Hendricxen, Júdíth Dútúo.

	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
Eodem.	Jan Varick, Sara Visboom.	Abraham.	Abraham Van de Water, Femmetje Kock.
Eodem.	Jonathan Provoost, Catharina Van der Veen.	Maria.	Thomas Laürenszen Poppinga, Annetie Düyckings.
Eodem. [472]	Pieter Willemszen, Hester Van Gelder.	Willem.	Johannes Van Gelder, Ariaentie Gerrits.
den 20 Apr.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Sara Van Laer.	Christoffel.	Simon Breedstede, Catharina Van Laer.
den 24 dicto	Hendrick Gerritszen, Marritie Waldron.	Isaacq.	Isaacq Gerritszen, Annetie Waldron.
Eodem.	Arent Hermanszen, Eva Lübberts.	Elisabeth.	Samüel Waldron, Maria Ver Veelen.
Eodem.	'Sjaeck Fonteyn, Anneken Webbers.	'sCarel.	Wolfert Webber, Geertie Hassing.
Eodem.	Joost Palding, Cathryn Düyts.	Lÿsbeth.	Arent Isaacksz. Van Hoeck, Lÿsbeth Steevens.
Eodem.	Theúnis Janszen, Elsie Hendricx.	Theúnis.	Johannes Hooglant, Annetje Hendricx.
Eodem.	Daniel Veenvos, Christina Van der Grist.	Constantia.	Gerrit Van Tricht, Margareta Van Grist.
den 27 dict.	PaúlúsTúrck, Júnior, Marritje Martens.	Sara.	Joris Martenszen, Geertie Martens.
den 1 Maÿ.	Johannes Van der Spiegel, Marÿken Lúeursen.	der Geertrúydt.	Carsten Leürsen, Geertie Theúnis.
Eodem.	Jan Janszen Mol, Engeltie Pieters.	En-Isaacq.	Annetie Thomas.
den 4 dict.	Tobias ten Eyck, Catharina Lÿsbeth Hegeman.	Catharina.	Joseph Hegeman, Marÿken ten Broeck.
den 8 dict.	Theúnis Roelofszen, Trÿntie Claes.	Vrouúwtie.	Jan Claeszen, Pietertje Claes.
Eodem.	de H ^r William Nicols, Anna Renselaer.	John.	Philip Franszen, Jacobús Cortlant, Catharina Cortlant.
den 11 dict.	Gerrit Jochemszen, Catharina Cantly.	Helena.	Wolfert Ecken, Annetje Jochems.
Eodem.	Jeremias Kennip, Anna Wood.	Abigael.	Theúnis de Key, Helena Van Brúg.
den 14 dict.	Simon Claeszen, Trÿntie Gerrits.	Gerrit.	Alexander Lam, Lÿsbeth Theúnis.
Eodem.	Gÿsbert Van Imbúrg, Jannetie Pieters.	Rachel.	Abraham Messúúr, Lÿsbeth Van Imbúrg.
Eodem.	Pieter Van Tilbúrg, Lÿsbeth Van Hoogten.	Frans.	Jan Van Tilbúrg, Ariaentie Thomas.
den 15 dict.	Hendrick Jilliszen, Elsje Rosenvelt.	Johannes.	Fredrick Harmenszen, Margrietie Jans.

THE LAST ANCESTRAL HOMES OF THE WALLABOUT.

 BY WILLIAM REMSEN MULFORD, F.R.H.S.

“Through thy battlements, Newstead, the hollow winds whistle ;
 Thou, the hall of my fathers, art gone to decay ;
 In thy once smiling garden the hemlock and thistle
 Have choked up the rose which late bloomed in the way.

“Of the mail-covered barons, who proudly to battle
 Led their vassals, from Europe to Palestine's plain,
 The escutcheon and shield which with ev'ry blast rattle
 Are the only sad vestiges now that remain.”

—BYRON.

IN what was once a retired part of the Wallabout,* on the Long Island shore, stands a comfortable and spacious mansion, whose high peaked roof and white upper stories, gleaming through the foliage with which it was surrounded, have often attracted the attention of passers by. Its dignified appearance did not deceive, for it has been the home of a very old family, who have wielded a not unimportant influence in things social, civil, and military in these parts in past years.

This was the old residence of General Jeremiah Johnson, the Commandant of the Kings County Militia in 1812, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Kings County, Vice-President of the American Institute of New York City, and Mayor of Brooklyn. These were some of the public offices which he filled, but his useful labors do not end here, for, being an excellent Dutch scholar, and possessing antiquarian tastes, he has done much toward preserving Colonial history, more than his name will ever receive the full credit for, although there is not an older historian who has written anything concerning Western Long Island, with whose works we are at all conversant, who does not make courteous acknowledgment of assistance from him. The Rev. Dr. Strong, of the Dutch Reformed Church, author of a history of Flatbush, in speaking of the General's knowledge of this kind, says: “If there was an ancient tree or stump connected with some memorial of the past he knew of it, and he was the one to mark it by a monumental stone.”

Near this place, on the southern shore of the Wallabout Bay, in very remote times settled the progenitor of the well-known Rapelyea family, and the father of Sarah Rapelyea, so long thought to have been the first child born of European parents in the New Netherlands. She was born June 9, 1625. Her father purchased a tract of land here from the Indians, called Rennegaconck, which included the grounds of the U. S. Marine Hospital. A silver drinking cup with a lid, or tankard, was presented to Sarah Rapelyea, and this venerable relic of 1625 is still in the possession of the Johnson family, who are descended from the original recipient, in good condition.

First as to the estate upon which the Johnson mansion stands. This

* It will, of course, be remembered that the term “Wallabout” comes from Walloon, of which province the first settlers here were inhabitants immediately previous to emigrating, and the Dutch word “boght,” signifying bay or cove. In course of time the word Wallabout was applied to the district bordering thereon while the tautological addition “Bay” was used when the actual indentation of the river was referred to

belonged to the General's maternal ancestors, the Remsens. Away back in early Colonial days, Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck acquired this estate, either by patent or purchase.* He was the progenitor of all the Remsens. The name Remsen arose from the custom followed by the Knickerbocker settlers of dropping the cognomen and adding "sen" to the Christian name of the father, the name Remsen meaning son of Rem, or Rem's son. Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck married Jannetie Rapelyea, a sister of Sarah, and finally settled upon this estate, having first sojourned a while at Albany. He was a magistrate under the second Dutch administration. It is said that Rem's wife when a child was taken across from Governor's to Long Island in a tub by a squaw, so narrow then was Buttermilk Channel. This fact was preserved in an old memorandum for testimony in a suit at law, presented to the N. Y. Hist. Society by the late Peter A. Jay, of N. Y. It has been hinted—and here we would not be understood as saying anything more positive—that Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck was descended from an ancient family of that name in Upper Germany, who bore arms granted by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. He left a number of children, from whom are descended so many of the later well-known Remsens: Col. Remsen, of Newtown, Henry Remsen, prominent merchant of New York in Revolutionary times, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, the present Robert G. Remsen, Esq., M.D., William Remsen, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, of New York, and others. Isaac and Jeremias, however, acquired the paternal estate, by purchase from the widow and other heirs of their respective interests, and Jeremias subsequently acquired possession of the whole. The deed by which Isaac conveyed his half to Jeremias bears date "the Twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and four and in ye third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Ann by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Queen defender of ye faith, etc."† It has not been recorded, but is probably still in the possession of the Johnson family, as it was some years ago. Jeremias devised this farm to his son Jeremias (2), who, dying without issue, "left it to his relative, Barent Johnson,"‡ the General's father, who had married Anne, the sister of Col. Jeromus Remsen, of Newtown, who fought in the now classic French and Indian war, and commanded the Queens County Regiment at the battle of Long Island. Barent was attached to the American cause through the Revolution, and became a captain in the King's County Militia. He, being a person of means, loaned large sums of money to help on his struggling countrymen, requiring, it is said, nothing but a simple receipt for the amount loaned. The ancestor of the Johnson family was John Barentsen Van Driest, who came from Zutphen, in Guelderland, in 1657, and settled in Gravesend.§

This home of General Johnson's is the last but one of the many old seats with which these shores once abounded, and now, like many other structures of historic interest in and about New York, it is shortly, we understand, to be demolished; and it is singularly apposite that its only surviving neighbor is an old Remsen homestead, the habitation of the last descendants, in the male line, of this old family (by whom the Johnson estate was originally owned) who remained in the vicinity, all others of

* *Vide* Riker's History of Newtown.

† See Abstract of Johnson Homestead Farm, by Ingraham.

‡ *Vide* Riker's History of Newtown.

§ *Ibid.*

the name having long since removed. The superstructure of the Remsen house remains, but in a very altered state. It originally stood on an eminence, surrounded by lawns and shaded by large trees, and commanded an extensive view of the Wallabout Bay and of the opposite shore of New York; and within was a fire-place edged with the celebrated Dutch tiles. This branch of the Remsen family had been resident here and in the older house below (a front and rear view of which is given in Valentine's Manual of the City of New York for 1858, pp. 465 and 470) time out of mind, and among the relics still shown in the family are an ancient mahogany card table and a sword with an engraved steel blade stained with blood-rust; family tradition alleging that the card table was once the property of a bishop, and that the sword belonged to a British officer, and is a memento of the occupation of this place by the British in the Revolution, and further that it had been used in the Crusades. From this last claim, however, connecting this sword with those remote and dire conflicts between Cross and Crescent, we confess that we are sufficiently tinctured with nineteenth century vandalism to withhold full credence. On the death of Mr. Abraham A. Remsen, a contemporary of General Johnson, the Remsen house formed part of that share of his estate which fell to his son, Colonel Peter V. Remsen, who occupied it until a street was about to be carried through the place, whereupon the superstructure was removed to its present position. Colonel Remsen was a judge-advocate in the New York Militia, a member of Major-General Van Buren's staff, and a well-known lawyer in New York City, where he practised for some years, being the head of the law firm of Remsen & Clarkson. Here in the Remsen house he used to entertain the Major-General and his staff, when the militia was in the habit of encamping on the extensive vacant lands around the then village of Williamsburgh, and with many a lively company of gaily uniformed officers has its hospitable dining-room been filled. He married the widow of William Ironside, Esquire, a private secretary to Gov. Tompkins, and a friend of Washington Irving. He was a member of the United States Bar, and a son of George Edmund Ironside, M.A., LL.D., formerly of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who published several classical works in New York, in the early part of the present century, but who spent the latter part of his life at Washington, D. C. He was a descendant of the ancient British family of Ironside, whose arms are engraved on his plate. Dr. Ironside was a skilled linguist and foreign correspondence clerk in the U. S. State Department. Mrs. Remsen was a lady of great beauty, superior accomplishments, and fine education, and while attending the state levees and ambassadors' receptions at the capital with her father-in-law, Dr. Ironside, had met many distinguished statesmen of the day, and her descriptions of diplomatic society in the days of John Quincy Adams' administration were both vivid and interesting. She had often played whist with Henry Clay, and has related to the writer many pleasant accounts of witty conversations with and anecdotes of noted diplomatists of that time. One he recalls at this moment. Once, in conversation with the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, he referred to a similarity between the first two initials of their names (her first and middle names commencing with the same letters, J and C), remarking: "Well, you are J. C., and I am J. C.; which do you think the best J. C.?" To which she replied: "Why my own J. C., to be sure." Whereupon the great exponent of States' rights laughed heartily, seeming to quite enjoy the surprise caused by her inde-

pendence in not deigning to flatter him, as he doubtless thought she would when he put the question. After that he always called her "Mrs. J. C." She often spoke of Clay's speaking in the Senate, dwelling with particular emphasis on his grace and boldness of style. She had also met many literary men in New York, whose names have now become very famous. A few years ago she gave the writer, who is her grandson,* a set of Washington Irving's works which were presented to her by that author, which he now has. But we must hasten on to give a few facts about the Johnson homestead, the Revolutionary Captain, and of his son, the General of 1812, who dwelt there.

This homestead stood on a slight elevation, which was terraced in front and sloped off gradually at the sides and rear. The terrace was ascended by a row of stone steps. The house consisted of a main building, of the form of an oblong square, with small wings at either extremity. The easterly and westerly walls were lower than the other portions of the structure, and the roof being very high there were more stories at the sides than at the front or rear. Across the front of the main building was a long piazza, which must have been an exceedingly pleasant place on summer days from which to enjoy the refreshing western breezes, cooled by their passage over the blue waters of the East River and Wallabout Bay. The grounds were filled with fine trees. There were some noble horse-chestnuts, and some very beautiful locusts. There were also many evergreens and other varieties of vegetation. The interior of the house was constructed and arranged as in the better class of contemporaneous Long Island homesteads. The mantelpieces were high and the shelves narrow, the fire-places wide and capacious. The exterior was always beautifully white and neat. The present structure was completed in 1801, and was erected upon, or near the site of the old one.

Here, on this spot, just as the angry mutterings of the Revolution were beginning to be heard, was born General Jeremiah Johnson, January 23, 1766; so that just as the full experiences of that trying and bitter contest were at their height, he was old enough to understand and recollect them. His father, Barent, as we have said, was a captain in the militia, and took an active interest in the movements of the times. He was the brother-in-law of Colonel Jeromus Remsen, of Newtown, and like him he went to the front at the invasion of Long Island. He encamped with the Kings County Militia at Harlem, in 1776, and was made prisoner in 1777, "but obtained his parole through the interposition of a Masonic brother with General Howe."† Captain Johnson died on November 6, 1782. His widow afterward married Lambert Suydam, Captain of the Kings County Troop of Horse, on September 20, 1786. Captain Suydam, Mr. Riker tells us, was a Whig at the opening of the Revolution, and did essential service. General Johnson's mother died on her birthday, in 1792, aged forty-seven years.‡ Thus we see his surroundings were of a decidedly military character. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, his mother was a sister of a soldier who not only fought at the battle of Long Island, but had seen service in the French and Indian war, his step-father was a captain of horse in his native county, and the General's own birthplace was in the midst of some of the most trying and terrible scenes of that long and unequal war

* One of Mrs. Remsen's daughters by her first husband, Mr. Ironside, married Hervey Mulford, and is the mother of the writer.

† *Vide* Thompson's History of Long Island.

‡ *Vide* Biographical Address by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson.

which gave our nation birth. Here, too, his boyhood was spent, and under such circumstances was his character formed.

General Johnson early became a town officer. He was a trustee of Brooklyn for twenty years, and a supervisor for forty years. In connection with this last fact, we will give an amusing anecdote from a most agreeable sketch of the General, which appeared among the collections of the American Institute. We all recollect Washington Irving's playful allusions to the use of the long pipe in Knickerbocker councils, and the following, given in the author's own words, will show that the use of these commodities was an actually established custom :

"The tenacity with which the early settlers of 'New Netherland,' and many of their descendants, adhered to their simple and innocent habits is very remarkable. It is within the recollection of several who were in the habit of attending the meetings of the Board of Supervisors, to have seen General Johnson presiding, with a long pipe in his mouth, surrounded by other members addicted to the use of the weed, enjoying the luxury of the tube in the midst of their deliberations."*

General Johnson was elected a Member of the Legislature in 1809 and 1810, and we are told that at the beginning of the second war with England he was at first only a junior captain, but that when one was solicited to go out in command on the frontier, he, volunteering to go, became a colonel. He had been active in raising troops at home, and took a great interest in military affairs. After this he was made General of the 22d Brigade of Infantry, numbering 1,750 men, and took command.† He superintended the construction of a line of intrenchments from Gowanus to Fort Greene, upon which barracks were erected. Here he is said to have proved himself an excellent disciplinarian; and from the circumstances under which his character was formed, he, like General Jackson, was undoubtedly calculated to make a good commanding officer and military leader. These were times of brisk and lively preparation, for an actual invasion was expected and the remembrance of the consequences of the previous occupation of Long Island by foreign forces, in all probability gave vigor and vivacity to these operations to prevent a repetition of it.

General Johnson was Mayor of Brooklyn in 1837, 1838, and 1839. He was noted for his punctuality. When he was Mayor he always ordered the roll to be called at three o'clock precisely. If a quorum was present business went on, if not the meeting stood adjourned to the next time designated. In his portrait in the Common Council Chamber, painted by the noted artist Wm. S. Mount, he is represented with a watch in his hand, pointing to the dial. This was designed as a memento of his great love of promptness.

Though unpretending as regards literary ability, the General was, as we have said before, a very good Dutch scholar, and his translations of patents and records in that language have been commended as being so exactly literal. He translated Vonderdonck's History of the New Netherlands for the New York Historical Society, which may be found among the published collections of that organization. General Johnson's memory enabled him to give probably the clearest accounts of the horrors connected with the "Prison Ships" that have been transmitted to us. Here were these

* Transactions of the American Institute of the City of New York, 1852.

† *Vide* Biographical Address by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson.

floating Pandemoniums anchored in the Wallabout Bay, within sight of his father's home, and every day the remains of those who were constantly perishing in consequence of barbarous treatment, were brought to the shore and buried in shallow graves. He has given some thrilling pictures of these terrible scenes. The General's writings relating to the Revolutionary period, both in manuscript and as published, ought to be carefully collected and edited by some able pen, as they would form a valuable addition to our knowledge of the British occupation of New York. With the exception of what has been preserved by Thompson and Styles, we know of no other portions of these valuable fragments which have been assigned to a place of safety by publication.

In addition to his active and efficient interest in other departments, General Johnson took a keen interest in agriculture, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of Agriculture of the American Institute :

Again we quote from the graceful historiographer of the Institute. "Early in the spring of 1837 arrangements were made by the Institute for holding their first public exhibition of plowing and testing plows ; designed to ascertain the merits of the respective plows then before the public. and to excite emulation of ploughmen, by suitable rewards to those who should exhibit the greatest skill. In this the General took an active part, and tendered the use of a field on his farm for the purpose, which was accepted. The plowing took place on the 28th day of April, 1837, in presence of a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness it, very much to the satisfaction of all concerned. The company then repaired to the village hotel at Williamsburgh, where awards were declared. On our way there, General Johnson assured the writer of this notice that the first iron plow ever used in the State of New York was first put into soil on the field where we had just been plowing. A large number of persons assembled partook of a repast prepared at the hotel, at which General Tallmadge, President of the Institute presided, assisted by General Johnson as Vice-President. Addresses were made by gentlemen from various parts of the country, by General Tallmadge, Colonel William L. Stone, and General Johnson, who, at the close of his remarks, proposed the following toast in Dutch, which, as it embraces a historical fact, we insert here with the translation. General Johnson proposed the memory of :

" "Joris Jansen De Rappelje, Teunis Guysbert Bogart ende Jeremiah Remse Vanderbeeck bow leiden van Waael in Nederlant die ende Waal-boght in Nieu Nederlandt de erste landt bowers waren begeninde in het jaar, 1625."

" "Translation : George Jansen De Rappelje, Tunis Guysbert Bogart, and Jeremiah Remsen Vanderbeeck, farmers from Waael in Netherlands. They were the first men who began farming in the New Netherlands at the Wallabout, in the year 1625." *

In 1840 and 1841 General Johnson was again elected to the State Legislature. He died on October 20, 1852, at about nine o'clock in the evening, aged eighty-six years, eight months, and twenty-eight days. Thus he lived to a ripe old age a good and a useful life.

And now the old mansion, which has undoubtedly sheltered so many military heroes of the three old wars of our country, and in which so many of their descendants have been born, is doomed. Its white walls will soon cease to glisten in the sunlight. One by one the stately trees are being

* Transactions of the American Institute of the City of New York, 1852.

felled, and now the beautiful branches which swung so proudly in the fresh river breeze for so many years, are lying low in the dust. The home is going, and the old military leaders whose dwelling-place it was are gone. Their forms have disappeared from earth and the old knights will no more lead their soldiers out to the plains of Palestine to do battle, as they did in those old wars which laid the foundation of our national military greatness. Nor shall we ever hear again from their lips the story of hard won victory. All that is left for us to do is to preserve such memorials as are left, for as the poet has written of knights who fought in older wars,

“ Their bones are dust,
Their good swords rust :
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.”

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Continued from Vol. XII., p. 141, of THE RECORD.)

MARRIAGES. 1756 TO——.

*Were Married.**

1791.

Oct ^r	12 th .	Benjamin Cosort & Sarah Knapp.
Oct ^r	13 th .	Thomas Greenleaff, Printer, & Ann Quackenbos.
Oct ^r	22 ^d .	Joseph Lyon & Sarah Cobb.
Nov ^r	3 ^d .	William Barton & Hester Farquarson.
Nov ^r	10 th .	Henry Aborn & Abigail Baker, lately from Boston.
Nov ^r	12 th .	Hugh Ferguson, Mariner, & Abigail Shirly, Widow.
Nov ^r	19 th .	James Black, jun ^r . & Maria Rote.
Nov ^r	20 th .	Israel Post & Abigail Frazer.
Nov ^r	23 ^d .	Peter Mesier, jun ^r . & Susannah Barr Stewart.
Nov ^r	23 ^d .	William Sing, Merch ^t . & Ann Bostwick.
Dec ^r	4 th .	Robert Hamilton, Mariner, & Dorcas Congor.
Dec ^r	10 th .	James Weeks & Miriam Doughty.
Dec ^r	27 th .	John Norman & Ann Wheeler.
Dec ^r	30 th .	John Douglas & Sarah Camron.

1792.

Feb ^y	1 st .	John Little, Mariner, & Anna Ferrol.	
Feb ^y	4 th .	Benjamin Strong, Merch ^t . & Sarah Weeks.	
Feb ^y	5 th .	John Ball, Mariner, & Elizabeth Pike.	
Feb ^y	5 th .	Alexander Fraser & Huldah Wilkinson.	
Feb ^y	16 th .	Edward Lonargan & Mary Seagar.	
Feb ^y	22 ^d .	Isaac L. Kipp, Esq ^r . & Sarah Smith.	(52)
Feb ^y	26 th .	Henry Martlings & Hannah Porter.	
March	6 th .	John Quackenbos, jun ^r . & Elizabeth Merkler, Widow.	

[* The words "were married," repeated in the original, after the day of the month, are here omitted.] ;

- March 15th. Benjamin North & Sarah Wicks.
 March 18th. Jacob Milleneaux & Elizabeth Ward, Widow.
 March 19th. John Sheedy & Eleonar Foy.
 March 25th. William Boyd, Merch^t. & Martha Furman.
 April 1st. Thomas O'Brian, Mariner, & Margaret Murphy.
 April 12th. Nicholas Denise, late from France, & Grace Beekman,
 Widow.
 May 8th. John Graham & Isabel Thomas, Widow.
 May 16th. John Hunt Shackerly, Mariner, & Eliza Kumbell.
 May 17th. James Dehart, Esq^r. & Elizabeth Brewerton.
 May 24th. Christopher Meng, of Orange County, & Charlotte Williams,
 of New York.
 May 30th. William Christie & Sarah Seewood.
 June 1st. Samuel Wheeler, Mariner, of Long Island, and Elizabeth
 Rowly, of Connecticut.
 June 5th. John Scott & Mary Tharp.
 June 9th. Peter Pride & Elizabeth Cooke.
 June 11th. William Bruce & Margaret Allen.
 June 24th. Charles Wright & Sarah Pool—both of Hempstead, Long
 Island.
 Aug^t 20th. John Montgomery, Mariner, & Margaret Livingston,
 Widow. (53)
 Aug^t 25th. Benjamin Ward & Eleonar Gibson.
 Aug^t 25th. William McCammen & Barbara Thompson.
 Sept^r 11th. Andrew Marr & Elizabeth Delany.
 Sept^r 13th. Joseph Smith, Mariner, & Jane Pierce.
 Sept^r 15th. Francis Bloodgood & Elizabeth Cobham.
 Sept^r 16th. James D Bisset & Elizabeth Black.
 Sept^r 16th. Peter Tichenor & Ann Thornton.
 Oct^r 14th. Zacharias Sickels & Catharine Wheeler.
 Oct^r 16th. John Ducker & Ann McDonald.
 Oct^r 25th. David Sherwood & Elizabeth Smith.
 Oct^r 26th. Shourt Oliver Shourt & Elizabeth Johnson.
 Oct^r 27th. John Royse & Lydia Bull, of Hartford, Connecticut.
 Nov^r 1st. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Esq^r. & Jane Bayard, both of New
 Brunswick, New Jersey.
 Nov^r 4th. William Doty & Anna Mac Adam (?)
 Nov^r 5th. John O'Niel & Elizabeth Hyer.
 Nov^r 8th. John Kitchen & Amelia Hunt, both of West Chester County.
 Nov^r 10th. Charles Platt Rogers & Sarah Rogers.
 Nov^r 10th. John Cheesman & Rachel Armstrong.
 Nov^r 17th. Solomon Ball & Mary Chadwell.
 Nov^r 24th. William Sergeant & Martha Williams.
 Dec^r 1st. Henry Moore & Eleonar Sickels. (54)
 Dec^r 15th. John McComb, jun^r. & Elizabeth Glean.
 Dec^r 20th. George Buncker, Mariner, & Margaret Nielson.
 Dec^r 23^d. Peter Stymets & Mary Thompson.

1793.

- Jan^y 1st. Edward Fowler & Ann Steele.
 Jan^y 31st. Joseph Ingraham, Mariner, & Isabella Watts, Widow.

- Feb^y 5th. James Scot, Merch^t. & Elizabeth Cromline Sowers.
 Feb^y 10th. Enos Tompkins & Mary Crane, Widow.
 Feb^y 14th. Tobias Vanzandt, jun^r. & Maria Moore.
 Feb^y 17th. Duncan Fife & Rachel Lowzada.
 March 13th. Andrew McCready & Jane Campbell.
 March 17th. Jonathan Ross & Mary Gardner, Widow.
 March 28th. Thomas Cooper & Mary Johnson.
 April 1st. Frederick McDonald & Elizabeth Burger.
 April 6th. Jabez Pell & Susannah Cheesman.
 April 7th. Edward Shields & Catharine Simpson.
 April 22^d. James Buchan & Mary Burrel.
 May 1st. John Johnson & Mary Smith, Widow.
 May 4th. John Moore & Mary Weaver.
 May 5th. John Fife & Jane Forbes.
 May 10th. William Adam & Ann Handyside.
 May 13th. Thomas Randal & Mary Nairn, Widow.
 May 28th. John Mitchel & Ann Tilton.
 May 30th. John McLaren, Merch^t. & Margaret Basset.
 June 2^d. James Ryan & Rachel Myers. (55)
 June 3^d. William Stewart Skinner, Mariner, & Rebekah Blaketar,
 Widow.
 July 13th. John Letson & Cornelia Russel.
 July 14th. Uzal Tuttle & Susannah Alner.
 July 16th. Louis Chodkewier (or z), late from Poland, & Ann Beek-
 man, of New York.
 July 20th. John Mary Varit & Janet Smith.
 July 30th. William Torrey & Margaret Nichols.
 Aug^t 8th. Andrew Mather & Charlotte Bloodgood.
 Aug^t 24th. John Lentz & Catharine Couch. ✓
 Aug^t 24th. John Holdron & Eunice Dwight.
 Aug^t 24th. John O'Brian, Mariner, & Jane Ryker.
 Aug^t 25th. Robert Stanton, Mariner, & Eleonar Bunce.
 Aug^t 27th. Peter McKinly & Ann Campbell.
 Aug^t 29th. Abraham Fowler & Maria Kumbel.
 Sept^r 2^d. John Wynans & Catharine Stewart.
 Sept^r 3^d. John Lewis & Sarah Cromwell.
 Sept^r 7th. William Irving & Jane Stocker.
 Sept^r 8th. Timothy Burr, of Hartford, Connecticut, & Susan Maria
 Hurtin, of New York.
 Sept^r 12th. John King, Mariner, to Ann Moffat.
 Sept^r 14th. Thomas Lake & Elizabeth Bertini.
 Oct^r 5th. William Armstrong, Merch^t. & Margaret Marshall.
 Oct^r 19th. John Richmond, Merch^t. & Catharine Campbell, Widow.
 Oct^r 19th. John Clark, Druggist, & Mary Laurence. (56)
 Oct^r 23^d. John Lefort, late from France, & Elizabeth O'Brian, of New
 York.
 Oct^r 24th. Melancton Bailis & Catharine Barr, Widow.
 Oct^r 29th. David Stebbins & Sarah Cowdry.
 Nov^r 17th. James Thompson & Harriet Meeks, Widow.
 Nov^r 18th. Martin Reno, late from France, & Elizabeth Casey, of New
 York.
 Nov^r 20th. Cornelius Maxwell & Judith Dunn Smith.

- Nov^r 22^d. John Bain, Mariner, & Ann Muirhead.
 Nov^r 24th. Pierre Pittét, late from France, & Eleonar Mitchel, of New York.
 Nov^r 28th. William Ash & Dinah Targe.
 Dec^r 2^d. William Edgar, Merch^t. & Ann Vanhorne.
 Dec^r 15th. Godfry Crawbuck & Eleonar Concklin.
 Dec^r 23^d. James Jacobs, Mariner, & Catharine Dwight.

1794.

- Jan^y 8th. Piere Massonneau, late from S^t. Domingo, & Susannah Nielson, of New York.
 February 12th. Jacob Varrian & Lucretia Macfale.
 Feb^y. 12th. John Smith & Dorothy Elsworth Varrian.
 Feb^y 22^d. James Carr Degree & Ann Penny.
 March 2^d. Thomas Fitzer & Martha Harrison.
 March 10th. Thomas Hicks, Merch^t. & Martha Buchanan.
 March 15th. Isaac Wessels & Susannah Fowler.
 March 22^d. Robert Kennedy & Jane Macomb.
 March 29th. John Flock & Almy Osburn.
 March 29th. Alexander Scott & Sarah Layton. (57)
 March 29th. John Gardner Warren & Ann Hude Kearney.
 April 6th. David Emmy & Mary Reton.
 April 6th. Thomas Johnson & Catharine Anderson.
 April 22^d. Samuel Raynor & Margaret Burtis, Widow.
 April 23^d. Samuel Abbot & Jamima Moore.
 April 26th. Joseph Harper, Merch^t. of Philad^a. & Sarah Pierson, of N. York.
 April 30th. Jacob Brunn & Jane Schuyler.
 May 10th. John Van Norden & Margaret Young.
 May 2^d. Jean Douville, late from france, & Sarah Lewis, Wid^w. of N. York.
 May 11th. Jonas Thompkins & Jane Taylor, Widow.
 May 24th. John Hinnegan & Rachel Carter.
 June 1st. Samuel Bowden & Mary Ryer.
 June 1st. William Hutching & Ann Wool, Widow.
 June 2^d. William Miller & Mary Gibson, Widow.
 June 8th. Cary Lockwood & Mary Quackinbos.
 June 21st. Caleb Fordham & Letitia Wessels.
 June 21st. James Aitkin & Almy Proctor, Widow.
 June 23^d. Ebenezer Wilson, Mariner, & Elizabeth McCauley, Wid^w.
 July 7th. James Ferguson & Jane Dunshee.
 July 16th. John Hamilton, Mariner, & Mary Chambers.
 July 26th. George Walker & Anna Banks, Widow.
 July 30th. John Hannah, Mariner, & Jane Jamison.
 Aug^t 10th. John Fuller & Jane Ferguson.
 August 10th. John O'Conner, Mariner, & Mary Kelly.
 Aug^t 11th. John McDonald & Cœcilia Black, Widow.
 Aug^t 30th. Frederick Babcock & Margaret Arden. (58)
 Aug^t 31st. John Corbey & Margaret Somendyke.
 Sept^r 10th. The hon^{ble}. John Cleves Syms & Susannah Livingston.
 Sept^r 11th. Waters Higgins & Mary Smith.

- Sept^r 15th. Philip Smith & Maria Simpson.
 Sept^r 27th. The Rev^d. Jonas Coe, of Troy, & Elizabeth Hunting Miller,
 of N. York.
 Oct^r 1st. James Chevalier & Mary Riddles.
 Oct^r 12th. Henry Merkley & Mary Vandenburgh.
 Oct^r 12th. Joshua Worts & Luzetta Hagens, Widow.
 Oct^r 15th. Adolph L. Degrove & Catharine Gollow.
 Oct^r 30th. William McClement, of Albany, & Elizabeth Irving, of N.
 York.
 Oct^r 30th. Thomas Ogilvie, Mariner, & Margaret Ford.
 Nov^r 4th. William Deming, jun^r. & Catharine L. Smith.
 Nov^r 5th. Samuel Shurman & Rebekah Walton.
 Nov^r 6th. The hon^{ble}. Edmond Charles Genet, late Minister of France,
 & Cornelia Tappen Clinton.
 Nov^r 11th. James Reid, Mariner, & Jane Ried.
 Nov^r 15th. William Vian & Jane Thompson.
 Nov^r 18th. Nicholas Low, Esq^r. & Alice Fleming, Widow.
 Nov^r 29th. Asa R. Lapham, Mariner, & Mary Dwight.
 Dec^r 7th. Cornelius Schuyler & Elizabeth Hartman.
 Dec^r 13th. Benjamin Tilton, Mariner, & Mary Hatch.
 Dec^r 14th. Thomas Davenport & Maria Carver.
 Dec^r 25th. Richard Varrian & Margaret Saunders, Widow.
 Dec^r 25th. Caleb Vandenburgh & Mary Smith.
 Dec^r 28th. John Browne, Mariner, & Maria Hunt.
 Dec^r 30th. George Arnold & Eleonar Ramsay.

1795

(59)

- Jan^y 6th. David King & Elizabeth Bell.
 Jan^y 12th. Jacob Arden Wilt & Elizabeth Knapp.
 Jan^y 18th. Joseph Thomas, a black Man, & Flora Lancaster, a black
 Woman, both free.
 Feb^y 7th. John Mitchel & Sarah Norry, Widow.
 March 1st. Moses Harrison & Prusia McIntire.

 NOTES AND QUERIES.

ALEXANDER FAMILY.—Additions and corrections to Miss E. C. Jay's History. Vol. XII. of the RECORD, p. 119, No. 554, Harriet Duer Jones m. 1868, James Neilson Potter, son of Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter and his 2d wife, Sarah Benedict, who was the dau. of Clara C.* Dow, of Richfield, N. York, and Robert Benedict, whose father, Rev. Joel Benedict, was a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in Ct., his life has been published. His dau., Sarah Maria Benedict, m. Rev. Dr. Nott, and their dau. was the 1st wife of Bishop Alonzo Potter, his 3d wife was a Miss Seaton. E. C. J.

STEVENS.—Page 120 (209), children of Francis Bowes STEVENS; Vol. XII. of the RECORD, p. 120, No. 565, Francis Bowes Stevens, b. 1868; p. 121 (213), children of John G. Stevens and Theodosia Woods HIGBEE; p. 170 (No. 739), Augustus Jay DuBois, b. April 22, 1849, and not June 6, 1846, as stated. E. C. J.

* Clarissa (*Benedict's Genealogy*, p. 143).

BAIRD HISTORY OF RYE, N. Y.—We are desired to call attention to the fact that this very valuable history is not out of print, but may be obtained by mail of its author at \$5 per copy, by addressing Charles W. Baird, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

CARTER MEMORIAL.—Thomas Maxwell Potts, of Cannonsburg, Pa., has in preparation a Bi-Centenary Memorial of Jeremiah Carter, who came to the province of Pennsylvania in 1682, with a history of his descendants to the present time. Mr. Potts desires information relating to Johannes Wesselszen Van Norden or Van Orden, whose name appears in N. Y. Dutch Church Records, 1721-51.

THE CARMAN FAMILY REUNION.—On November 4, 1631, John Carman and his wife, Florence, reached Roxbury, Mass., from England. Two years later they settled at Hempstead, Long Island, and there, on November 4, 1881, some three hundred of their descendants held a family reunion. Carmans came from California and other distant States, and one from Halifax, Nova Scotia. The programme of the exercises, which were held in Liberty Hall, handsomely decorated for the occasion, began with an address of welcome by Mr. Coles Carman, of Hempstead. Then followed brief religious services led by Rev. Thomas C. Carman, of Monmouth Co., New Jersey, and vocal and instrumental music by several ladies and gentlemen, all members of the Carman clan. The minutes of the previous meetings were read by Theron L. Carman. From these it appears that a Carman family association had been formed with the following officers: William S. Carman, *President*; Richard Carman Combes, *Treasurer*; and Theron L. Carman, *Secretary*. General Ezra Ayers-Carman, of New Jersey, and of the Agricultural Department in Washington, read selections from his history of the Carman family, of which the records date back to the year 1000. He showed that some of the Carmans' ancestors had the honor of being burned at the stake in England for their religious opinions. From Roxbury, Mass., the founder of the family in this country went to Lynn, Mass. From there he went to Wallingford, Conn., and thence, in company with John Seaman, whose ancestors were also burned at the stake in England, to Long Island, where he purchased of the Rockaway and Massapiquia Indians one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land, extending from the ocean to the Sound. He settled with his family at Hempstead, and many of his descendants still live on the same farm. John Carman died in 1653. His wife survived him three years. The children of John and Florence Carman were five in number. John, born in 1633; Abigail, born in 1635; Caleb, who was born in 1639 and died in 1643; Caleb No. 2, born 1645, and Joshua, born 1649. In the revolution we read of a Colonel Samuel Carman. Stephen Carman entered the New York Legislature in the last century and served in it until 1809, having been elected for twenty-two consecutive terms. Senator Theo. F. Randolph, ex-Governor of New Jersey, is a member of the Carman family; also Hon. John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, L. I. After the reading of these historical memoranda the Rev. William H. Moore, D.D., rector of St. George's Church, of Hempstead, gave an account of that church, of which so many Carmans had been members. Miss Nellie M. Carman, accompanied by Miss Alice A. Carman, sang, and was followed by the president, William S. Carman, who dilated on the genealogy of the family. Rev. Isaac N. Carman, of Champaign City, Ill., read an original poem. "Robert toi que j'aime" was sung by Mrs. C. H. Smith, daughter of Theron L. Carman, and the exercises were brought to a close with a prayer by the Rev. Isaac N. Carman. The assembly then adjourned to the Town Hall, where an excellent dinner awaited them; the hall was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, and emblems. At the dinner Hosea B. Perkins, A.M. (a Carman), spoke in response to the toast of "The day we celebrate." Rev. Isaac N. Carman spoke to "Our country." "The Puritans" was responded to by Rev. J. L. Peet, LL.D., and "The place where we have taken root," by Rev. George H. Payson. "Woman" formed a theme for a graceful address by Rev. M. Peck. Charles F. Carman, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, responded to "The Queen of England." There was exhibited to those present a copy of the deed given to their ancestor by the Indians from whom he bought his land. The chair occupied by the President has been in the family over two hundred years, and is the property of Mrs. Peter C. Barnum, *née* Carman. The Carmans hope to have a reunion two hundred and fifty years hence in celebration of the semi-millennial of the landing of their Pilgrim ancestors.

GARFIELDIANA.—The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society are forming a collection of Garfield addresses and sermons, and will be very greatly obliged to clergymen and others who will favor the Society with copies of any such publications,

the same to be addressed Genealogical and Biographical Society, 64 Madison Avenue, New York. A future number of the RECORD will contain a proper acknowledgment of the receipt of all addresses and sermons that may be sent to the Society.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES IN PREPARATION.—Sebastian Visscher Talcott Esq., of Albany, N. Y., the author of "Talcott Pedigree in England and America, from 1558 to 1876," published in 1876, has ready for the press a volume of about 500 pages, entitled "Genealogical Notes of Some New York and New England Families."

Those of New York families are Benson, Beekman, Bogart, Douw, Groesbeck, Hun, Lansing, Marsellis, Metselaer, Oothout, Quackenbush, Schermerhorn, Ten Eyck, Visscher, Van der Boert, Van Driessen, Van Dusen, Van Ness, Van der Poel, Van den Bergh, Van Schaick, Vinhagen, and Wendell, with records of births, marriages and deaths, copied from many old family Dutch Bibles; also a list of burials in the Dutch Church Grave Yard in Albany, from 1722 to 1755 inclusive, taken from the original manuscript now in the possession of John V. S. Pruyn, jr., of Albany.

The New England families are Berton, Chester, Crow, Deming, Edwards, Eggleston, Filer, Gilbert, Goodwin, Goodrich, Girard, Hamlin, Hollister, Holyoke, Marvin, Mott, Pyncheon, Rathbone, Reed, Shearman and Sherman, Treat, Welles, and Wright. The subscription price of the work will be \$5 per copy, bound in cloth.

SETON.—Can any reader of the RECORD supply the genealogy of the ANDREW SETON, who married Margaret Seton, "a relation," according to the following pedigree?

SIR JOHN SETON, of Garleton, 5th son of George, 3d Earl of Winton; married Christine, dau. of Sir John Home; had 6 sons; died, 1606.

John, 2d son, married Frances, dau. of Sir Richard Nile; had 2 sons.

Ralph, died young.

John, married Margaret Newton; settled in London; died 1775.

John, a merchant, m. and had issue:

i. William, married successively two sisters named Curzon; came to America.

Ob. 1797.

ii. James, a banker in Edinburgh.

iii. Lady Sirot.

iv. Lady Cayley.

v. Margaret, married Andrew Seton, "a relation."

KNICKERBOCKER.

VARIAN.—A genealogy of this family is nearly ready for publication by the author of the "History of the Briggs Family," Mr. Sam Briggs, of Cleveland, O. Subscription price, \$3 per copy, post free.

ZYPERUS.—Michael Zyperus was a student in divinity, who came to New Amsterdam from Curaçao in the year 1659. For this and much other information concerning him we are indebted to a notice in the *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. vii., p. 64. In Riker's History of Harlem, lately published, some new facts in his history are given. It appears that in 1660 his services were secured by the settlers in Harlem both as a preacher and as the teacher of their children. Being only a licentiate he could not administer the sacraments, and for these privileges his people were obliged to resort to the Sunday afternoon services, held at Stuyvesant's Bowery, in the Governor's private chapel, on the site of which now stands St. Mark's Church. Here also Hillegond, the daughter of Zyperus, was baptized in August, 1661. He was the owner of a house and garden lot in Harlem, and was also entitled to and did share in the patented lands lying outside of the village.

In the year 1663 Zyperus resigned his position in the Harlem Church, sold his house and lands, and soon afterward removed to Virginia, conformed to the English Church, and became Rector of North River Precinct, afterward Kingston Parish, in Matthews County in that Colony. He held this living for many years. His name is found as Rector in a list of the Virginia Clergy, dated June 30, 1680, and he was still Rector June 27, 1687, on which day he entered in his vestry book a promise under his own signature to present the glass for the window in the gable of the new chapel. Nothing later is known of him, but it is supposed that he continued to be the Rector of the church above mentioned until his death. Mr. Riker suggests that the *Syphers* of Philadelphia, are probably his descendants.

J. O. B.

OBITUARY.

GARDINER.—SAMUEL B. GARDINER, the “tenth Lord of the Manor of Gardiner’s Island,” who died at his residence, in Easthampton, L. I., on January 5th, was the son of the late John Lyon Gardiner.

He was tall, of commanding presence, and a gentleman of the old school. His time was principally occupied in attending to the duties of his estate, although he was twice a member of the State Legislature. He was descended from Lyon Gardiner, “an engineer and master of works of fortification in the Leaguers of the Prince of Orange,” who was born in 1599, and came to this country in 1635 in the employ of Lords Say and Sele and Brooke, Sir Arthur Haslerigge, Sir Matthew Boynton, and others, patentees of the territory at the mouth of the Connecticut River. He erected the fort at Saybrook, and commanded it for four years, during the trying times of the Pequot War. While there his son David was born, the first white child born in Connecticut. After completing his term of service, he removed to the island which he purchased of the Indians, by him called the Isle of Wight, but since known as Gardiner’s Island. This was the first English settlement within the present State of New York. Here his second child, Elizabeth, was born, she being the first English child born in New York. This island was “an entirely separate and independent plantation,” being, in reality, a miniature principality, but was afterward joined to New York and erected into a “Lordship and Manor,” with the right of holding a court leet and baron, the right of advowson to distrain for rent, etc. The estate has always descended to the eldest son, according to the law of primogeniture, being the only instance of the kind in this country. Mr. Gardiner left several children, and will be succeeded in the ownership of this ancient property by his eldest son, David J. Gardiner, as eleventh proprietor. The island has been in the family 243 years.

T.

HALE.—HON. ROBERT SAFFORD HALE, a member of this society, died at Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y., on December 14th last, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was born at Chelsea, Vt., September 24, 1822, the tenth of thirteen children of Harry Hale, Esq., a highly respected citizen of that place. From the father’s moderate resources five of his sons were aided to obtain a liberal education, became graduates of the University of Vermont, and entered and successfully pursued one or other of the learned professions. Robert S. Hale thus graduated in 1842. In 1844 he became a resident of Elizabethtown and a student in the law office of the late Hon. Augustus C. Hand. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice as a partner of the eloquent advocate, Orlando Kellogg. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was elected County Judge of Essex County. During the eight years of his service in this office, its duties were discharged by him with unquestioned fidelity, ability, and impartiality. He was chosen a Regent of the University in 1859, and was one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of New York for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860. Elected in 1865 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kellogg, he served through both sessions of the Thirty-ninth Congress, where, in association with his personal friend, Henry J. Raymond, and with others, he took a leading part in devising and advocating permanent reforms of the civil service. He wisely and strenuously resisted the inclusion of the Cabinet among the officials not subject to removal at the pleasure of the President, but after the enactment of the law to that effect, he was retained by Secretary Stanton as counsel with reference to his controversies with President Johnson. In 1868 he was also retained by the Treasury Department as counsel in the matter of abandoned cotton claims. When the new Court of Appeals was elected in 1871, he was one of the candidates supported by the Republican party, only two of whom, however, Messrs. Folger and Andrews, became members of the Court. Upon the creation of the important office of Circuit Judge of the United States, his name was earnestly but unsuccessfully urged upon President Grant, for appointment to the Second Circuit, by prominent men in the city of New York and by the almost unanimous voice of the leaders of his party in the other parts of the States of New York, Connecticut, and Vermont, which comprised the circuit. In 1871 he was retained to represent the United States before the mixed commission, under the treaty of Washington, of which Count Corti was president, and in that capacity, although called upon to deal with a great variety of delicate and intricate questions of international law, he with signal ability and

fidelity defended the United States against claims amounting to \$96,000,000, and upon which the total of final awards fell short of \$2,000,000. Again elected in 1873, he served as a member of the Forty-third Congress. At the end of this term of Congressional service, he retired to his beautiful home in the Adirondacks and devoted himself to his large professional practice. His last public effort was on the 26th September last, at a large assembly of citizens at Elizabethtown, for a funeral service upon the death of President Garfield. Himself under the shadow of the angel of death, he, in well-chosen, but earnest and touching language, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the murdered President, in the course of which he traced the beginning of their friendship back to a like tribute paid by him in Congress to the memory of their common friend, Mr. Kellogg. During the winter of 1878 he became dangerously ill of a malady regarded as incurable, and which, after a short period of partial or seeming recovery, has now resulted fatally. His wife and one son, Harry Hale, and four daughters, survive him.

The life and character of Judge Hale merit a more extended eulogy than is permitted by the limits of this notice. Endowed with mental powers of a high order and particularly with a marvellously retentive memory, which held in store great treasures of fact, thought, and fancy, so conveniently arranged as to be available for instant use without confusion or apparent effort, he superadded to these endowments the results of a general, but by no means superficial, scholarly culture. As a citizen he was public-spirited, and always observant of his obligations to the community and to his own sense of duty. In his profession he invariably rendered to his client faithful, skilful and diligent service. In the political field, although a firm partisan, he was never deterred by partisan considerations from fearless and outspoken denunciation of any man or scheme believed by him to be corrupt or dishonest. While at times his resentments may have been deemed too passionate or imprudent, they were of too rare occurrence to seriously mar the general sweetness and equability of his disposition. As a companion the charm of his conversation was peculiarly attractive, and his bright and genial humor and quick and kindly sympathies attached to him troops of friends who, scattered over the length and breadth of the land, will sincerely lament his death. Even were it permissible to enter the sacred precincts of the home, it would be difficult to adequately describe the wealth of protecting care and tender affection which the husband and father at all times freely lavished upon his family.

It is proper to add that Judge Hale fully appreciated the value of genealogical researches, and, during the years of his retirement from public life, accumulated a large fund of information respecting his ancestry and their collateral branches. H.

PHŒNIX.—STEPHEN WHITNEY PHŒNIX, a life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, died in this city on the 3d of November, 1881. He was the sixth child of J. Phillips Phœnix and Mary Whitney his wife, and was born in the City of New York on the 25th day of May, 1839; graduated A.M. at Columbia College, N. Y., in 1859, and LL.B. at the same College Law School, in 1863. His interest in the objects and aims of this Society have been shown in the production of a most extensive and exhaustive work on the History of the Whitney Family, and also one somewhat limited on a Branch of the Phœnix Family. At the first stated meeting of the Society, after his decease, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That in the death of Stephen Whitney Phœnix the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has lost an earnest and worthy fellow member. One whose unostentatious interest in the Society has been of praiseworthy character. And one whose labors in the department of family history have added substantial reputation both to himself and the Society.

Resolved, That this Society deeply lament his early death, and most tenderly sympathize with his bereaved family in the great loss which has come to a large circle of relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a duly certified copy of the foregoing resolutions, by the proper officers of the Society, be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased. P.

UNDERHILL.—ABRAHAM SUTTON UNDERHILL, an honored and respected member of the Society of Friends, died at his residence, No. 18 East Sixty-third Street, in this city, on Monday evening, December 13, 1881, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was one of the eleven children of Joshua and Mary (Sutton) Underhill, and of the sixth generation in descent from the noted Capt. John Underhill, through the latter's son, Nathaniel Underhill, who settled in Westchester County. He was born at No. 10 Cherry

Street, near Franklin Square, in this city, on March 4, 1807. He received his early education at the "Friends' Academy" and school in Pearl Street, opposite Hague, of which school Goold Brown, afterward the distinguished grammarian, was then principal. At the age of sixteen years he was placed as a clerk in the dry goods establishment of his elder brother, Joshua S. Underhill, then at No. 400 Pearl Street, subsequently at No. 103 Maiden Lane. Shortly after attaining his twenty-first year, he was taken into partnership with his brother, under the firm name of J. S. Underhill & Co. This connection continued for many years, the style of the copartnership being changed to that of J. S. & A. S. Underhill, by which it was known until the retirement of his brother Joshua to assume the presidency of the United States Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Underhill then formed for a short period a partnership in the same business with his brother-in-law, William Cromwell, under the name of Cromwell & Underhill. On the death of his brother Joshua, in 1858, Mr. Underhill succeeded him in the presidency of the above-named fire insurance company, to which office he continued to be annually elected, and which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Underhill always sustained in the mercantile community, where he was best known, the enviable character of an upright and honorable man and of successful business qualifications. Such was his reputation for administrative and executive ability and the strictest honesty and integrity in all his business dealings and transactions, that he was frequently selected as trustee and executor of large estates.

He became a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society on April 27, 1872, in whose work he ever manifested an active interest. To him alone is this society indebted for the entire unassisted labor of copying and transcribing the early records of the Society of Friends from 1640 to 1800, as published in successive numbers of the "RECORD" from October, 1872, to April, 1876. This work required the utmost care and closest observation and familiarity with the ancient writing, and Mr. Underhill, with his own hand and in his plain and legible chirography, faithfully produced a perfect transcript *verbatim et literatim*, purely as a labor of love, expressing himself as amply compensated by the pleasure it gave him to see these valuable records thus preserved and perpetuated in an enduring form. The writer can cheerfully add his personal testimony to the faithfulness and correctness of this work of Mr. Underhill, having spent with him many evenings and much time in comparing the transcript with the original records.

Mr. Underhill was an enthusiastic genealogist in tracing the pedigree of his own family, and had gathered a vast amount of information and material for a complete family history. He furnished most of the information respecting his ancestry and family, as printed in the Rev. Mr. Bolton's first edition of the History of Westchester County. For the second edition of this work, recently issued, he furnished no less than six additional tabular pedigrees, evidently prepared with much care and accuracy, embracing all known descendants of Capt. John Underhill, through his son Nathaniel Underhill, in Westchester County.

For the past ten years Mr. Underhill had been accustomed to spend the summer months at his neat country home in Plainfield, N. J. While there in August last, the disease—cancer of the stomach—which ultimately terminated his life suddenly developed itself, and he returned to his city residence only to pass upon his bed four weary months of suffering, which he endured with resignation and Christian fortitude.

A large company of the relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the deceased assembled at his funeral, on the morning of the 15th December instant, at his late residence in Sixty-third Street. A brief prayer, with reading of the Scriptures, and short but impressive remarks by those who had known him well in life, comprised the simple services. Friendly hands had lain upon his coffin-lid a ripened sheaf of wheat and the emblematic sickle, while at the head stood a cross wreathed with ivy—typical alike that death once more

" . . . with his sickle keen
Had reap'd the bearded grain at a breath,"

and that through reliance on the cross of Christ he now wears the garland of immortal life.

His remains were interred in the family plot at Woodlawn.

Mr. Underhill married, February 14, 1845, Mary F., daughter of Joseph S. Shotwell, of New York, by whom he had two children, Abraham F. and Cornelia. The latter and his widow alone survive.

J. J. L.



Wm. Beach Lawrence

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GOV. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 3, 1882.

(With Portrait and Pedigree.)

BY GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

Members of the Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is with unfeigned diffidence that I appear in this place, and in this presence, to address you on a subject with which many present are more familiar than I by any possibility can be ; but yet, when honored with this invitation, I felt that it was a call I could not decline, an opportunity that I could not omit, of keeping faith with a departed friend by expressing, publicly expressing, my great regard for the intellectual attainments and scholarly character of a distinguished citizen of this and, for a time, of a neighboring State, who was for sixty years a member of this Society, and for a period of ten years one of its Vice-Presidents. The last literary work of his long and laborious life of four-score, was the preparation of an anniversary address on Albert Gallatin, which he expected to deliver before the members of this Society. But, alas! the inevitable hour came and found the address undelivered and incomplete. Such as it is, I have the honor to present it on behalf of his executors, with the expression of their hope that on this, or on some future occasion, it may be read to the audience for whom it was intended.*

* This very valuable and most interesting posthumous paper, entitled "The Life, Character, and Public Services of Albert Gallatin," was read to the Society by Edward F. DeLancey, February 8th. The address, which was left by Gov. Lawrence in a somewhat fragmentary state, traced the earlier career of Gallatin, described his birth-place in Geneva, and emphasized the fact that he was an aristocrat by birth and training, and came over to America, not so much on account of republican proclivities as for the purpose of making a future in commerce and farming, in both of which he signally failed. He gave no military aid to the struggling colonies, it continued, but out of his slender means advanced them money, most of which was never repaid. It was somewhat strange that Gallatin, who proved himself such a master of finance in the State, should have been so imprudent in his private speculations. The land investment which he made in Virginia never returned the amount of the purchase money.

The paper also gave a sketch of Mr. Gallatin's political career until he became Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, in which office he displayed his great abilities as a financier. The fundamental idea of Gallatin's financial system was to pay off the national debt as soon as possible. The paper closed with showing the impression which his genius left on American political life. Many of the ideas which originated with him had become invoven in the present system of government. He was among the first to expose the absurdity of the sinking fund as a way to pay debt, and maintained that the only method was to have an excess of income over expenditure.

Another pleasing duty which I have to perform is to ask your acceptance, sir, of a counterfeit presentment in enduring marble of Gov. Lawrence, the gift of his eldest son, Isaac Lawrence. It is the work of Dunbar, a skilled Scottish artist, and is deemed by the donor and other members of the family a satisfactory likeness. I trust this beautiful bust may be carefully preserved among similar works of art, and that it may receive a suitable inscription indicating its subject, and the name of the generous donor who thus deprives himself of the pleasure of possession to enrich this Society's collections.

And now, begging your gracious attention during the brief space of a single half hour, I will, without further preface, proceed with the simple story of the uneventful career of the scholar in honor of whose memory we are now assembled.

- Sir Walter Scott relates that when some one was mentioned as "a fine old man" to Dean Swift, he exclaimed with violence that there was no such thing. "If the man you speak of had either a mind or a body worth a farthing, they would have worn him out long ago." Brougham and Horace Binney, the poets Bryant and Dana, Gallatin and Goethe and Guizot, Humboldt and Sir Henry Holland, Lyndhurst and Earl Russell, Palmerston and Field-Marshal Moltke, some of whom reached ninety-one—the age at which Titian said that genius never grows old—may be cited among the men of the Nineteenth Century in refutation of this theory, which, it may be presumed, has nothing to do with thews or stature. But if we wanted another example of faculties, and faculties of a high order, remaining unimpaired in mind and body till long past the grand climacteric, I might name William Beach Lawrence, who, having lived under and known every President of the United States except the first and last, completed his four-score years, cheerful and full of conversation, and continued to heartily enjoy what Dr. Johnson happily calls "the sunshine of life." Born in this city at a period when our literature, like our people, was but recently under the dominion of Great Britain, he lived to see that literature expand from its infancy and take a proud place in the republic of letters, and he survived to see the Republic itself, starting from its revolutionary birth, spring up to a giant power of fifty millions of united people, after passing triumphantly through a giant rebellion. Surrounded by such historic and heroic associations, men like Lawrence, who survive, embody in their lives the annals of a people, and represent in their individuality the history of a nation.

William Beach Lawrence was born October 26th, in the first year of the century, in the lower part of the city, then the focus of fashion. He was the only son of Isaac Lawrence and his wife Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Abraham Beach, one of the ministers of Trinity Church, who was a lineal descendant of the first Anglo-American child born in the colony of Connecticut. Isaac Lawrence was an opulent merchant and a prominent figure in Wall Street; Mrs. Lawrence, an exemplary wife and mother, who in early life was a great beauty. Lawrence's ancestors came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and received a patent for the portion of Long Island now constituting the towns of Flushing, Hempstead, and Newtown. Alluding on one occasion to his ancestry, of which he was justly proud, he said, "I am not in the position of Sydney Smith, with whom I was acquainted, who, when asked by Lady Lansdowne about a grandfather,

made answer, 'He disappeared about the time of the assizes, and the family made no inquiries!'

Young Lawrence was sent to the school of the Rev. E. D. Barry in Thames Street, where he made great progress in his studies, and at the age of twelve entered Rutgers College in New Jersey, being too young to gain admission at Columbia. Two years later he entered the latter institution. He was the youngest member of the class of 1818, and its last survivor. Lawrence was graduated with high honors, standing second only to Henry J. Anderson, who was three years his senior. James Lenox was number nine in the same class. A college companion of the class of 1820, recalls Lawrence as one who had the wisdom of age in his youth, and, like Lenox, taking no part in the pastimes and follies of their classmates. The only out-of-door amusement that these studious and somewhat reserved companions cared for was horseback exercise, which they were permitted to indulge in by their wealthy fathers, who alike almost worshipped their only sons, on whom Nature laid, in the kindly phrase of Wordsworth, "the strong hand of her purity."

After his graduation, Lawrence made a tour through the West in the summer of 1818, visiting Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, and St. Louis; and he mentions in his note-book that Cincinnati then contained 8,000 inhabitants! Had he gone to Chicago, he would have found there only a frontier post, garrisoned by a single company, commanded by Captain Daniel Baker, and surrounding it a few score huts and half-breeds!

On his return to New York, Lawrence entered the office of William Slosson, an eminent commercial lawyer, and afterward spent some time under the instruction of Judges Gould and Reeves, in whose law school, at Litchfield, Conn., John C. Calhoun was then a student.

Having somewhat impaired his health, by close and continuous study, Mr. Lawrence spent a winter in the South, visiting, during his sojourn there, some of the celebrated families of South Carolina, such as the Draytons, Middletons, Pinckneys, and Rutledges, to whom he had taken letters of introduction, and on his way North spent several days with Jefferson, at Monticello. Soon after his return to New York he married, on the day that Napoleon died, in May, 1821, a daughter of Archibald Gracie, one of the prominent merchants of that period. Their marriage was followed by a voyage to Europe, an unusual event among young Americans of that early day. In going abroad, in one of Mr. Gracie's ships, Mr. Lawrence possessed advantages which very few have enjoyed, his father, as President of the Branch Bank of the United States, and a personal friend of President Monroe, obtaining for him letters of introduction from that gentleman, as well as his predecessors, Jefferson and Madison. The sage of Monticello made Mr. Lawrence the bearer of letters to Lafayette, who entertained him and Mrs. Lawrence for a fortnight at La Grange, and subsequently invited the young American to be present at his recital to Mr. Sparks of the circumstances which induced him to join Washington in the Revolutionary struggle. Lafayette related several instances of Washington's unending reserve, even in those trying times, and among his warmest friends, not reported by his biographer, Sparks.

Mr. Lawrence also carried with him private letters from John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, to many American diplomatic representatives; from De Neuville, then French Minister at Washington, introduc-

tions to French society, while Joseph Bonaparte, his father-in-law's friend and frequent guest, both in his town house and at his Hell Gate country seat, made him favorably known to the beautiful Princess Borghése, and other members of the Bonaparte family. Perhaps no young American, not excepting Irving and Motley, ever met with a more distinguished European reception than was extended to Mr. Lawrence.

At that period steamers were not passing like weaver's shuttles across the sea, for steam had not then been substituted for sails,* nor iron and steel for wooden walls on the water. Not a mile of railway was in operation at home or abroad; the telegraph was undreamed of by Morse; Byron and Goethe were living; Bryant and Halleck unknown, and our great soldier, Grant, was yet unborn. George IV. was on the throne of Great Britain; Louis XVIII. reigned in France; there was no King of Italy, and Leo XII. was Pope of Rome.

Although Mr. Lawrence gained admission in the highest circles, he did not devote all his time to social life and sight-seeing, but consecrated a large portion of the two years that he spent in the old world to serious study, his passion for which was so great that he converted the carriage used in making the tour of Europe into a travelling library, and constantly sought the society of *savants* and statesmen. During the winter that he spent in Paris, while making daily visits to the Sorbonne and École de Droit, he attended the brilliant lectures on political economy, by Jean Baptiste Say, thus laying the foundation for those studies which he pursued through life.

Returning to his native city in the summer of 1823, Mr. Lawrence was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, having gone to Albany for examination in company with the President of this Society, and began his professional career, without, however, abandoning his special studies in public and international law. It was at this time that he formed a friendship with Henry Wheaton, which was severed only by death, and also with Chancellor Kent, who was then delivering the course of lectures that formed the basis of his future "Commentaries." In 1825, Lawrence delivered an address before the New York Academy of Fine Arts, thus showing that his legal studies during his European tour did not prevent his cultivating a taste for the beautiful, with Canova and Vasi for instructors, and the galleries of Germany, France, and Italy for schools.

In the spring of 1826, Lawrence was Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James, being so appointed by request of the Minister, Albert Gallatin, who had known him in Paris, and when, in the succeeding year, that exceedingly able statesman returned to the United States, Mr. Lawrence was confirmed as *chargé d'affaires*. So satisfactorily were the duties of the mission discharged by him that he not only received from President Adams and his Secretary of State, Henry Clay, the highest commendations, but assurances, which the change of administration defeated, of the appointment of Ambassador to Berlin. I have had the privilege of examining three folio volumes, containing altogether about one thousand pages of MS, in the close and cramped handwriting of Lawrence, † being

* But one small steamer, the Savannah, had crossed the Atlantic, making the voyage in twenty-six days.

† This was no slight undertaking, for the Governor's handwriting was nearly as bad as Dean Stanley's or Rufus Choate's, whose vile caligraphy, when at their worst, was certainly unsurpassed for illegibility. A paper sent by the Dean to an American magazine was returned to England for transcription by some one who could decipher the late Dean's MS, and a letter of Choate's in my possession no human being has yet been able to read.

the important diplomatic correspondence with the Governments of Great Britain and his own country during his official residence in England. I question if the United States has ever been represented at so important a court by so young a man, and at a time when grave and important interests were at stake; and it must not be forgotten that at this period diplomacy was conducted by correspondence, and that greater responsibility rested upon our representatives abroad, than in these days, when the globe is girdled by telegraphic wires.

While in London, Mr. Lawrence was a frequent guest at Holland House, where he met the most brilliant circle of authors, philosophers, poets, and statesmen, then known in Europe. He was a member of the Political Economy Club, and intimate with many of its members, such as Joseph Hume, Grote, the historian of Greece, Jeremy Bentham,* and Bentham's biographer, Sir John Bowring, the poet and diplomat, who became both Lawrence's friend and physician.

He attended the law courts of the illustrious brothers Lords Eldon and Stowell, and frequently heard Scarlett, Selden, Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and other distinguished debaters, in their legal and political encounters. From London, Mr. Lawrence proceeded to Paris, becoming acquainted with Cousin, Guizot, Villemain, and many other men of renown, and occupying a portion of his time in translating into English the History of the Treaty of Louisiana by the Marquis de Marbois,† and in contributing to the *Westminster Review* and other European publications.

Soon after his return to New York, Lawrence formed a law partnership with Hamilton Fish, concerning which the ex-Secretary writes to me: "I think it must have been in the years 1831-32. He was a most diligent and painstaking student in whatever branch of learning or of science he engaged. He was a very well-read lawyer, well versed in the fundamental principles and the groundwork of the profession: a sound thinker and an able reasoner. He had been absent from the Bar for several years, and lost some of the familiarity with the course of the courts, and with the *personnel* of the Bench and of the Bar which is so desirable for the practitioner of the law. And he found men much his juniors in years, and many of them altogether and vastly his inferiors in learning and in ability, who, by continued familiarity with the courts and their habits and their practice, felt at home, and occasionally shied out little impertinences toward him as a sort of intruder. More than once," continues Mr. Fish, "he spoke to me of this, and finally assigned it as a reason for withdrawing from the practice and terminating our partnership. For some time after the close of the partnership, he engaged in other pursuits, and frequently entrusted to me matters in which he was interested requiring professional investigation. Subsequently he took up the direction of several large legal contests, in which," concludes Mr. Fish, your Vice-President, "Mr. Lawrence displayed great learning, great industry, and large powers."

* In a letter to Edward Livingston, Bentham says: "By reputation, at any rate, if not personally, Mr. Lawrence, late *chargé d'affaires* at this Court, can hardly, I think, be altogether unknown to you. I have the honor and pleasure of a considerable degree of intimacy with him. He looked eventually to a seat in the House of Representatives; should that prospect be realized, codification, I dare venture to hope, will receive in him a powerful support."—*Bentham's Works*, vol. xi.

† Mr. Lawrence's preface is dated Paris, May, 1829, and the work was published in the following year by Cary & Hart, of Philadelphia, the title-page stating that it was "Translated from the French by an American Citizen."

Between the years 1830-35, Lawrence contributed to the "American Annual Register" the first fruits of his European observations, and delivered a course of Lectures on Political Economy before the Senior class of Columbia College, repeated before a Literary Society of this city, and afterward published. These lectures were in favor of free trade, of which he was always an advocate. He delivered the Anniversary Address of 1832, before this Society, selecting for his theme, "The Origin and Nature of the Representative and Federative Institutions of the United States." He was at that time an active member of the Historical Society, and, four years later, was elected one of its Vice-Presidents. I may in passing mention that Mr. Lawrence and his friend Wm. B. Astor joined the Society early in 1821, and that at the time of his death there was but one person living who was a member when he joined it. That gentleman is the eldest surviving son of Alexander Hamilton, who became a member in 1817.

Mr. Lawrence ever exhibited a warm interest in the welfare of his native city. He took an active part in projecting the Erie Railway, and was one of its earliest directors. The construction of the High Bridge, and the consequent preservation of Harlem River navigation, was due to his untiring efforts and those of other far-sighted citizens of New York.

In 1850, Lawrence left his native city for Newport, where he had already spent several summers on his estate known as Ochre Point. Here he had previously erected a commodious mansion with a charming outlook on the Atlantic and within sound of its ceaseless waves dashing against the rock-bound coast. Here he gathered about him one of the largest and most valuable private libraries of the land, a considerable portion of his 10,000 volumes in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, relating to international law and political economy. Here for thirty years, with occasional absences in Europe or a winter in Washington, he enjoyed what Milton calls "the quiet and still air of delightful studies."

But he was no scholarly recluse. Soon after his settlement in the then sleepy old town, but now, in the words of the Duke of Argyll, "the grandest watering-place in the world," Lawrence was elected Lieut.-Governor of Rhode Island, and subsequently became Governor under a provision in its constitution. In the politics of his adopted State, he labored long and strenuously to procure the abolition of the barbarous practice of imprisonment for debt, and, during the Maine Liquor Law excitement, he successfully opposed the measure in Rhode Island on constitutional grounds. This conscientious act insured his defeat at the ensuing election.

As a consistent Democrat he always opposed the disabilities laid on naturalized citizens by the constitution of Rhode Island, and clearly demonstrated their injustice; but his efforts in this direction were unattended by success. Governor Lawrence in his politics was ever true to the principles which in early life he had personally learned from Jefferson and Madison.

After the death of Henry Wheaton, Lawrence brought out, for the benefit of his destitute family, an edition of the "Elements of International Law." The first edition, to which he furnished a large portion, appeared in 1855, and made the name of Wheaton well known throughout the United States and Europe. It met with almost universal adoption in courts and consular offices. A second edition, bringing the text down to date, appeared in 1863. Lawrence's Wheaton has ever since been the accepted

text-book among diplomatists, and as such, is always referred to in the United States Senate, to which body, in connection with the President, the whole treaty power is confided. It is the standard work in the English language, and it has appeared in many of the continental tongues of Europe. It has even been translated into the languages of China and Japan. In a personal interview with Bismarck, the great Chancellor acknowledged to Governor Lawrence his constant use of the work. Another compliment to the high character and excellence of the work is seen in the litigation of Lawrence *vs.* Dana, for infringement of copyright, during which action in the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts, Judge Clifford said: "Such a comprehensive collection of authorities, explanations, and well-considered suggestions, is nowhere, in the judgment of the Court, to be found in our language."

In 1868, the first volume was published, in Leipsic, of Governor Lawrence's *magnum opus* on International Law, and the fourth appeared in the autumn of 1880. The fifth and sixth volumes now in MS. will complete this important monument to the great legal writer. It may with safety be said, that this work, which was written and issued in French, is the most complete and valuable contribution to International Law that has yet appeared either in Europe or America, and sufficient for the literary fame of William Beach Lawrence had he published nothing else.

The few moments at my disposal admonish me to be brief, and I cannot, as I could wish to do, dwell on his other writings, or indeed enumerate even the titles of his numerous published volumes and valuable contributions—continued to the close of his long career—to such periodicals as the *Revue de Droit Internationale*, the *London Law Magazine*, and the *North American Review*, the November number of which, in 1880, contained his last article, entitled, "The Monarchical Principle in the Constitution of the United States."

Governor Lawrence achieved great professional distinction in appearing before the British and American international tribunal at Washington in 1873, in the celebrated case of the *Circassian*, involving more than half a million of dollars. He won the suit, obtaining for his clients a reversal of a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the only instance of that character, as I am informed, which has occurred in our history. As an international counsellor he was unsurpassed, perhaps, on either side of the Atlantic.

While in Europe, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he was distinguished as the first recipient of the title of Doctor of Civil Law granted in the United States, a degree conferred by the Regent of the University of the State of New York. Governor Lawrence was a member of many learned societies, notably of the British Social Science Association, which, in 1866, appointed him a member of the Commission to prepare an International Code. He was also one of the original members of the Institute of the Law of Nations, and one of the chief contributors to its publications at Paris.

Ochre Point was for a quarter of a century a centre of social life, and few persons of standing in the world of law, letters, politics, or science, visited Newport without being entertained there, and received with that sweet old school courtesy, the finest of the fine arts, and so delightful when extended by the aged and eminent to the young and obscure. Lawrence

once said to me, "Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy." He certainly

"Bore without reproach
The grand old name of gentleman,"

and, in observing him in his own house and elsewhere, Wordsworth's fine line more than once occurred to me,

"How graceful pride may be, and how majestic ease!"

I may, perhaps, be permitted to remember that during the last week of September, 1880, I spent, with my family, several sunny days under his hospitable roof. He was then occupied with his *magnum opus* on International Law, and also in preparing the address on his friend Albert Gallatin, already alluded to. Conversing together while looking out on the lovely prospect seen from his library windows, he remarked of his neighbor Bancroft, from whose house we had just returned, that the historian, whom he had known for sixty years, was three weeks his senior; "but," added Lawrence, "unlike me, he does not appear to feel the weight of fourscore years." To console him, I remarked that even eighty years may become comparative youth. Witness Fontanelle, who, at a hundred, wishing to lift up a lady's fan, and not being able to do it quickly enough, exclaimed, regretfully "Que n'ai je plus mes quatre-vingt ans!" ("Alas, I have no longer the vigor of eighty!").

In speaking of Gallatin, Lawrence alluded to the affecting meeting in this society's hall, in 1844, of that venerable man and John Quincy Adams. When the patriarchs of more than fourscore took each other by the hand, "a tablet of unutterable thoughts" was plainly discernible upon their countenances. Weak in body, but with still active minds, these two venerable survivors of those who placed their signatures to the Treaty of Ghent, were gazed upon with an extraordinary degree of interest, "and no one," he added, "who witnessed the meeting will ever forget it.*"

Governor Lawrence alluded to his acquaintance with many of the early Presidents, of having listened to the immortals of the United States Senate in its palmy days, some half a century ago, of having known Bainbridge, Hull, and Stewart, who, in the staunch, iron-ribbed Constitution, broke the charm of British invincibility on the sea, of having seen Talma on the stage, and met Mrs. Siddons and her famous brother, John Philip Kemble, and enumerated not a few men of renown who had been entertained under the roof

* New York, November 20, 1844.—The visitors were so numerous and the transactions of the day so various, that they left scarcely a distinct impression upon my mind of anything. Professor Mason, as Chairman of the New York Historical Society, came early, and informed me of the arrangements of the day. A committee of five members of the society, with W. Beach Lawrence, a Vice-President, came and welcomed me to the city. . . . We dined at Bunker's at half-past three, and at half-past four carriages from the society came and took me, with Dr. John Codman, Rev. Alexander Young, and Rev. George E. Ellis, to the Astor House, where we took up Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, and proceeded to the library room of the University, where the meeting of the Historical Society was held, the President, Albert Gallatin, being in the chair. . . . The assembly was quite numerous, and thronged the spacious apartment. They then joined in a procession of carriages to the Church of the Messiah, of which Orville Dewey is the pastor, where an oration was delivered by John Romeyn Brodhead, upon historical subjects. He has been the agent of the State to collect documents relating to its history in England, France, and Holland, of which agency he gave an interesting account, interspersed with several passages of beautiful eloquence. The house is large, and was well filled. The discourse was preceded by a prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The closing benediction was by Dr. Codman. From the church, between eight and nine o'clock, the society adjourned to the New York Hotel, where a magnificent dinner was prepared for three hundred persons. Mr. Gallatin had not gone to the church, but presided at the table for about an hour, and then retired before the speeches began. Mr. William Beach Lawrence presided the remainder of the evening. Mr. Luther Bradish, late Lieutenant-Governor of New York, toasted me—or roasted me—with a speech so fulsome that it overset all my philosophy, and I stammered a reply, the only palliation of which was its brevity. The speeches followed till some time past midnight, when I retired with my colleagues, Saltonstall, Young, and Ellis.—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*, vol. xii., pp. 108-9.

which then covered us. Something led him to allude to a certain dinner-party, on which occasion there was gathered together at his table Charles Sumner, then recently elected to the United States Senate, Robert C. Winthrop, George Bancroft, John J. Crittenden, Judge Woodbury, and several other prominent politicians who must have been surprised to find themselves with their feet under the same mahogany. As the dinner passed off pleasantly, notwithstanding the mosaic character of his guests, the Governor must have exhibited a good deal of that kind of skill which Burke said Chatham displayed in making up a Cabinet, only that the incongruity of materials which proved so fatal to the Cabinet, gave only an agreeable zest to the dinner-party.

In a note addressed to me by Mr. Bancroft, dated 28th December, 1881, he remarks, "Your memory is exact. It is true that I made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence in Rome, in the winter of 1821-22. Whether it was in that year that he first saw Mr. Gallatin, I do not know. I regret very much that he did not complete his sketch of Gallatin. No one was left among us who knew him so early and maintained a friendship with him so long. I shall watch the publication of what you say about Lawrence," whose fame extends over both continents, and whose name is enrolled with those of Story, Kent, and Wheaton.

In October, Governor Lawrence came to New York, with the double purpose of attending his youngest son's marriage and of delivering his Gallatin address. For several months he lingered, daily growing physically weaker, but continuing to the last with clear and unclouded intellect. On Saturday morning, March 26, 1881, he died, at almost the same hour that his friend, Oscar Lafayette, a grandson of the General, passed away. He was temporarily interred in St. Mark's Churchyard,* but he now sleeps with his kindred at Newtown, Long Island, in the family burial-ground, purchased in 1660, where a noble monument will soon rise to his memory.

If Lawrence met with disappointments in his diplomatic and political aspirations, I will not dwell upon them; if he had faults or failings—and who has not?—I have neither the time nor the inclination to allude to them, for with Halleck I would say,

"And it is joy to speak the best
We may of human kind."

In bidding Governor Lawrence a final farewell, he took mine between his emaciated hands and, with feeble voice, remarked, "Say a good word for me when I am gone." Have I kept faith with my departed friend?

*"There was an assemblage of prominent persons at old St. Mark's Church, corner of Second Avenue and Stuyvesant Place, yesterday afternoon, to attend the funeral services of William Beach Lawrence. The Rev. Dr. Beach Carter, of Grace Chapel, a cousin of the deceased jurist, conducted the services. The pall-bearers were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Charles O'Connor, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, David Dudley Field, General George W. Cullum, U. S. A., Dr. J. C. Welling, of Washington, Hon. James W. Gerard, J. S. O'Sullivan, and Dr. William A. Watson. Among those present were Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, General Grant Wilson, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Edward F. De Lancey, (George Peabody Wetmore,) Hon. John Jay, Mason Jones, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, Augustus Schell, Pierre and Louis Lorillard, and Gunning S. Bedford. The remains were placed in a vault in the churchyard. They will be taken to the Lawrence family cemetery, near Newtown, Long Island."—New York paper, March 29, 1881.

LAWRENCE PEDIGREE.

JOHN AND WILLIAM LAWRENCE came to this country in the ship Planter, which landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1635. From Massachusetts the brothers passed to New York, and in 1645 appear among the patentees of Flushing, L. I. Thomas, a younger brother, followed them from England to this place, but in 1656 removed to Newtown, and became one of the patentees of that place. He subsequently purchased from the Dutch settlers several farms along the East River, and was active in the affairs of the colony, accepting command of the troops raised in Queen's County to defend Albany against the French. His commission, with the rank of major, is dated December 30, 1689. He died at Newtown, in July, 1703, leaving a widow and seven children.

JOHN LAWRENCE, the third son of Major Lawrence, married Deborah, daughter of Richard Woodhull, one of the patentees of Brookhaven. He was captain of a troop of horse, and also sheriff of the county, and died December 17, 1729, leaving a widow and three sons.

JOHN LAWRENCE, second son of Captain Lawrence, was born at Newtown, September 9, 1695, and married December 8, 1720, Patience, daughter of Joseph Sackett. He was a wealthy farmer, and died May 7, 1765, leaving a widow and ten children.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, fifth child of the preceding, was born July 27, 1729, and married, May 14, 1752, Anna, daughter of Isaac and Diana Brinkerhoff, after whose death he married, April 14, 1771, Mary, daughter of Charles Palmer. By these marriages he had twelve children, seven of whom were living when he died, January 13, 1794.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, eighth son of William, was born February 8, 1768, and married Cornelia, daughter of Rev. Abraham Beach, D.D. He was a prominent New York merchant, and for twenty years president of the Branch Bank of the United States. He died July 12, 1841, leaving one son and six daughters. Cornelia A. married the poet, James A. Hillhouse, of New Haven; Harriet married Dr. John A. Pool, of New Brunswick; Josephine C. married Dr. Benjamin McVicker; Julia B. married Thomas L. Wells, a prominent New York lawyer; Marie E. married W. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California, and Hannah E. married Henry Whitney, and died in 1844.

WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, only son of Isaac and Cornelia Lawrence, had six children, five of whom survive him.

WILLIAM BEACH, a lawyer, who died in 1870.

ISAAC, who, in 1878, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

ESTHER GRACIE, who married Dr. W. L. Wheeler, formerly of the United States Navy.

GENERAL ALBERT GALLATIN, who served with distinction during the late war. Married, in 1865, Eva, youngest daughter of Gen. J. P. Taylor, U.S.A., and niece of President Taylor. Have one daughter, Esther.

CORNELIA BEACH, married Baron Von Klenck, of Hanover. Have two daughters, Marie Bertha and Frederica.

JAMES G. K., married Catherine Augusta Le Roy. Have one son, William Beach Lawrence, born in 1881.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 36, of THE RECORD.)

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
[May, 1692.] den 28 dict.	Isaacq Van Hoeek, Harmtje Dircks.	Isacq.	Evert Van Hoeek, Geritje Van Hoeek.
den 2 Jún. [473] den 12 dict.	Jan Hybon, trúydt Breedstede. Jan Meÿer, Annetje Van Vorst.	Jan. Cornelis Annetje	Andries Breeçstede, Geertrúyt Barents. Merceilis Pieterszen, Fÿtie Gerrits, Jan Ariaenszen, Anna Van Vorst.
den 15 dict.	Joris Martenszen An- neken Schoúten.	Johanna.	Paulús Túreck, Júnior, Annetje Rappaille.
den 20 dict.	Benjamin Provoost, Elsje Alberts.	Cornelia.	Jonathan Provoost, Catharina Van der Veen.
den 23 dict.	Johannes Beekman, Aeltje Thomas.	Marÿken.	Cornelis Langevelt, Catharina Lievens.
den 30 dict.	Fredrick Sÿmonszen, Lÿsbeth Mebÿ.	Christÿntie.	Fredrick Súrmont.
den 4 Jún.	Evert Hendricxen, Marritje Harden- broeck.	Geertie.	Pieter Hendricxen, Catharina Bloemendael.
den 11 dict.	David Provoost, Júnior, Helena Bÿvanck.	Belítie.	David Provoost, Catharina Laúrens.
Eodem.	Hendrick Greven- raedt, Sara San- derts.	Lÿsbeth.	Adries Grevenraedt, Margareta de Riemer.
Eodem.	Jan Dÿckman, Re- becca Waldron.	Jacob.	Samúel Waldron, Sara Vermilje.
den 24 dict.	Adolf Meÿer, Maria Ver Veelen.	Adolf.	Johannes de Honneúr, Isaacq La Maistre, Aeltje Waldron.
den 27 dict.	Jan Kraeck, Kúÿ- per, * Geertrúydt de Haes.	Elisabeth.	Johannes de Honneúr, Elisabeth de Foreest.
den 31 dict.	Evert Van Hoeek, Johanna Van Spÿck.	Hendrickje.	Isaacq Van Hoeek, Harmtje Dirck.
Eodem.	Joris Búrger, Elisa- beth Lúbberts.	Elisabeth.	Arent Harmenszen, Ewis Lúbberts.
Eodem.	Hendrick Jacobszen, Anna Fel.	Maria.	Jan Vincent, Maria Gÿs- berts.
Eodem.	Aaron Noortstrant, Aeltje Steenwÿcx.	Jacob.	Jacob Noortstrant, Geertie Steenwÿcx.
der 7 Aúg.	Barent Waldron, Jan- netje Jans.	Johannes.	Pieter Van Oblinús, Cornelia Waldron.
Eodem.	Willem Parson, Grietje Kiersen.	Griet- Rebecca.	Claes Van Heÿningen, Jannetje Van I'eúrden.
den 14 d.	Róbbert Zickels, Geertrúydt Ridde- naes.	Henricús.	Lambert Zickels, Abel Riddenaes, Maria Jans.

* Cooper.

	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
den 28 dict. [474]	Jacob Boelen, Catharina Klock.	Catharina.	Daniel Rappailje, Annetje Barents.
den 2 Sept.	Barent Liewens, Johanna Spitsenb.	Catharina.	Laurens Thomasz. Poginga, Catharina Leeuwens.
Eodem.	Samuel Ver Plancken, Maria. Ariaentje Bayard.		Jacobus Kip, Hendrickje Wessels.
Eodem.	Jan Corssen, Metje Craey.	Benjamin.	De Hr Gouverneur Benjamin Fletser, en Syn Húysvr.
den 11 dict.	Abraham Abr., Jacomyntie Vilen.	Abraham.	Cornelis Vilen, Willemtje Vilen.
den 14 dict.	Joseph Sarton, Sophia Claes.	Jonathan Maria	Samuel Ver Plancken, Hillegond Jans, Annetie Hartmans.
den 18 dict.	Anthony Brochols, Susanna Schrick.	Jenneken.	Arent Schuylder, Caspar Teller, Jenneken Schrick.
den 21 d.	Philip Schuyler, Elisabeth de Meÿer.	Nicolaes.	De Hr Stephanus Van Cortlant, Debora de Meÿert.
den 25 d.	Thomas Nackson, Geertruyt Nackson.	Catharina.	Willem Teller, Jan en Ariaentje Span.
Eodem.	Johannes de Peyster, Anna Banckers.	Elisabeth.	Dirck } Elisabeth } Banckers.
den 28 d.	Ab. Van Giesen, Fyrtie Andries.	Prÿntie.	Reynier Van Giesen, Prÿntie Michiels, Elisabeth Wandels.
Eodem.	Dirck Hooglant, Lybeth Rappailje.	Sara.	Daniel Rappailje, Anna Dúycking.
den 2 Oct.	Gerrit Bastiaens, Tryntie Thy's.	Hendrickje.	Jan Willemszen Room, Marritje Bastiaens.
Eodem.	Evert Karseboom, Pietertie Karseboom.	Jan.	Cornelis Michielszen, Grietie Karseboom.
Eodem.	Corn. Langevelt, Maria Greenlant.	Henricus.	Theunis de Key, Helena Van Brúg.
Eodem.	Andries Marschal, Lÿsbeth Van Gelder.	Johannes.	Johannes } Hester } Van Gelder.
den 5 dict.	Samuel Levendige, Hanna Maÿles.	Joris.	Geen getuygen.
Eodem.	Aert Elbertszen, Catharina Vredit.	Dirckie.	Enoch Michielszen, Grietje Wessels.
den 12 d.	Johannes V. Vorst, Annetje Hercx.	Sibout.	Sibout Hercxen, Marritje Abrams.
den 23 d. [475]	Pieter Lucaszen, Maria Jans.	Lucas.	Salomon Pieters, Maria Portúgies.
Eodem.	Laurens Thomaszen, Catharina Leuwis.	Marritje.	Barent Liewis, Aeltje Thomas.

	1692	OUDEERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.		Abraham V. Bremen, Dirck. Maria Jacobs.		Jacob Van Noortstrant, Aeltje Alberts.
Eodem.		Andries Grevenraedt, Lúcretie. Anna Van Brúg.		Henricús Grevenraedt, Helena Van Brúg.
den 26 d.		Pieter Meÿer, Baetje Barentje. Jans.		Súsanna de Púÿ.
den 19 Nov.		Abraham Messúúr, Marritie. Elisab ^t Couwenhoven.		Jan Bÿvanck, Marritje Willems.
Eodem.		Joris Hooglant, Catharina Hoogl ^t .	Elisabeth.	Johannes Hooglant, Anna Dúÿcking.
den 13 dict.		Henricús de Meÿert, Agnietje de Keÿ.	Henricús.	Cap ^t Theúnis de Keÿ, Wilhelmús de Meÿer, Hillegond de Keÿ, Eli- sabeth de Meÿerd ^t .
den 20 d ^t .		Isaac Stoútenbúrg, Neeltje Úÿttenbo- gaerd ^t .	Pieter.	Lúcas Stoútenbúrg, Wil- lemtje Claes.
Eodem.		Willem Pell, Christi- na Pell.	Debora.	Isaacq Breser, Súsanna Barents.
den 23 dict.		Johannes V. Water, Baefje Jans.	Hendrick.	Jan Sipkens, Grietje Van de Water.
den 27 dict.		Barent Bosch, Die- vertje V. Heÿningen.	Geesje.	Jan Bosch, Grietje Foc- kens.
Eodem.		Isaac de Mill, Sara Joosten.	Johannes.	Jacobús de Beauvois, An- na de Mill.
Eodem.		Andries Thanson, Maria Breedstee.	Andries.	Woúter Breedstede, Jan- netie ten Broeck.
Eodem.		Rip Van Dam, Sara Van der Spiegel.	Catharina.	Jacobús Van der Spiegel, Marritie Lúúrsen.
den 2 Dec.		Jan Rÿder, Adriaen- tie Herckx.	Jan.	Jan Herckxen, Annetje Herckx.
den 4 dict.		Johannes V. Romen, Annetje Pels.	Jan.	Evert Pels, Petronella Van Romen.
Eodem.		Jacobús Corneliszen, Aeltje Fredricx.	Margariet.	Rúth Albertszen, Margar- riet Pieters.
[476] den 11 dict.		Theúnis Quíck, Vrouwtje Jans.	Jacobús.	Jacobús de Keÿ, Belitje Quíck.
Eodem.		Leendert Liewes, Elisabeth Herdenberg.	Cornelia.	Gerrit Herdenberg, Gees- je Liewens.
den 18 d.		Pieter de Groot, Be- litje Van Schaick.	Grietie.	Jacob de Groot, Rebecca Idens.
Eodem.		Lambert Sickers, Ma- ria Jans.	Johannes.	Robbert Zichels, Júdith Ver Weÿ.
den 21 d ^t .		Joris Elswaerd ^t , Adri- aentie V. Rommen.	Joris.	Johannes Van Rommen, Anna Maria Elswaerd ^t .
den 25 d ^t .		Ide Van Schayck, Ibel Bloedtgoed ^t .	Adriaen.	Gerrit Onckelbach, Nies- je Bloedtgoed ^t .
Eodem.		Frans Hall, Dorothe Frissel.	Caspar.	Vincent Casparszen, Han- na Yrens.

	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÏGEN.
Eodem.	Wessel Everts, Sú- sanna Tienhoven.	Evert.	Lúcas Tienhoven, Jan netje Wessels.
Eodem.	Charles Lodowÿck, Anna. Margareta Samúels.		Matheús Clearsen, Secret', Catharina Van Schaÿck.
A° 1693.			
den 1 Jan.	Claes Gerritszen, Ma- ria Van Rollegom.	Jacomÿntie.	Johannes Van Rollegom, Trÿntie Van Rollegom.
Eodem.	David Danielszen, Johannes. Anna Straet.		Jan } Straet. Geesje }
den 8 dicto.	Secr' Matheúw Clear- kson, Catharina Van Schaÿck.	Elisabeth.	M ^r Charles Lodowÿck Anna Van Schaÿck.
Eodem.	Gerrit Onckelbag, Rebecca. Eli s a b e t h Van Schaÿck.		Assúerus Hendricx, Neelt- je Jans.
Eodem.	Isaacq de Peÿster, Johannes. Maria Van Balen.		Hendrick Van Balen, Cor- nelia de Peÿster.
Eodem.	Gerrit Wouterszen, Benjamin. Magdalena Pro- voost.		Benjamin Provoost, Elsjé Provoost.
den 15 Jan.	Abr. Santvoort, Cornelis. Vroúwtje Van Hoorn.		Gillis Sillÿ, Anna Maria Van Hoorn.
den 18 d ^r .	Jan Meet, Grietje Jacob. Mandeviel.		Hendrick Van Mandeviel, Anna Van Noordstrand.
den 22 dict.	Johannes Poel, Tietje Johannes. [477] Andries.		de Colln' Nicolaes Bay- ard, Niefje Andries.
den 25 dicto.	Abraham Keteltas, Aeltje. Anneken Kouúrtén.		Johannes } Van Giesen. Aeltje }
den 1 Febr.	Mans Burger, Grietje Reÿnier. Karstens.		Jan Sipkens, Engeltje Mans.
Eodem.	Hendr. ten Eÿck, Eva. Petronella de Wit.		Boudewÿn de Wit, Marie de Wit.
den 5 dicto.	Laúrens Wesselszen, Annetje. Aeltje Jans.		Abraham Janszen, Maÿ- ken Harbendingk.
Eodem.	Isaacq Van Giesen, Reÿnier. Cornelia Hendricx.		Reÿnier Van Giesen, Dirckie Cornelis.
den 12 dict.	Hieronímús V. Bom- mel, Súsanna Mol.	Maria.	David de Foreest, Catha- rina Moll.
den 19 dict	Arnoút Webber, Jan- netie Cornelis.	Cornelis.	Hendrick Corneliszen, Anna Claes.
den 22 dict.	Ger ^t Gerritszen, Jú- nior, Niesje Pie- ters.	Johannes.	Andries Breedstede, An- na Van Borsúm.
Eodem.	Jan Adriaenszen Sip, Annetje. Johanna Van Vorst.		Wandel Diederixen, Pie- tertje Van Vorst.
den 5 Mart.	Urbanús Thomászen, Thomas. Maria Schoúten.	Thomas.	Gerrit Hollard, Sara Schoúten.
den 8 dicto.	John Dealÿ, Lÿsbeth Lidia. Obec.		Hendrick } Obec. Lÿsbeth }

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
den 12 dict.	Johan Van Tilbúrg, Theúnis. Anna Maria V. Giesen.		Jan Van Tilbúrg, en Adri- aentie Sýn húýsvrouw.
Eodem.	Willem Teller, Rachel Kierstede.	Hans.	Willem Teller, Senior, Maria Verleth.
Eodem.	Frans Goderús, Re- becca Ennes.	Rebecca.	Gerrit Dúýcking, Catha- rina Leeúwis.
Eodem.	Carsten Leúrsen, de jonge, Petronella Van der Heúl.	Carsten.	Carsten Leúrsen, Senior, Trýntie Van der Heúl.
den 19 dict.	Jan Pietersz. Bandt, Maria Jans.	Johanna.	Wýdt Timmer, Johanna Leeúwis.
Eodem.	Pieter Adolfszen, Jenneken Van Bor- súm.	Marýken.	Adolf Pieterszen, Maria Van Borsúm.
Eodem. [478]	Jan Stephenszen, Ca- talina Cloppers.	Jenneken.	geen getúygen.
Eodem.	Johannes Van Gel- der, Aefje Roos.	Gelýn.	Pieter Willemszen, Tan- neken Van Gelder.
Eodem.	Dirck Bensen, Týsje Clacs.	Eva.	Jacobús Isaackszen, Jan- netje Claes.
den 29 dict.	Isaacq de La Maistre, Cornelia Everts.	Abraham Isaacq	} tweeling. Adolf Meyer, Johannes Waldron, Maria Ver- veelen, Anna Gerrits.
den 2 Apr.	Enoch Andriessen, Trýntje Opdyck.	Francina.	
Eodem.	Gerrit Dúýcking, Maria Abels.	Henrica.	Cornelis Andrieszen, Francina Abrahams.
Eodem.	Jan Legget, Catalina ten Broeck.	Jan Christina	Evert Bývanck, Anna Hooglant. Dirck Wesselszen, Cor- nelia Schúýler, Jannetje ten Broeck.
den 9 dict.	Isaacq Graey, Súsan- na Simons.	Samúel.	Jerriaen Bosch, Anna Maria Bosch.
Eodem.	Jan Peeck, Elisabeth Limbúrg.	Maria.	Gerrit Vile, Jannetje Im- búrg.
Eodem.	Johannes Nýs, Mar- grietie Keteltas.	Súsanna.	Willem Hellaken, Corne- lia Keteltas.
Eodem.	Cap ^t Theúnis de Keý, Helena Van Brúg.	Rachel.	Cap ^t Johannes Kip, Cap ^t Brant Schúýlder, Anna Van Brúg.
den 16 dt.	Meynard } Jannetje }	Anna. Hendricx.	Jan Hermanszen, Claesje Blanck.
Eodem.	Maurits Coeverts, Anna Fonteýn.	Charles.	Jan Coevers, Lea Fon- teýn.
Eodem.	Jan Coeverts, Jan- netje Broeckaert.	Theúnis.	Maurits Coeverts, Maria Broeckaert.
Eodem.	Johannes Dú Mor- tier, Rachel Van Tienhoven.	Catalýntie.	Jan Dú Mortier, Lúcas en Trýntie Van Tienho- ven.
Eodem.	Pieter Van Langen- dýck, Geertie Cor- nelis.	Cornelis.	Jacob Corneliszen, Be- litje Hendricx.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÏGEN.
Eodem.	Jacob Bennet, Neelt- je Beeckmans.	Willem.	Marten Beeckman, Geer- truÿdt Bennet.
den 17 d.	Willem Francis, Jan- netje Van de Berg.	Joris.	Jeúriaen Van den Berg, Belitje Lodowÿcx.
den 23 d. [479]	John Sprat, Maryken de Peÿster.	Maria.	Johannes Peÿster, Maria Van Balen.
Eodem.	Johannes Plúvier, Cornelia Van Schaick.	Rebecca.	Hendrick } Rebecca } Van Schayck.
den 30 dict.	Bartholemeús Le Reúx, Geertruÿdt Van Rollegom.	Rachel.	Nicolaes Gerritszen, Ma- ria Van Rollegom.
Eodem.	Sibout Hercxen, Mar- ritje Abrahams.	Hilletje.	Johannes Van Vorst, Tryntie Hercx.
Eodem.	Jacobús De Waren, Anna Gansevoort.	Ambrosiús.	Pieter Jacobszen Mariús, Adriaentie Thomas.
den 7 Maÿ.	Gabriel Thomaszen, Jannetje Dircx.	Johannes.	Hertman Michielszen, Anna Hertmans.
den 7 May.	Jan Focken, Lÿsbeth Focken.	Wilhelmús.	Andries Breedstede, An- netje Breedstede.
Eodem.	Albert Clock, Tryn- tie Van der Heúl.	Marten.	Marten Clock, Lÿsbeth Van der Heúl.
den 10 dicto.	Elbertje Eiberts.	Maria.	Aert Elbertszen, Grietje Wessels.
den 14 dicto.	Pieter Jacobszen, Re- becca Jans.	Jan.	Jan Hanszen, Marritje Hans.
den 17 dicto.	Johannes Oútman, Femmetje Cocq.	Francois.	Jacobús Van Cortlant, Catharina Van Cort- lant.
den 21 dicto. [480]	Theúnis Hercx, So- phia Hendricx.	Jacobús.	Jacobús Hercx, Wÿntje Hercx.
Eodem.	Dirck Slyck, Hen- drickje Hendricx.	Jannetie.	Hendrick Janszan Van Brevoort, Marritje Hen- drickx.
Eodem.	Charles Petit, Maria Thomas.	Albertús Maeÿken	Jan Carelszen, Helena Hendricx.
den 25 dict.	Jan Kiersen, Gerritje Van Daelsen.	Jannetje.	Theúnis Van Daelsen, Tryntie Van Daelsen.
Eodem.	Johannes Hybon, Maria. Geertruÿd Breed- stede.	Maria.	Barent Hybon, Maria Breedstede.
den 4 Jún.	Reÿnier Quacken- bosch, Claesje Ja- cobs.	Jacob.	Jacob Corneliszen, Neelt- je Van Schaick.
den 11 dict. [481]	Robbert Darkens, Christina Stevens.	Hester.	Willem Teller, Júnior, Hester Gleanne.
Eodem.	Laúrens Van hoeck, Johanna Hendricx.	Johanna.	Arent Van Hoeck, Aeltje Hendricx.
den 14 dict.	Albert Gardenier, Marritje Harmens.	Cornelia.	Salomon } Catharina } Fredricx.

	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
den 18 dict.	Laúrens Janszen, Maria Roos.	Belitje.	Jacqúes Terneúr, Aefje Cornelis.
Eodem.	Willem Sharpas, Mary Sharpas.	Thomas.	de Major Abraham de Peýster, Stonleý Handcock, Maria Jeanison.
den 21 dict.	Wolfert Ecker, Maritje Sibouts.	Steven.	Jochem Woúters, Weýntie Theúnis.
Eodem.	Reýer Michielszen, Jacqúemina Tiboúts.	Jannetje.	Johannes Tiboút, Metje Michiels.
Eodem.	Hendrick Kiersen, Metje Michiels.	Rachel.	Jan Odell, Anna Montagne.
den 25 d.	Jan de La Montagne, Annetje Waldron.	Jacob.	Jacobús Kip, Johanna de La Montagne.
den 5 Jul.	Willem Appel, Magdalena Simons.	Maria Magdalena.	Pieter Romen, Catharina Cortlant, Catharina Appels.
Eodem.	Simon Schermerhoorn, Willemtje Vile.	Maria.	Cornelis } Vile, Gerrit } Jacqúemýntie Vile.
den 5 dict.	Jan Thyssen Búys, Jannetje Búys.	Hendrick.	Adriaen } Van Schaýck. Rebecca }
den 12 dicto.	Cornelis Van Beeck, Maria Claes.	Willem.	Jan } Van Tilbúrg. Adriaentie }
Eodem.	Abraham Ackerman, Aeltie Van Laer.	Anna Maria.	Arent Fredricx, Hester Daniels.
Eodem.	Marten Beeckman, Neeltje Slingerlant.	Engeltje.	Jan Vincent, Neeltje Beeckman.
den 23 dict.	Egbert Van Zeýl, Annetje Van Zeýl.	Johannes.	Mangel Janszen, Annetje Hendricx.
den 30 dict.	Thomas Hardon, Catharina Bedlo.	Margariet.	Claes Búrger, Joseph Smit, Maria Bedlo.
den 13 Aug.	Johannes Van d' Spiegel, Maria Leúrsen.	Laúrens.	Carsten Leúrsen, Geertie Leúrsens.
den 20 dict.	Willem Bogart, Hillegond Joris.	Hil-Adriaen.	Jan Van Hoorn, Belitje Post.
den 27 dict.	Lúcas Tienhoven, Trýntje Bording.	Cornelis.	Johannes de Mortier, Rachel Tienhoven.
Eodem.	Robbert Sinclaer, Maria Dúýcking.	Robbert.	Evert en Gerrit Dúýcking, Anna Hooglant.
den 30 dict.	Johannes Janszen, Susanna Fel.	Sú-Helena.	Jan Vincent, Maria Jans.
den 3 Sept.	Frans Wessels, Trýntie Wessels.	Geertie.	Laúrens } Wessels. Aeltie }
den 10 dict.	Isaack de Riemer, Aeltie Wessels.	Anna Elisabeth.	Henricús Selýns, Predic', Jacob Teller, Margareta de Riemer.
den 17 dict.	Jacob Van Noordstrant, Anna Croevelt.	Jacob.	Aaron Van Noordstrant, Aeltje Van Steenwyck.
Eodem.	Jan Martenszen, Anna Schouten.	Marten.	Daniel Rappalje, Sara Schouten, de oude.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.	Hermanús Van Gel- der, Theúntie Theú- nis.	Johannes.	Theúnis Idenszen, Than- neken Montenacq.
den 20 dict.	Simon Breedstede, Gerardús. Jannetje Van Laer.		Johannes Hardenbroeck, Grietie Hendricx.
den 24 d.	Pieter de Mill, Maria Catharina. Van der Heúf.		Johannes Van der Heúf, Anna Van der Búrg.
Eodem. [483]	Arent Fredricx, Hes- ter Daniels.	Margareta.	Jacobús Corneliszen, Grietje Pieters.
den 1 Octob.	Abraham Montagne, Johannes. Rebecca Theúnis.		Jan } de La Montagne. Anna }
Eodem.	Isaacq Kip, Sara de Isaacq. Mill.		Abraham Van der Heúf, Abraham Kip, Anna de Mill.
den 11 dict.	Johannes Búrgen, He- lena Túrck.	Paulús.	Paulús } Aeltje } Túrck.
den 15 dict.	Theúnis Van Pelt, Hendrick. Elsje Hendricx.		Hendrick Van Pelt, An- netje Hendricx.
Eodem.	James } Elisabeth } Collins.	James.	John Geddes, Jeanne Lochardt.
den 18 dict.	Joseps Woodt, Fran- cina Hermans.	Jenneken.	de H ^r Coln ^l Nicolaes Bayard, J ^r , Júdith Ver- leth.
den 22 d ^t .	Johannes Waldron, Margareta. Anna Van Dalsen.		Johannes } Anna } De Peýster.
Eodem.	Claes Búrgen, Sara Isaacq. Catharina Bedlo.		Joseph Smith, David Hendricxen, Engeltje Búrgers.
den 1 Nov.	Gerbrant Claeszen, Marritje. Maria Claes.		Claes Evertszen, Jannetje Staets.
den 5 dict.	Conradús Van der Beeck, Elsje Jans.	Conradús.	Jacob Corneliszen, Hes- ter Van der Beeck.
den 12 dict.	Helmigk Roelofszen, Lýsbeth. Jannetje Pieters.		Gerrit Jeuriaenszen, Be- litje Dirx.
Eodem.	Jan } Anna } Clerck.	Abraham.	Margrietie Van Zanen.
den 15 d.	Claes Van Heynin- gen, Jannetje Kiers- sen.	Cornelis.	Henricús de Foreest, Ma- ria Flaesbeeck.
den 19 d.	Hendr. Van Obliniús, Sara. Jannetje Tiboúts.		Theúnis Tiboút, Maria Van Oblinús.
den 17 Dec.	Pieter Chavallier, Be- litje Claerhout.	Catharina.	Leendert Lieúwis, Cúndra Hendricx.
Eodem.	Pieter Janszen Bosch, Jenneken. Súsanna Barents.		Barent Janszen Bosch, Annetje Jans.
Eodem. [484]	Jan Van Hoorn, Cornelis. Catharina Meyers.		Andries } Vrouwtje } Meyers.
Eodem.	Aert Elberts, Catha- rina Vreedl ^t .	Elbert.	Jan Wessels, Marritje Herx.
Eodem.	Adriaen Man, Anna Othoút.	Johannes.	Isaacq Kip, Sara de Mill.

THE PRUYN FAMILY—AMERICAN BRANCH.*

 BY JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JR.

(Continued from p. 15.)

15.

HENDRICK LOGAN (also written Hogen), "*geborte in Irland*," m. Oct. 29, 1733, (15) Alida Pruyn, dau. of (4) John Pruyn and Emilia Sanders, bp. March 23, 1707 (Barent *Sanders*; Anna *van Yveren*, paternal aunt), and had issue, baptized at the Dutch Church, Albany,

JOHN, bp. July 7, 1734 (Francis *Pruyn*, uncle; Catharine *Pruyne*).

FRANCIS, bp. July 29, 1736 (Francis *Pruyn*, uncle; Anna *Lansing*).

DAVID, bp. April 23, 1738 (Bernardus *Harzen*; Maria *Pruyn*).

HENDRICK, bp. April 20, 1740 (Jacob *Harzen*; Maria *Pruyn*).

ANNA, bp. Aug. 1, 1742 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Elsie *Pruyn*, aunt).

MARGARET, bp. May 30, 1744 (Abraham *Lansing*; Catharine *Lansing*).

17.

ABRAHAM KIP, bp. Jan. 24, 1714; m. April 20, 1744, (17) Elsie or Alice Pruyn, bp. Feb. 14, 1714 (Gerrit *Roseboom*; Elizabeth *Visscher*), dau. of (4) John Pruyn and Emilia Sanders. His father was Jacob, son of Isaac Hendricksen Kip, and one of the five partners of the Arie Rosa & Co. patent (*Sec. of State's office, Book 6 of Patents*, p. 328). His mother was Rachel, dau. of Roeloff Swartwout, first Schout-Fiscal, or Sheriff of Wiltwyck at the Esopus (N. Y. GENEAL. AND BIOG. RECORD for 1881, p. 30). He had issue:

JOHN, bp. April 14, 1745, at the Rhinebeck Flats Dutch Church (John *Pruyn*, grandfather; Emilia *Sanders*, grandmother).

AMELIA, bp. Aug. 24, 1746; m. Stephen Wynants, of Dutchess Co.

JACOB, bp. Oct. 12, 1747, at Rhinebeck Flats; died young.

JACOB, bp. Sept. 26, 1748, at Rhinebeck Flats.

18.

(18) FRANCIS S. PRUYN, son of (9) Samuel Pruyn and Maria Bogart; bp. March 15, 1704 (Jacob *Bogart*; Anna *van Yveren*, paternal aunt); d. Aug. 27, 1767; m. July 15, 1726 (14) Alida van Yveren, dau. of Warner van Yveren and (3) Anna Pruyn; bp. Aug. 6, 1704 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle; Maria *Gerritse*, maternal aunt). In 1731-32 he was Fire-Master. In 1745-46 he was Assistant Alderman, and in 1761-62 Alderman from the Second Ward of the City of Albany. He had issue:

* The names of sponsors are placed in parenthesis, the surnames being in italics.

37. ANNA, b. Oct. 1, 1726 (Casparus van Yveren, uncle; Alida Pruyn); died young.
38. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 2, 1727 (Samuel Pruyn, grandfather; Maria Bogart, grandmother); died young.
39. SAMUEL, m. Neeltje Ten Eyck.
40. ANNA, b. April 20, 1732 (Casparus van Yveren, uncle; Catharine Pruyn); d. in New York, Dec. 21, 1747.
41. CASPARUS, m. Catharine Groesbeck.
42. JOHN F., m. Gertrude Ten Eyck.
43. JACOB F., m. Hendrickie van Buren.

22.

(22) JOHN S. PRUYN, son of (9) Samuel Pruyn and Maria Bogart; bp. July 14, 1723 (Arnold or Arent Pruyn, uncle; Catharine Pruyn); m. Jeannette (Jeannetje) van Aalsteyn, b. Aug. 22, 1719, dau. of Martin Janse van Aalsteyn and Cornelia van den Bergh.

In 1749-50 he was Fire-Master for the Third Ward of Albany. He had issue:

44. JACOB I., m. Neeltje DeForest.
45. MARIA, bp. Nov. 4, 1750 (Francis Pruyn; Alida Pruyn); m. (?) Dec. 9, 1787, Peter Winne Witbeck.
46. SAMUEL, m. Eleanor (Neeltje) Hosford.
47. JOHN, m. Ariaantje Verplanck.
48. REINIER, m. Jeannette (Jannetje) Goewey.
49. PIETERJE, bp. March 15, 1761 (Peter Yates; Sarah Van Aalsteyn).
50. FRANCIS, bp. Oct. 1, 1764 (Samuel Pruyn, uncle; Neeltje Ten Eyck, his wife).

39.

(39) SAMUEL PRUYN, merchant, of Albany; son of (18) Francis S. Pruyn and (14) Alida van Yveren; b. Sept. 3, 1728 (Samuel Pruyn, grandfather; Maria Bogart, grandmother); d. Dec. 14, 1785. He m. Feb. 17, 1756, Neeltje Ten Eyck, bp. Jan 15, 1729 (John Visscher; Jane Ten Eyck), d. April 14, 1817; dau. of Jacob Ten Eyck and Alida Visscher, of Albany. In 1752 he was Fire-Master for the Second Ward of Albany, and in March, 1764, we find his name attached to a "Petition of Merchants of Albany to the Lords of Trade" at London, in regard to trading with the Indians. In 1768 he was a Deacon of the Dutch Church. He lived on the southwest corner of what are now North Pearl Street and Maiden Lane, in a good old gabled house, known for many years as the "Pruyn Homestead." He had issue

51. FRANCIS SAMUEL, m. Maria Van Ness.
52. MARIA, m. Abraham Halenbeck.
53. ANNATJE, bp. Aug. 2, 1762 (Casparus Pruyn, uncle; Alida Pruyn); d. at the "Pruyn Homestead," Feb. 2, 1833. She was a great church worker, and one of those old Dutch ladies for whom Albany was famous. At her funeral a "memorial sermon" was delivered by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., pastor of the Second Reformed Church, of which she was a member.

54. JACOB S., m. Harriet Roseboom.
55. JOHN S., m. Margaret Lansing.

41.

(41) CASPARUS PRUYN, son of (18) Francis S. Pruyn and (14) Alida van Yveren; b. May 10, 1734 (Jacob *Pruyn*, uncle; Maria *Pruyn*); d. Oct. 7, 1817; m. Dec. 19, 1762, Catherine Groesbeck, b. May 8, 1737 (John *Van Ness*; Catharine *Van Ness*); d. Feb. 17, 1788; dau. of David Groesbeck and Maria Vanderpoel, of Albany. In 1775 his name appears on the roll of the First Albany County Regiment, as Lieutenant. In 1785 he was one of the Assessors for the Second Ward of Albany, and subsequently was an Elder of the Dutch Church. He had issue:

56. MARIA, b. April 17, 1763 (David *Groesbeck*, grandfather; Catharine *Groesbeck*); d. March 14, 1821.
57. ALIDA, b. Jan. 12, 1765 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle; Neeltje *Pruyn*, his wife); d. Sept. 11, 1767.
58. FRANCIS, b. Sept. 16, 1767 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle; Alida *Pruyn*); d. Sept. 27, 1768.
59. FRANCIS C., m. Cornelia Dunbar.
60. DAVID, m. Hibertie Lansing.
61. ALIDA, b. Dec. 11, 1773 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Gertrude *Ten Eyck*, his wife).
62. WILLIAM, b. March 11, 1776 (John *Groesbeck*; Catharine *Groesbeck*); d. 1834.

42.

(42) JOHN F. PRUYN, son of (18) Francis S. Pruyn and (14) Alida van Yveren, b. Dec. 22, 1739 (John *Pruyn*, cousin; Elsie *Pruyn*, cousin); d. March 23, 1815; m. July 13, 1769, Gertrude Ten Eyck; b. Jan. 11, 1738⁵ (Hendrick Myndert *Roseboom*; Gertrude *van der Heyden*); d. May 16, 1807; dau. of Jacob Ten Eyck and Alida Visscher, of Albany. In 1762 he was High Constable of Albany. He left no issue.

43.

(43) JACOB F. PRUYN, son of (18) Francis S. Pruyn and (14) Alida van Yveren; b. July 22, 1744 (Bernardus *Harzen*; Catharine *Winne*); d. June 17, 1812; m. Feb. 15, 1774, Henrietta (Hendrickie) van Buren, bp. Oct. 15, 1749, dau. of Barent (son of Peter Martense, of Kinderhook) van Buren and Catalyna Schermerhorn. He had issue:

63. ALIDA, b. Jan. 20, 1775 (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle; Neeltje *Ten Eyck*, his wife); m. April 10, 1806, Jonathan Warner.
64. CATALYNA, b. April 24, 1778 (Barent *van Buren*, grandfather; Catalyna *Schermerhorn*, grandmother); m. firstly, Peter Enders; secondly, Martin De Forest.
65. FRANCIS I., m. Tenette (Antoinette?) De Forest.
66. MARGARET, b. Dec. 11, 1783 (Jacob *Schermerhorn*; Alida *De Forest*); m. Isaac van Heusen.
67. A SON, b. June 27, 1785; d. June 29, 1785.

68. ANNA, b. Sept. 23, 1786 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Gertrude *Ten Eyck*, his wife); m. Adam Snyder.
 69. DEBORAH, b. April 13, 1790 (Alida *Pruyn*).

44.

(44) JACOB I. PRUYN, son of (22) John S. Pruyn and Jeannette (Jan-
 netje) van Aalsteyn; bp. Jan. 22, 1749 (Reinier *van Aalsteyn*; Pieterje *van Aalsteyn*); m. March 17, 1786, Elinor (Neeltje) De Foreest, bp. Aug. 24, 1755; dau. of Isaac De Foreest and Alida Fonda, of Albany. He had issue:

70. ISAAC, b. Feb. 3, 1788 (Isaac *De Foreest*, grandfather; Maria *De Foreest*, aunt); died young.
 71. JOHN, b. May 28, 1790 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Maria *Witbeck*, aunt); merchant, of Albany; d. July 12, 1862.
 72. ALIDA, b. Sept. 4, 1792; d. in Schenectady about 1876.
 73. JACOB, b. Dec. 12, 1794; died young.
 74. JANE, b. Aug. 3, 1796; d. in Schenectady about 1874.

46.

(46) SAMUEL PRUYN, son of (22) John S. Pruyn and Jeannette (Jan-
 netje) van Aalsteyn; bp. Nov. 19, 1752 (Jacob *Pruyn*; Maria *Bogart*, grandmother); m. June 11, 1775, Eleanor (Neeltje) Hosford, bp. at Schenectady Jan. 2, 1757, dau. of Reuben Hosford, "of Farmington, New England," and Ariaantje van Antwerpen, of Schenectady. He had issue:

75. JOHN, b. Nov. 11, 1776 (Jacob *Pruyn*; Maria *Pruyn*).
 76. REUBEN, b. in Schenectady, Jan. 25, 1778.
 77. DIRK, b. April 2, 1786 (Dirk *Groot*; Maria *Groot*).
 78. JEANNETTE (Jannetje), b. Sept. 30, 1790 (John *Pruyn*; Engeltje *Verplanck*).

47.

(47) JOHN PRUYN, son of (22) John S. Pruyn and Jeannette (Jannetje) van Aalsteyn; bp. April 27, 1755 (Anthony *Bratt*; Catharine *Winne*); m. about 1780 Ariaantje Verplanck, bp. May 4, 1760 (Isaac *Verplanck*; Ariaantje *Verplanck*), dau. of William Verplanck and Lydia Liverse, and a lineal descendant of Abraham Isaacsen Verplanck, who settled in New Amsterdam about 1640. He had issue:

79. JOHN, b. April 13, 1783 (Jacob *Pruyn*; Maria *Pruyn*).
 80. JOHN, b. April 1, 1785 (Jacob *Pruyn*; Pieterje *Pruyn*, aunt).
 81. WILLIAM, m. firstly, Cornelia T. B. Hilton; m. secondly, (112) Margaret Pruyn.
 82. TEUNIS, b. Aug. 6, 1789 (Gulian *Verplanck*; Rachel *Lansing*).
 83. RYNIER, m. Eliza Hills.

48.

(48) REINIER PRUYN, son of (22) John S. Pruyn and Jeannette (Jan-
 netje) Van Aalsteyn; bp. May 22, 1757 (Reinier *Van Aalsteyn*; Cornelia *Van den Bergh*); m. Oct. 3, 1876, Jeannette (Jannetje) Goewey, b. May 8, 1760, dau. (?) of John Goewey and Maria Van Yveren, and had issue:

84. JEANNETTE (Jannetje), m. Cornelius W. Groesbeck.
 85. LORENA, b. May 31, 1789 (Lorena *Goevey*).
 86. MARIA, b. Aug. 18, 1791 (Peter *Witbeck*; Cornelia *Witbeck*).

51.

(51) FRANCIS SAMUEL PRUYN, son of (39) Samuel Pruyn and Neeltje Ten Eyck; bp. July 10, 1757 (Francis *Pruyn*; Alida *Pruyn*); m. July 13, 1777, Maria Van Ness (Van Es, Van Esch), b. Oct. 8, 1760 (Gysbert *Fonda*; Elsie *Fonda*), d. April 1, 1847, dau. of Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness and Magdalena Vrooman, of Albany. Mrs. Pruyn, through her father, Mr. Van Ness, owned a great deal of land on the north side of the Hoosac River, and we find many of the issue of this marriage in Washington and Rensselaer and adjacent counties. There were:

87. MAGDALENA, m. David Storm Benway.
 88. SAMUEL, b. April 24, 1781; d. March 10, 1801.
 89. HENDRICK VAN NESS, m. Hannah Norton.
 90. JACOB TEN EYCK, m. Neeltje Knickerbacker.
 91. GERRIT, m. Rebecca Van Vechten.
 92. NELLY, b. Feb. 24, 1789; d. Aug., 1877.
 93. HANNAH, m. Lodewecus Viele.
 94. JOHN, m. Rebecca Fonda.
 95. FRANCIS, m. Ann Fort.
 96. CATHALINA TREMPER, m. Derick Morris Van Buskirk.
 97. ABRAM, b. Nov. 22, 1798; d. Oct. 12, 1817.
 98. MARIA FRANCES, m. firstly, Jacob Tremper; m. secondly, James Francis Patterson.
 99. SAMUEL, m. firstly, Mary Sears; m. secondly, Mary Sears, a cousin of his first wife.

52.

ABRAHAM HALENBECK, m. Aug. 24, 1776, (52) Maria Pruyn, b. Jan. 22, 1760 (Jacob *Ten Eyck*, grandfather; Alida *Visscher*, grandmother), dau. of (39) Samuel Pruyn and Neeltje Ten Eyck.

Most of his children were baptized at Coxsackie. He had:

- SAMUEL, b. Dec. 11, 1779 (Samuel *Pruyn*, grandfather; Neeltje *Ten Eyck*, grandmother).
 FRANCIS, bp. Oct. 26, 1784 (Francis *Pruyn*, uncle; Maria *Pruyn*).
 ANNA, bp. July 10, 1790 (Jacob S. *Pruyn*, uncle; Annatje *Pruyn*, aunt).
 ISAAC, bp. May 12, 1793.
 GERTRUDE, b. Nov. 9, 1796 (John F. *Pruyn*, uncle; Gertrude *Ten Eyck*, his wife).
 JACOB SICKLES, b. April 24, 1799 (Jacob *Sickles*).
 JOHN PRUYN, b. June 24, 1802.

54.

(54) JACOB S. PRUYN, son of (39) Samuel Pruyn and Neeltje Ten Eyck; b. June 28, 1765 (Barent *Ten Eyck*, uncle; Alida *Ten Eyck*, aunt);

m. Harriet Roseboom, b. about 1771, d. Aug. 14, 1851, dau. of Jacob Roseboom and Hester Lansing, of Albany.

He died at La Fayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 20, 1836. He was master of a vessel on the Hudson River. He had issue:

100. JACOB ROSEBOOM, b. April 17, 1806; died young.
101. JACOB ROSEBOOM, b. Sept. 17, 1807; m. Dec. 15, 1850, Ann Eliza Scott, widow of — Butler, and had a daughter, d. young; still living.
102. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 12, 1809; died young.
103. ALIDA, died young.

55.

(55) JOHN S. PRUYN, son of (39) Samuel Pruyn and Neeltje Ten Eyck; b. Nov. 1, 1768 (John *Pruyn*, uncle; Gertrude *Ten Eyck*, aunt); m. April 5, 1794, Margaret Lansing, b. April 20, 1772, d. Oct. 15, 1839, dau. of Gerrit A. Lansing, of Albany, by his first wife, Agnes Bratt. (Gerrit Lansing's second wife was Catharine Swart.)

In the prime of life, John S. Pruyn was captain of a sloop, and an extensive ship-owner, on the Hudson River. He was, in fact, one of those able *skippers* who, before the introduction of steam and electricity, did all the freighting business on the river; and, during the boating season, carried up and down all who travelled for pleasure or for business. In those good old days there was no feverish hurry or excitement, and the voyage from Albany to New York occupied from four to fourteen days. "The skipper put on board all the freight he could procure, either at New York or Albany, and, as they floated along, communicated with the shore at every point where a signal was displayed, indicating that either freight or passengers might be had for the trouble of sending in a boat. These stops were frequent, and independent of the regular landing-places, and they were not unfrequently long ones, if it chanced to suit the convenience of the skipper to go on shore himself to chat with a friend, or take a luncheon and a drink of buttermilk, or mayhap of *schnaps*. If a storm arose with the baffling wind dead ahead, there was no beating or tacking to be thought of. Down went the anchor, and all hands waited patiently for a change in their favor. The world jogged along easily then. There was no hurry, no hurrying, for whatever was done, good and ample time was taken."

Among Capt. Pruyn's associates were Capt. Bogart, Capt. Monteath, Capt. Whipple, Capt. Van Schoonhoven, Capt. Wendell, the father of the late Dr. Peter Wendell, and Capt. Anthony Van Santvoord, a grandson of the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, who was sent out from Holland to take charge of a Dutch church, and settled in Schenectady. Capt. Pruyn left issue:

104. SARAH, b. Sept. 26, 1795; rec. into Dutch Church about 1846; d. Oct. 3, 1866.
105. ALIDA TEN EYCK, b. Nov. 23, 1797; d. April 25, 1799.
106. SAMUEL, m. firstly, Helen Vandervoort; m. secondly, Mary Putnam.
107. AGNES, b. June 15, 1807; rec. into the Dutch Church about 1846; active member and Treasurer of the Children's Friend Society; still living in Albany.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—MARRIAGES.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 23, of THE RECORD.)

INGESCHREVEN. [A° 1722.]		GETROUWT. [A° 1722.]
May 4.	Jan Krankheit, j. m. V. 't Hooglandt, met Jannetje Hooms, j. d. Van Boswyk, beide woonende alhier.	[May] 26.
18.	Joh ^s Lesjer, j. m. út H. Dúidsland, met Eva Binder, j. d. út de Palls, beide woonende alhier.	Júny 3.
24.	Barnaby Hanson, j. m. Yerland, met Elisabeth Randle, j. d. V. Yerland, beide woon ^d alhier.	14.
Júly 5.	Pieter Merk, j. m. V. Canada, met Sarah Prans Wed. V. Thom ^s Húnt, V. O. Engl ^t , beide woon ^d alhier.	Júly 22.
29 Júny.	Jan Sprong, j. m. V. L. Eyl ^t , met Elisabeth Dýkman, j. d. V. Bloemend ^t , beide woonend alhier.	27.
Aúgúst 24.	Johan Peter Zenger, Wed ^r , met Anna Cath ^a Maúlin, j. d., beide út Hoogduidsl ^t , en woonende alhier.	Septemb. 11.
Sept. 1.	Joh ^s Benssing, j. m. V. N. Haarlem, & Tanneke Waldron, j. d. V. N. Haarl ^m .	17.
21.	Thomas Haal, j. m., met Maria Haal, j. d., beide van de Newersinks en woonende alhier.	October 7.
21.	Thomas Flietwort, j. m., met Elisabeth Chapman, Wed. V. Willem Craft, beide V. O. Engl ^t , en Woon ^e alhier.	13.
Octob. 27.	Tobias Wýnant, j. m., & Elisabeth Van Jeveren, beide út Duidsl ^d en beide woon ^e door ^t Hoogland.	Novemb. 12.
Decemb. 6.	Rýk Lent, j. m. V. Westchester, met Cornelia Waldron, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	Decemb. 26.
(624)	Personen met Licentie.	
A° 1722. ingeteekent	John Garside & Joh ^a Laton.	A° 1722. Getrouwt April
April 19.	John Súter & Margaret Breaker.	29.
May 3.	Abraham Boke & Rebecca Paers.	May 3.
3.	Joh ^s Van Vorst & Elisabeth Barkelo.	6.
5.	Pieter Marschalk & Cathalina Kip.	6.
30.	John Lançon & Hanna Rierden.	Júny 3.
Júny 9.	Nicolaús Adams & Mary Gattway.	9.
27.	Christopher Jones & María Magdalena.	27.
28.	Abraham De Peýster & Margaret V. Cortlandt.	28.
30.	John Vredenbúrg & Sarah Waldron.	Júly 1.
Júly 7.	Benjam ⁿ Ghoff & Elizab ^t Húdson.	9.
13	Charles Crook & Anna Rútgers.	14.
Aúgúst 17.		Aúgúst 18.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
August 28.	Charles Magennis & Rebecca Bon.	August 28.
Septemb. 15.	Thomas Finch & Elizab ^t Griffet.	Septemb. 15.
12.	Andrew Teller & Catharina Van de Water.	15.
8.	Joh ^s V. Harlingen & Maria Bússing.	17. te Haarlem.
22.	Benjamin Kierstede & Jane Blom.	22.
Octob. 3.	D ^o Petrús Vas & Elsje Schúyler.	Octob. 6.
5.	Pieter Hibon & Maria Davie.	7.
3.	Isaac Roderigo & Elsje V. ^r Spiegel.	7.
(Septemb. den 26.)	William Smith, Júnior, & Cath ^a Harris.	11.
17.	Henrik Rýk & Elizab th Peek.	20.
25.	Edward Landers & Rachel De Graaúw.	29.
Novemb 27.	Hendrik Filkens & Elizb ^t Smith.	Novemb. 27.
29.	Pieter Rútgers & Helena Hoogland.	Decemb. 1.
(625)	Personen niet Geboden.	
A ^o 1723.		A ^o 1723.
Ingeteekent	Jonathan Gleesen, j. m. V. Jerlant, met Mary Maggerits, Wed. V. William Best.	Getrouwt Janúary 20.
Janúary 5.	James Egelton, j. m. V. Schotland, met Agnietje Aartcher, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	20.
5.		
26.	Petrús Van S ^t Tome, j. m. V. groote Kil, met Súsanna Cisco, j. d. V. kleine Jonkers.	Febrúary 15.
Met attest. V. Tappan ge- teekent. den 27 Febr.	Jan Perrý, j. m., met Catharina Stýpers, Wed. V. Philip Serven, beide van Tappan en woonende aldaar.	Maart 10.
Maart 2.	Patrik Miller, j. m., & Elisabet Makneel, beide van Schotland en woonende alhier.	20.
9.	Robbert Lason, Wed ^r V. O. Engl ^t & Anna Hees, Wed. V. John Moglison V. Schotland, beide woonende alhier.	24.
29.	Pieter Jager, j. m., & Catharina Riedig, j. d., beide út Dúidslandt en woonende alhier.	April 19.
May 4.	Andries Preslaar, j. m. út dúidslant, en Antje Wels, j. d. Van Staten Eýlant, beide woon ^e alhier.	21.
25.	Jacob Vollenweýler, Wed ^r , met Cathauna Maúl, Wed. V. Mich ^t Moncleúr, beide út Dúidslant en woonende alhier.	Júny 8.
31.	Joh ^s Vredenbúrg, j. m. V. N. York, met Jannetje Woeders, j. d. V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	22.
Júny 8.	James Sibbit, Wed ^r V. London, met Martha Lie, Wed. V. Alex ^r Simson V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	26.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
Júly 19.	Walther Heÿer, j. m. V. N. York, met Jenneke Van Vorst, j. d. V. Ahasÿms.	Aúgúst 8.
19.	Samúel Nyts, j. m. V. Breúkelēn, met Alida Berrÿ, j. d. V. Akkinsak, beide woonende alhier.	11.
Aúgúst 16.	Jacobús Rrÿkman, j. m. V. Deútelbay, met Geertrúÿ Adriaansse, j. d. mēe V. Deútelbay.	Septemb. 1.
1.	Johannes Bússing, j. m., met Metje Cortregt, j. d., beide van N. Haarlem.	2.
Septemb. 22.	Paulús Tenkelbag, út H. Dúidslant, met Maria Apelonia, Wed: Van Úrbanús Hents, woonend ^e aan de kleine Jonkers.	
Met attest. uit de Zúitstersche kerk.		
Octob. 6. Met attest. út de Lútersche kerk.	Jurriaan Willem Morig V. Elbinggrode met Anna Melkers Van Frankenstÿn beide woonende alhier.	Octob. 6.
(626)	Personen met Licentie.	
A ^o 1722.		A ^o 1722.
ingeteekent Decemb. 7.	Corneliús Van Hoek & Jannetje Búsch.	Getrouwt Decemb. 8.
4.	Henry Ten Broek & Mary Blanck.	27.
A ^o 1723.		A ^o 1723.
Januáry 5.	Samúel Laúrence & Anna V. Túÿl.	Januáry 6.
31.	Barend de Foreest & Elisab th ver Dúÿn.	Febr. 9.
Febr. 9.	Philip Minthorne & Joh ^o Rall.	9.
22.	Joh ^o Blank & Rachel Anderson.	23.
18.	Richard Somes & Maria Garrison.	25.
27.	Richard van Dam & Cornelia Beekman.	Maart 1.
April 22.	Robbert Forrest & Elisab th Webb. Wed.	April 22.
25.	Vaughan Davis & Cath ^a Schaats.	26.
May 1.	James Jacobs & Maria Swaan.	May 5.
16.	James Livingston & Marÿ Kiersted.	18.
24.	Theophilús Elsworth & Esther Rome.	25.
Júny 22.	Owen Callaghane & Súsanna Merret.	Júny 22.
Júly 19.	Alexander Fenix & Elizabeth Boke.	Júly 19.
Aúgúst 10.	Thomas Ellison & Margaret Gerbrandts.	Aúgúst 10.
15.	Nathaniel Sele & Catharina Berkelo.	15 N. b.
16.	John van Gelder & Maria Koning.	17.
20.	William Williams & Hanna Farklin.	23.
23.	Isaac Braesjer & Jane Cox.	23.
Sept. 21.	John David & Elisabeth Carr.	Septemb. 21.
(627)	Personen met Geboden.	
A ^o 1723.		A ^o 1723.
Ingeteekent Septemb. 13.	Húÿg Hartshoorn, j. m. V. Yerl ^t , met Sarah Fish, j. d. V. Nawesinks, beide woonende alhier.	Getrouwt Octob. 16.
Octob. 11.	Hermannús Stÿmets, j. m. V. Ahasÿms, met Elsje Hereman, j. d. V. N. York, beide woon ^e alhier.	Novemb. 2.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT
October 25.	Hendrik Kool, j. m. V. N. York, met Femmetje Foreest, j. d. V. N. York, beide woon ^e alhier.	Novemb. 10.
Novemb. 15.	Bregon Coevers, j. m. V. Boswýk, met Anna Slover, j. d. V. Mannor V. Fordam, beide woonende alhier.	Decemb. 1.
29.	William Koek, j. m. V. Yerl ^t , met Cornelia De Graúw, Wed. V. Richard Mahoon, woonende alhier.	7.
A ^o 1724.		
Decemb. 21.	George Wats, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Sarah Frensh, Wed. V. Pieter Mark V. O. Engl ^t , beide woonende alhier.	January 5.
27.	John Ellener, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Aplonia van Aarnem, j. d. V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	26.
A ^o 1724. Janú- ary 10.	Thomas Meeners, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Sarah Koller, Wed. V. William Baastrik V. Westchester, beide woonende alhier.	26.
10.	Johan Willem Crolliús, j. m. V. Nieuw Wit, met Veronica Cortseliús, j. d. V. Nieuw Wit, beide út H. dúidsl ^t , en woonende alhier.	30.
10.	Thomas Watson, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Elisabeth Borris, j. d. V. Bouwery, beide woonende alhier.	Febrúary 8.
24.	John Willingham, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , met Lúcesia Yong, j. d. V. N. York, beide wonen alhier.	9.
Febrúar. 21.	Joris Walgraven, j. m. V. N. York, met Magdalena Lessier, j. d. út H. Duidsl ^t , beide woonende alhier.	Maert 10.
21.	Isaac Somerendýk, j. m. V. G. kil, met Sarah Van Norden, j. d. mede V. G. kil, beide aldaar.	14.
Maart 7.	Joost de Milt, j. m. V. N. York, met Margrietje Willemsze, j. d. V. Philipsbúrg, beide woonende alhier.	22.
May 1.	Hendrik Labach, j. m., met Elizabeth Lesjer, j. d., beide út H. Dúidsl ^t en woonende alhier.	May 17.
8.	Willem Bandt, j. m., met Margrietje van de Water, j. d., beide v. N. York & woon ^e alhier.	31.

(628)

Personen met Licentie.

A^o 1723.
Ingeteekent
October 18.

John Schúyler, Júnior, & Cornelia V. Cortlant.

A^o 1723.
Getrouwt Oc-
tober 18.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
October 18.	Henry Brestede & Geertje Wessels.	October 20.
28.	John Brady & Maria Robbinson.	28.
29.	Nathaniel Charles & Anneke Bollard, Wed.	29.
Novemb. 11.	John Gibbs & Anna Smith, Wed.	Novemb. 11.
18.	James Mills & Maria Hitskok.	18.
23.	Lúcas Braesier & Júdith Gageri.	24.
28.	Joseph Taylor & Gerretje V. Velsen.	30.
Decemb. 11.	David Provoost, Júnior, & Hannah Rýn- ders.	Decemb. 12.
18.	Archibald Fisher & Catharina Van Horne.	19.
31.	William Ricks & Elisab th Richardson.	31.

A° 1724.

A° 1724. Janú- ary 27.	John Louw & Sarah Provoost.	January 30.
16.	John Dúnk & Margarita Parker.	February 2.
31.	William Warner & Neeltje Chahaan.	13.
Maart 6.	John Vrooman & Mary Appel.	Maart 8.
28.	Randal Staeve & Margari th Laúwerier.	29.
30.	John Heÿer & Margari th Bulleaú.	31.
April 1.	William Tilladams & Jane Britaú.	April 1.
25.	Teúnis van Gelder & Jane Bradt.	25.
23.	Robert Thiobalds & Agnes Lýnsen.	26.
May 8.	Corneliús Wynkoop & Elisabet van der Spiegel.	May 9.
16.	Jesse Kierstede & Jacoba Lewis.	17.
23.	Jacob Loring & Maria Van ^r Grift.	24.
30.	Abel Hardenbroek & Anna Elsword.	31.

(629)

Personen met Geboden.

A° 1724.		A° 1724.
Ingeteekent May 16.	Laúrens Louw, j. m. V. Nieuw Haar- lem, & Jannetje Van Vlekkeren, j. d. van Bloemendaal.	Getrouwt Júný 12.
12.	Hendrik Hermsze, j. m. V. Breemen, met Margritje Lins, j. d. út Pals, beide woonen alhier.	28.
12.	Pieter Staúben, Wed ^r , met Coenradina Manderbag, Wed. V. Jacob Steerts, beide V. Nieuwit, woonende alhier.	30.
Júly 10.	Hendrik Paúlsze, j. m. V. N. York, met Neeltje Van Deúrzen, j. d. V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	Júly 26.
Sept. 11.	Joh ^s Laúrrier, j. m. V. N. York, met Ma- ria Barends, j. d. V. N. York, beide woon ^e alhier.	Sept ^r 27.
Aúgúst 10.	Nicolaas Sýn, j. m. út Duidsl ^t , met Ur- seltje Maúlin, j. d. út Duidsl ^t , beide woonen alhier.	Octob ^r 1.

INGESCHREVEN.		GETROUWT.
Octob. 30.	David Keuning, j. m. út Duidsl ^t , met Anna Catharina Tipel, j. d. mede út Duidslant, beide woo ^e alhier.	Novemb. 22.
<u>A° 1725.</u>		
Decemb. 24.	Jonas Frederiksz, j. m. Van Philipsbúrg woonende op Springfielt, op't Lang Eyl ^t , met Marÿtje Ras, j. d. Van Jamaica opt lang Eyl ^t , en woonende te Nieuw York.	January 12.
January 1.	Simson Pels, j. m. V. N. York, met Maria Bensing, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	22.
16.	Ryer Michielsze, j. m. V. Mannor V. Fordam, met Elisabeth Dreak, j. d. V. 't lang Eyl ^t , woonende op Mannor Fordam.	February 4.
22.	John Stokford, j. m. V. O. Engl ^t , woonende alhier, met Alida Sikkels, j. d. V. betfort opt L. Eyl ^t , woonende aldaar.	8.
22.	Nicolaús Hamler, j. m., met Mari Magdalena Simon, beide út H. Duidsl ^t , en woenen alhier.	13.
22.	Nicolaas Bürger, j. m. V. N. York, met Debora Blyenbúrg, j. d. V. t Lang Eyl ^t , beide woenen alhier.	
Maart 5.	John Ellen, j. m. V. N. York, met Marÿtje Akkerman, j. d. V. Hakkinsak, beide woonende alhier.	Maart 21.

(630)

Personen met Licentie.

A° 1724.		A° 1724.
Ingeteekent Júny 6.	Henry Longfield & Anna Smith.	Getrouwt Júny 7.
11.	Arie Gerritze & Rebecca Jacobs.	12.
19.	William Latton & Margaret Ketúlhúÿn.	21.
17.	Martin Beekman & Elisab ^t Waldron, Getrouwt op Hoorensback.	21.
19.	William Walling & Merilla Cramer.	25.
Aúgúst 3.	Benjamin Loring & Hanna Woot.	Aúgúst. 3.
Septemb. 3.	Philip Marrell & Elisabet Whitehead.	Septemb. 3.
Octob. 3.	Nimen Ballentin & Cathar ^a V. Sane.	Octob. 3.
5.	John Darby & Hanna Mott.	5.
6.	Gerrit Gerritze met Anna Le Roúx.	10.
12.	James Robbertron & Silva Anderson.	12.
11.	Thomas Fitch & Phebe Bárling.	19.
Novemb. 20.	Hendrik Bogaart & Cornel ^a de Graúw.	Novemb. 22.
26.	Jan van Teerling & Anna De Peÿster.	27.
Decemb. 4.	Pieter Kip & Margarite Blom.	Decemb. 6.
21.	William Cúty & Elisabeth Boúman.	25.

INGESCHREVEN

A° 1725.

GETROUWT.

January 5. 7.	William Hoppe & Elisab ^t V. Vorde. Gerardús Hardenbrook & Helena Cooley.	Janú. 8. 10.
11. 24.	D° Henricús Boele & Eliseb ^t V. Horne. Abraham Ten Eyk & Jesýntje Berkelo.	14. 24.
Febrúary 4. 3.	Henry Hedger & Lidea Ellis. Isaac van Hoek & Elsje van Schayk.	Febrúary 4. 6.
12. Maart 3.	Evert Pels & Catharina De Graúw. Thomas Richardson & Geertrúy Bürger.	14. Maart 6.
12. 18.	Stephen Bayard & Alida Vetch. Isaac Boke & Bregje Rome.	12. 20.
18. N. B. October	Walther Hyer & Elsje van de Water. Gerrit van r Poel & Maria M ^k intosh.	20. April 3.
1724, 17. (631)	Personen met Geboden.	
A° 1725. Ingeteekent April 16.	Joseph de Voê, j. m. van West Chester, & Sara Blom, j. d. V. Nieuw York, beide woonende alhier.	A° 1725. Getrouwt May 8.
May 14.	Gýsbert Gerritze, j. m. V. Jamaica, met Margritje Lesjer, j. d. V. Duidsl ^t , bei- de woonende alhier.	30.
Júny 9. Met at- test: van Ber- gen. May 8.	Ide Sip, wedúenaar van Adriaantje Cornelis, met Antje van Wageninge, j. d., beide van Bergen. Joh ^s Bússing, j. m., met Marýtje de Brúyn, beide V. Mannor v. Fordam, en woonende aldaar.	Júny 9. 15.
Met Attest. van Tappan. Sept. 13. 13.	Jacob Mey ^r , wedúenaar V. N. Haar- lem, met Rachel Baton, j. d. V. Hak- kinsak, beide woonende in 't klooster. Isebrand Cammegeam, j. m. V ^t . Lang Eyl ^t , met Lea Maúres, j. d. V. Schra- lenbúrg, en woonende aldaar.	Septemb. 16. 16.
8.	Asbil Gelesby, j. m. V. Jerlandt, met Sarahtje Herrisson, j. d. V. N. York, beide woonende alhier.	19.
17.	Joh ^s Paulsze, Júnior, j. m., met Trýntje Van Deúrsen, j. d., beide V. N. York.	Octob. 3.
Octob. 9.	Edward Hayter, Wed ^t V. Lond ⁿ , met Annatje Moret, j. d. út Hoog Dúidsl ^t , beide woonende alhier.	24.
9.	Jan Cisco, j. m. V. N. Haarlem, met Anne Wats, Wed. V. O. Eng ^t , woone ^o te N. York.	Novemb. 4.

A° 1726.

January 21.	Johannes De Lamontagne, j. m. V. N. York, met Súsanna Bússing, j. d. V. N. Haarl ^m , beide woon ^e alhier.	February 7.
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INGESCHIREVEN.		GETROÚWT.
d ^o .	Benjamin de Voe, j. m. V. Westchester, met Josÿntje Oblínús, j. d. V. N. Haarlem.	February 8.
Febr. 26.	Johannes Laurier, Wed ^e V. N. York, met Catharina Banker, j. d. V. Philipsbúrg, beide woon ^e alhier.	Maart 13.
(632)	Personen met Licentie.	
A ^o 1725. Ingeteekent May 13.	Johannes Búrger & Aefje Goelet.	A ^o 1725. Getrouwt May 16.
21.	Joseph Royden Jamain & Sara Búrger.	22.
24.	Daniel Andrewvet & Hanna Hendrikz.	29.
Júny 11.	John van Dúurzen & Geertje Múnthorn.	Júny 12.
18.	Joh ^s Paers & Helena Brestede.	19.
11.	Joost Vredenbúrg & Magdalena Broúwer.	26.
Júly 9.	Nicolas Bús & Elisabeth Drinkwater.	Júly 11.
17.	Geúrt Roos & Emerentia Ver Plank.	17.
16.	Matthias Borel & Sarah Smith.	18.
19.	Daniel Dúnscom & Maria Aartze.	24.
Aúgúst 13.	Corneliús Túrck & Cath ^a V. Tilburg.	Aúgúst 14.
24.	Jeremias Davis & Rachel Griggs.	26.
Septemb. 3.	Gerrit Martin & Elener Everts.	Septemb. 7.
11.	Daniel Lÿnsse & Catharina Echt.	12.
24.	Joseph Royale & Catharina Johnson.	25.
Octob. 15.	William Shakkerly & Anna Bratt.	Octob. 16.
28.	John Roomer & Elisab th Waldron.	30.
Novemb. 6.	Marínús Echt & Aaltje Harsse.	Novemb. 7.
Decemb. 16.	William Dúglas & Martha Harris.	Decemb. 16.
7.	Cornelis Broúwer & Hanna Hilton.	18.
	A ^o 1726.	
30.	Cornelis Folman & Maria Wessels.	January 1.
1725 Novemb ^r 9.	Jeremias Broúwer & Elisab th Hilton.	15.
Janúary 20.	Hendrik Wilse & Pieternelle V. Boog.	21.
28.	Samúel Kouwenhoven & Sarah Drinkwater.	30.
Febrú. 3.	David Abeel & Maria Dúÿckink.	Febrúary 4.
18.	Pieter Van Benthúÿzen & Margarite Olphers.	19.
Maart 23.	Titús Titús & Jane Bodet.	Maart 25.
(633)	Personen met Geboden.	
A ^o 1726. Ingeteekent April 23.	Hendrik Fanner, Wed ^r , met Anna Maria Jager, j. d., beide úit H. Duidslant, en woonende alhier.	A ^o 1726. Getrouwt May 9.
29.	Caspar Hartwich, Wed ^r , met Cath ^a Folpert, Wed ^r v. Paúly Wagenaar, beide úit H. Dúidslant, en woon ^e alhier.	18.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE BEERS FAMILY.

BY THE REV. EVELYN BARTOW.

THE Beers' family seem to have been seated originally at a place called Bere's, or Byer's, Court, Parish of Westcliffe, County Kent, England. William de Bere, of Bere's Court, was bailiff of Dover, in the 2d and 4th of Edward I. Nicholas de Bere held the manor of Bere's Court in the 20th of Henry III. Soon after the family disappeared from the place, and it passed into the possession of the family of Toke, who remained there for several generations.

Of this same family was Roger Byer, or Bere, who died in the reign of Mary. His son, John Bere, or Beer,* who purchased, in 1542, of Thomas Horsman, the famous Horsman Place, "a mansion of some note," in Dartford. By his will, dated 1572, John Beer founded four almshouses in Dartford, and devised his mansion, called Horsman's, to his eldest son, Henry. An altar-tomb erected to him in Dartford Church bears his arms: *Argent, a bear talient sable, muzzled or*; quartering the arms of Nissell: *three garbs, or, a chief ermine*. Edward Beer, his grandson, died unmarried in 1627, bequeathing Horsman Place, Kent, to John Twistleton, of Drax.

I. MARTIN BERE, or Beere,† of the same family as the preceding, was a notary public, and secretary of the diocese of Rochester, in 1486. He married a daughter of Thomas Nissell,‡ of Wrotham, gentleman, and Alice, his wife, by whom he had a son, John.

II. JOHN BERE, of Rochester, son of Martin, married Faith, daughter of John Raydon, Esq., by whom he had a son, James, and a daughter, Mary, who married William Tilghman, of Shodland, Gent., who died Aug. 27, 1541.

III. JAMES BERE, son of John and Faith Bere, lived in the city of Rochester, and married Dorothy, daughter of John Kingswood, Gent., by whom he had two sons, James and John, who both settled at Gravesend, Kent. The elder son, James Bere, of Gravesend, was master of a ship under Sir Martin Frobisher, in 1577, had five sons and five daughters, and died in 1609. On the south wall of Gravesend Church, on a mural tablet of black and white marble, are effigies of a man and wife with five sons and five daughters, also a coat of arms, viz.: *Argent, a bear rampant, sable, armed and langued, or; a cornish chough, ppr.* The inscription is on two compartments. On the first is legible only:

. . . JAMES BEERE, . . . obiit . . . 1609.

* Hasted's Hist. Kent, Vol. II. Perry's Gen. Kent.

† Perry's Gen. Kent. Herald's Visitations, procured by the late Rev. Henry Beers Sherman.

‡ On a brass in Wrotham Church, Kent, are effigies of a man and wife, with five sons and five daughters, with the following inscription:

Ora pro animabus Thomæ Nysell et Aliciæ
uxoris ejus, qui quidem Thomæ obiit
Vdie Junii Anno domini MCCCC
LXXXVIII—quorum animabus Deus
propitietur. Amen.

On the other is the following :

After much weary sayling, Worthy Bere
 Arrived this quiet port, and harbors here.
 As skillfully in honestie he brought
 His humane vessell home, as he was thought
 Equal with any that by Card or Starr
 Took out and brought again his Barke from farr.
 So let him rest in quiet till he hear
 The trumpet sound, when all must rise with Bere,
 And for his fame and honest memorie,
 This is his frail and brief eternity.

The church was burned in 1727, but the above is preserved in a manuscript collection of Kentish epitaphs of 1724, in the Library of the British Museum.

IV. JOHN BERE,* of Gravesend, second son of James and Dorothy Bere, was one of the jurors. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Selby, of Yorkshire, Esq., by whom he had five children, as follows :

- i. SAMUEL BERE, of Gravesend, married Joan Miller.
- ii. MARY BERE, married Peter Bally.
- iii. JAMES BERE, of whom presently. —
- iv. JOHN BERE, of Oakenham, County Berks, married Elisabeth Warburton, of Cheshire, and had John, William, Edward, and Sidney.
- v. RICHARD BERE, born 1607, emigrated from Gravesend to New England, in 1635, with his orphan nephews, Anthony and James. Richard settled in Watertown, Mass., where he remained; was Representative to the General Court for thirteen years, and captain of the military forces. He died Sept. 4, 1675. His descendants are chiefly in Massachusetts, and very few.

V. JAMES BERE, of Gravesend, second son of John and Mary Bere, was a mariner, and not living in 1635. His widow, Hester, died in 1635, when his two sons, Anthony and James, accompanied their uncle, Richard, to New England. James was some time of Watertown, Mass.; removed to Fairfield, Conn., where thirteen different parcels of land are recorded to "James Beere" from 1659 to 1684. He died at Fairfield in 1694, where, and at Stratford, descendants are still found. The number of his descendants, mostly in Connecticut, is comparatively small, among whom is the late Hon. Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, Conn. The name occurs variously in the early records, both in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as Bere, Beere, Beare, and Beeres. It finally became Beers, and continues thus.

VI. ANTHONY BERE, came from Gravesend, in 1635, to Watertown, Mass.; removed to Roxbury, and ultimately to Fairfield, Conn., where a tract of land is recorded to "Anthony Beere" in 1607, which he sold in 1669. He was a mariner, as his father before him, and was lost at sea in 1676. By Eliza, his wife, he left Samuel, Ephraim, John, Hester, Sarah, and Barnabas.

VII. Barnabas Beers, born at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 6, 1658, married April 4, 1688, Elizabeth Wilcoxson, and died in 1714. Josiah Beers, his son, born at Stratford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1693, married May 10, 1717, Elizabeth Ufford, and was father of Nathan Beers, of New Haven, Conn.

* From investigations made in England, and communicated to me by the late Rev. Henry Beers Sherman, of Esopus, N. Y.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 47, of THE RECORD.)

MARRIAGES. 1756 TO——.

*Were Married.**

1795.

March	11 th .	Adrian Kissam, Esq ^r . & Elizabeth Bayard, Widow.
March	17 th .	William Adams & Margaret Jennings.
April	9 th .	John Peters & Mary Bell.
April	22 ^d .	William Stratton & Jane Ruland.
April	23 ^d .	John Mitchel & Sarah Degrove.
April	23 ^d .	John Hazelton & Elizabeth Freeborn.
April	23 ^d .	John Roe & Mary Fowler, both of Flushing, Long Island.
May	12 th .	Benjamin Westervelt & Jane Short.
May	13 th .	Abraham Lamb & Elizabeth Davidson, Widow.
May	17 th .	John Tate & Martha McAffry.
May	20 th .	Jeremiah Kent & Catharine King.
May	24 th .	Richard Egbert & Sarah Morgan, both of Staten Island.
May	26 th .	Henry Peck & Sarah Freeman.
June	22 ^d .	Joshua Wilmot & Catharine Hyer.
June	23 ^d .	Piere Joseph Herubel, late from France, & Eliza Stilwell, of N. York.
June	27 th .	John Hopper & Mary Stilwell.
July	9 th .	William Earl & Jane Devonshire.
Aug ^t	13 th .	William Darrah, Mariner, & Sarah Kniffen.
Aug ^t	16 th .	Michael Esplin, Mariner, & Ann Shourt.
Aug ^t	27 th .	Alexander Wily & Sarah Coe.
Aug ^t	28 th .	Samuel Young & Margaret McAlpine, of Tappan.
Aug ^t	29 th .	Felix Leblond De St. Hilaire, Esq ^r . late from France, & Mar- garet Smith, of New York. (60)
Aug ^t	29 th .	Charles Adams, Esq ^r . to Sarah Smith.
Sept ^r	8 th .	Peter Bonit & Jane Blake.
Sept ^r	11 th .	Michael Fitzsimmons & Phoebe Hyer.
Sept ^r	13 th .	John Hannah & Elizabeth Turnbull.
Sept ^r	19 th .	Abraham Lockman & Ann Stewart.
Sept ^r	22 ^d .	Peter Carrol, Mariner & Elizabeth Welsh, Widow.
Sept ^r	24 th .	Samuel Nodin & Ann Wiseman.
Oct ^r	30 th .	Timothy Bennet, & Elizabeth Jackson.
Oct ^r	30 th .	Charles Divine & Mary Ann Ross.
Nov ^r	14 th .	Timothy Stanniford & Julia Elderkin.
Nov ^r	22 ^d .	William Provoost & Sarah Titus, both of Bushwick, Long Island.
Nov ^r	26 th .	John Day & Sarah Leonard.
Dec ^r	30 th .	Nicholas Anthony & Catharine Shaw.

[* The words "were married," repeated in the original, after the day of the month, are here omitted.]

1796.

Jan ^y	10 th .	William McLeod, Mariner, & Margaret Lynch.	
Jan ^y	15 th .	Thomas Hardie & Jane Neilson, Widow.	
Jan ^y	18 th .	William Chisholm, Mariner, & Barbara Morrison.	
Jan ^y	25 th .	Duncan McDonald & Mary Moore.	
Jan ^y	26 th .	Niel Jamison & Margaret Clark.	
Jan ^y	30 th .	Joshua Morehouse Matthias & Judith Gilliland.	
Feb ^y	10 th .	Dewitt Clinton, Esq ^r . & Maria Franklin.	
Feb ^y	11 th .	Robert Ratsey Goelet & Margaret Buchannan.	
Feb ^y	11 th .	Stephen Russel & Dennies Gilliland.	
March	3 ^d .	Thomas McCreedy & Jane Ammerman.	
April	24 th .	Levin Piper, Mariner, & Catharine Murphy, Widow.	(61)
April	27 th .	James Anderson & Ann Montany.	
May	1 st .	Isaac Tuckerman & Sarah Bowers, Widow.	
May	1 st .	Andrew Wiltsey & Susannah McCreary.	
May	11 th .	Edward Ostrander, of Ransaler County, & Margaret Forbes, of New York.	
May	14 th .	John Bloodgood & Ann Magdalen Decline.	
May	23 ^d .	George Morris & Sarah Stilwell.	
May	24 th .	William Jeffers & Mary Martling.	
May	26 th .	John Campbell, Mariner, & Sarah Dickenson.	
June	9 th .	Paul White & Mary Campbell, Widow.	
June	11 th .	William Norton & Daphis Hutchins.	
June	15 th .	Isaac Selleck, Mariner, & Catharine Buckmaster.	
June	16 th .	Robert Smith & Susannah Everet, Widow.	
June	21 st .	Nathan Stansbury & Charlotte Lyman.	
June	24 th .	John Frazer & Janet Dunbar, Widow.	
June	26 th .	William Merrel & Susannah Ransom.	
June	30 th .	William Bradford & Elizabeth Cobb.	
July	9 th .	Richard Jennings, Mariner, & Margaret Adams, Widow.	
July	12 th .	Joseph Herbert, a black Man, & Margaret Evers, a Molatto Wom ⁿ . both free.	
July	14 th .	Nicholas Carmer, jun ^r . & Rachel Varrian.	
July	29 th .	James Anderson & Abiah Hyslop, Widow.	
Aug ^t	6 th .	John Matthew Bordier, from Amsterdam, & Sarah Morris, of N. Y.	
Aug ^t	6 th .	Henry De Bernard, jun ^r . & Helen Tronson, Widow.	
Aug ^t	7 th .	George Goodheart & Ann Lincoln.	
Sept ^r	1 st .	Leveret Crutenden & Elizabeth Ann Brooks.	
Sept ^r	8 th .	William Nevin, Mariner, & Margaret Canby, Widow.	
Oct ^r	9 th .	William Gordinier & Hester Vandenburg.	(62)
Oct ^r	10 th .	John H. Moyston, of Schenectady, & Hannah Searing, of N. Y.	
Oct ^r	13 th .	Alexander McGregore & Janet Wilson.	
Oct ^r	24 th .	John Campbell, of Albany C ^y . & Margaret Cooper, of New York, Wid ^w .	
Oct ^r	27 th .	Thomas Wynship & Cornelia Messervy.	
Oct ^r	30 th .	Joseph Sacket & Sarah North.	
Nov ^r	3 ^d .	John Livingston, Es ^q ., of Columbia C ^y ., & Catharine Rid- ley, of N. Y., Wid ^w .	
Nov ^r	12 th .	William Ashly & Phoebe Cheesman.	

- Nov^r 13th. Hugh Ferguson & Hester Macnamara.
 Nov^r 13th. Cæsar Jackson & Jane Jackson, free Blacks.
 Nov^r 16th. Benjamin Coit, Mariner, & Elizabeth Bently.
 Nov^r 17th. Uriah Ryder & Catharine West.
 Nov^r 20th. Daniel Denman & Elizabeth Niel, both of New Jersey.
 Dec^r 12th. Peter Bond, of Maryland, & Catharine Greenwall, Widow,
 of N. York.
 Dec^r 27th. The Rev. M^r. Azel Roe, of New Jersey; & Hannah Barret,
 Wid^w., of N. York.
 Dec^r 28th. Jeremiah Connely, Mariner, & Achsah Norris.

1797.

- Jan^y 18th. John Jones, Mariner, & Jane Terboss.
 Feb^y 4th. James McKee & Mary Joyce.
 Feb^y 8th. George Read & Eleonar Marsh.
 Feb^y 8th. John Stibb & Ann Myers.
 Feb^y 11th. Klaas Klaasen De Yongh, Mariner, & Hannah Smith.
 Feb^y 20th. James McMillen & Catharine McIntee.
 Feb^y 22^d. Jerieh Willis, Mariner, & Eliza Thompson, Widow.
 March 16th. David Willis & Cressy Wetsell.
 April 26th. John Ogren, Mariner, & Sarah Horton.
 May 1st. James Conklin & Jane Stratton, Widow. (63)
 May 6th. William Clawson & Abigail Hetfield, both of Elizabethtown,
 N. J.
 June 1st. Stephen Parret & Hannah Polhémus, Widow.
 June 6th. Josiah Quincy, Esq^r., of Boston, & Elizabeth Susannah Mor-
 ton, of New York—by D^r. Smith, of Princeton.
 June 18th. Henry Collins Southwick & Mary Wool. ⁺
 June 29th. John Lawson & Margaret Morton, Widow.
 July 1st. William Ogden & Susannah Murray.
 July 20th. John L. Horton & Susannah Murray.
 July 22^d. Duncan Douglas & Amelia Berrien, Widow.
 July 27th. Thomas Ramage, Mariner, & Jane Caldwell.
 July 27th. John Garland, Mariner, & Hannah Kennedy.
 Aug^t 12th. Charles Richardson & Rachel Craig.
 Aug^t 17th. Abraham Matthews & Susannah McCaushland.
 Aug^t 23^d. John Loeseree & Jane Dusingberry, both of Flushing, L. Island.
 Sept^r 3^d. Nicholas Carmer & Jane Vanderbeck.
 Sept^r 6th. Andrew S. Norwood & Abigail Ogilvie.
 Sept^r 7th. Robert Paterson & Jane McKay.
 Sept^r 7th. Conover Bowen & Eliza Bean.
 Sept^r 7th. William Hamilton & Mary Wallace, Widow.
 Sept^r 20th. Joseph Williams, Mariner, & Mary Ellis, Widow.
 Sept^r 23^d. William Eccleston & Margaret Weir, Widow.
 Sept^r 29th. John Suffren & Elizabeth Suffren, both of Orange County.
 Oct^r 16th. Andrus Watson & Elizabeth McVicker, Widow. (64)
 Nov^r 5th. Thomas Dyer & Elizabeth Vandenburgh.
 Nov^r 14th. William Ludlow & Philiss Hicks.
 Nov^r 26th. Abraham Robinson & Elizabeth Woodbridge, Wid^w.
 Nov^r 28th. James Sharp & Catharine Caldwell.
 Dec^r 17th. Henry Peters & Almy Merrit.
 Dec^r 21st. James Dunlap & Mercia Rodman, Widow.

1798.

- Jan^y 4th. Joseph Murray, Physician, & Elizabeth Bool.
 Jan^y 6th. John Cruger & Martha Ramsay.
 Jan^y 14th. John Lacy & Ann Baldwin.
 Jan^y 17th. Philip B. Sands, Mariner, & Ann Knapp.
 Jan^y 20th. Thomas Sprowl & Mary Muckelworth, Widow.
 Jan^y 21st. John Hopkinson & Susannah Shaw, Widow.
 Jan^y 22^d. Magnus Beekman & Margaret Caldwell.
 Feb^y 2^d. John Love, Mariner, & Catherine Sweegles.
 Feb^y 3^d. John Teasman & Hagar Tate, Widow, both People of
 Colour, free.
 Feb^y 8th. Hendrick Ries & Maria Catharina Craningav.
 Feb^y 19th. D^r. John Nielson & Abigail Bleecker.
 March 10th. D^r. Nicholas Bayard & Ann Livingston Bayard.
 March 18th. Abraham Potts & Catharine Earl.
 March 27th. Thomas Smith, Mariner, & Eleonar Thompson.
 March 28th. Robert Manson, Mariner, & Abigail Wright.
 March 31st. Abraham Duryee & Abigail Glean.
 April 10th. Charles Alexander & Mary Read, Widow. (65)
 April 23^d. George Washington Varrian & Susannah Tier.
 April 29th. Jacob Thurston, of Schenectady, & Martha Valentine, of
 N. York.
 June 1st. John Jeffers & Mary Maris, both of Dutches County.
 June 7th. James Robinson, Mariner, & Amelia Gwimmel, Widow.
 June 18th. Allen Howland, Mariner, & Elizabeth Smith.
 June 28th. Josiah Ingersol, Mariner, & Susannah Broun, Wid^w.
 July 31st. Samuel B. Mills & Mary Patching.
 August 6th. Francis Harman Ellison, Mariner, & Frances Bleecker.
 August 20th. William Hagan & Sarah Strain.
 August 24th. William Penny, Mariner, & Martha Thomas.
 August 27th. Samuel Rudd & Cornelia H. Towt.
 August 28th. George Jeffers & Elizabeth Clay.
 Sept^r 8th. Samuel Lytle, of Pennsylvania, & Mary Coffin, of Rhode
 Island.
 November 3^d. John Hays, Mariner, & Janet Clark, Widow.
 November 22^d. William Myers & Elizabeth Clinton, Widow.
 December 1st. Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham & Elizabeth Phœnix.
 December 4th. George Broun & Elizabeth Stevens, both People of Co-
 lour.
 December 12th. Joseph Jayne, of Smithtown, Long Island, & Martha
 Whitman, of New York.
 21st. William Parsons, Mariner, & Eliza Burros, Wid^w.

1799.

- Jan^y 8th. Thomas Humphries & Isabella Blakely.
 Jan^y 10th. Thomas Waters & Mary Casey.
 Jan^y 13th. William Morris & Rachel Taylor. (66)
 Jan^y 23^d. James Mackey, Mariner, & Eleonar McNichol
 Feb^y 6th. John Webster, Mariner, of the Island of St. Kitts, & Rebekah
 Hunt, of New York.

- Feb^y 14th. David Auchenvole & Anna Stevenson.
 Feb^y 16th. Daniel Coe & Jane Beaman Ash.
 Feb^y 17th. Henry Gibson & Barbara Thompson, Widow.
 Feb^y 28th. Garret Hyer & Sarah Tyson, Widow.
 March 30th. Robert Provost & Catharine Wilsey.
 April 1st. Peter Osmer, Mariner, & Elizabeth Young.
 April 14th. John Livingston & Agnes Thompson.
 April 18th. Thomas Bushfield & Catharine English.
 April 20th. Thomas Cornel Pearsal & Frances Buchanan.
 April 20th. William Luby & Bridget Taylor.
 April 24th. James Morris & Mary Stewart, Widow.
 May 9th. Peter P. Goelet & Almy Buchanan.
 May 9th. Hector Scot & Juliet Martin.
 May 12th. Patrick Maxfield, Mariner, & Elsy Loring.
 May 18th. Robert Miller, Mariner, & Menny Ireland.
 May 18th. William Speight & Hester Sodan.
 May 20th. John Morrison & Ruth Burrel.
 May 20th. Joseph Bates, Mariner, & Mary Wansey.
 May 23^d. John H. Legget & Gertrude Quackenbos.
 June 2^d. Jonathan Smith, Mariner, & Araminta Hayward, Wid^w.
 June 2^d. John Potts & Hannah Graham, Widow.
 June 12th. Hugh Fairly & Sarah Deforest. (67)
 June 30th. Isaac Whittingham & Mary Crandal.
 June 30th. John Davison & Elizabeth Casey
 July 6th. Niel McNichol & Lydia Rith, Widow.
 July 12th. William Guthrie, of Washington County, & Rebekah Miller,
 of New York.
 July 13th. William Scott & Eleanor Fregard, Widow.
 July 13th. Duncan McEwen & Ann Wool.
 July 14th. George Petry & Helen Low.
 July 17th. William McKean & Margaret Gallagher.
 July 31st. William Hayman, Mariner, & Mary Martin.
 August 25th. Nicholas Richards & Phœbe Wood.
 Sept^r 10th. Cato Burris, a free black Man, & Margaret Johnson, a black
 servant to Seth Kneeland.
 Nov^r 7th. Thomas Dunhill, Mariner, & Jane Scot, Widow.
 Nov^r 21st. Benjamin Wilson, of Albany, & Sarah Henderson, of N. York.
 Nov^r 29th. David Cronin & Mary Broun.
 Nov^r 30th. Joseph Allen, a free Black, & Jamina, Serv^t. of Charles Go-
 bart.
 Dec^r 1st. John Fisher & Cæcelia Foot.
 Dec^r 1st. James Muloy & Abigail Grogen, Widow.
 Dec^r 1st. Jacob June & Anna Reynolds, Widow.
 Dec^r 7th. Samuel Gilford, jun^r., & Eliza Buchanan.
 Dec^r 8th. Thomas Betts, Mariner, & Jane Read, Widow.
 Dec^r 9th. Peter Curtinius & Mary Ann Lasher.
 Dec^r 19th. Francis Noble & Jane Clifford.
 Dec^r 21st. George Adams & Prudence Collins, Widow.
 Dec^r 25th. Ebenezer Belden & Ann Sands.
 Dec^r 27th. Curtis Blakeman, Mariner, & Lavinia Mead.
 Dec^r 28th. William Nielson, jun^r. & Hannah Coles. (68)

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES, BEDFORD, N. Y.

 BY CHARLES W. BAIRD, RYE, N. Y.

FEW of the towns in Westchester County, N. Y., possess any records of births, marriages, and deaths dating as far back as the beginning of the last century. I have found the following entries, scattered through a volume of the Town Records of Bedford, N. Y., and have thought that they might be of use to the families concerned, or to genealogists:

AYRES.—Philip Ayres mar. Margaret Moseman, 27 Nov., 1717. Children: Margaret, b. 11 May, 1719, "about five o'clock in the afternoon;" Mary, b. 19 Oct., 1720; Philip, b. 29 May, 1722; John, 18 [April?] 1724; Benjamin, b. 20 Apr., 1726.

CLAWSON.—Abigail, dau. of Stephen Clawson and Rebecca his wife, b. 8 March, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$; Martha, dau. of same, b. 16 March, 1699–1700; Ruth, dau. of same, b. 10 Apr., 1703; Susann Holmes, dau. of Abigail Clawson, b. 24 Apr., 1715.

HOLLY.—Daniel Holly mar. Abigail Clawson, 12 Sept., 1717. Children: Mary, b. 7 Aug., 1718; Stephen, b. 23 Feb., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{10}$; Samuel, b. 31 Aug., 1722.

KELLUM.—Children of Theophilus Kellum and Elizabeth his wife: Reuben, b. 28 Mar., 1712; Hannah, b. 9 Sept., 1714; Daniel, b. 23 Sept., 1716; Ruth, b. 23 Dec., 1719; Elizabeth, b. 5 Feb., 172 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bethiah, b. 23 Feb., 172 $\frac{3}{4}$; Theophilus, b. 21 May, 1726.

MILLER.—Jonathan Miller mar. Sarah, dau. of John Holms, of Bedford, 25 Feb., 169 $\frac{9}{10}$. Children: Jonathan, b. 13 Nov., 1691; d., 13 Dec., 1691; Jonathan, b. 19 Nov., 1692; John, b. 12 Oct., 1694; Stephen, b. 8 Dec., 1696; Samuel, b. 25 Jan., 1698; Sarah, b. 22 Jan., 1700; Rachel, b. 2 July 1703; Nathaniel, b. 19 Feb., 1705; Increase, b. 4 Nov., 1707; Ebenezer, b. 21 Dec., 1709; Benjamin, b. 18 Mar., 171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MILLS.—Children of Zachariah Mills and Martha his wife: Daniel, b. 29 Sept., 1712; Zebadiah, b. 17 Aug., 1718; Amos, b. 15 June, 1723.

George Mills mar. Mary Holmes, 26 Feb., 1724; Deborah, dau., b. 27 June, 1726.

SHEPARD.—Jonathan Shepard mar. Annah, dau. of Rennick Garrison, of Easthampton, on Long Island, 14 Jan., 1699–1700. Children: Mary, b. 4 Feb., 170 $\frac{8}{10}$; Abigail, b. 6 July, 1703; John, b. 2 Aug., 1705; Annah, b. 28 Aug., 1708; Charity, b. 1 Dec., 1709; Jonathan, b. 19 June, 1712.

STEVENS.—Ebenezer Stevens mar. Johannah, dau. of Zachariah Roberts, 8 Nov., 1704. Children: Mary, b. 5 Oct., 1705; Jerusha, b. 4 Apr., 1707, d., 4 May, 1707; Benonah, b. 8 July, 1708; Ebenezer, b. 15 Apr., 1710.

RECORDS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
FROM JUNE 5, 1725.—MARRIAGES.*

COMMUNICATED BY BENJAMIN D. HICKS, ESQ.

(Continued from Vol. XII., p. 145, of the RECORD.)

1757.

Jan. 23.	Lucas Eldred, of Jamaica, and Martha Mott.	L.
April 2.	James Townsend, of Oyster Bay, and Mary Hicks.	L.
April 12.	Robert Michel and Sarah Allen.	L.
April 15.	Jonathan Cornelius, of Oyster Bay, and Sarah Baldwin.	B.
April 17.	Thomas Foster and Martha Morrell.	L.
April 18.	Robert Reynolds and Issabell Weeks.	L.
April 24.	John Sands and Elizabeth Jackson.	L.
April 30.	Isaac Rushmore and Sarah Titus, both of Oyster Bay.	—
May 4.	Jacob Lambertson and Ester Allen.	B.
May —.	John Sands and Jemime Smith.	L.
May 13.	Jacariah Seaman and Dorothy Smith.	B.
May 21.	William Sands and Deborah Acerlay.	L.
June 3.	James Farley, of New York, and Phebe Mitchel.	L.
June 19.	John Springer and Martha Pasmore.	B.
July 26.	Hugh Gilmore and Catherine Pinkerman.	L.
July 30.	Arnout Cannon and Phebe Sands, of New York.	L.
Aug. 12.	Daniel Bedel and Margaret Gildersleve.	B.
Aug. 15.	Joseph Oldfield, of Jamaica, and Miriam Alburdis.	B.
Sept. 5.	Richard Post and Hannah Bedell.	L.
Oct. 4.	Isaac Smith and Phebe Marvin.	L.
Oct. 23.	Jonathan Gildersleeve and Eloner Turner.	B.
Nov. 2.	At Fort Neck, Richard Floyd, Jr., of Brookhaven, and Arrabella Jones, of Oyster Bay.	L.

1758.

Jan. 10.	Elisha Bedell and Mary Langdon.	L.
Jan. 19.	Edward Hicks and Elizabeth Cornell.	L.
Feb. 7.	James Cornell and Margaret Hix.	L.
Feb. 20.	George Weeks and Sarah Hall.	L.
Feb. 22.	James Smith and Ann Hix.	L.
Mar. 19.	John Bashford and Lucrecia Downing.	L.
April 4.	William Critman and Mary Bedell.	B.
April 6.	Maurice Smith and Mary Searing.	L.
May 5.	David Barns and Elizabeth Wright.	L.
May 25.	David Pearce, of New York, and Mary Linnington.	L.
June 13.	Charles Cornell and Abigail Eldred.	L.
	Daniel Rhodes and Miriam Dorlandt.	—

* The letters L. and B. indicate that the Marriage was by *Licence*, or after due publication of the *Banns*.

Aug. 27.	Samuel Fosdike and Elizabeth Legros, of Oyster Bay.	B.
Oct. 2.	Gilbert Fleet and Phebe Brush, both of Suffolk Co.	L.
Oct. 2.	Thomas Bedell and Marianna Clows.	—
Oct. 5.	Jonathan Acerly and Jemime Legross.	—
Oct. 22.	Joshua Cornwall and Hannah Hewlett.	L.
	Solomon Powell and Jerusha Hilton, both of Oyster Bay.	—
Nov. 12.	Benjamin Sands and Mary Jackson.	L.
Nov. 21.	Samuel Brown and Jemime Beedel.	L.
Dec. 12.	John Boright, of New Rochel, and Elizabeth Doxey.	—
Dec. 17.	Benjamin Seamans and Letitia Allen.	L.

1759.

Jan. 18.	Ananias Downing and Deborah Birdsall.	L.
Feb. 2.	Joseph Tillott and Elizabeth Pearse.	L.
Feb. 22.	Samuel Cornell and Katherine Smith.	L.
Mar. 16.	Samuel Higby, of Jamaica, and Dorcas Gildersleeve.	B.
April 19.	John Bedell and Elizabeth Doxey.	B.
May 15.	George Baker, of New York, and Anne Weekes, of Oyster Bay.	L.
June 3.	Joseph Mott and Katherine Boorum.	L.
June 27.	At Oyster Bay, Robert Warne, of New York, and Almy Seaman, of Oyster Bay.	—
July 6.	Charles Peters and Rachel Latham.	L.
Nov. 9.	Robert Nugent, of Kings Co., and Phebe Pearson.	L.
Nov. 11.	At Oyster Bay, Stephen Seaman and Martha McCown, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Nov. 27.	At Oyster Bay, Thomas Hendricson and Margaret Car-men, both of Oyster Bay.	B.
Dec. 18.	John Stocker and Elizabeth Ackerley.	—

1760.

Jan. 17.	Jonathan Reyner and Mary Chappel.	—
Jan. 17.	Peter Bond and Sarah Doxey.	—
Mar. 7.	Thomas Williams and Anna Smith, both of Oyster Bay.	—
Mar. 12.	Stephen Wood and Elizabeth Rhodes.	—
Mar. 14.	Felix Fowler and Phebe Ellison.	—
Mar. 16.	Thomas Barker and Ann Paret.	—
April 28.	At Huntington, Isaac Ketcham and Freeloove Carr, both of Huntington.	L.
April —.	John Simonson and Temperance Fish.	—
May 11.	William Stiles and Phebee Gretman.	—
May 11.	Benjamin Gildersleeve and Hannah Beedel.	—
May 17.	Isaac Smith and Sarah Balden.	—
May 19.	Isaac Alburtis and Miriam Smith.	—
May 23.	Jacob Underhill, of Oyster Bay, and Katherine Willetts, of Huntington.	L.
May 31.	John Mitchel and Deborah Prince.	—
June 13.	Aaron Van Nostrandt and Sarah Poyer, both of Jamaica.	L.
June 24.	Israel Eldred and Anna Totton.	—
Aug. 30.	John Falkner, of Kings Co., and Elizabeth Everit.	—

Sep. 20.	Maurice Smith and Mary Dodge.	—
Sept. 22.	Carman Rushmore and Hannah Rayner.	—
Oct. —.	Richard Mott and Jane Pettitt.	L.
Oct. 26.	George Balden and Elizabeth Bedell.	B.
Nov. 16.	Thomas Southward and Dorothy Goulder.	—
Dec. 7.	John Smith, of Jamaica, and Hannah Leffert.	L.
Dec. 30.	James Van Velzer, of Oyster Bay, and Phebe Volentine.	B.

1761.

Jan. 27.	Cornelius Miller and Elizabeth Lambertson.	B.
" "	John Lester and Mary Flower.	—
" "	Uriah Platt and Sarah Treadwell.	L.
Feb. 1.	Thomas White and Dorothy Brass.	B.
Feb. —.	John Henderson and Hannah Wilson.	B.
Feb. 19.	George Weeks, of Oyster Bay, and Sarah Parsley.	L.
Feb. 20.	Joseph Hix and Sarah Valentine.	—
Mar. 4.	Samuel Combes and Mary Bedell.	B.
" "	Samuel Stringham and Margaret Bedell.	B.
Mar. 21.	Albert Albertson and Phebe Pierce.	L.
Mar. 22.	Mary Burtis and Anna Crooker.	L.
Mar. 23.	Samuel Titus and Ruth Townsend.	L.
Mar. 26.	John Legross and Abigail Acerley,	—
" "	Solomon Seaman and Rebecca Barns.	—
Mar. 31.	James Seaman and Hannah Doxey.	—
April 9.	William Horsefield, of Kings Co., and Mary Hewlett.	L.
April 19.	At Oyster Bay, Jesse Gould, of Huntington, and Ruth Rudyard, of Oyster Bay.	L.
May 2.	John Cornell, of Kings Co., and Elizabeth Whitehead, of Jamaica.	L.
May 3.	Caleb Smith and Abigail Hix.	L.
May 10.	Samuel Reyner and Mary Williams.	—
June —.	James Verity and Mary Johnson.	—
July 23.	Abraham Vanwick and Elizabeth Wright, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
July 29.	Benjamin Jackson and Mary Jackson.	B.
Aug. 2.	At Oyster Bay, Thomas Seaman and Phebe Hinton, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Aug. 5.	John Jaunsey, of New York, and Elizabeth Hicks.	L.
Aug. —.	Jacob Mott and Elizabeth Kissam.	—
Aug. 6.	Thomas Seaman and Martha Rowland.	L.
Sep. 3.	Joseph Bedell and Ruth Carman.	L.
Sep. 17.	Stephen Hewlett and Hannah Hewlett.	L.
Oct. 1.	William Doty and Elizabeth Mott.	L.
Oct. 14.	James Searing and Sarah Nicolls.	L.
Oct. 18.	James Willis and Mary Peters.	L.
Nov. 22.	Levy Weeks and Mary Burtis, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Nov. 23.	John Batty and Catherine Watts.	L.
Nov. 25.	Samuel Cornel and Margaret Smith.	L.
Dec. 2.	Samuel Rowland, of Duchess Co., and Catherine Clowes.	L.
Dec. 20.	Charles Titus and Margaret Titus.	L.
" "	Richard Townsend and Mary Titus.	L.
Dec. 28.	Peter Jones and Mary Mason.	—

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BERRIAN'S NECK.—The second edition of Bolton's Westchester County repeats the erroneous statements of the first, in respect of the locality now called Spuyten Duyvil, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. It says (vol. ii., p. 606): "In this town [Yonkers] is situated *Berrian's Neck*, the ancient *Nip Nicksen* of the Mohigans. The Dutch conferred upon it the name of *Konstabelsche hock*, or Point, from its owner, William Constable. This neck forms the northern bank, at the mouth of the noted *Spyt den Dyvel Kil*, or channel. At an early period it belonged to Samuel Edsall. From the Edsalls it passed to the Tippetts, who, during the revolutionary struggle, adhered to the side of the crown. In consequence, their property was confiscated to the State (the Tippetts having removed to Nova Scotia) and sold to Samuel Berrian, who married Dorcas, a daughter of George Tippetts, a former proprietor."

Nip Nickson was the Indian name of the peninsula or neck, on the west side of New York Bay, which "forms the northern bank, at the mouth" of the *Kill Von Kull*, opposite to Staten Island. It got the name "*Constable's Hook*," which it still bears, from the Dutch grant of 115 morgens thereon, in 1646, to Jacob Jacobsz Roy (Land Papers G. G. 141). He was the *Constable* or Gunner of the Fort at New Amsterdam. Hence *Constable's Hook*. In 1664, Nicholas Jansen and Samuel Edsall bought this neck from Ovateem, Sachem of the Hackinsacks. In his deed it was called "*Nip Nickson*." On the 26th of October, 1664, the purchasers received from Governor Nicolls a patent, in which it is described as the "Parcell of Land called *Nip Nickson*, and containing by Estimac^m five hundred acres or thereabouts" (1 Patents 35, p. 25). Mr. Edsall acquired the whole title in 1670, and probably improved and stocked it as a plantation. He sold it in 1680 to Hans Harmensen [Barkalo], of New Utrecht, for 22,500 gr's wampum, or £562 New England money (5 Deeds (Aib) 252).

It is apparent that Mr. Bolton confounded this neck of land in New Jersey with Berrian's or Tippetts Neck (now Spuyten Duyvil), in New York. The latter never "belonged to Samuel Edsall," nor to any of his family or descendants, until its purchase, at the sale under confiscation by his great-grandson, Samuel Berrian, the grandfather of the late Rev. William Berrian, Rector of Trinity Church. It was first owned by Dr. Adrian Vander Donck, the "Younker," who married Maria, daughter of Rev. Francis Doughty. It was the property of George Tippetts prior to 1675. In the inventory of his estate, made that year, it is mentioned as having been "late purchased of Elias Doughty," and with the dwelling-house, orchard, and barn, was appraised at £100. (Files Inv's, 1667-1700, Off. Clk. C't. App.) The Tippetts family held it until its confiscation during the Revolution.

T. H. E.

EARLIEST ACTUAL WHITE SETTLER ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.—Will some well-informed reader kindly state through the RECORD columns who first landed and settled on Manhattan Island, now New York City, and the name of the first white child born here, together with the dates of these two events?

A SUBSCRIBER.

LASALLE.—G. P. R. Healy, the distinguished artist, has just completed a fine portrait of Lasalle, to be used at the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration at New Orleans, April 9th, of the gallant Norman's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The commission was received from a public spirited citizen of the West, who will, after it has been used in the manner above mentioned, add it to the portrait gallery of the Chicago Historical Society.

MERRITT.—Thomas Merritt, Senior, settled at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., before 1673, and was one of the proprietors of Pongo Neck in 1683. He was prominent in the town offices from 1684 to 1705. Vestryman of Grace Church, 1694-97. Appeared before the General Court of Connecticut to obtain a Charter for Rye, Jan. 19, 1697. Deputy to Convention, 1699. Supervisor, 1705.

He married as a second wife Abigail, daughter of Robert Francis, of Wethersfield, Conn. She was born Feb. 14, 1660.

His children were: Thomas, Joseph, Ephraim, and Samuel, most of whose descendants are known.

I am anxious to learn the names of his parents and of his first wife, dates of birth, marriage, and deaths; and the dates of the births of his children.

DOUGLAS MERRITT, Leacote, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

OLDEST NEW YORK FAMILY.—A subscriber inquires as to which is the oldest New York family now represented in this city. We shall be pleased to have this inquiry answered by any of our readers who may be interested in the question. In the meantime we may mention that there are representatives of Governor Stuyvesant and his sister, Madame Bayard, who came from Holland to New York in the summer of 1647. There may, however, be older families than these in New York, as we have not had time to investigate the matter before printing the present number. J. G. W.

"OLD IRONSIDES."—General Wilson, whose address is No. 15 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, is engaged in writing a history of the famous frigate "Constitution," whose career is at length closed, and would be glad to receive from those who have served on board "Old Ironsides," any interesting incidents connected with the celebrated ship, whose keel was laid at Boston nearly a century ago. Any old ballads celebrating her victories over the *Guerrière*, *Java*, *Cyane*, and *Levant*, will be very acceptable.

WILLETT.—*Genealogical Errors*.—In the second edition of the History of Westchester County, recently published, it is stated (vol. ii., p. 275, and appendix, same vol., p. 765), that Colonel Thomas Willett, of Flushing, from whom descended the Willetts of Cornell's, or Willett's Neck, Westchester Co., was the second son of Captain Thomas Willett, of Plymouth, first Mayor of New York under the English. It is also asserted this Colonel Thomas Willett married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Cornell.

It is evident these mistakes of the laborious historian were occasioned by his not having discovered, or of his having overlooked the fact that there was another *Thomas Willett* then residing in New Amsterdam, who was from Bristol, Eng., and who was married in the Dutch Church on the 1st of September, 1643, to Sarah Cornell, the daughter of Thomas Cornell, the patentee of Cornell's Neck. (N. Y. GEN. AND BIOG. REC., vol. vi., p. 35.)

Thomas Willett, the son of Captain Thomas Willett, of Plymouth, was not born until October 1, 1646. He was never married, and died before his father. Captain Thomas Willett, of Plymouth, had no son named *William*. (N. E. His. and Gen. Reg., vol. ii., p. 376. Updike's His. of Narragansett Church, p. 278. Will of Captain Thomas Willett, of Swansea. *Plymouth Records*, vol. iii., p. 114.)

The children of the above-named Thomas Willett, from Bristol, and of Sarah Cornell, were: *William*, bap. in Dutch Church, June 29, 1644, and *Thomas*, bap. in same, November 26, 1645 (N. Y. GEN. AND BIOG. REC., vol. v., pp. 84, 87). The latter is the person afterward known as Colonel Thomas Willett, of Flushing. His wife was Helena Stoothoff, dau. of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff, of Brooklyn.

Thomas Willett (the father) died about 1645-46, and his widow Sarah married, December 3, 1647, Charles Bridges, otherwise called in the Dutch Records *Carel Van Brugge*, or *Vanbruggen*. Bridges died in August, 1682, and she subsequently married John Lawrence, Jr., of Flushing. For recitals as to pedigree of this family, see also *Deeds Kings County Reg. Office*, Lib. 23, p. 165, and Lib. 26, p. 29. *New York Wills, Surrogate's Office*, N. Y., Lib. 2, p. 299. *Reg. Office*, New York, Lib. 13 of *Deeds*, p. 294, vol. i., *Doc. His. of N. Y.*, p. 661. See also documents and records quoted in above History at pp. 271-274, which tend to disprove the statements here complained of as erroneous.

We regret to observe some other statements in this edition of Mr. Bolton's work, which may be the subject of future comment. L.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE WENTWORTH GENEALOGY: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN. By JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Illinois. 3 vols. 8vo, pp. xxxiii, 711, 803, 727. Boston: Little, Brown, & Company, 1878. Price, \$6.

In the year 1871, the author of this work printed for private circulation among persons bearing his name, and the descendants of such persons, an edition of the Wentworth Genealogy. Six hundred copies were distributed gratuitously, and four hundred were destroyed in the Chicago fire of that year. From the two volumes or private edition, and

the numerous editions and corrections made by members of the family, into whose hands the six hundred fell, Mr. Wentworth has, with great success, compiled the most complete and correct American family genealogy yet published, with the single exception of the three noble quarto volumes of the Whitney family, prepared under the supervision of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, of New York.

The Wentworth Genealogy is comprehensive and exhaustive, and is embellished with numerous steel engravings, including two of the author, and one of Lady Wentworth, the celebrated beauty, from the fine portrait by Copley, now in the picture gallery of the Lenox Library, having been purchased by Mr. Lenox in 1872. These three volumes contain over 27,000 given or Christian names of persons, besides those of Wentworth, representing more than 3,000 different surnames, being of Wentworth descent or connection. It gives parentage, births, marriages, residences, and deaths, being a complete directory of Wentworths and their relatives. It has three complete indexes: one for Wentworths, one for those of other names, and one for the places where they reside, and can be addressed, if living.

Among the English Wentworths descended from Reginald Wentworth, 1066, are: Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII., the Earls of Strafford, Lords Byron and Lovelace, and Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, M P., while among the American descendants of William Wentworth, the first settler who appeared at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1639, may be mentioned: Lady Frances Deering Wentworth, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and various public men, not the least of whom, physically or otherwise, is the author of this admirable family history, who was for many years a member of Congress and Mayor of Chicago, and who is familiarly known as "Long John," being but a very few inches under seven feet in height.

We have said that, with a single exception, we consider this the most accurate and complete family genealogy that we have met with among similar American publications. We wish also to add that it is the cheapest, containing, as it does, almost 2,500 handsomely printed pages, and ten well-executed engravings on steel, several score of autograph fac-similes, and an index that would have delighted Lord Campbell, and doubtless does delight that index-loving author, Dr. Allibone, if he has been so fortunate as to meet with it.

John Wentworth has done much good and useful work in his long and busy life, but in our judgment he has done nothing better or more worthy of praise than the able and admirable manner in which he has, for more than a score of years, patiently and persistently pursued this labor of love, and which has cost him not only so large an outlay of time, but also no inconsiderable outlay of money. We will only add, in conclusion, that this work is sent to any part of the United States by the publishers on receipt of the price.

J. G. W.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF RHINEBECK, IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., embracing biographical sketches and genealogical records of our first families, with a history of its churches and other public institutions. By EDWARD D. SMITH, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1881. 8vo, pp. 239.

This is a valuable work, well described in its title. The early Beekmans, the Livingstons of Clermont, the Hoffmans, and the Kips are displayed, and it gives the best account we have seen of the first settlers of the Palatines. It lacks a good index. The natives of the town and the scattered descendants of the pioneers should at once buy up this cheap edition, and thus encourage the publication of another with a complete index for the use of the enlarged and growing future.

C. B. M.

THE EVELYNS IN AMERICA, COMPILED FROM FAMILY PAPERS AND OTHER SOURCES, 1608-1805; Edited and Annotated by G. D. SCULL, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and member of various other societies. Printed, for private circulation, by PARKER & CO., Oxford, 1881. 8vo. With numerous illustrations.


This may be a valuable historical work. It contains a reprint of "a description of the province of New Albion," and direction for adventures, etc., originally printed in 1648, and copies of many original letters relating to this country, besides biographical and genealogical accounts of several Evelyms who came to this country and of their chiefs and connections. It includes notices of Captain Thomas Young, who came out in 1634, and a diary of Sir John Montresor, Engineer of the British Army in and before the War of the Revolution. The latter is copied in a late number of the N. E. Register.

Several letters were from the young officer named Evelyn, who claims that he led the advance, at night, to the half-way house at Bedford, on the road from Jamaica toward Brooklyn, which captured the five young officers on the watch (including the grandfather of one of our members), and thus silently outflanked and nearly surrounded the front line of Americans, in what was called the battle of Long Island. The scapegrace is fully described, and was killed soon afterward. He was a native of Ireland. The letters contain many violent and prejudiced expressions and representations with which we have no sympathy. Their untruthfulness may have helped to produce the war, in which he and so many others suffered. In October, 1774, he wrote, "The whole country is just now in a state of actual open rebellion." This, at that date, was untrue. He added, to clinch the matter, "There is no act of treason or rebellion which they have not committed, except that of actually attacking the troops; from which they are restrained only by a dread of the consequences." This was untrue. He reiterated and exaggerated it, adding, "But the force of English gold no Yankee can withstand, were it offered to purchase his salvation." This he soon found was untrue. He proceeded, "I can give you no description of the 'holy men of Massachusetts,' by which you can form a just idea of what they are, etc." This was to his father an Episcopal clergyman in Ireland, put in place by the Lord Lieutenant who also sent his son to fight us. The battle of Lexington, of course, was misrepresented, and the people called "the most absolute cowards on the face of the earth." But the bad object of destroying cannon and provisions belonging to others was admitted, and the fact that guns, carriage-wheels, and about one hundred casks of flour were destroyed was admitted. Various other reviews, we think, require us to express our dissent.

In October, 1775, after the battle of Bunker Hill, and after he had made his will in favor of his mistress, saying, "this is the period for us soldiers to push our fortunes," he instructed his father how to aid him in getting promotions, and sent home his amiable hope "to be able to tell you that Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and all the capital towns on the Connecticut are but *stacks of chimneys*, like Charlestown here." To Americans of the present day it can scarcely be necessary to characterize such wild barbarism and vicious prompting as this. We need only refer to the words of Mr. J. Q. Adams, in 1839, about "the envious, acrimonious, and vindictive." This was the prosecution of war. It was thoroughly hostile and provoked hostilities. We are perfectly satisfied who fired first. Americans, we think, will need no other quotations to judge of the writer. There are many others of the like character; but many solid facts are admitted, and the rest will only serve to show how easy it was to misrepresent. Paragraphs like the following show the governing motive which influenced too many. He, perhaps, took them from his chiefs. He wrote: "We who know our own powers and *the helpless situation of the people* consider it as *the most fortunate opportunity* for Great Britain to establish her superiority over this country; *even to reduce it to that state of subjection which the right of conquest may now give her the fairest title to,*" etc., p. 155. This justified the defence, and by means of it we escaped. This country was not divided up among the conquerors like Ireland. We have little toleration for the meanness which after appealing to arms with such views, prosecuting them with great brutality and being beaten, whines over or misrepresents the particulars—and the result is the work will do no harm now; it is so transparent and characteristic.

The account of the death of Captain Thomas Young is probably a mistake as to identity. We would like to have a better account of Captain Young, of Deptford, mentioned in Evelyn's Diary, under dates of 10th February, 1657, and 17th November, 1694, "a sober man and an excellent seaman."

The tone of Earl Percy's letters seems much better. His father, Sir Hugh Smithson, was living, holding the title of Duke as well as Earl. The son had the second title by courtesy. Complaints of his conduct need not be repeated. We have learnt to respect the name of Smithson. The monument of that name is in this country. Hotspur and Percy and Northumberland are not so close to us and do not dazzle us. More than one of the illustrations of the work seem to be caricatures. Those who talk very much about André, and say nothing about Hale, will gloat over them. M.

 The July number of the RECORD will contain notices of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Candee, Hubbell, Van Voorhis, and Wolcott Genealogies. Want of space compels the omission of these from the present number.—PUB. COM.

OBITUARY.

DUER.—MISS CATHERINE DUER died at New Brighton, S. I., January 25, 1882, aged ninety-four years. Her father was Colonel William Duer of the Revolutionary army, and afterward a member of the Colonial Congress. He was born in England in 1747, and when a young man was aide to Lord Clive in India. He came to America in 1768, and purchased land in Washington County, New York. He was a colonel of the militia, Judge of the County Court, and member of the New York Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety. He was one of the committee that drafted the first Constitution of the State of New York in 1777. He was also Secretary of the Treasury Board until the reorganization under the National Constitution. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Alexander Hamilton. His wife was Catherine, daughter of General William Alexander, the claimant of the Scottish Earldom of Stirling. Their daughter Catherine was born near Albany. She has an elder sister now living at the age of ninety-five years in New Orleans, and, excepting several visits to her in years past, Miss Catherine Duer has never been far away from this city. Her brother was John Duer, the jurist, who died on Staten Island in 1858. He was a Justice of the Superior Court of New York in 1849. Another brother was President of Columbia College thirty-five years ago. After living in Goshen many years ago, and more recently in Morristown, N. J., Miss Catherine Duer went about four years ago to live with her nephew, George W. Duer, of New Brighton, in whose house she died. Her numerous grand nephews and nieces have grown up to be men and women of middle life. The Duer family vault was formerly under the old church of St. Thomas, at Broadway and Houston street, and when that building gave way before the tide of trade, a vault was built at Jamaica, L. I., where Miss Duer was buried.

w.

HOW.—MRS. MARY KIRKPATRICK HOW, widow of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blanchard How, for thirty years pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New Brunswick, N. J., died at that place March 17, 1882, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. She was a descendant of Stuyvesant's stately sister, Madame Bayard, who accompanied the Governor with her children to New Amsterdam in 1647. Her grandfather, Colonel John Bayard, was a personal friend of Washington, and was with him in several engagements. He was, after the war, a member of the Continental Congress, and was a patriot of spotless public and private life, of whom Bancroft says: "He was personally brave, pensive, earnest, and devout." Mrs. How was born September 29, 1793, the eldest and last survivor of the six children of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and his wife, Jane Bayard. Mrs. How's health had been gradually failing for several months, from no other disease than old age, but she retained her mental faculties clear and unclouded till within a very few days of her death. In the early part of the present month, in conversation with a young kinsman, she mentioned, among other interesting events, her having been present with her grandfather, Colonel Bayard, at the funeral services held in honor of Washington at New Brunswick on the last Sunday of the last century, and of her having seen and spoken with Hamilton on her first visit to Mrs. Bayard, of New York, in 1803. A portion of the winter of 1811-12, Mrs. How (then Miss Kirkpatrick) spent with her aunt, Mrs. Harrison Smith, of Washington, where she met the prominent people of that period, and became intimate with President Madison's family and social circle, as she did later with his successor's family, the Monroes. On one of her last visits to her niece, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, of New York, she met Mrs. John Watts after a separation of seventy years! They were girls together at Madame Mackay's fashionable school, and parted to meet again as venerable women of more than fourscore. Mrs. How left no children, but her family is represented by Judge Cogswell, of New Jersey, and by other nephews and nieces in that State and New York. She was buried by the side of her husband in the churchyard of the First Church, of which he was the pastor for thirty years, her friends President Campbell, of Rutgers College, and the Rev. Dr. Demarest, of the Theological Seminary, officiating.

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REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN AND OF CONGRESS DURING
THE REBELLION.

THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, APRIL 15, 1882.

BY THE HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

THE Thirty-seventh Congress convened in an extra and called Session on the 4th of July, 1861. The Thirty-eighth Congress expired on the 4th of March, 1865. The members on that day listened to Mr. Lincoln's wonderful state-paper—his second inaugural. On the 27th of March the President and Generals Grant and Sherman met on board a little steamboat in the James River, near City Point, to arrange the final movements which resulted in the capture of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the overthrow of the Rebellion. This meeting has been the subject of a very interesting historical painting by a distinguished artist, Mr. Healey, which is now the property of Mr. McCagg, of Chicago, and is felicitously named "The Peace Makers." The prophetic Rainbow, anticipating the words of General Grant, "Let us have peace," is made by the artist to overshadow the life-size figures of Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, as they held their last war-council.

On the 2d of April thereafter Lee and his army and Jefferson Davis abandoned Richmond. On the 9th of April Lee sent to Grant the *white* flag, and at Appomattox surrendered with his army. This was soon followed by the surrender of Johnson and the capture of Jefferson Davis. On the 4th of April Mr. Lincoln, with the soldiers of the Union army, entered the city of Richmond, and on the 14th of April Mr. Lincoln was assassinated.

The time will come, I think, when these two Congresses will be regarded with the respect and veneration which are to-day paid to the old Continental Congress of the Revolution. No other Congress, since the adoption of the Constitution, has had to act in a historic drama so important. It devolved upon these two memorable Congresses, under the lead of the President, to call into the field and to sustain those vast armies whose campaigns extended over half of the continent. It was for them to

create and sustain that system of finance which, without the aid of foreign loans, carried the Republic through the most stupendous war of modern times, and which in the Greenback currency still survives. They cooperated through various enactments with the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and finally closed their anti-slavery measures by passing the Constitutional Amendment which abolished and prohibited slavery forever throughout the Republic. Of Congress during this period, the war of the Rebellion, I propose to give some reminiscences. I shall give them in a somewhat desultory form, and I shall have to claim your indulgence for some egotism.

I know not how I can more clearly indicate the state of public sentiment, and the condition of affairs before the war, than by relating some incidents.

In January, 1861, Senator Douglas, then lately a candidate for the Presidency, with Mrs. Douglas—one of the most beautiful and fascinating women in America, a relative of Mrs. Madison—occupied at Washington one of the magnificent blocks, called the “Minnesota Block.” On New Year’s Day, General Charles Stewart, of New York, from whose lips I write an account of the incident, says :

“I was making a New Year’s call on Senator Douglas ; after some conversation I asked him,

“‘What will be the result, Senator, of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?’

“‘We were,’” said Stewart, “sitting on the sofa together when I asked the question. Douglas rose, walked rapidly up and down the room for a moment, and then pausing, he exclaimed with deep feeling and excitement :

“‘The Cotton States are making an effort to draw in the Border States to their schemes of Secession, and I am but too fearful they will succeed. If they do, there will be the most fearful civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years.

“Pausing a moment, he looked,” said Stewart, “like one inspired, while he proceeded :

“‘Virginia, over yonder across the Potomac,’ pointing toward Arlington, ‘will become a charnel-house, but in the end the Union will triumph.

“‘They will try,’ he continued, ‘to get possession of this Capital, to give them *prestige* abroad, but in that effort they will never succeed ; the North will rise *en masse* to defend it.

“‘But Washington will become a city of hospitals ; the churches will be used for the sick and wounded ; this house,’ he continued, ‘*the Minnesota Block*, will be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war.’”

Every word he said was literally *fulfilled*. All the churches nearly were used for the wounded, and the Minnesota Block, and the very room in which this declaration was made, became the “Douglas Hospital.”

“What justification for all this ?” said Stewart.

“There is no justification,” replied Douglas.

“I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights.”

“But,” said he, rising upon his feet, and raising his arm, “if the Southern States attempt to secede, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves,

and just so much slave-territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more."

You will remember that Mr. Douglas, breaking from his party in 1858, opposed with great vigor the Kansas Lecompton constitution. He related to me a characteristic incident connected with that contest which illustrates his bold and independent character. While the question was pending, the Illinois Senator called at the White House. "Mr. Buchanan," said Douglas, "expostulated with me for opposing the administration on the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. At length, he went so far as to warn me of the personal consequences."

"You are an ambitious man, Mr. Douglas," said he; "let me recall to your memory the fate of those who in times past have rebelled against the Democratic party. Remember the fate of Rives, and Talmadge, and others who opposed General Jackson when he removed the deposits from the old United States Bank. Beware of their fate, Mr. Douglas."

"Mr. President," replied Douglas, "General Jackson is dead! Good morning, sir."

Many Southern leaders believed there would be no serious war, and labored industriously to impress this idea on the Southern people.

Benjamin F. Butler, who, as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Charleston Convention, had voted many times for Breckenridge, the extreme Southern candidate for President, came to Washington in the winter of 1860-61 to inquire of his old associates what they meant by their threats?

"We mean," replied they, "we mean Separation—a Southern Confederacy. We will have our independence—a Southern government—with no discordant elements."

"Are you prepared for war?" said Butler, coolly.

"Oh, there will be no war, the North won't fight."

"The North *will* fight," said Butler. "The North will send the *last* man, and expend the *last* dollar to maintain the Government."

"But," replied Butler's Southern friends, "the North can't fight, we have too many allies there."

"You have friends," responded Butler, "in the North, who will stand by you so long as you fight your battles in the Union; but the moment you fire on the flag, the North will be a unit against you."

"And," Butler continued, "you may be assured if war comes, *slavery* ends."

Two or three days before the inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1861, while Lincoln was staying at Willard's Hotel, a distinguished South Carolina lady—one of the Howards, the widow of a Northern scholar—called upon him out of curiosity. She was very proud, aristocratic, and quite conscious that she had in her veins the blood of "*all the Howards*," and she was curious to see a man who had been represented to her as a monster, a mixture of the ape and the tiger.

She was shown into the parlor where were Mr. Lincoln and Senators Seward, Hale, Chase, and other prominent members of Congress. As Mr. Seward, whom she knew, presented her to the President Elect, she hissed in his ear, "*I am a South Carolinian*." Instantly reading her character,

he turned and addressed her with the greatest courtesy and dignified and gentlemanly politeness. After listening a few moments, astonished to find him so different from what he had been described to her, she said :

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, you look, act, and speak like a kind, good-hearted, generous man!"

"And did you expect to meet a savage?" said he.

"Certainly, I did, or even something worse," replied she. "I am glad I have met you," she continued, "and now the best way to preserve peace is for you to go to Charleston and show the people what you are, and tell them you have no intention of injuring them."

Returning home, she found a party of Secessionists, and on entering the room she exclaimed, "I have seen him! I have seen him!"

"Who?" inquired they.

"That terrible monster, Lincoln, and I found him a gentleman, and I am going to his first *Levee* after his inauguration."

At his first reception, this tall daughter of South Carolina, dressing herself in black velvet, with two long white plumes in her hair, repaired to the White House. She was nearly six feet high, with black eyes, and black hair, and in her velvet and white feathers she was a very striking and majestic figure. As she approached, the President recognized her instantly.

"Here I am again," said she, "that South Carolinian."

"I am glad to see you," replied he, "and I assure you that the first object of my heart is to preserve peace, and I wish that not only you, but every son and daughter of South Carolina was here that I might tell them so."

Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, came up, and, after some remarks, he said: "South Carolina" (which had already seceded), "South Carolina is the Prodigal Son."

"Ah! Mr. Secretary," said she, "if South Carolina is the Prodigal Son, 'Uncle Sam,' our Father, ought to divide the inheritance and let her go; but they say you are going to make war upon us; is it so?"

"Oh, come back," said he, "tell South Carolina to come back now, and we will kill the fatted calf."

On the brink of civil war, the President called Congress to meet at the Capitol on the 4th of July. In the Senate twenty-three, and in the House twenty-four States were represented. No representatives appeared from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, or Arkansas.

Andrew Johnson, then "faithful among the faithless," represented Tennessee in the Senate, and Horace Maynard and Andrew J. Clements took their seats in the House as her sole representatives at the second Session.

Among the more prominent members of this Congress from the North were Hale of New Hampshire, Fessenden of Maine, Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Collamer of Vermont, Preston King of New York, Wade and Sherman of Ohio, Lyman Trumbull and O. H. Browning of Illinois, Grimes of Iowa, and Chandler from Michigan. In the House of Representatives were Roscoe Conkling, Thaddeus Stevens, Galusha A. Grow, who was elected Speaker, John Covode, Vallandigham, Cox, John A. Bingham, Wickliffe of Kentucky, Schuyler Colfax, Elihu B. Washburne, John A. Logan, Owen Lovejoy, Frank P. Blair, and others.

But many vacant chairs in the House and Senate indicated the extent of the defection, the gravity of the situation, and the magnitude of the impending struggle.

The old pro-slavery leaders were absent; some in the rebel government set up at Richmond, and others in the field, in arms against their country. The chairs of the late Senator and now the rebel President, Jefferson Davis; that of the blustering Bob Toombs; the accomplished Hunter; the polished Jew from Louisiana, Judah P. Benjamin; the haughty and pretentious Mason; the crafty and unscrupulous Slidell; and their compeers, who had been accustomed to domineer and dominate over the Senate, were all vacant.

The seat of Douglas, the ambitious and able Senator from Illinois, was vacant, not from treason, but by death. Life-long opponents, remembering his last patriotic words spoken in Chicago and at Springfield, gazed sadly on that unoccupied seat, now draped in black. Well had it been for the fame of John C. Breckenridge, lately the competitor of Douglas for the Presidency, if his chair also had been made vacant by his early death.

But still conspicuous among the Senators was the late Vice-President, now the Senator from Kentucky. His fellow-traitors from the Slave States had all gone; he lingered, shunned and abhorred by every loyal man, and treated with the most freezing courtesy by his associates.

Col. Baker, Senator from Oregon, said on the 10th of July, "I was the last man to give up hope that something might be done by conciliation and compromise—*words* I never propose to use again."

Hostile armies were gathering. Americans were in arms against their country. Climbing to the dome of the Capitol, away across the Potomac, beyond the colonnade of Arlington, and on toward Fairfax could be seen the rebel flag. Breckenridge, opposing all measures to crush the armed rebels, gloomy, it may be sorrowful, said: "We can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama that is being enacted."

As an illustration of those days, let me repeat an incident which occurred in the Senate, on the 1st of August, a few days after the battle of Bull Run.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, was making a brilliant and impassioned reply to a speech of Breckenridge, in which he denounced the Kentucky Senator for giving aid and encouragement to the enemy by his speeches. At length he paused, and, turning toward Breckenridge and fixing his eye upon him, he asked, "What would have been thought, if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Roman senator had risen amidst the Conscript Fathers and denounced the war, and opposed all measures for its success?"

Baker paused, and every eye in the Senate and in the crowded galleries was fixed upon the almost solitary Senator from Kentucky. Fessenden broke the painful silence by exclaiming in low, deep tones, which gave expression to the thrill of indignation which ran through the Hall, "he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock."

At this special Session, which lasted thirty days, Congress indicated its appreciation of the gravity of the danger by authorizing a loan of 250 millions of dollars, and authorizing the President to call into the field 500,000 volunteers, and as many more as he might deem necessary.

There may be some here who will remember a young soldier, Col. Ellsworth, who raised and drilled a company of Zouaves in Chicago. At the

beginning of the war he went to Washington as a *protégé* of Mr. Lincoln. He lived a little while at the White House, raised a regiment, took the field, and when coming down-stairs from the Marshall House in Alexandria, from the top of which he had just pulled down a rebel flag, he was shot, and instantly killed by the proprietor. His dead body was brought to Washington, and he was the first officer killed during the war. I saw his remains in his tent, near the Potomac, before his dress had been changed, and I remember he wore a pin in his shirt-bosom which bore this inscription, "*Non solum nobis, sed pro patria,*" and this pin was covered with his heart's blood.

On the 6th of August a Bill giving freedom to all slaves used by the rebels in carrying on the war, introduced into the Senate by Senator Trumbull, became a law. It was the first of a series of measures which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion, and the destruction of slavery. As in this brief paper it would be impossible to sketch even in outline the entire narrative of the action of Congress, in order to give some unity to my subject I will confine myself to the action of Congress and incidents connected with the slavery question.

Before proceeding to these measures let me pause a moment to notice the death of Col. Baker, the Senator from Oregon, who was killed at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861.

It is a curious and interesting fact that among the Senators who, at the breaking out of the rebellion, were most zealous, able, and active in sustaining President Lincoln, two, Douglas and McDougall, had been his life-long political opponents. I have already stated that Col. E. D. Baker, formerly of Springfield, Illinois, and a predecessor of Lincoln in representing the Sangamon District in Congress, now Senator from Oregon, had taken a conspicuous part in sustaining the war measures of the administration.

Congress adjourned early in August, 1861. Baker had already raised a regiment of volunteers, and immediately after the adjournment went to the front, and was, on the 21st of October thereafter, killed while gallantly leading his troops against the enemy.

When Congress met in December following it was arranged that on the 11th the usual funeral orations should be pronounced upon Baker; among others, by his old Illinois friends, Browning and McDougall, to be followed by Charles Sumner.

It was the most impressive scene I have ever witnessed in Congress. Picture it. The floor of the Senate Chamber was crowded with Senators and members of the House, and distinguished civil and military officers; the galleries filled by the Diplomatic Corps, ladies, and prominent citizens.

As soon as the Vice-President called the Senate to order, President Lincoln entered from the marble room, leaning upon, and supported on each side by Trumbull and Browning, Senators from Illinois. Lincoln, Baker, Trumbull, Browning, McDougall had been comrades at Springfield, Illinois, in the practice of the law, and the death of his old friend affected the President very deeply. The speeches of Browning, McDougall, and Sumner were each of them eloquent with deep feeling. McDougall, after a carefully considered and discriminating eulogy upon Baker, alluded to the dead soldier's enthusiastic love of poetry, and, turning to Mr. Lincoln, who sat bowed with grief, he said:

"Many years since, on the then wild plains of the West, in the middle of a starlight night, as we journeyed together, I heard from him the chant of that noble song, 'The Battle of Ivry.'"

Referring to Baker's late rebuke of Breckenridge, he said :

"He looked upon the traitors and his glance was stern and high." And then coming down to the martial scenes of every-day occurrence, when Baker took the field, he repeated, in a voice which created a sensation through the Senate :

"The foes are moving, hark to the mingled din,
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring culverin,
The fiery Duke is pricking fast across St. Andre's plain,
With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and Almaine;
Now by the lips of those ye love, Fair gentlemen of France,
Charge for the golden Lilies, now upon them with the lance !"

I think that any one reading the speech of McDougall will almost concur with Charles Sumner when he declared that McDougall spoke our language better than any man in the Senate.

Sumner's speech on the same occasion is, I think, among the best specimens of his eloquence. It was the only time I ever saw him cut loose from his written notes, and give free scope to his thoughts. He called Baker "the Prince Rupert of Debate," and said if he had lived longer he would have earned the title of "Prince Rupert of Battle."

Sumner, alluding to Baker's reply to Breckenridge, said: "A Senator with treason in his heart, if not on his lips, had just taken his seat. Our departed Senator, who had entered this chamber direct from his camp, rose at once to reply. He began simply and calmly, but as he proceeded his fervid soul broke forth in words of transcendent power . . . meeting the polished traitor at every point with weapons keener and brighter than his own."

The remains of Baker were taken across the continent to California, and buried by the side of those of his friend Broderick, in the "Lone Mountain" Cemetery.

There was something very beautiful and touching in the attachment and fidelity of these, his old Illinois comrades, to Lincoln. They had all been pioneers, frontiersmen, circuit-riders together. They were never so happy as when talking over old times, and recalling the rude and rough experiences of their early lives. Had they met at Washington on sunny days, and in calm and peaceful weather, they would have kept up their party differences as they did at home. But, coming together in the midst of the fierce storms of civil war, and in the hour of supreme peril, they stood together like a band of brothers. No one of them would see an old comrade in danger or difficulty and not help him out. When I think of these old Illinois lawyers and statesmen—Douglas, Baker, McDougall, Trumbull, Lovejoy, Washburne, and others—I recall a passage in Webster's reply to Hayne. Speaking of Massachusetts and South Carolina, the great New England orator said :

"Shoulder to shoulder, they went through the Revolution together ; hand in hand, they stood around the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support."

So in the far more difficult administration of Lincoln, these old comrades of his, of whom I have been speaking—Douglas, Baker, McDougall,

Trumbull, Lovejoy, and others—whatever their former differences, stood “shoulder to shoulder, and hand in hand,” around the administration of Lincoln, and “his strong arm leaned on them” for support, and that support was given with unwavering loyalty and vigor.

But I am lingering too long over these personal reminiscences.

I will now sketch briefly the Legislation of Congress on the subject of slavery.

The first step in the series of anti-slavery measures was the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was vigorously opposed by Senator Bayard in the Senate, and by Crittenden, Cox, Vallandigham, and others in the House. Under its provisions, 3,000 slaves obtained their freedom.

War is a stern and rapid teacher, and the tenderness and forbearance for slavery at the beginning of the contest disappeared very rapidly before the roar of rebel guns, and the flash of rebel swords wielded by slaveholders.

On the 24th of March, 1862, I had the honor to introduce a bill into Congress which, with some amendments, became a law prohibiting slavery in all the Territories, and declaring that it should cease, and be forever prohibited wherever the United States had exclusive jurisdiction. It became a law on the 19th of June thereafter.

On the 22d of September, 1862, the President issued his first Proclamation of Emancipation, followed in January afterward by the final Edict, which declared free the slaves in all the States in rebellion.

Was this declaration valid and effective to make free the slaves?

This is not now a question of practical importance, since, if there were any legal difficulties in the way, they have been cured by the amendment to the Constitution. But I have been very much surprised to see the validity of this Proclamation questioned by so able a jurist as Richard H. Dana.

I have not the time now and here to discuss the question, but I will cite, in passing, a sentence from John Quincy Adams, who, after an elaborate argument, says: “The President of the United States and the Commander of the Army has power to order the Emancipation of the Slaves.”

One of the most interesting debates which occurred during the rebellion was that between John J. Crittenden and Owen Lovejoy, in the spring of 1862.

Everybody loved and respected Crittenden. He had been Governor of his State, Senator, a member of the Cabinet, and now in his old age, like John Quincy Adams, he had accepted a seat in Congress, that in this crisis he might help to save his country. He sat near me, and the old gentleman would often relieve the tedium of routine business by stories and anecdotes of Clay, and Benton, and Calhoun, and Webster, with whom he had been a contemporary. His tall, venerable form, and white hair, made him a conspicuous object in the House, and Cox, of Ohio, one day said, “Look at Crittenden, his whitened head like a Pharos in the sea, to guide our storm-tossed and storm-tattered vessel to its haven of rest.” He was a true Union man, but wished that slavery might not be disturbed; and when the Proclamation of Emancipation was supposed to

be imminent, Mr. Crittenden was selected by the Border States men as their ablest man to make a public appeal on the floor of Congress to Mr. Lincoln to withhold the Proclamation, and save the imperilled institution of slavery. It was a most eloquent and touching appeal from a Kentuckian to a Kentuckian. Among other things, he said, "Mr. Lincoln has a mighty destiny. There is a niche near to that of Washington for him who shall save his country. If Mr. Lincoln will step into that niche, the *founder* and the *preserver* of the Republic shall stand side by side."

Lovejoy followed, and turning to Crittenden, he said, "The gentleman from Kentucky says he has a niche for Abraham Lincoln. Where is it?" Mr. Crittenden pointed toward heaven. Lovejoy continuing, said, "He points upward. But, sir, if the President follows the counsel of that gentleman, and becomes the perpetuator of slavery, he should point *downward*, to some dungeon in the temple of Moloch, who feeds on human blood, and where are forged chains for human limbs; in the recesses of whose temple woman is scourged and man tortured, and outside the walls are lying dogs, gorged with human flesh, as Byron describes them, lying around the walls of Stamboul. That," said Lovejoy, "is a suitable place for the statue of him who would perpetuate slavery."

"I, too," said he, "have a temple for Abraham Lincoln, but it is in Freedom's holy fane . . . not surrounded by slave fetters and chains, but with the symbols of freedom—not dark with bondage, but radiant with the light of liberty. In that niche he shall stand proudly, nobly, gloriously, with broken chains and slave whips beneath his feet. . . ."

"That is a fame worth living for, aye more, it is a fame worth dying for, though that death led through Gethsemane, and the agony of the accursed tree. . . ."

"It is said," continued he, "that Wilberforce went up to the judgment seat with the broken chains of 800,000 slaves! Let Lincoln make himself the liberator, and his name shall be enrolled not only in this earthly temple, but it shall be traced on the living stones of that Temple which is reared amid the thrones of Heaven."

Lovejoy's prophecy has been fulfilled in this world; you see the statues to Lincoln, with broken chains at his feet, rising all over the land, and in that other world few will doubt that the prophecy has been realized.

As I run over the pages of the *Congressional Record* of those eventful days, many scenes, some grave, some melancholy, and others mirthful, are recalled, some of them not put down in the *Globe*.

McDougall was the bitter enemy of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. Some of the California Senator's personal friends had been summarily arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette. I shall state what was universally known and deeply mourned by all McDougall's friends, when I mention his habits of intemperance which overclouded the last years of his life. But it could not be said of him that "when the wine was *in* the wit was *out*." Poor McDougall's wit was always ready, drunk or sober.

Coming down from the Senate chamber, after a late executive Session in which he had been opposing one of Seward's nominations, he found the rain falling in torrents, the night dark and dismal, and his own steps unsteady. As he passed from the Capitol gate toward Pennsylvania Avenue, the Senator had to cross a ditch full of filth and water. McDougall, in the darkness, made a misstep, and tumbled in. A policeman ran to his aid, and,

helping him out, enquired gruffly, "Who are you, anyhow?" "I, I was," said poor Mac, "I was Senator McDougall when I fell in; now I think," looking at his filthy garments with disgust, "now I think I am *Seward*."

Will you indulge me in another anecdote of McDougall?

He had been a member of the House before his election to the Senate. While serving as such, he was much annoyed by a pretentious member from the East, who affected to look down upon McDougall as coarse and illiterate, because he represented California.

This Eastern member was very precise and nobby. He assumed much on account of his family, and exhibited ostentatiously his coat-of-arms. His paper, envelopes, etc., were always stamped with his crest and motto. One day, he exasperated McDougall by constantly interrupting him.

Mac reached over to the desk of the member, and, taking up a sheet of letter paper, read the motto to the House, "*Sic itur ad Astra*." "That, Mr. Speaker, is, I suppose, a very good motto. I am from the far West, where we know very little about these things, but as we all recognize in the learned member 'The High Cockalorum of the East,' I would humbly suggest, as more appropriate for him, a slight change. Instead of '*Sic itur ad Astra*,' I would suggest '*Sic itur ad Roostar*.' And, sir, it has this advantage, this is a '*Star*' that never sets."

Let me recall to your memory the tall South Carolina Secessionist. She had a fine house near Willard's Hotel, and during the winter of 1863-64 I occupied the second story. I often overheard my landlady singing to herself, as she went about the house, a ballad, which, as I occasionally caught a line, seemed to be something about "Stonewall Jackson." I asked her what it was? "Oh, it is a rebel song," said she. "You would be shocked to hear it." After much persuasion, I induced her to sing it to me, and then I wrote it down. I do not remember to have seen it in print. I think it will interest you. It is supposed to have been sung at evening, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, around their camp fires, by soldiers of "Stonewall Jackson."

"Come, cheerily, men, pile on the rails
And stir the camp-fires bright,
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll have a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue-Ridge echoes strong,
To swell the brigade's rousing song
Of 'Stonewall Jackson's way.'

"We see him now; his old slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew,
His smooth dry smile, his speech so pat,
So firm, so bold, so true;
The Blue-Light elder knows 'em well
Says he, 'That's Banks. He's fond of shell,
Lord save his soul! We'll give him hell!
That's 'Stonewall Jackson's way.'

“ Silence ! Ground Arms ! Kneel all ! Hats off !
 Old ‘ Stonewall’s ’ going to pray ;
 Strangle the fool that dares to scoff !
Attention ! ’Tis his way,
 Kneeling upon his native sod
In forma pauperis to his God –
 ‘ Stretch forth thine arm lay bare thy rod !
 Amen.’ That’s ‘ Stonewall’s way.’

“ He’s in the saddle now ! Fall in !
 Steady the whole brigade !
 Hill’s at the ford, cut off, we’ll win
His way out, ball or blade,
 No matter if our shoes be worn,
 No matter if our feet be torn—
 Quick step ! We’ll with him before morn
 In ‘ Stonewall Jackson’s way.’

“ The bright sun scatters back the mists
 Of morning—and, by George !
 There’s Longstreet struggling in the lists
 Hemmed by an ugly gorge.
 ‘ Pope and his Yankees whipped before !
 Bayonets and grape,’ hear Stonewall roar ;
 ‘ Charge, Ashby ! pay off Stuart’s score’
 In ‘ Stonewall Jackson’s way.’

“ Ah ! woman, wait and watch and yearn
 For news of Stonewall’s band ;
 Ah, widow ! read, with eyes that burn
 That ring upon thy hand ;
 Ah maiden, weep on, hope on, pray on,
 Thy lot is not so all forlorn ;
 The foe had better ne’er been born
That gets in ‘ Stonewall’s way.’ ”

In her zeal I could not fail to recognize that our Southern sisters were as enthusiastic for their side as the fair ladies of the North were for the old flag, and Union, and Liberty.

The great event of Mr. Lincoln’s administration was the Emancipation Proclamation, and the great act of Congress, the act which will make that Congress memorable, was the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. Congress had legislated against slavery in many ways. It had abolished slavery at the Capital, prohibited it in all the Territories ; Congress had declared all negro soldiers in the Union armies and their families free, repealed the fugitive slave-laws, and, indeed, repealed all laws which sanctioned or recognized slavery.

Mr. Lincoln had crowned and consummated all by his great Proclamation. One thing only remained to perfect, confirm, climax, and make everlastingly effective these anti-slavery measures, and this was to introduce into the Constitution itself the prohibition of slavery everywhere within our national boundaries. To accomplish this required the adoption, by a two-thirds majority, of a joint resolution to be submitted to and ratified by two-thirds of the States. We could always command a majority of both Houses, but we struggled long and hard before we obtained a two-thirds vote.

The great debates on this question—the greatest in American history, certainly the greatest reported debates—ran through two sessions of Congress. I say the greatest reported, for the debates in the old Continental Congress were before the days of reporters, and we are indebted to the imagination of Daniel Webster for the speeches of John Adams and his compeers on the question of Independence.

On the assembling of Congress in December, 1863, it was felt that the time had come, by constitutional enactment, to proclaim “Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.”

Mr. Lincoln had urged this in his annual message, and as soon as the Speaker had announced the “Standing Committees” and the States were called for resolutions, several members introduced joint resolutions, submitting to the States a proposition to abolish and prohibit slavery forever. Ashley, from Ohio, Wilson, from Iowa, Henderson, Senator from Missouri, and Sumner, from Massachusetts, introduced resolutions for this purpose.

But a Senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had the honor, in my judgment an honor greater than any title of nobility, greater than to have won a battle, the honor of putting into form and shape, and reporting to the Senate, the amendment in the language in which it was finally adopted, and became a part of the organic law. He supported the proposition, and led the debate in the Senate, until it was adopted with an ability and zeal equal to the great occasion.

The honor of having been the author of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the North-West Territory, has been claimed by Virginia for Jefferson, and by Massachusetts through Daniel Webster for “one Nathan Dane,” and by a very accurate friend of mine, Mr. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, for Dr. Cutler.

No one will ever dispute that one Lyman Trumbull is entitled to the credit of framing the constitutional amendment—a measure as much more important as the whole country is more important than the North-West Territory. No one, not even he himself, by any errors or inconsistencies he may seem to any of us to have committed, can deprive Mr. Trumbull of this high honor.

General Grant, in a letter remarkable for that clear good sense and practical judgment for which he is so distinguished, condensed into a single sentence the political argument in its favor. “The North and South,” said he, “can *never* live at peace with each other except as one *Nation*, and that without *Slavery*.”

It was violently opposed in the Senate by Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Salisbury, of Delaware. Reverdy Johnson made an argument in its favor worthy of Patrick Henry. *John P. Hale* recalled the great fact that when he entered the Senate he was the only distinctly anti-slavery Senator, “but,” said he, “the day of Jubilee has come sooner, much sooner, than I expected.”

Charles Sumner closed the debate in the Senate, bringing to the discussion his rich stores of historic illustration, and quoting, as usual, largely from the poets, historians, and statesmen of the past. It was adopted in the Senate by the large vote of ayes 38, noes 6 (April 8; 1864). I am sorry to note the name of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, among the noes.

The difficulty, the strain, was to come in the House; there we knew the vote would be close, and the result uncertain.

To test our strength, on the 15th of February, 1864, I had the honor to introduce into the House the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof forever.” (See *Cong. Globe*, vol. 50, page 659.)

The resolution was adopted by a decided vote, but not a majority of two-thirds. It was the first resolution ever adopted by Congress in favor of the entire abolition and prohibition of slavery. The very large majority in the Senate, the public sentiment in its favor, constantly growing and becoming more intense, with the active aid of the Executive, led us to feel very hopeful of success.

The discussion in the House began on the 31st of May, 1863, and a vote was not reached until the 15th of June. It was opposed by Holman, of Indiana, Fernando Wood, of New York, Mallery, of Kentucky, and Cox and Pendleton, of Ohio, and, indeed, nearly all the Democratic members of the House.

In favor of its passage, it was said : “Slavery is to-day an open enemy striking at the heart of the Republic. It is the soul, body, and spirit of the rebellion.”

“We can have no permanent peace while slavery lives. It now reels and staggers toward its last death-struggle. Let us give it this last decisive blow.”

“Live a thousand years,” exclaimed a member of Congress, “no such opportunity to do a great deed for liberty and your country will ever again present itself. Never since the day when John Adams plead for Independence has a question so important been submitted. The signing of the Declaration of Independence is a familiar picture in every log-cabin and home in our country. Pass this Resolution, and this scene will live forever on canvas and on the page of history.”

The vote was 93 in favor, 65 against it, not two-thirds, and so, on a motion to reconsider, it went over to the next Session, when, especially as twenty-three members had not voted, we hoped to carry it.

I recall very vividly my New Year’s visit upon the President, January 1, 1864.

There had been great victories in the West, and in the East the battles of Lookout Mountain and of Gettysburg had been fought, and Mr. Lincoln, writing to friends in Illinois, had said : “The signs look better. The Father of Waters goes unvexed to the sea.” “Peace does not look so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time.”

After congratulating the President on the brightening prospects of the country, I said :

“I hope, Mr. President, one year from to-day I may have the pleasure of congratulating you on three events, which now seem very probable.”

“What are they ?” said he.

“*First*, That the Rebellion may be completely crushed out.

“*Second*, That Slavery may be abolished and prohibited throughout the Union.

“*Third*, That Abraham Lincoln may have been re-elected President of the United States.”

“I think,” said he, with a smile, “I think, Arnold, I would be very glad to accept the first two, by way of compromise.”

On the 6th of January, 1865, the motion to reconsider the vote on the Constitutional Amendment came up again for consideration.

Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio, Orth, of Indiana, Kasson, of Iowa, Garfield, of Ohio, and many others, spoke in its favor. Voorhes, of Indiana, Wood, of New York, and others, opposed it. Among the most notable speeches in its favor were those of Garfield, Rollins, of Missouri, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. The speech of James H. Rollins, a man who had been a large slave-holder, was a masterly effort, and was received with great applause.

The speech of Mr. Garfield, the late President, has become especially interesting. It was mainly in reply to a very able argument of his colleague, Pendleton. It was full of classical allusions, and gave evidence of his thorough scholarship and culture.

He began by saying,

"Mr. Speaker, we shall never know why slavery dies so hard in this Republic and in this Hall until we know why sin outlives disaster, and Satan is immortal. . . ."

"How well do I remember," he continued, "the history of that distinguished predecessor of mine, *Joshua R. Giddings*, lately gone to his rest, who, with his forlorn hope of faithful men, took his life in his hands, and in the name of justice protested against the great crime, and who stood bravely in his place until his white locks, like the plume of Henry of Navarre, marked where the battle of freedom raged fiercest. . . ."

"None can be found to-day who will falter out an apology for slavery. None but that man of more than supernal courage, Fernando Wood." . . .

Apostrophizing slavery, he said, "Oh, Lucifer! How art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations.

"Many mighty men have been slain by thee, many proud ones have humbled themselves at thy feet! All along the coast of the political sea they lie like stranded wrecks broken on the headlands of freedom.

"In its mad arrogance, slavery lifted its hand against the Union, and since that fatal day it has been a 'fugitive and a vagabond upon the earth.'"

But the speech that attracted the most attention was that of the venerable Thaddeus Stevens, the recognized leader of the House. As the word passed through the Capitol that Stevens was about to speak, the Senate was left without a quorum, the Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Cabinet, and other privileged persons came thronging in to hear the "old man eloquent" speak upon a measure which was to consummate the labor of forty years in the anti-slavery cause.

As he came limping along with his club-foot from his committee-room (he was Chairman of the Ways and Means), the members gathered around him, and, as he began, every sound was hushed.

Reviewing the past, he said: "Fifteen years ago, when I first came here, it was dangerous to talk against Slavery. . . ."

"I did not hesitate, however, in the midst of Bowie-knives and revolvers, and howling demons . . . to stand here and denounce the infamous institution."

Up to the last call of the roll on the question of the adoption of the amendment, we did not know what the result would be. We needed Democratic votes to carry it. We knew we should get some, but whether

enough, none could tell. The most intense anxiety was felt, and as the clerk called the names of members, so perfect was the silence, that the sound of an hundred pencils, keeping tally as the names were called and recorded, could be heard. When the name of Gov. English, a Democrat from Connecticut, was called, and he voted *Aye*, there was great applause on the floor and in the crowded galleries, and this was repeated when Ganson, Nelson, Odell, and other Democrats from New York responded *Aye*.

Finally, when the call was completed, and the clerk handed the result to Speaker Colfax, who declared the vote: "Ayes, 119; Noes, 56;" and then announced that the resolution was adopted, it was received with an uncontrollable outburst of enthusiasm. Members sprung upon their seats, and, waving their hats, shouted and cheered. The galleries filled with wounded, convalescent soldiers and ladies, clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs, and before the Speaker could obtain quiet the roar of cannon from a section of artillery on Capitol Hill proclaimed to the City of Washington the passage of the resolution. Ingersoll, brother of Robert G. Ingersoll, representing Lovejoy's district, moved an adjournment, which was carried, and we hastened to the White House to congratulate Mr. Lincoln on the event.

The next day (February 1, 1865) a vast crowd of rejoicing friends, with music and cheers, went to the White House, publicly to congratulate the President on what was regarded as the final and complete overthrow of slavery. The great "job" was finished.

Mr. Lincoln made one of his happiest speeches. He said: "I cannot but congratulate all present, myself, the country, and the whole world, upon this great moral victory."

In his own peculiar and expressive words, he said: "The amendment is the king's cure—all for all our evils. It winds the whole thing up. Illinois has already ratified the amendment, and telegraphed the fact to the President. Maryland is about half through, but I feel proud that Illinois is a little ahead."

After the passage of the resolution, I concluded that I would obtain an autograph which would have historic interest. Sumner had the pen with which the Emancipation Proclamation had been signed. I thought I could get something better, and so when the Joint Resolution was engrossed, I procured from the engrossing clerk an exact duplicate of the one which was to go on file, in the Office of the Secretary of State. To this, the signatures of the Clerk and Speaker of the House, and also of the Secretary and President of the Senate were attached, and then taking it to the President, he endorsed his approval and signature. Then I obtained the signature of every Senator and Member of the House who had voted for the Resolution. But, if you ask where it is, I can only repeat the sad story of the great Chicago fire of 1871—burned up with many other treasures.

When, in June, 1858, at his home in Springfield, Abraham Lincoln startled the people by the declaration: "This nation cannot endure permanently half slave, and half free," and when, in concluding that most remarkable speech, with uplifted eye, and with the wrapt expression of a seer, and with the voice of a prophet, he exclaimed: "We shall not fail; *if we stand firm*, we shall not fail. Wise council may accelerate, or mistake delay; but, sooner or later, the victory is sure to come," he then looked

to success through long years of political controversy. He expected a severe struggle, and final triumph through the Ballot-Box. But he did not foresee, unless in those mysterious dim shadows which sometimes startle by half revealing the future, his own elevation to the Presidency. He did not foresee that he should be chosen by God and the people to proclaim the words which should emancipate a race, and save his country. Nor did he foresee that a martyr's death would crown a life of unparalleled usefulness and glory.

Let me close this address with a few words of our late President Garfield.

I recall very vividly the opening of Congress in December, 1863. Among the new members was a young soldier, little more than thirty years old. I recall his ruddy complexion, bronzed by exposure on the field, his large, bright, blue eyes, his youthful but manly appearance; and, coming from Giddings's old district on the "Western Reserve," he attracted the attention of all. As a soldier he had already won the rank and laurels of a Major-General. His victory over Humphrey Marshall at Middle Creek, the glorious record he made at Chickamauga, had been rewarded by President Lincoln by the commission of Major-General, dated on the day of that battle, and reciting that it was given "for gallant and meritorious services."

I remember that some of us expressed surprise that the young and ambitious officer was willing to exchange the field with its stirring and romantic adventures for the more dull routine services in Congress. This surprise was increased when we were informed that General Thomas had offered him the command of an "Army Corps," in the Army of the Cumberland. We asked why he should leave the perilous but fascinating path, that leads on to military glory, for the less attractive duties of the Capital. The answer illustrates the ruling principle which governed his life, *loyalty to duty*.

President Lincoln, it is stated, expressed his conviction that he could be more useful on the "Floor of the House of Representatives" than in the army, and so at the call of duty he gave up the laurels of the soldier. Just as when Ohio offered to make him her Senator, at the request of President Hayes, he remained in the lower House at the call of *duty*.

In this, the Thirty-eighth Congress, of which Garfield was a new member, Colfax was Speaker; and Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the "Ways and Means," was the acknowledged leader. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, was the orator; and Washburne, then of Galena, was an old influential and most distinguished member. Among other prominent members were Owen Lovejoy, Frank P. Blair, James G. Blaine; and from Ohio were Pendleton, Cox, and Schenck. It was among such men that Garfield soon achieved a commanding position. He was placed on the Committee upon "Military Affairs," where he was very useful.

I remember, as especially able and eloquent, a speech he made in defence of his old commander, Rosecrans. It is a curious fact that he opposed the bill of my colleague, Washburne, creating for General Grant the office of Lieutenant-General. But he was in a very small minority in his opposition. His great speech in that Congress was in reply to Pendleton, in favor of the Constitutional Amendment in regard to slavery, from which I have already quoted.

I was in England at the time of his assassination. Returning from a visit to a country-place, on the borders of the German Ocean, on my ar-

rival on the 4th July at Ely, I met the London papers containing the shocking news.

Hastening to London, I found the people of that marvellous city amazed and astonished. I never witnessed a greater degree of horror and sympathy. Passing near Westminster Abbey at the hour of daily service, I went in and heard the silver voice of Dean Stanley earnestly praying for the President's recovery. A few days later, going down to Windsor, in the picturesque chapel of St. George amidst the arms and banners of the "Knights of the Garter," prayers were being daily said for our stricken executive. And so everywhere in Great Britain, in Scotland, in Wales, and in Ireland, all around to the Cathedral in old and venerable Chester, prayers, earnest and fervent, were being constantly made for the recovery of Garfield. And this sympathy extended from the peasant and the artisan in the shop to the Queen at Windsor Castle. All England, all English-speaking people, were praying for our President. Their prayers and expressions of sorrow made me realize that I was not among an alien, but a kindred people of the same religion, language, literature, and laws—the land of liberty and the home of our forefathers.

When the President was assassinated, it was difficult to see how anything but unmixed evil could result. But it was soon apparent that this costly sacrifice and the heroic sufferings of Garfield were bringing the hearts of all the people once more into brotherly relations. Over the couch of the wounded President much of the bitterness and hatred of former conflicts and war passed away, and over his grave was erected the *Altar of Reconciliation*.

Nature is more forgiving and kindly than man. Long ago she covered with green grass and flowers the ugly scars which grim war has made upon her bosom.

Flowers have bloomed for many seasons alike over Union and Confederate graves. Now the flowers of peace and brotherly affection shall spring up, and grow, and bloom in all hearts, North and South, East and West, until at the grave of Garfield and of Lincoln, and at Mount Vernon, on all the battlefields of the war for Independence when we gather there to recall the memories and glories of the Revolution, we shall again become one people, a nation of brothers, as were our forefathers when they followed the banners of Washington to victory.

THOMAS STEVENSON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY DR. JOHN R. STEVENSON.

1. IN the year 1644, Thomas Stevenson, an Englishman, settled at Southold, L. I. In the absence of any search for his ancestry in England, it is not known from what part of it he came, only that the marriage record of Thomas Stevenson in the Reformed Dutch church of New York notes that he was from London. From the fact that some of his associates

on Long Island came from Hertfordshire, and from other significant circumstances that will be related hereafter, there is strong reason to believe that he came from the Parish of Amwell in that County, in the church of which parish is a tablet erected in 1626 to the memory of "John Stevenson, gentleman," wife, daughter, and granddaughter, the latter in her will ordering its erection. As this place is only fifteen miles from London, a young man of ambition would naturally drift to the metropolis and thence join the adventurous spirits seeking a home in the new world.

In January, 1643-44, we first find a record of him at Stamford, Conn. Captain Daniel Patrick was shot by a Dutchman in the house of Captain John Underhill on a Sunday afternoon, and the Dutchman being arrested was confined in Underhill's house, and in their turn Thomas Stevenson and George Slowson were set to watch him. They locked him in an upper room, thinking him secure, while they sat by the fire below. But the prisoner jumped out of the window and escaped. The same year Thomas Stevenson was one of the colony which, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Moore, settled at Southold, L. I. He located there alongside of Captain Underhill. According to the records of the Reformed Dutch church in New York, Thomas Stevenson married Maria Bernard, widow of William, August 15, 1645, Captain Underhill being a witness to the ceremony. Maria Bernard had married William Bernard, of Westchester, N. Y., on June 1, 1642, and is noted on the Dutch records as a widow Bullock, which may have been her maiden name, as sometimes happens in those records. All were English.

Between the years 1647 and 1651 Thomas Stevenson, leaving his property at Southold in the charge of Mr. Moore, removed to Flushing, and thence, in 1651, to Newtown, locating on the Vander Donck farm in Flushing Bay, to which he subsequently obtained a title. Here he lived and died, at what date is not ascertained, but an examination of the N. Y. Colonial records shows that he was living in August, 1658. He left five children, namely, John, Thomas, Edward, Abigail and Sarah. As religion exercises great influence on the movements and genealogies of families, and particularly was the case with this family, it may not be amiss to state that in the year 1655 Thomas Stevenson was one of the secretaries for the building of a church and parsonage, at Newtown, for the Rev. Mr. Moore, an independent minister.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARIA STEVENSON.

2. i. JOHN STEVENSON, the oldest son, appears to have died unmarried, his will being dated December 13, 1670.

3. ii. THOMAS STEVENSON, the second son, remained on the homestead, taking part in public affairs. In the years 1676 and 1678 he held the office of overseer at Newtown, and October 30, 1685, was commissioned a justice of the peace for Queens County. May 16, 1706, he was one of the commissioners from Newtown to settle their boundary disputes, and in 1713 he was one of the committee of that town in their land suits. He and his brother Edward are said to have established the first fulling-mill on Long Island, in 1691, on the stream called Ludovick Creek, which was carried on till 1711, when Thomas and John Stevenson, sons of Edward, sold it to Jesse Kip. Thomas Stevenson married in February, 1672, Eliza-

beth, oldest daughter of William Lawrence, of Lawrence Neck, Flushing; he died at Newtown, February 6, 1725; their children were:

4. i. THOMAS.
5. ii. WILLIAM, born 1676.
6. iii. JOHN.
7. iv. ELIZABETH.

His first wife dying, Thomas Stevenson married Ann —, and their children were:

8. v. DANIEL.
9. vi. STEPHEN.
10. vii. NATHANIEL.
11. viii. SUSANNAH.
12. ix. ANN.

13. iii. EDWARD STEVENSON, third son of Thomas of Newtown, md. Charity —. The tradition in the family is that her name was Jenings, a sister or very near relative of Samuel Jenings, of Burlington Co., N. J. He was rated in the census of Newtown, taken in 1683, as the owner of forty acres of land there, and it may be presumed that he married his wife, Charity, previous to that time. He held the office of overseer there in 1683 and 1684, and from the year 1691 to 1695 he was the town clerk. He died July 12, 1700. The "American Historical Record" of the Friends states that on 1 d., 5 mo., 1702, "Thomas Story held a large meeting near Newtown, where it is kept once a year and returned in the evening to widow Charity Stevenson's at Newtown." Among other published letters of the Friends is one that mentions that Thomas Chalkley (a Quaker preacher) held a meeting at the house of widow Charity Stevenson's in Newtown, in 1724. The date of her death is not known, but it must have occurred shortly afterwards. Edward and Charity Stevenson left four children.

14. i. JOHN.
15. ii. ELNATHAN.
16. iii. WILLIAM.
17. iv. CHARITY.

18. iv. ABIGAIL STEVENSON, daug. of Thomas of Newtown, md. Major Daniel Whitehead, of Jamaica, born at Newtown in 1646. Their daughter Deborah, born 1675, ind. Thomas Hicks of Flushing, and her will, dated April 10, 1723, mentions her "cousins, Robert and Phoebe Field."

19. SARAH STEVENSON.

Thomas and Edward Stevenson both joined the Society of Friends, but at what date is not known. Judging from the records of numerous lawsuits between Thomas Stevenson and others up to 1678, since disputes at law are so contrary to the faith and practices of the Quakers, it is presumed to be after that date. Thomas was chairman of the committee that built the first Friends' meeting-house in New York, in 1696, and both he and his brother were in the habit of entertaining such noted preachers as Samuel Jenings, Thomas Story, and Thomas Chalkley, and of holding public meetings at their houses. Of these the most distinguished was Samuel Jenings, of Cole's Hill, Buckinghamshire, on the borders of Hertfordshire, England. He was a member of the London Yearly Meeting, and was selected by Penn and sent out to West Jersey in 1680, as its first Governor, and for twenty-eight years thereafter he united in his person ruler, legislator, preacher, and missionary. He died at Spring Hill, his resi-

dence, near Burlington, in July, 1708; his wife was named Ann —, and they had but three children who lived to grow up.

- i. SARAH, b. probably in England;
- ii. ANNE, b. at Spring Hill, June 25, 1683; and,
- iii. MARY, b. August 12, 1686. The three sisters married the three brothers Stevenson.

4. THOMAS STEVENSON left Long Island after his brother William. The records of Bucks County, Penn., state that on March 16, 1702, "Thomas Stevenson, Junior, of Long Island," bought of Thomas Revell, for £550, 1,000 acres of land on the south side of the Neshaming Creek, close to the northern border of the present city of Philadelphia. On March 16, 1702, he bought 2,500 acres on the southwest bank of the same stream. On the 10 d., 2 mo., 1704, Thomas Stevenson passed Friends' meeting at Burlington, N. J., to marry Sarah, widow of Edward Pennington, and eldest daughter of Samuel Jenings. Thomas Stevenson lived in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, and was one of the largest land owners in the State, holding many thousand acres of land both in Pennsylvania and also in New Jersey. He was a justice of peace for Bucks County, and represented it in the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1710 to 1718. His will is dated November 8, 1718, and was probated October 9, 1719. The Friends' records state that he was buried 21 d., 7 mo., 1719, and his widow Sarah 16 d., 2 mo., 1733. Their children were:

- i. ANN, b. 6 d., 12 mo., 1704;
- ii. SARAH, b. 1 d., 6 mo., 1706;
- iii. SAMUEL, b. 25 d., 6 mo., 1708; wife, Elizabeth;
- iv. EDWARD;
- v. ELIZABETH; and,
- vi. ALICE, who d. 7 d., 8 mo., 1714.

5. The Friends' records of Burlington, N. J., state that on 1 d., 1 mo., 1699, "William Stevenson of Long Island" passed meeting to marry Ann, daughter of Samuel Jenings. It is the rule among Friends not to marry until after the monthly meeting succeeding the passing, when the ceremony usually speedily takes place. For some reason the marriage did not take place till the following November. On the 16th day of that month a double wedding took place at Burlington, William Stevenson married Anne Jenings and Sarah Jenings married Edward Pennington, Surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and a half-brother of William Penn's first wife. Wm. Penn, who was on his second and last visit to this country, came down from his residence, Penn's Manor, and was present at the wedding. The marriage-certificate of William and Anne Stevenson is probably still in existence, as it was shown to the writer not many years ago. It had on it the signature of William Penn in his usual, large, bold chirography.

William Stevenson does not appear to have taken up his residence in New Jersey until his marriage, when he went to live with his father-in-law, Samuel Jenings, at Spring Hill, Northampton Township, about three miles from Burlington; here he lived the remainder of his life. His first purchase of land in the State was made in 1701. The Province of West Jersey, embracing all that part of the State south of a line drawn from the river Delaware through the head waters of the Raritan River to the Atlantic Ocean, on the northern edge of Burlington County, had been divided by the proprietors into one hundred equal parts called "hundreds." The deed recites that William Stevenson and Benjamin Field together purchased

“one and a half parts of the proprietary division, called fifth lot above the Falls of the Delaware (now Trenton) in the new purchase or third hundred,” being a part of the Indian plantation of Caponickon, of Sarah Welch, of Philadelphia, widow of William Welch, late of London, England, merchant, which said Welch bought in September, 1681, of the proprietors, Edward Byllings, Gawen Laurie, and Nicholas Lucas. This tract of land by purchase from Benjamin Field and by will came into the hands of several of the Stevensons from Long Island, and was given the name of Amwell Township, the name of the parish in Hertfordshire, from which the Stevensons are believed to have emigrated. This township is now in Hunterton County, which was set off from Burlington in 1714.

On April 15, 1702, William Stevenson bought of his father-in-law, for £900, the plantation of Spring Hill, containing 1,014 acres, which lay both in Northampton Township, Burlington County, and in the city of Burlington. Subsequently he sold (May 4, 1704) to his cousin, John Stevenson, of Long Island, son of Edward, 480 acres of this tract. John never lived upon it, but it became the home of his brother, Elnathan, who bequeathed it in 1748 to his heirs. William Stevenson purchased other large tracts of land in New Jersey, but as they have no connection with the genealogical history of the family, a notice of them is not germane to this paper. The only public office he is known to have held in New Jersey was in 1703, when he was elected a member of the first general assembly of New Jersey (East and West Jersey having just been united) which met at Perth Amboy, November 10th of that year. William Stevenson died at his home in 1724. His will is dated April 24, 1724, and was probated June 2, 1724. A mutilation of the Friends' records of Burlington and imperfectly preserved family records prevent an accurate account of his family. A census of Northampton Township, made under authority of the colonial legislature in 1709, gives the following as his family: William Stevenson, æt. 33; Anne Stevenson, æt. 24; Jenings Stevenson, æt. 8; Elizabeth, æt. 5. Servants: Francisco, Indian, æt. 36; Hylla, Indian, æt. 30; Sisco, Indian, æt. 2. A weakness of the female sex is illustrated in this census, Anne Stevenson recorded her age as 24, whereas according to the Friends' records, she was 26 years old. The children of William and Anne Stevenson were:

- i. JENINGS, born 1701;
- ii. WILLIAM, married Sarah Kimball, April 23, 1740;
- iii. THOMAS;
- iv. JOHN, married Elizabeth M'Clure; marriage license dated May 12, 1739;
- v. ELISABETH, born 1704; and,
- vi. ANN, married Thomas Lambert, February 5, 1731.

6. JOHN STEVENSON, youngest son of Thomas and Elisabeth, settled in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, N. J., close to the present city of Trenton, now Mercer County. On 6 d., 3 mo., 1706, he passed meeting at Burlington, to marry Mary, youngest daughter of Samuel Jenings. But little is known about him. He and his wife Mary, with Thomas and Sarah, William and Anne, joint executors of the will of Samuel Jenings, settled up the small estate that he left. No record of his death is to be found in New Jersey, and it is supposed that he returned to New York, and is the person referred to in a deed made in 1712, by William Stevenson, of Northampton, to John Stevenson, of Westchester, N. Y., for 2,100 acres (1,000 being allowed for highways) out of the lot of land in Amwell Township be-

fore described. John Stevenson, of Westchester, is noted in the Long Island Friends' records as having died 2 d., 3 mo., 1728. There is a tradition in the collateral branches of John Stevenson's family, that his wife, Mary, died, and that he married a widow by the name of Wood. His children, as far as ascertained, were :

- i. THOMAS, b. 1707, md. Experience Cheshire ; marriage license dated September 17, 1733.
- ii. JOHN, md. Martha Walton ; marriage license dated April 21, 1739.
- iii. MARY.
- iv. ANN, md. Daniel Doughty, in 1729, and d. July 24, 1742.
- v. ABIGAIL.

7. ELISABETH STEVENSON, died unmarried September 27, 1703.

8. DANIEL STEVENSON remained on Long Island and was captain of the Newtown military company in 1715, commissioner of highways in 1721, and one of the trustees of the school there in 1739. The only knowledge of his family that I have is that his eldest son was named William.

9. STEPHEN STEVENSON married Jane, daughter of James Clement, of Long Island. James Clement's sons removed to West Jersey, and their descendants are among the most widely known and influential families there. Stephen lived and died in Westchester County, N. Y. His will bears date October 16, 1731, and names his children, James, Nathaniel, Abigail, who married Benjamin Cornell, in 1742, and Ann.

10. NATHANIEL STEVENSON removed to Nottingham Township, N. J., and died there childless. His will is dated June 5, 1736, and was probated August 30, 1736. As it is remarkable in a genealogical view, some of its provisions are worth quoting. He leaves small bequests to "nephew John, son of brother John ;" "to brother Daniel ;" "to nephew William, son of brother William ;" "to Samuel, eldest son of brother Thomas ;" "to nephew William, eldest son of brother Daniel ;" "to Thomas, eldest son of brother John ;" "to James, eldest son of brother Stephen ;" "to Nathaniel, son of brother Stephen ;" "to Nathaniel Thorn, son of sister Anne Thorn ;" "to niece Mary, daughter of brother John." His real estate he bequeathed to his wife Mary, and nephew John, son of brother John, they to be executors.

11. SUSANNAH STEVENSON married Thomas Betts ; she died on Long Island, January 23, 1723. Their children were : Anne, b. October 14, 1714 ; Thomas, b. September 1, 1716 ; John, b. July 15, 1718 ; Stephen, b. July 16, 1720 ; Thomas and Susannah, b. December 18, 1722.

12. ANNE STEVENSON married Samuel Thorn, son of Joseph and Martha, of Flushing. She d. March 19, 1724. Their children were : Joseph, b. February 19, 1717 ; Thomas, b. November 7, 1719 ; Nathaniel, b. November 14, 1720, and Samuel, b. August 3, 1723.

14. JOHN STEVENSON, eldest son of Edward and Charity, lived and died on Long Island and attended to settling his father's estate. He was overseer at Newtown in 1705, and town clerk from 1706 to 1708. He made purchases of land in New Jersey. As before mentioned, he bought in 1704 of his cousin William nearly one-half of the Jenings plantation in Burlington County. On June 7, 1715, he bought of Richard Allison 118 acres in Mansfield Township, and on October 27, 1721, he bought of his cousin William 1,700 acres in Amwell Township. His wife is supposed to have been Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Willett, of Flushing, and Helena Stoothoff. Edward Stevenson, of Eastchester, born 1709, is

thought to have been his son ; he married Gloriana, daughter of William Willett, of Westchester, and had Edward, John, Benjamin, William, and Frederick P. All that I know particularly about John's family is found in the records of surveys in the Surrogate's office at Burlington, under date of January 15, 1740, which recites "Whereas James, John, and Benjamin Stevenson, sons of John Steventon, late of Long Island, deceased, hath made application to me to have part of a tract of land surveyed, which was formerly surveyed to William Stevenson in the third hundred above the Falls of the Delaware, and which the said William conveyed to John Stevenson, etc." I do not find that these sons settled in New Jersey.

15. ELNATHAN STEVENSON. On the 24th day of January, 1704, Charity Stevenson makes a deed "to my beloved son, Elnathan Stevenson," for 500 acres of land above the Falls of the Delaware, "being one-half of 1,000 acres which I bought of Benjamin Field." The deed was acknowledged before a justice of Queens County, L. I. Elnathan never lived on this tract, but held it and bequeathed it to his children. His name appears several times upon deeds as a witness prior to 1724, but there is no evidence that he left Long Island before the death of his mother. He located in Burlington City, where he died. His will is dated September 11, 1748, and was probated December 11, 1748. He married Sarah Cornel in 1718, and their children were :

- i. THOMAS, b. June 14, 1719, md. Alice Shinn, March 30, 1740.
- ii. CORNEL, b. December 10, 1724, md. Mary Hedger, October 13, 1749.
- iii. ELNATHAN, b. June 24, 1729, md. Mary Riley, October 21, 1756.
- iv. EDWARD, b. April 3, 1739, md. Mary Stillwell.
- v. BENJAMIN, b. July 31, 1741, md. Mary Fenimore, March 4, 1763.
- vi. SARAH, b. November 20, 1721, md. John Hedger.
- vii. CHARITY, b. November 21, 1723, md. Wm. Pettit, February 14, 1746.
- viii. ANNE, b. July 11, 1727, md. John Norcross, October 4, 1756.
- ix. ELIZABETH, b. October 17, 1733, md. Aaron Carman, April 4, 1759.

16. WILLIAM STEVENSON, third son of Edward and Charity Stevenson, better known as "William Stevenson, of Amwell," has been confounded with that of the family of his cousin William, who married Anne Jenings, being but a few years the senior of their son William. He undoubtedly remained in Newtown till after his mother's death, as he was assessor there in 1723 and commissioner of highways in 1724. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Hicks, and moved to the Stevenson lands in Amwell, N. J. Robert Field, of Newtown, in his will dated October 10, 1734, mentions William Stevenson, of Amwell, his wife Hannah, and their sons, Robert and Edward, and appoints his "cousin William Stevenson" one of the executors. William Stevenson's will is dated August 26, 1767, and was probated April 12, 1768. His children were as follows :

- i. ROBERT, b. October 17, 1722, md. September 5, 1770, Hannah Hicks, b. June 15, 1733. He went to the West Indies and was engaged in the sugar business with his brother Cornelius ; on his return he settled in Philadelphia, where he d. s. p. m. April 19, 1796.
- ii. EDWARD, who left a son William.
- iii. WILLIAM, died single ; will dated February 9, 1760.

- iv. JOHN, b. March 28, 1728, md. June 17, 1754, Elizabeth Throckmorton, and d. February 20, 1775.
 - v. DEBORAH, md. — Pugsley, of Pelham Manor.
 - vi. CHARITY, b. 1732, md. Anthony Bartow, of Westchester, N. Y.
 - vii. THOMAS, md. Euphemia Alsop, lived at Eastchester, where he died and was buried.
 - viii. SUSANNAH, md. William Kennedy, who after the Revolution went to Nova Scotia.
 - ix. PHEEBE, md., in 1768, Captain Israel Honeywell, no issue. Phoebe is mentioned in the will of Robert Field's wife, after whom she was probably named.
 - x. MARY, who lived with her brother Robert in Philadelphia, died unmd.
 - xi. SARAH, md. John Stillwell, of Amboy.
 - xii. AUGUSTINE, b. April 22, 1744, md. Caroline, daughter of Samuel Willett, in 1770, and d. at Amwell, January 3, 1794.
 - xiii. CORNELIUS, settled in New York, will dated Aug. 7, 1801, and probated 1804. He md. Mrs. Susan Murgatroyd, whose daughter married Garret Storm
17. CHARITY STEVENSON, md. Thomas Willett, January, 1705.

HADDONFIELD, *Camden County, N. J.*, May 3, 1882.

TURNER FAMILY IN AMERICA—EDWARD TURNER AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY FRANK F. STARR AND JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JR.

I.

I. EDWARD TURNER seems to have been the first of this branch of the Turner family to come to America.* His antecedents are as yet unknown. According to Savage, he married, October 25, 1656, O. S., Mary, daughter of Richard Sanford, of Boston, whose house lot was on the square lying north of the present Cambridge Street, and contained about one acre. He went to Milford, Conn., where his first three children were baptized. He was an elder of the church, and his wife was admitted to church-membership February 16, 1662. From the records of the General Court at Milford, we gather the following: Sept. 15, 1658. "Item. Goodmⁿ Turner hath the grant of land near his shop for to build on, and make a garden, so much as may be spared and not annoy the cart wayes and the Court appoynted John Lane and Thomas Samford to judge of the same."

* From researches made by Dr. T. Larkin Turner, of Boston, it appears that there were over fourteen immigrants of the name of Turner. He is a descendant of Humphrey Turner, and a recognized authority on matters of genealogy, etc., pertaining to his branch of the Turner family.

Sep^r 9, 1659. "Edward Turner hath one acre of land given to him, in the mill neck upon condition that he watcheth for it, and that it be laid out in order so that it doth not hinder any other lots."

Feb. 7, 1660. "Edward Turner hath liberty granted him to take up the remainder of that poynt of woodland that is in the Northeast end of Ensignes lott, on the other side Calves pond meadow."

From Milford Edward Turner went to Middletown, where he was an inhabitant in 1666, and remained there until his death. His gravestone, which was preserved until about 1871 in the Riverside Cemetery, bore the following inscription :

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Edward Turner Sen^r, who died April the 4, 1717, in the 84 year of his age."

His will was made January 17, 1716-17, and probated June 4, 1717.

The original may be found at the Probate Court in Hartford. It mentions sons Richard and John, son Stephen "if he ever come to demand it," "grandson Stephen," and "Abigail sister to the said Stephen," they "being the children of my son Edward Turner deceased ;" "Mary," "wife of Ebenezer Eaglestone daughter," "of my daughter Mercy deceased ;" "Thomas and Abigail Millar the children and only heirs of my daughter Elizabeth deceased ;" "Mary my daughter now the wife of Samuel Bow ;" "daughter Hannah now the wife of John Runny."

Edward Turner had issue :

2. MERCY, born at Milford, and baptized there Feb. 23, 1662 ; married —, and had Mary, who m. Ebenezer Eaglestone.
3. EDWARD, m. Sarah Hall.
4. MARY, m. Samuel Bow. There is some confusion in the record, and I think it likely that she was the second Mary, the first having died when only a few months old. (P.)
5. ELIZABETH, m. Thomas Millar.
6. JOHN, m. Susannah Merrells.
7. STEPHEN, b. Nov. 27, 1671 ; no further trace.
8. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 10, 1673 ; no further trace.
9. HANNAH, m. John Ranney.
10. RICHARD, b. March 4, 1678-9.

3.

3. EDWARD TURNER, bp. at Milford Sept. 4, 1664 ; son of (1) Edward Turner and Mary Sanford ; married Sarah Hall ; b. May 16, 1664 ; d. Dec. 16, 1726 ; widow of John Blake, and daughter of Richard and Mary Hall.

He evidently died at Guilford, Conn., as appears from the New Haven Probate Records :

"Gilford, November 28, 1698. An inventory of all that estate we can find in Gilford of Edward Turner, of Middletown, late deceased in Gilford. Presented by Edward Lee. Wearing cloths, inkhorne, a small book, £2 10s. ood., Joyners tools at £02 17s. ood." There is, however, no grave-stone in existence at Guilford which bears his name. He left issue :

11. ABIGAIL, m. Jeremiah Leaming.
12. STEPHEN, b. Aug. 26, 1697.

4.

4. SAMUEL BOW, d. Jan. 15, 1741-2, m. May 9, 1683, (4) Mary Turner, born probably Nov. 5, 1665; d. April 25, 1747; dau. of (1) Edward Turner and Mary Sanford. He had issue:

- 13. SARAH, b. May 27, 1683-4; died young.
- 14. SAMUEL, b. June 15, 1685.
- 15. MARY, b. Feb. 3, 1687-8.
- 16. ALEXANDER, } Twins. { b. Oct. 25, 1692; d. young.
- 17. EDWARD, } { b. Oct. 25, 1692.
- 18. SARAH, b. Oct., 1695.
- 19. THANKFUL, b. Oct. 23, 1698.
- 20. ALEXANDER, b. Jan. 20, 1701.
- 21. JERUSHA, b. March 31, 1705-6.

5.

5. THOMAS MILLER, b. May 6, 1666; d. Sept. 24, 1727; son of Thomas Miller and Mary Nettleton; m. March 28, 1688, (5) Elizabeth Turner; b. Dec. 14, 1668; d. Feb. 9, 1695; dau. of (1) Edward Turner and Mary Sanford. He had issue:

- 22. THOMAS, b. Aug. 30, 1692.
- 23. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 10, 1694.

Thomas Miller m. secondly, Dec. 25, 1696, Mary Rowell, and had seven other children.

6.

6. JOHN TURNER, of Hartford, Conn., b. Aug. 8, 1669; son of (1) Edward Turner and Mary Sanford, married Susannah Merrells, dau. of John and Sarah Merrells, or Merrills, of Hartford. He had issue:

- 24. MARY, bp. June 28, 1695.
- 25. ABIGAIL, bp. Oct. 27, 1695; d. young.
- 26. ABIGAIL, bp. April 18, 1697.
- 27. SUSANNA, bp. Dec. 10, 1699.
- 28. JOHN, m. Abigail Richards.
- 29. SARAH, bp. Dec. 9, 1705; d. young.
- 30. CALEB, bp. May 4, 1707; d. young.
- 31. CALEB, b. March 15, 1707-8.
- 32. SARAH, b. Aug. 18, 1710.
- 33. STEPHEN, bp. May 10, 1713; d. young.
- 34. ANN, bp. May 29, 1715.
- 35. STEPHEN, } Twins. { bp. Feb. 2, 1718.
- 36. SIBIL, } { bp. Feb. 23, 1718.
- 37. ELIZABETH, bp. March 11, 1721.

9.

9. JOHN RANNEY, m. Dec. 28, 1693, (9) Hannah Turner, b. June 20, 1675; dau. of (1) Edward Turner and Mary Sanford; and had issue:

- 38. MERCY, b. Dec. 28, 1695.

39. HANNAH, b. June 1, 1699.
40. JOHN, b. Sept. 12, 1700; died young.
41. JOHN, b. Oct. 1, 1703.
42. RICHARD, b. Feb. 18, 1705-6.
43. DEBORAH, b. Aug. 24, 1708.
44. JEREMIAH, b. Jan. 25, 1713-14.
45. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 12, 1715.

II.

II. JEREMIAH LEAMING, of Durham, Conn. (which is six miles below Middletown, on the New Haven Turnpike) married July 4, 1716, (II) Abigail Turner, b. Oct. 11, 1694; dau. of (3) Edward Turner and Sarah Hall. They had an only son:

46. JEREMIAH, who was baptized May 12, 1717, by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, and graduated at Yale College in 1745. He studied theology and soon after became an Episcopalian, and was a lay reader at Norwalk in 1746. From thence he removed to Newport, R. I., when the Churchmen at that place sent him at their own expense to England to be ordained, that he might officiate as assistant clergyman for them. He returned in September, 1747, bringing certificates from the Bishop of London that he had been duly admitted to Holy Orders, both as deacon and as priest. He immediately entered upon the duties of his office, and remained in Newport eight years. In 1756 he returned to Norwalk, where he remained for twenty-one years, when the place was burned by the British under Governor Tryon. Then, he says, "his church and a great part of his parish were laid in ashes, and he lost everything he had, his furniture, books and papers, and even his clothing, except what he had on." He estimated his loss at twelve or thirteen hundred pounds sterling, which induced him to go to New York to procure, if possible, some restitution.

In March, 1783, a majority of the clergy met at the house of the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, of Woodbury, and made choice of two persons to go to England to be consecrated as bishops if possible.

The choice fell upon Rev. Jeremiah Leaming and Rev. Samuel Seabury.

The secretary of the clergy was sent to New York to confer with the clergy there and request their concurrence.

"Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, to whom the appointment was *first* offered, shrank at his time of life, and with his infirmities, from undertaking responsibilities and burdens so great."

Residing in New Haven until the close of his life, he continued to attend the conventions of the Church. He is buried in the old church yard, where his monument bears the following inscription:

"Here rests the body of Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, D.D., long a faithful minister of the Gospel in the Episcopal Church. Well instructed in his holy office, unremitting in his labors, charitable, patient, and of primitive

meekness. His public discourses forcibly enunciated the faith illustrated by his practice. He departed hence Sept. 15, 1804.

"An. ætat. 87."

28.

28. JOHN TURNER, of Hartford, b. Aug. 5, 1703, son of (6) John Turner and Susannah Merrells; m. at Hartford, Aug. 26, 1726, Abigail Richards, and had issue:

47. JOHN, bp. July 16, 1727.

48. DANIEL, bp. Jan. 5, 1728.

49. SAMUEL, bp. Nov. 22, 1730.

50. JEDEDIAH, m. firstly, —; secondly, Rachel Thompson; thirdly, Hannah Webster; fourthly, Asenath Marchant.

51. DAVID, bp. May 11, 1735.

52. MARY, bp. Jan. 20, 1739.

53. ABIGAIL, bp. April 25, 1742.

50.

50. JEDEDIAH TURNER, b. May 27, 1733, son of (28) John Turner and Abigail Richards, was admitted to church membership in Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn., December 12, 1756, and from thence was dismissed, in 1760, to the church in Norfolk, an adjoining town. Boyce's "History of Norfolk" states that the first death in that town was "the wife of Jedediah Turner," in 1758. Who she was, or where she was married, is unknown.

Jedediah Turner m. secondly, April 5, 1760, Rachel Thompson, b. Dec. 22, 1737; d. Oct. 17, 1771; dau. of Caleb Thompson and Rebekah Hickox, of Waterbury, Conn. He seems at this time to have lived at Waterbury, where, by this marriage, he had issue:

54. WILLIAM, b. April 6, 1761.

55. THOMAS, m. Sarah Ketchum.

56. ASA, b. June 14, 1765.

57. RUTH PERCE, b. July 11, 1767.

58. RACHEL, b. Nov. 6, 1769.

59. MARY, b. July 18, 1771.

Jedediah Turner m. thirdly, April 1, 1772, Hannah Webster, their first and perhaps only child being:

60. JEDIAH or JEDEDIAH THOMPSON, b. April 5, 1773.

In 1783 Jedediah Turner was living in Watertown, which, however, was organized as a town only in 1780. Previous to that time it had formed a part of Waterbury. In 1810 he was living at Schaghticoke, N. Y., for we find in the "Watertown Land Records," vol. ix., page 437, April 21, 1810, that "Jedediah Turner and Asenath Turner his (fourth) wife of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co. N. Y., convey to Thomas Fenn Jr. of Watertown all land left by Thomas Marchant deceased to said Asenath now the wife of said Jedediah."

He subsequently removed to Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., where he died, Nov. 19, 1819, in his 87th year. The family Bible says 89 years, but this is evidently an error.

55.

55. THOMAS TURNER, b. either Nov. 28 or Dec. 6, 1762, at Watertown, Conn.; d. at Batestown, now in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1833; son of (50) Jedediah Turner and Rachel Thompson; married at Lansingburgh, N. Y., Jan., 1784. Sarah Ketchum, b. Dec. 6, 1764; d. March 24, 1835; dau. of Samuel and Deborah Ketchum or Ketcham. He had issue nine children, in somewhat the following order:

61. MARY, m. Rufus Fisher.
62. ELIZABETH, m. Dec. 16, 1809, Horace Moulton, and had two daughters, one Mrs. James Dougrey, still living at Lansingburgh; the other Mrs. J. J. Gillespie, of Troy, some time deceased.
63. THOMAS, m. Mary Ruggles Weld.
64. SARAH, d. Aug. 14, 1863; m. Nov. 19, 1816, Derrick I. Vanderheyden—no children.
65. SAMUEL, m. Oct., 1823, Sally Brookens. He went to Illinois, settling near Canton, and left a large family.
66. WILLIAM TURNER, m. Oct. 9, 1829, Julia A. Smith. He was lost at sea.
67. JULIA ANN, m. Sept. 13, 1823, L. H. Tupper—no children.
68. HORACE, m. May 26, 1827, Anne Jane Higgins. He went to Illinois, settling near Canton, and left a large family.
69. CHARLES HENRY, m. Oct. 17, 1829, Elizabeth Winne. He has a daughter married to F. S. Smith, of Oswego, N. Y.

63.

63. THOMAS TURNER, Jr., merchant, b. Feb. 28, 1795, at Lansingburgh, N. Y.; d. April 6, 1842, at Blossburgh, Pa.; son of (55) Thomas Turner and Sarah Ketchum; m. Aug. 27, 1816, Mary Ruggles Weld, b. at Walpole, N. H., Sept. 16, 1795; d. at Albany, N. Y., May 19, 1862; dau. of Joseph Weld and Lois Baker, of Troy, N. Y.

[Joseph Weld, the father of Mrs. Turner, was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Weld, who emigrated from England in 1632, and became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Roxbury, Mass. Thomas Weld's brother Joseph was also an ancestor of Mrs. Turner's father, by a marriage in 1757 between two of the then somewhat remotely related descendants of the two brothers.

Thomas Weld was sent to England with Hugh Peters, in 1641, as an agent of the Colony, and died there, it is believed, in 1662. These Welds are a branch of the Welds settled in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, and whose principal seat is Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire.

Lois Baker, the mother of Mrs. Turner, was a lineal descendant of Sir John Baker, of Sissinghurst, Kent, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Dingley, and who is said to have been during the reign of Henry VIII. Recorder of London. His son, Sir Richard, m. firstly, Katharine Terrell; their son, Sir Thomas of Whittingham, Suffolk, m. firstly, Constance Kingsmill; secondly, Alice Lemon, who subsequently m. Charles Goring, Earl of Norwich. Sir Thomas Baker's two sons (probably by Alice Lemon), Richard and Thomas, are said to have been the American immigrants of

this family, coming to New England in 1638. Thomas, who settled at Roxbury, was a very intimate friend of Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. His son John, b. 1644; d. 1732, had a son Thomas, whose son John, born Dec. 17, 1705, married Abigail Colburn; and their son John, b. 1735, was the father of Lois Baker, b. 1762, mentioned above. (For the Baker genealogy I am indebted to Guy Ellis Baker, Esq., of Albany.)]

Thomas Turner, Jr., was an officer in the War of 1812. On Feb. 20, 1815, he was appointed by President Madison second lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth regiment of infantry of the United States, "to rank as such from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fourteen." He served principally on Lake Champlain with the Northern Army, under Gen. Wilkinson. On March 4, 1817, he was appointed by Lieut. Gov. John Tayler, a lieutenant of light infantry in the 155th regiment of the State of New York, and later in the same year aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Gilbert Eddy, of the Eighth N. Y. brigade.

On April 24, 1818, he was appointed by Governor De Witt Clinton a captain in the 155th regiment, to rank from Aug. 23, 1817; and on May 27, 1818, aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Caleb Carr, of the Eighth N. Y. brigade. On March 27, 1819, he was appointed aid-de-camp by Governor Clinton, Major-General of the Ninth division of the infantry of the State of New York. On June 3, 1820, he was appointed by Gov. Clinton Major in the 155th regiment, but was removed for "political reasons" on March 17, 1821. Thomas Turner, Jr., left issue:

70. SARAH LOIS, b. Feb. 27 1818; d. Aug. 4, 1838; m. Feb. 26, 1835, Watts Sherman, and had two children, both of whom died young.
71. THOMAS, b. March 5, 1820; U. S. Consul to Bahia, where he died Dec. 2, 1849.
72. HARRIET CORNING,* b. Jan. 18, 1822; d. March 22, 1859; m. Oct. 22, 1840, John V. L. Pruyn, and had five children.
73. HORACE WELD, b. at Troy, N. Y., March 26, 1825; m. firstly, March 31, 1852, Emily Kempshall Peck; b. May, 1827; d. Nov. 11, 1856; dau. of Everard Peck and Chloe Porter, of Rochester, N. Y., and had issue (a) Thomas, b. June 21, 1853; d. Aug. 30, 1873. Mr. Turner m. secondly, at Detroit, Mich., March 1, 1860, Catharine Owen, b. April 11, 1840; dau. of John Owen and Eliza Ann Cook; and has issue (b) Mary Eliza, b. March 30, 1862; (c) Jane Owen, b. Nov. 30, 1872. He resides at Detroit.
74. MARY, b. July 17, 1827; now Mrs. Pomeroy.
75. ERASTUS CORNING, b. Dec. 3, 1831; d. Jan. 12, 1833.
76. EMMA RATHBONE, b. Aug. 21, 1834 or 5; d. Dec. 4, 1866; m. April 21, 1857, Robert Lenox Banks, b. March 6, 1828, and had issue (a) Robert Lenox, b. June 27, 1864; (b) Erastus Corning, b. Dec. 4 1866; d. Aug. 10, 1868.
77. JOSEPH WELD, b. May 17, 1839; d. Feb. 20, 1858.

* Mrs. Turner's sister, Harriet Weld, married Erastus Corning. This will account for several of the names of Mrs. Turner's children. A niece m. Joel Rathbone, and hence that name.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 70, of THE RECORD.)

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
[Dec., 1693.] den 31 dict.	Tobias Stoútenbúrg, Jacobús. Anna Van Rolle- gom.		Claes Gerritszen. Johannes } Van Rolle- Tryntie } gom.
Eodem.	Marcús Lafort, Hes- ter Richards.	Paulús.	Paulús } Richards. Celitie }
Eodem.	Bernhardús Harden- broeck, Elisabeth Coelÿ.	Anneken.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Anneken Sillÿ.
Eodem.	Abraham Jansen, Annetje. Geertie Everts.		Laúrens Wesselszen, Jan- netje Claes.
Eodem.	Jean LaMontús, He- lena Fel.	Rachel.	M ^r Philip French, en Ma- ry Berrÿ.
A ^o 1694.			
Den 7 Jan.	Leendezt de Graeú, Albertús. Gerritje Quíck.		Theúnis Quíck, Marrantie Conincx.
den 14 dict.	Cap ^t Joh. de Peÿster, Johannes. Anna Banckers.		DeH ^r Major Abr. de Peÿster, Evert Banck- ers, Catharina de Peÿster.
Eodem.	Willem Pearson, Rebecca. Grietje Kiersen.		Claes Van Heÿningen, Anna Daniels.
den 18 dict.	Cornelis Joosten, Simon. Catharina de Hart.		Cornelis de Hardt, An- netje de Hardt.
den 21 dicto.	Andries Greveur ^t , Johannes. Anna Van Brúg.		Henricús Selÿns, Predic ^t , Isaacq de Riemer, Ma- ria Van Brúg.
den 28 dicto.	Abraham de Lanoy, Cornelia. Cornelia Toll.		Jan Sprat, Sÿtie Dúickinz.
Eodem.	Fredrick Thomaszen, Arie. Catharina Hobbe.		Gerbrandt Claeszen, Jan- netje Thomas.
Eodem. [485]	Samúel Waldron, Johannes. Niefje Bloedtgoet.		Barent Waldron, Elisa- beth Jans.
Eodem.	Cornelis Van Vorst, Annetje. Fÿtie Gerrits.		Jan Adriaenszen Sip, Catharina Gerrits.
den 31 dicto.	Johannes Kip, Cath- arina Kierstede.	Johannes.	Willem Teller, Júnior, Rachel Kierstede.
Eodem.	Jonathan Richt, Elisabeth. Wÿntje Simons.		Jeúriaen Bosch, Anna Maria Bosch.
Eodem.	Caspar Springsteen, Melle. Wÿntje Júrçx.		Laurens Wesselszen, Aeltje Jans.
Eodem.	M ^r Samúel Staets, Jo- hanna Reÿniers.	Johanna.	Cap ^t Gerard Douw, Ale- gonda Van Hertsber- gen.
den 4 Feb.	Corn. Jacobsz. Ver- dúÿn, Sara Van Feúnden.	Margareta.	Gerrit Vile, Elisabeth Van Feúnden.

	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.	Pieter Meyer, Baetje Jans.	Johannes.	Aert Elbertszen, Vroúwtje Meyers.
Eodem.	Leendert de Kleyn, Magdalena Wolsúm.	Johannes.	Jacob Baelen, Sytie Dúyc-king.
den 7 dict.	Jacobús Van der Spiegel, Anna Sanders.	Sara.	Isaacq de Foreest, Sara Sanders.
Eodem.	Jacobús Goulet, Janne Coúsart.	Jan.	Pieter Jacobszen, Jannetje Van Zanen.
den 11 dict.	Gerrit Borghers, Sara Martens.	Lýsbeth.	Joris Martenszen, Annetje Rappalje.
den 14 dict.	Gabriel Thomaszen, Jannetje Dircx.	Fýtje.	Aert Elbertszen, Maýken Herpendinck.
Eodem.	Isaacq de Foreest, Maria Elisabeth Van d' Spiegel.	Maria.	John Croeck, Maria Van der Spiegel.
Eodem.	David Provoost, ní Catharina.	Jú- nior, Helena By- vanck.	David Provoost, Senior, Anna Bývanck.
den 21 dict.	Egbert Heerman, Aefje Lucas.	Sara.	Barent Bosch, Anna Van Borsúm.
Eodem.	Jacobús Van Cortlant, Eva Fredricx.	Margareta.	Fredrick Philipszen, Catharina Van Cortlant.
den 25 dict.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Sara Van Laer.	Catharina.	Jacobús Van Laer, Catharina Van Laer.
Eodem.	Pieter Van Tilbúrg, L ý s b e t h V a n Hoogten.	Abraham.	Balthazar Bayard, Jannetje Van Hoogten.
[486]			
den 2 Mart.	Geertrúyt Meýnderts, Claes Arentsz, Toúrs, Jacomýntie Van Nest.	Johannes.	Tryntie Meýnderts.
den 4 dicto.		Catalýntie.	Helmich Roelofszen, Catalýntie Westerhoút.
den 7 dicto.	Theúnis Tiboút, Maria Van de Water.	Hendrick.	Albertús Van de Water, Jacomýntie Tiboúts.
Eodem.	Albertús Van de Water, Petronella Cloppers.	Petronella.	Johannes Van de Water, Margareta Cloppers.
Eodem.	Willem Willemszen, Maria Salomons.	Willem.	Salomon Pieters, Marritje Anthoný.
den 11 dicto.	Michiel Dircxen, Jannetje DúMont.	Margareta.	Dirck Thenniszen, Waldran DúMont, Margariet Coddering.
Eodem.	Willem Hellaken, Tryntie Boelen.	Hendrick.	Boelen Roelofszen, Aefje ten Eyck.
Eodem.	Barent Hýben, Ennes.	Sara Geertrúyt.	Leendert Lievens, Maria Provoost.
den 16 dicto.	Jacobús Colve, Jenneken Springsteen.	Jenneken.	Simon Haecx, Sara Haselbroeck.
den 21 dict.	Albertús Ringo, Jannetje Stoútens.	Jan- netje Stoútens.	Isaack } Neeltje } Stoútenbúrg.

	OUDEURS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
1694 Eodem.	Nicolaes Rosenvelt, Hilletje Koust.	Rachel.	Abraham Santvoort, Re- becca Goderús.
den 1 Apr.	Gerrit Bras, Catharina Hardens.	Geertie.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Sara Hardenbroeck.
Eodem.	Gerrit Van Hoorn, Cornelis. Elsje Provoost.		David Provoost, Júnior, Anna Maria Van Hoorn.
den 4 dict.	Willem Nazareth, He- lena Broúwer.	Marrítje.	Volckert Hendricxen, Marrítie Van Tilbúrg.
den 8 dicto.	Benjamin Provoost, Elsje. Elsje Provoost.		Gerrit Woúterszen, Mag- dalena Provoost.
den 9 dicto.	Andries Breedstede, Andries. Anna Van Borsúm.		Jan Focken Hermans, Maria Breedstede, Jún- nior.
den 15 dicto.	Pieter Bockeljon, Annetje. Helena Winter.		Conradús Van der Beeck, Grietje Bockeljoen.
Eodem.	Vincent de LaMon- tague, Adriaentie Eckens.	Apollonia.	Willem Pearson, Apollo- nia Eckens.
den 18 dict. [487]	Leendert Cool, Mar- ritje Della.	Cornelis.	Leendert Cool, Gerritje Cool.
den 22 dicto.	Clement Elswaerts, Elisabeth. Anna Maria En- gels.	Elisabeth.	Willem Elswaerts, Heylt- je Slot.
Eodem.	Thomas Haes, Mar- gareta Bant.	Thomas.	Richard Patechal, Marrít- je Bant.
Eodem.	Andries Marschalck, Andries. Elisabeth Van Gel- der.		Coln ^l Abraham de Peÿs- ter, Cornelia de Peÿs- ter.
den 6 Maÿ.	Dirck Potter, Catha- rina Rhee.	Catharina.	Coln ^l Abraham de Peÿs- ter, Margareta Lodo- wÿcx.
den 9 dicto.	Robbert Rorÿ, Wÿn- tie Scheppels.	Anna.	Susanna Thomas.
Eodem.	John Prickmoor, An- na.	Elisabeth.	geen getuÿgen, dan de moeder.*
den 13 dict.	Salomon Boogh, An- na Bratt.	Benjamin.	Barent, Jacob en Anna Brat. Geesje Lievens.
Eodem.	Wessel Evertszén, Evert. Susanna Thienho- ven.	Evert.	Lúcas Thienhoven, Jan- netje Everts.
Eodem.	Gerrit Woúters, Mag- dalena Provoost.	Elsje.	Benjamin } Provoost. Elsje }
Eodem.	Cornelis Bogardús, Jenneken. Rachel de Wit.		Isaacq de Peÿster, Maria Van Balen.
den 17 dict.	Wessel Pieters, Jaco- mÿntie Van Coú- wenhoven.	Josÿntie.	Jacob Van Coúwenhoven, Josÿntie Thomas.
Eodem.	Floris Crom, Helena Adriaens.	Dirck.	Hendrick Willemszen, Maria Adriaens.

* No witness but the mother.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
den 20 dict.	Jan Peddenck, Anna Jan. Jans.		Jan Pietersz. Slot, en Sÿn Húÿsv.
Eodem.	Evert Carsseboom, Evert. Patientie Johns.		Jan Pieterszen Slot, Mar- ritje Karsenboom.
den 27 dicto.	Joris Andrieszen, Eli- sabeth Jans.	Joris.	Jacob Van Sauen, Elisa- beth Berry.
Eodem.	Richard Ashfield, Maria. Maria Wessels.		Jacob Teller, Aeltje Wes- sels.
den 28 dicto.	De H ^r Stephanús Van Elisabeth. Cortlant, Geer- trúyt Schúyler.		M ^r Chúdley Broeck, Cos- túym ^r . Mevroúw, Elisabeth Fletcher, h. v. de H ^r Góuverneúr Fletcher.
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den 10 Jún.	Andries Thomson, Elisabeth. Maria Breedstede.		Andries Breedstede, Els- je ten Broeck.
den 13 dicto.	Willem Homs, Elisa- beth Claes.	Júdíth.	Johannes Elswaert Heÿlt- je Pieters.
den 17 dicto.	Jan Doúw, Catharina Maria. Appel.		Johannes de Peÿster, An- na Bankers.
Eodem.	Gÿsbert Van Ims- búrg, Jannetje Met- súr.	Marrítje.	Johannes Van Imsbúrg, Jan Peeck, Elisabeth Jans.
den 1 Júl.	Benjamin Blagge, Jú- dith Etsal.	Maria.	Jacobús Ver Plancken, Margareta Schúyler.
den 11 dicto.	Jan Rix, Catharina Rachel. de Boog.		Jacob Salomons, Aefje Lúcas.
den 15 dicto.	Simon Francen, Hes- ter Plúvier.	Dirck.	Johannes Plúvier, Urselt- je Schepmoes.
Eodem.	Jeremias Tothil, Jen- neken de Key.	Hillegond.	Jacobús de Key, Helena Van Brúg.
den 18 dict.	Cornelis Dÿckman, Geertie. Jannetje Dircks.		Cornelis Vile, Catharina Bogardús.
Eodem.	Benjamin Narwood, Miljora. Cornelia van Cleeft.		Richard Narwood, Geesje Van Cleeft.
den 22 dict.	Pieter Willemsz. Ro- men, Hester Van Gelder.	Johannes.	Hermanús Van Gelder, Tanneken Montenack.
Eodem.	Jan Wesselszen, Fran- cina Stúltheen.	Wessel.	Johannes Tiboút, Jannet- je Claes.
den 29 d.	Henricús Grevenraet, Isaacq. Sara Sanders.		Jacobús Van der Spiegel, Mayken Herperdings.
Eodem.	Zacharias Zickels, Johannes. Maria Jans.		Johannes Brevoort, Ma- ria Romen.
der 1 Aug.	Jacob Teller, Chris- tina Wessels.	Anna Mar- gareta.	Willem Teller, Senior, Maria Wessels.
Eodem.	Coln ^t Abr. de Peÿs- ter, Catharina de Peÿster.	Elisabeth.	M ^r Chúdley Broeck, Cos- túym ^r , Mev ^r Elisabeth Fletcher, húÿsv. v. de H ^r Góuverneúr Fletcher.

	OUDEKS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
den 8 dict. [489]	Joris Martenszen, Anna Schoúten.	Johannes.	Samúel Berrÿ, Helena Schoúten.
Eodem.	Hendrick Kermer, Anna Thomas.	Jacob Kermer, Jacobús.	Jacob Kermer, Grietje Kermer.
den 19 dicto.	Samúel Ver Plancken, Adriaentje Baÿards.	Henrica.	Balthasar Baÿard, Marritje Loockermans.
Eodem.	Alexander Lamb, sabeth Coninx.	Eli- Jannetje.	Jacob Coninck, Elisabeth Moedÿ.
Eodem.	Mattheús Claerckson, Catharina V. Schaÿck.	David.	Charles Lodowÿck, Margareta Meÿnards.
Eodem.	Henricús de Foreest, Femmetje Flaesbeeck.	Súsanna.	David } Súsanna } de Foreest.
Eodem.	Isaacq de Mill, Joosten.	Sara Johannes.	Isaacq Vredenbúrg, Sara Kip.
Eodem.	Theúnis Cornelissen, Annetje Claes.	Jacob.	Jan Herperding, Maÿken Barents.
den 31 dicto.	John Finis, Hardenberg.	Sara Johannes.	Leendert Liewits, Elias Hardenberg.
Eodem.	Andries Groice, Annetje Francen.	Catharina.	Pieter Van Tilbúrg, Lÿsbeth Van Hoogten.
den 2 Sept.	Arent Harmensz, Lubberts.	Eva Geesje.	Otto Van Thúÿl, Jannetje Frúÿt.
Eodem.	Henrÿ Kúnnel, Trÿntie Backers.	Henrick.	Pieter Van Tilbúrg, Hendrickje Wessels.
den 5 dicto.	David Nathaniels, Anna Stratemaecker.	Nathaniel.	Arent Fredricxen, Anna Nathaniels.
den 9 dicto.	Júriaen Briest, Agnietje Barents.	Hendrick.	Johannes Twisthouút, Súsanna Barents.
Eodem.	Dirck de Groeft, Arentje Kierstede.	Hans.	Adolph Van der Groeft, Jannetje Loockermans.
den 16 dicto.	O t t o Van Thúÿl, Grietje Flúÿt.	Jan.	Aert Van Pelt, Geertrúÿt Van Thúÿl.
den 19 dicto.	Johannes Van Vorst, Annetje Hércx.	Annetje.	Isaacq Bresier, Beatrix Colevélt.
den 23 dicto.	Claes Gerritszen, Maria V. Rollegom.	Jan.	Jacóbús Van Rollegom, Grietie Van der Grist.
Eodem.	Leendert Liewens, Elisabeth Hardens.	Thomas.	Thomas Liewens, Sara Hardenberg.
den 26 dict.	Pieter Jacobsz., becca Jans.	Re- Maria.	Jan Hanszen, Reÿmerig Van der Búrg.
den 30 dicto.	Wille m Hendricx, Magdalena Broúwers.	Fÿtie.	Barent Van Tilbúrg, Helena Swaen.
Eodem.	Heÿman Koningk, Marritje Andries.	Abraham.	Húÿbert Andrieszen, Gerbertje Conincks.
Eodem.	Jacobús Isaacxen, Catharina Borgers.	Jannetje.	Gerrit Borger, Jannetje Claes.
Eodem.	Willem Waldron, geltje Stoutens.	En- Wÿntie.	Evert Byvanck, Wÿntie Stoutenbúrg.

	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÏGEN.
den 7 Oct.	Jacobús Morice, Cornelia Roos.	Jacobús.	Johannes Van Gelder, Maria Provoost.
Eodem.	Rip Van Dam, Sara Rip. Van d' Spiegel.		Jacobús Van der Spiegel, Cornelia Cortlant.
Eodem.	Cap ^t Anthony Brockholt, S ú s a n n a Schrick.	Anthony.	Samúel Baýard, Johanna Schúylder.
den 10 dict.	A b r a h a m Remsz., Annetje Aertsen.	Rem.	Isaacq Remszen, Jannetje Rems.
den 14 dict.	Jan Van Loon, Maria Alberts.	Nicolaes.	Gerrit Van Hoorn, Catharina Provoost.
den 21 d.	Jacob Van Giesen, Neeltje. Rúthje Plúvier.		M ^r Reýnier Van Giesen, Neeltje Plúvier.
Eodem.	Isaacq Stoútenbúrg, Neeltje Úytenbogaert.	Gýsbert.	Albertús Ringo, Aeltje Úytenbogaert.
Eodem.	Jacques Fonteyn, Anneken Webbers.	Johannes.	Johannes Fonteyn, Hillegond Webbers.
den 24 d.	Jacobús Kierstede, Anna Húllems.	Maria.	Lúcas Kierstede, Blandina Baýards.
Eodem.	Cornelis Michielsz., Metje Dirx.	Michiel.	Enoch Michielszen, Grietje Wessels.
Eodem.	Mangel Jansz. Anna Hendricx.	Rol, Catharina.	Cap ^t Gerard Doúw, Aleghonda Van Hertsbergen.
den 28 d. [491]	Paulús Janszen, Anna Roos.	Annetie.	Isaac Van Tilbúrg, Aeltje Hendricx.
Eodem.	Isaacq Van Vleck, Catalýntje de Lancý.	Catharina.	Abraham de Lancý, Engelbert Loth, Catharina de Peýster.
den 31 dict.	Laúrens Thomassen, Catharina Liewes.	Barent.	Leendert Liewenszen, Johanna Van der Poel.
den 4 Nov.	Jacobús Van Dýck, Magdalena Cornelis.	Dirck.	Warner Wessels, Immetje Van Dýck.
Eodem.	Jacob Phœnix, Anna Van Vleck.	Jacobús.	Isaacq Van Vleck, Magdalena Van Vleck.
Eodem.	Barent Bosch, Dievertie V. Heýningen.	Janneken.	Pieter Bosch, Sara Bosch.
Eodem.	Thomas Fransz., Tryntie Breestede.	Jan.	Thýs Franszen., Jannetje Breedstede.
den 7 dict.	Thomas Winne, Theúntje Goes.	Rachel.	Pieter Le Grangie, Janneken de Windel.
den 14 d.	Pieter Prae, Heý.	Maria Anna.	Jacobús Van der Spiegel, Anna Sanders.
den 18 dict.	John Croeck, Geertrúyd de Haes.	Robbert.	Johannes d' Honneúr, Johanna Meýnarts.
den 25 d.	Marten Beeckman, Neeltje Slingerlant.	Susanna.	Jacob Bennet, Geesje Liewens.
Eodem.	Daniel Veenvos, Christina Van d' Grist.	Rebecca.	Boudewýn de Wit, Jannetie Maúrits.

	OUDEERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
den 30 d.	Manús Borger, Griet-je Carstens.	Catharina.	Barent Van Tilbúrg, Elisabeth Borgers.
den 2 Nov.	Abraham Abrahamsz, Jacomyntie Vilen.	Aernoút.	Gerrit Vile, Gerritje Vile.
den 5 dict.	Pieter Bogaert, Fytie Thyssen.	Lýsbeth.	Claes Bogaert, Cornelia Bogaert.
den 9 dict.	Gerrit Hollard, Sú-sanna Thomas.	Cornelis.	Thomas Verdon, Janneken Van Wilkenschoff.
Eodem.	Joost Leýnssen, Elisabeth Daniels.	Gillis.	David Danielszen, Annetje Daniels.
den 12 Dec.	Willem Anthon, Maria Klercks.	Jan.	Jan Pieterszen Slot, Hanna Stapelton.
Eodem.	Jonathan Wricht, Sara Saitly.	David Richard	} *Bejaerde personen. Gedoopt in the Catechizatie. †
den 16 dicto.	Abraham Metselaer, Hanntje Dirxs.	Johannes.	
den 19 dict.	Wiljam Yackson, Anna Wessels.	Elisabeth.	Joris Remszen, Lýsbeth Cockúyt.
Eodem.	Cornelis Wýckhof, Geertje V. Aertsdale.	Cornelis.	Johannes Wessels, Elisabeth Wessels.
Eodem.	Cornelis Wýckhof, Geertje V. Aertsdale.	Cornelis.	Cornelis Van Aertsdale, Marritie Amerman.
den 23 dict.	Jonathan Provoost, Catharina Van d' Veen.	Lýsbeth.	Johannes Hooglant, Trýntie Provoost.
Eodem.	Isaacq Vredenbúrg, Jannetje Joosten.	Willem.	Willem Vredenbúrg, Sara de Mil.
den 25 d.	Abraham Breser, Lýsbeth Schoúten.	Johannes.	Joris Martenszen, Sara Schouten, Senior.
Eodem.	Jan Danielszen, Jannetje Paúlús.	Daniel.	Abraham Breser, Elisabeth Paúlús.
Eodem.	Dirck ten Eyck, Aefje Boelens.	Dirck.	Boele Roelofszen, Petronella ten Eyck.
den 26 d.	Johannes Plúvier, Cornelia V. Schayck.	Margrietje.	Jan Ewoúts, Belitje de Groot.
den 30 d.	Evert Bresse, Metje Hardenbroeck.	Catharina.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Catharina Van Cortlant.
Eodem.	Jacobús de Waeron, Anna Gansevoort.	Ariaentie.	Jan Theunis Van Tilbúrg, Debora de Waeron.
A° 1695.			
den 1 Jan.	Peter Chavalier, Belitje Claerhoút.	Pieter.	Kiniera Hendricx.
den 6 dict.	Jan Ewoúts, Lýsbeth Plúvier.	Johannes.	Rip Vandam, Jannetje Staets.
den 20 d.	Pieter Van d' Schúeren, Sara Boog.	Margareta.	Jacob Van Tilbúrg, Rebecca Van der Schúeren.
[493] den 20 Jan.	Johannes Roomen, Annetje Pels.	Evert.	Clement Elswaert, Theúntje Tiboúts.

* Adults. † Baptized at the Catechising.

1695

	ouders.	kinders.	getuygen.
Eodem.	Victor Bicker, Claes- je Blanck.	Anneken.	Brant Schúyler en sÿn húysvr., Cornelia Van Cortlant.
Eodem.	David Devoor, Lÿs- beth Jans.	Jannetje.	Vincent Montague, Ari- aentje Eckens.
den 27 dict.	Jan Loreÿ, Catharina Jan. Van der Cleeft.		Geesje Hendricx.
den 30 dict.	Isaacq de Peÿster, Helena. Maria Van Balen.		Johannes } Catharina } de Peÿster.
den 3 Febr.	Jan Anthony, Elisa- beth Gerrits.	Johannes.	Jan Pieterszen, Engeltje Gerrits.
den 10 dict.	Willem Elswaert, Pe- tronella Rommen.	Stoffel.	Clement Elswaert, Maria Rommen.
Eodem.	John Cleftrÿ, Anna Marÿ. Lúersen.		Carsten Lúersen, Júnior, Johannes Van der Spie- gel, Geertje Lúersen.
den 13 dict.	Tobias Van Stouÿten- b úrg, Anna Van Rollegom.	Johannes.	Claes Gerritszen, Wÿntie Stouÿtenbúrgs.
Eodem.	Jan Rÿcken, Sara Abraham. Schoúten.		Arent Fredricx, en sÿn húysv. Hester Nathan- iels.
den 20 dict.	Johannes Nÿs, Mar- gareta Keteltas.	Pieter.	Pieter Keteltas, Geesje Nÿs.
Eodem.	Pieter de Groot, Be- litje Van Schaÿck.	Lÿsbeth.	Hendrick Van Schaÿck, Elisabeth Van Schaÿck.
den 24 dict.	Joost Paldinck, Ca- tharina Dúÿts.	Maria.	L a ú r e n s Van hoeck, Trÿntje Bordings.
Eodem.	J o h a n n e s d' Hon- ne úr, J o h a n n a Meÿnderts.	Christina.	Samuel Meÿnders, Chris- tina d' Honneúr.
Eodem.	Paúlús Túrc, Júnior, Johanna. Marritje Martens.	Johanna.	Daniel Rappalje, en sÿn húysv. Sara Clock.
Eodem.	Jacobús Corneliszen, Josÿntje. Aeltje Fredricx.	Josÿntje.	Arent Fredricx, Cornelia Cornelis.
den 1 Mart.	Jeúriaen Van de Berg, Neeltje. Ariaentje Wÿnants.	Neeltje.	Lodowÿck Van den Berg, Belitje Post.
den 3 dict.	Johannes Harden- broeck, Annetje Bosch.	Johannes.	Jan Pieterszen Bosch, Annetje Meÿnderts.
Eodem.	Frans Goderús, Re- becca Ennes.	Jacqumÿn- tie.	Leendert Liewens, Hen- drickje Dúÿcking.
[494] den 6 Mart.	L a ú r e n s Wesselsz, Wessel. Aeltje Jans.	Wessel.	Wessel Evertszen, Geert- je Everts.
Eodem.	Frans Wesselszen, Geertie. Trÿntje Jans.	Geertie.	Aert Elbertseen, Aeltje Zlúÿs.
den 10 dict.	Evert Van Hoeck, Jo- hanna Van Spÿck.	Isaacq.	Pieter La Grandje, Ger- ritje Van Hoeck.
Eodem.	Johannes Van Zant, Isaacq. Margariet Van d' poel.	Isaacq.	Isaacq Abrahamsz Van deursen en sÿn húys- vrouw.

SKETCH OF THE CLINTON FAMILY.

BY CHARLES B. MOORE.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 10, of THE RECORD.)

THE old English mode of depreciating persons born in Ireland or favored with estates there, needs to be remembered, in estimating characters, although now of no importance. An English king or his cabinet once excluded all such from favor, and from civil office. The injustice was in some degree recompensed by the greater friendliness bestowed by Irishmen on persons thus ill treated. All the ancestors of Charles Clinton, the first American, were either English or Scotch, his wife was of Scotch ancestry, and he had four sons born in America. Perhaps it was our gain that he was not a thorough Englishman, or not favored by Englishmen.

II. 1. ALEXANDER CLINTON, the eldest son, was born in or near Little Britain, now in Orange County, on the 28th April, 1732. After graduating from Princeton College in 1750, he pursued the study of medicine in New York City with Dr. Peter Middleton, a graduate of Edinburgh, who was a medical writer and who became a professor of Kings, now Columbia College. Alexander practised medicine in his native neighborhood, but not so exclusively as to absorb all his attention. In November, 1757, he married Mary Kane, but died on the 11th of March, 1758, only 26 years of age, and was buried in Shawangunk churchyard, in the village called Bruynswick. As described to us "he excelled in everything to which he turned his attention; was a fine classic scholar, a good physician, a considerable poet, an excellent musician, and understood the use of the broadsword in a superior degree;" and he "was as estimable in character as in acquirements." His peculiar location, and exposure to French and Indians, may indicate sufficient causes for understanding "the use of the broadsword;" but we can infer also that he was called upon to teach his younger brothers and others. We cannot suppose he had acquired much property. He left a will, made in 1757 and proved in 1758, by which he gave £100 to his aunt (McClaghry) and £100 to his youngest brother George, as affectionate remembrances. He left no children.

II. 2. CHARLES CLINTON, the second son of the first Charles, born 20th July, 1734, has been mentioned, who also studied medicine with Dr. Middleton in New York, and probably with his older brother. When he returned from the expedition which captured Havana he was doubtless content with the sea-faring and roving life of official surgeon, and with what could be learned from it, and he thereafter practised in Ulster County and parts adjacent, and, as reported, with success and reputation, and dying unmarried, was laid in the family burying ground. Remembering that the parents had experienced very sadly the want of a physician, we need not wonder that the two eldest sons were both encouraged to study medicine. This one became eldest son, but having no descendants, did not interfere with the prospects of his younger brethren.

(To be Continued.)

RECORDS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
FROM JUNE 5, 1725.—MARRIAGES.

COMMUNICATED BY BENJAMIN D. HICKS, ESQ.

(Continued from Vol. XII., p. 83, of THE RECORD.)

1762.

Jan. 21.	Micah Flower and Mary Critman.	—
Feb. 11.	Willett Seaman and Mary Searing.	L.
Mar. 11.	Benjamin Hageman and Mary Manwaring.	—
Mar. 17.	Samuel Searing and Phebe Treadwell.	—
“ “	Jesse Platt, of Huntington, and Dorothy Baldwin.	—
April 11.	Thomas Stockford, of Flatbush, and Elizabeth Demott.	B.
May 2.	At Oyster Bay, John Polhemus, of Kings Co., and Mary Vanwick, of Oyster Bay.	—
April 18.	At Oyster Bay, Simon Cooper and Ester Cooper, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
June 2.	Adam Seabury and Miriam Peters.	L.
June 20.	Gilbert Seaman, of Oyster Bay, and Mary Post.	—
June 27.	David Seaman, of Oyster Bay, and Hannah Hicks.	—
July 18.	Samuel Seaman and Mary Birdsall.	L.
July 23.	James Baldwin and Melle Bedell.	B.
July 25.	At Oyster Bay, William Jones and Mary Townsend, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Aug. 1.	William Verity and Margaret Cretman.	B.
Sep. 7.	Samuel Hicks and Jane Smith.	L.
Oct. 10.	James Reyner and Sarah Mott.	L.
Oct. 13.	Henry Wolley and Miriam Cornell.	L.
Nov. 24.	Jonathan Hutchins and Letitia Langdon.	L.
Nov. 25.	Josiah Doughty and Margaret Manwaring.	B.
Dec. 7.	Benjamin Treadwell and Elizabeth Seabury.	L.
Dec. 19.	Henry Powell and Mary Keen, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Dec. 25.	William Alburdis and Sarah Carmen.	L.
Dec. 26.	Stephen Williss and Sarah Smith.	—

1763.

Jan. 5.	Benjamin Birdsall and Freelope Jones, of Oyster Bay.	L.
Jan. 6.	At Oyster Bay, James Desbrusses and Elizabeth Butler, both of New York.	L.
Jan. 7.	Thomas Carman and Susannah Wood.	L.
Jan. 29.	William Morrell and Elizabeth Baker.	L.

Feb. 14.	Benjamin Barker and Hannah Wood.	L.
Feb. 16.	John Gildersleve and Abigail Beedel.	B.
Feb. 25.	Jonathan Smith and Cornechea Balden.	B.
Mar. 12.	Richard Thorn and Mary Smith.	L.
May 8.	Thomas Hutchins and Ruth Johnson.	B.
Aug. 9.	Thomas Bedel and Sarah Durfey.	—
Aug. 28.	At Oyster Bay, Thomas Thorn, of Flushing, and Abigail Caverley, of Oyster Bay.	—
Sep. 1.	Luke Cummins and Mary Rowland.	—
Sep. 15.	Edmund Smith and Deborah Kissam.	—
Oct. 21.	At Oyster Bay, James Marin, of New York, and Deborah Sneathen, of Oyster Bay.	L.
Nov. 9.	Jordan Lawrence, of Oyster Bay, and Ruth Mott.	L.
Dec. 11.	At Oyster Bay, Matthias Lane, of Oyster Bay, and Martha Losee, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Dec. 18.	James Pettit and Ann Losee, of Oyster Bay.	—
“ “	Aaron Van Ostrandt and Susannah Cornell.	L.
“ “	Thomas Shadbolt, of Oyster Bay, and Sarah Seaman.	—
Dec. 26.	At Oyster Bay, Abraham Simonson and Mary Lattan, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Dec. 30.	Richard Williams and Sarah Lake.	L.

1764.

Jan. 11.	At Oyster Bay, Micajah Townsend and Ann Frost, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Feb. 6.	John Foster and Sarah Langdon.	L.
Feb. 16.	Richard Smith and Katherine Smith.	L.
May 4.	At Oyster Bay, Jordan Seaman and Mary Seaman, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Mar. 6.	Abraham Balden and Hannah White.	B.
April 8.	James Losee, of Oyster Bay, and Ann Pettitt.	L.
April 15.	At Oyster Bay, Richard Weeks and Deborah Brush, both of Oyster Bay.	B.
May 4.	James Clement and Sarah Searing.	L.
May 13.	Nicholas Wats and Phebe Burtis, of Oyster Bay.	L.
Aug. 21.	Thomas Horsefield, of New York, and Ann Peters.	L.
Oct. 10.	John Mitchel and Rebecca Hewlet.	L.
Dec. 12.	Samuel Treadwell and Susannah Hewlet.	L.

1766.

REV. LEONARD CUTTING, RECTOR.

June 29.	Phillip S. Plat and Elizabeth Mott.	—
Aug. 24.	John Hewlett and Anne Jackson.	L.
Sep. 3.	Samuel Van Wyck, and Hannah Hewlet, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Sep. 14.	Solomon Booles and Letitia Jackson.	L.
Nov. 12.	Benjamin Hewlet and Jemima Hewlet.	L.
Dec. 18.	At Flushing, Daniel Lawrence and Ann Talman, both of Flushing.	L.
Dec. 28.	Adam Mott and Elizabeth Hewlett.	L.

1767.

Jan.	4.	John Demott and Elizabeth Pettit.	B.
Jan.	27.	Samuel Johnson and Elizabeth Bolding.	B.
Mar.	11.	Elijah Wood and Dinah Colder.	B.
Mar.	26.	Charles Hicks and Abigail Cornwall, of Jamaica.	L.
Mar.	29.	Richard Matthews and Elizabeth Rhodes.	B.
"	"	Jonas Halstead, of Dutchess Co., and Phebe Mitchell.	L.
April	1.	Richard Jackson and Phebe Kissam.	L.
April	23.	At Jamaica, John Cornell and Catherine Smith, of Jamaica.	L.
"	"	At Jamaica, William Post, of New York, and Jerusha Smith, of Jamaica.	L.
May	23.	Benjamin Cornwell and Mary Bond.	B.
May	31.	Elijah Handler and Rachel Johnson.	B.
July	12.	Jacob Smith and Rebecca Peters.	L.
July	29.	William Raner and Margaret Seaming. <i>See mg</i>	L.
July	31.	Flower Hulce and Elizabeth Spragg.	B.
Aug.	2.	Gilbert Lawrence and Elizabeth Rushmore.	L.
Aug.	9.	Alexander Menzies, of Dutchess Co., and Sarah Leister.	L.
Sep.	1.	At Oyster Bay, John Townsend and Judith Townsend, both of Oyster Bay.	L.
Sep.	9.	Hampton Lillibridge, of Rhode Island, and Mary Appleby.	L.
Sep.	20.	Eliphilet Stratton and Mary Valentine, both of Suffolk Co.	L.
Oct.	4.	Henry Miller and Jemima Bedel.	B.
"	"	Jesse Platt and Dorothy White.	—
Nov.	1.	Jacques Cortelyou, of Kings Co., and Mary Hewlet.	L.
Nov.	4.	At Flushing, Benjamin Floyd, of Suffolk Co., and Anne Cornell, of Flushing.	L.
Nov.	21.	At Flushing, James Morrell, and Sarah Willet, both of Flushing.	L.
Nov.	24.	Timothy Milliken and Sarah Wanser.	B.
Dec.	13.	James Pine and Sarah Burtis (widow), both of Oister Bay.	B.
Dec.	29.	William Treadwell and Sarah Peters.	L.

1768.

Jan.	9.	Richard Thorne and Sarah Waters.	L.
Feb.	1.	James Bentley and Mary Southward.	B.
Feb.	7.	Richard Jackson and Rosetta Jackson.	L.
"	"	Gilbert Van Wyck and Abigail Seabury.	L.
Feb.	10.	At Oister Bay, John Weeks and Rebecca Coles, both of Oister Bay.	L.
Feb.	21.	Thomas Dodge, of New York, and Susanna Thorne.	L.
Feb.	29.	Parmenius Jackson and Elizabeth Birdsall.	L.
Mar.	9.	Joshua Hunt, of East Chester, and Mary Symmons.	L.
April	7.	Elijah Spragg and Hannah Colder.	B.
May	7.	Thomas Ireland and Jerusha Kirk.	L.
May	9.	Peter Lumbardie and Sarah Balden.	B.
July	31.	At Oister Bay, Timothy Culver, of New Jersey, and Bethia Frasier.	B.

July 31.	Samuel Nicols and Freeloove Wood, of Oister Bay.	L.
Nov. 1.	John Field, of Dutchess Co., and Charity Cool, of Oister Bay.	L.
Dec. 8.	John Symonson and Rachel Peters.	L.
Dec. 13.	At Oister Bay, John Baker and Cornelia Dowling, both of Oister Bay.	B.

1769.

Jan. 8.	John Tredwell and Mary Jackson.	L.
Jan. 18.	John Betty and Hannah Post.	L.
Jan. 22.	Daniel Hulet and Mary Mott.	L.
Jan. 26.	Samuel Carman and Sarah Carman.	L.
Jan. 27.	David Jackson and Martha Verity.	B.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MATHEWS.—Peter Mathews came to New York in 1692 in the train of Governor Fletcher. Can any correspondent give his origin? The Earl of Bellomont, Governor Fletcher's successor, writing from New York to Secretary Vernon, Oct. 18, 1700, refers to him as having been "brought up from a child with Colonel Fletcher." It is probable he had served with the latter in Ireland. He continued in the military service under the several successive Colonial Governors, and died at Albany in 1719. By his will, made at Albany, May 1, 1717, he gives all his estate to his wife *Bridget*, making no allusion to any children. His widow *Bridget* died in New York in January, 1721-2, and left a will, made shortly previous to her death, in which she names her "*only son Vincent*," and her two daughters *Catharine* and *Flora*, and her grandson *Peter Mathews*, bequeathing the latter her late husband's silver watch and "a little desk which his father now hath, together with my husband's writing desk which now stands in my parlour."

This Vincent Mathews, born about 1700, became one of the patentees of a tract of land near New Windsor, Orange County, where he settled, naming the settlement "Mathewsfeld;" held various offices of public trust in Orange County 1726-1770. He died in New York in June, 1784; was twice married, both wives dying before him. His children were *Peter, Fletcher; David*, Mayor of New York during the Revolution; *James, Bridget*, who married — Jones, and *Elizabeth*, who married Theophilus Beekman.

L.

OLDEST NEW YORK FAMILY.—In the April number of the RECORD, on page 97, I notice your inquiry for the oldest New York family now represented in the city. You tentatively suggest Stuyvesant, in the city from 1647. Let me speak for my own line. There may be older families, but none can be much older. We go back to 1633, and it is interesting to know that we have never ceased to be represented in the city since that year.

Our oldest representative in New Amsterdam was Barent Jacobson Kool (since Cool and Cole). He was an officer of the West India Company. There is still extant a document signed by him June 8, 1633. See Vol. II. ("Holland Documents," p. 140) of "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York." My "Cole Family," published in 1876, and in the library of your society, will give you the line unbroken from him to me.

The certainty that he held a prominent official position in 1633 makes it morally certain that he was in New York something earlier even than that. But we claim nothing earlier than 1633.

As I stated above, his line has never ceased to be represented in the city. I can give you the names and city addresses of his descendants now in the city, as I have them on file and at hand. Among them, I mention, just now, of my own immediate family:

My brother, Isaac D. Cole, Jr., residence, Inwood, New York City.

My son, Isaac D. Cole, residence, 466 W. Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

My daughter, Mrs. Jas. Henry Bertholf and three children, residence, 466 W. Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

Yonkers, N. Y.

DAVID COLE, Pastor of Reformed Church, Yonkers,
and Compiler of Genealogy of Cole Family.

OLDEST NEW YORK FAMILY. [QUERY p. 97.]—I think we may conclude with much certainty that "the oldest New York family now represented in the city," so far as known, is that of Rapelye, whose ancestor came out with the first band of Walloons in 1623. That of Du Trieux (now Truax), may have come at the same date, as Philip du Trieux had a child born here not more than three or four years later. "History of Harlem," p. 571. The De Forests came in 1636, Montanye in 1637. Kip was not earlier than 1627, and I think after 1631. But as my authorities are all at my country home, I regret that I have not the means of doing full justice to your inquiry. JAMES RIKER.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 1882.—*President*—The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., of Boston, Mass.; *Vice-Presidents*—The Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., of Portland, Me.; the Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; the Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., of Bennington, Vt.; the Hon. Geo. C. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.; the Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., of Providence, R. I.; the Hon. Marshall Jewell, A.M., of Hartford, Ct.; *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—The Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., of Fremont, O.; William A. Whitehead, A.M., of Newark, N. J.; William Duane, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; the Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; the Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; the Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; the Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.; *Corresponding Secretary*—The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.; *Recording Secretary*—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.; *Treasurer*—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston, Mass.; *Historiographer*—The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Newton, Mass.; *Librarian*—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

STEVENSON.—Can any one tell me the maiden name of Edward Stevenson's wife? With all respect to our family tradition, which makes her Charity Jenings, I am inclined to think that Charity, wife of Edward Stevenson, and Ann, second wife of Thomas Stevenson, were sisters and named *Field*. There was always an intimacy between the Fields and Stevensons. They were often joint purchasers of lands. Thomas Stevenson married the Widow Bullock and Nathaniel Field married Patience Bullock of the Bermudas. Robert Field, in his will, 1734, mentions his cousins, William Stevenson, son of Edward and Charity, and Daniel Stevenson, son of Thomas and Ann. Compare the names of Ann's and Charity's children, Nathaniel, Susannah, Elnathan, Benjamin, etc., which are Field names also. Can any one throw light on the question?

Rahway, N. J.

REV. EVELYN BARTOW.

YOUNGS, PALGRAVE, NORTON, AND PETTY.—The "History of Southold, L. I.," by Rev. E. Whitaker (noticed on the cover of No. 1, Vol. XIII. of the RECORD), brings up questions for further investigation.

1. As to the name and family of Jane (or Joan), the first wife of Rev. John Youngs? At his marriage on the 25th of July, 1622, if correctly identified, she was called Joan Lewington, widow. From other names, and from the custom then prevailing at old Southold (like the Dutch at New York), this was probably her maiden name, and perhaps it was Levington. It seems her first husband's name was — Palgrave, and that Ann, who came over with Rev. John's family, was her daughter, and was called Ann Palgrave, or Pasgrave, who was named with John Jackson in the will of John Thorne in 1646 (see 1 Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, 4) and who about 1652 mar. Nicholas Woodbury, of Massachusetts, eldest son of the first William Woodbury. This was testified to in 1710 by John Glover, of Beverly, b. about 1628, then aged 82, by Sarah Chatwell, of Salem, widow, b. about 1633, then aged 72, and by Mary Gage, of Beverly, widow, b. about 1641, then aged 69, who agreed in saying she was brought over from Great Yarmouth by her father-in-law, Mr. John Youngs (29 New Eng. His. Gen. Reg., 310). This John Glover is reported a son of Charles, the shipwright, who came to Southold (see 5 His. Coll. Essex Inst., 50). He was old enough to know her mother. Dr. Richard Palgrave (called Palgrave in Youngs's "Chronicles of Massachusetts") came to this country in 1630 and lived until about 1656. His daughter Ann married a Dr. Ayscough and was afterward represented on Long Island. Capt. Gooch, the master of the Mary Anne which brought

over the Youngs family, was probably connected with the Palgrave family (see RECORD, Vol. X., pp. 75, 100, 145, and 153 of "Palgrave Memorial"). The Thorne family which appeared on Long Island we have not seen traced back (one John was at Flushing in 1664). Margaret, the wife of John Jackson, was one of the witnesses to John Thorne's verbal will, in 1646, at Salem, and John Herbert, afterward of Southold, was one of the appraisers of his small estate (1 His. Coll. Essex Institute, 4).

Thomas Youngs was baptized at Southwold, England, on May 1, 1625, who was doubtless a son of Rev. John. The first wife of the latter, Joan, is indicated as with him and his children (including Ann and Thomas) at Salem, in 1637; and his wife probably went to Long Island with him, or soon after him. But we have not the date of her death, nor the date of his second marriage. Some of the old diaries may mention it. They had a son Samuel old enough to execute a deed in 1673, in which he was called son of Mr. J. Y., late pastor, and he it is believed was a son by the first wife. Another Samuel was a son of Captain Joseph Youngs.

2. As to the name and family of Mary, the second wife of Rev. John, the clergyman? She has been supposed by some a sister of Rev. John Norton, of Boston. In his will, dated January 14, 1661, proved in June, 1663, he gave his sisters "*Mrs. Mary Youngs* and *Mrs. Martha Wood*," £20, to be paid at his brother Thomas Norton's house in London (1 Coll. Essex Institute, 181). We have not seen these sisters traced. His brother, William Norton, of Ipswich, had a son who was afterward minister at Kingham, and his widow gave her property to the church at Boston. (Drake's "Hist. Boston," 367, 384, 469). *Mrs. Y.*, second wife of Rev. John (before marriage a widow), has been thought a widow—Petty. This idea was derived from her will, dated November 8, 1678, which mentioned "Benjamin, her eldest son by her last husband" (Youngs) and gave Edward Petty a sheep as "his full portion with what he had received." It mentioned John, the eldest son of her husband (meaning, of course, Colonel John, very well known) her daughter Mary, her grandchild Mary Youngs (giving her a bed), and others.

Edward Petty, the first of Southold, not traced farther back, was b. about 1633 and d. September 13, 1697. He left a widow, "Mercy," and a large family. He had a prior wife, Mary, who executed a deed with him in 1663. She may have been a daughter of Rev. John Youngs, or a daughter of his second wife by a prior husband. Several deeds and papers recognize relationships without exactly describing them. Petty's son John was probably his eldest, and his son Edward was b. 14th February, 1658. His earliest date noticed at Southold, L. I., is 1658. In 1675 the widow *Mrs. Youngs* received a deed for a house-lot which she conveyed to her son Christopher (Youngs). In 1679, John, son of Edward Petty, possessed land "which he had received from his grandmother Mary Youngs by way of gift." In 1688-9 he married Mary Chatfield, of Easthampton. The writer has noticed nothing farther respecting the connection of *Mrs. Youngs*, and he cannot determine her first husband's name nor whether she was a Norton. Nathaniel Norton, of Brookhaven, L. I., in 1668, engaging to build a church in 1669, seems probably the ancestor of the Norton family of Long Island. He may be deemed a son of George Norton, carpenter, of Salem, who engaged to build a small meeting-house there in 1634 (soon afterward enlarged), and who at his death in 1659 had a younger son Nathaniel, aged 20 (1 His. Coll. Essex Inst., 92). His widow, Mary or Maria, was a sister of Margaret Jackson, wife of John Jackson, above named, and a sister of Bethia Cartwright. There were many Norton families in England. Robert of Halesworth, Suffolk, near ancient Southwold, d. in 1651, and left sons *Walter*, William, Richard, Francis, and *George* (under 18), and dau. Jane (17 His. Coll. Essex Ins., 95-6). Christopher Norton, of Lond., gent., left a will dated and proved in 1603, having brothers Robert, *Walter*, William, etc. *Walter*, who went to Virginia, should be clearly traced. Records of many early marriages and baptisms in this country being lost, it is difficult to trace the several families of Youngs beside those of Rev. John and Capt. Joseph. Capt. Joseph mar. Margaret, dau. of Rev. Christopher Youngs, Vicar of Reydon. Two of his sons named Joseph and John were baptized in old Southwold, England, in 1633 and 1635. John must have been young (about 14) if he was the one who married Abigail in December, 1648, at Plymouth (7 N. Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., 347), and whose descendants at Eastham have had so many names similar to those at Southold. John, the son of Capt. Joseph, was called a mariner, and executed a deed to his brother Samuel for land at Southold, L. I., in 1658, on his father's death. He apparently left sons there named Abraham and Nathaniel. The children of Christopher Youngs who d. at Wenham, Mass., in 1674, son of Rev. Christopher of Reydon, are not traced (1 Coll. Essex Inst., 6). He left a dau. Mary, not traced. It may be that Sarah mar. Chatwell, and Mary mar. — Gage. If so the matter would be more clear. The cloud slowly lifts.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE HUBBELL FAMILY, CONTAINING A GENEALOGICAL RECORD. By WALTER HUBBELL. Also Biographical Sketches, Deeds, Wills, Inventories, etc., and much Ancient Historical Information relating to the Family and Name. New York: J. H. Hubbell & Co., 1881. 8vo, pp. 464.

We have here a genealogical and biographical record of the descendants of Richard Hubbell, the first of the name in America. He first appears in this country at New Haven, March 7, 1647, when he took the oath of fidelity. About 1650 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Meigs, of Guilford. Four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight of his descendants are tabulated and discussed in the work before us, but so admirable is the arrangement that the genealogical tables occupy but half the book, the other part being devoted to the origin of the name and of the family, to biographical sketches, and to quotations from many valuable old records. The indices are copious, and place the contents at once at command of the reader.

The appearance of the book is, in our opinion, much marred by the portraits, and we must add that pictures of living men, unless of peculiar interest, should be omitted from works of this nature.

A. H. M.

SOUTHOLD TOWN RECORDS. Copied, and Explanatory Notes added, by J. WICKHAM CASE. Printed by order of the Towns of Southold and Riverhead, 1882. Vol. I., Libers "A" and "B." Pp. 490.

Well printed, on good paper, and in very fair style. Such a permanent work deserved this. The notes are brief and succinct, evincing labor and care; and the index (not the least valuable part, although not very full) informs the general reader of the most important connections and names necessary for an historical view. From the book a student of history will learn very much more than the hasty reader; and by means of it the boys of Southold and Riverhead may be induced to learn very much more of general history, than they otherwise would. After the eloquent introduction of Rev. Dr. Whitaker, what more need be said? The history of a boy's birthplace, it has been claimed, becomes a part of his Bible. It should be fairly and exactly set forth, which is no easy work. No historian knows in advance what parts will prove to be most needed. We get a dim notion in listening to discussions and to jury trials of the necessity of deciding disputed questions according to the admitted or established facts on either side, however imperfectly they may appear to us, and not unfrequently find it hard to arrive at correct or satisfactory decisions. One of the best effects of studying this work may be to show the necessity of care and caution, and a comparison of records to secure correct starting-points and full elucidations. Mere traditions dependent on memory soon get wrong. Interest warps our opinions—exaggerates one side, and suppresses the other. Writings get difficult to read, and few will read the old and difficult, or bear them long enough in mind for comparison of one with others. In fact, few now read them correctly. It requires practice and skill. One old writer flourishes and abbreviates, and spells very differently from another. Exact dates are often important. Births, marriages, and deaths, as well as deeds and wills, are quite necessary to be noticed. Originals are much safer than copies. Maps and sketches are very convenient, but soon disappear. The printed books, scattered abroad, have a better chance to escape destruction than even the public records. At least, another volume of these Records should be published, and then a full General Index may embrace pedigrees and references to other records and publications, and may correct errors.

The first pioneers and Indian fighters had no clerk's office in which to record their deeds. In Feby., 1654/5, a book "to record lands and the maps thereof" was so decayed that some parts were "past remedy;" and by reason thereof every man was to bring in a brief account of his parcels and their boundaries, p. 324. That old book is entirely gone. It covered about fifteen years, some old deeds of that period are preserved; maps all gone. The present commences with the "accounts" brought in. We can take up this one and consider (by way of example) whether the fort by the spring on Fort Neck, in Cutchogue, was "an Indian fort," as suggested in the note, p. 120, or a white man's fort, to guard against hostile Indians or enemies. On that page we are carried back to 1662, as a date before which the fort "did stand" (Troja fuit). Pages 80 and 28 carry us back to the lifetime of Mathias Corwin, who died in 1658; pp. 38 to 1656, and a little more comparative study takes us back to 1653-4-5, when Englishmen had to defend themselves in forts at Gravesend and at Huntington, and probably at Southampton and at Cutchogue. It was a period of which we have imperfect history, and some take a partisan view hostile to the then residents of Southold. Shelter Island was given up by In-

dians in 1652, p. 158. Cutchogue "Old Field," lay east of Fort Neck in 1658, pp. 79, 42. The "Old Fields" at different places, or general fields having a common fence enclosing the whole are well deserving of attention. The forms used at one place are often like another. The records of Brookhaven recently published show the Field on Crane Neck near the first settled place after landing, and show how many went from Southold to Brookhaven. The compiler may be in error in some of his opinions. The spelling is often mistaken or different from the original. The publication in that work, p. 76, of the Indian deed to the New Haven officers for Mattituck dated March 21, 1648, is valuable. The New Haven records show its relinquishment to Southold and payment of the cost (2 New Haven Col. Rec., 233) and the present book, p. 204, shows payment to Mr. Woodhull, of Setauket, for his right and title, see also page 194. Numerous other records aid to lighten up the old history. Flushing is behind. If any one would pay a small expense of printing, it would aid other history as well as its own. This work, p. 402, mentions Edward Griffin, of Flushing, called Suncor in 1682, doubtless a relative of Jasper (the first of Southold, supposed by our old schoolmaster, A. G., to be of Rye, formerly connected with Flushing by a ferry). There were other connections of Southold with Flushing and Westchester County ("N. Y. G. & B. REC.," Vol. II., p. 152; Baird, "Hist. of Rye," 403, etc.). James Farrett's purchasers secured a foothold at Flushing before the Dutch patent of 1645 in favor of Thomas Farrington and others.

Some of the Cutchogue tribe helped the Pequots in 1637, and were subdued. Arthur Smyth and others, soon after at Southold, assisted to subdue them. The Sachem who claimed to succeed the fighter of 1637, living in 1660, recited then that "divers years since" he granted to W. Salmon, of Southold, the neck of land called Hashamommock, see p. 208. The same Sachem granted Mattituck in 1648. Comparing all these writers, the student need not be blamed nor opposed who differs in opinion about the fort at Cutchogue from those who read only the defective and later town records.

Capt. Ralph Goldsmith (see note, p. 357) brought back from England some of the banished Quakers after the restoration in 1661 (see Drake's "Boston," 356-7, map, Hist. Coll., 4 Sec., 9 Vol., p. 161; "Journal of Fox," p. 325; 2 Besse, 226). The petition of Mr. Sylvester and others, in their favor, although it offended the virulent, may now be deemed by many creditable to old Southold. It seems Sylvester had the care of Capt. Goldsmith's land (p. 189). The Bostonians called him a Quaker. C. B. M.

(For a copy of the Records send \$3.00 to Stuart T. Terry, Southold, or O. B. Ackery, Riverhead, and pay expressage.)

MEMORIAL OF HENRY WOLCOTT, ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS, WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, AND OF SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS. By SAMUEL WOLCOTT. Printed for Private Circulation. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 1881. Quarto, pp. 438. With Illustrations.

With all correctness this can be characterized as a sumptuous volume. Carefully compiled by Samuel Wolcott, and elegantly printed at the Riverside Press, Boston, at the expense of Frederick H. Wolcott, Esq., seldom has it been our pleasure to notice so well executed a family memorial—a memorial which will certainly prove more lasting than brass or marble. The illustrations are twenty-seven in number, nine of which are portraits from steel plates. The contents of the volume comprise a preface; a sketch of the family bearing the name of Wolcott in England, and a well-prepared history of the Wolcott family in the United States, for eight generations. There are two indices, first, of Christian names of the members of the family by birth, and second, names of other persons noticed or mentioned in the volume. The collection of the materials which compose the work was commenced by the late George Gibbs, Esq., author of "The Administrations of Washington and John Adams," and was prosecuted and finished by Rev. Samuel Wolcott. The work abounds in documentary proofs of the historical statements recorded, many of which are taken from the invaluable papers of Governor Oliver Wolcott. The tracings of the Wolcott family in England were principally made by the late Horatio G. Sowerby. They show that Henry Wolcott, the emigrant ancestor of the family in America, was the second son of John Wolcott, of Folland, Somersetshire, England, and was bap. in the parish of Lydiard, St. Lawrence, Dec. 6, 1578. He m., Jan. 19, 1606, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Saunders, of Lydiard, St. Lawrence, England. He and his wife Elizabeth, and sons Henry, George, and Christopher, sailed from Plymouth, England, on March 20, 1630, and arrived at Nantasket on the 30th of May, of the same year. From that time, the history of the family, which has proved one of distinction and influence in colonial, State, and national annals, is fully set forth in this elegant volume, which reflects much credit upon both author and publisher. We regret that our limited space prevents a more extended notice. S. S. P.

NOTES ON THE ANCESTRY OF MAJOR WM. ROE VAN VOORHIS OF FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK. By his Grandson, ELIAS W. VAN VOORHIS, of New York City. For Private Circulation, 1881. 8vo, pp. 239, with Illustrations.

This is an important and valuable contribution to New York family history; and it clearly illustrates in its results how much can be accomplished by careful and intelligent research in clearing up the difficulties that lie in the way of tracing the ancestry of contemporary families of Dutch origin. In the introduction to this volume the author pays a merited compliment to the labors of the late Teunis G. Bergen, and acknowledges his valuable aid in the prosecution of researches into the history of the emigrant ancestor of the Van Voorhis family in America—Stephen Koers, who emigrated from Holland to New Netherlands in 1660 and settled the same year at Flatlands, Long Island. The body of the work opens with an enumeration of the brothers and sisters of Coert Albirds of Voor Hies, and the father of Steven Coert of Voorhies, the common ancestor of the Van Voorhis family in America, who was born in 1619 and died Feb. 16, 1684. His wife's maiden name was Willempie Roeloffse, who was born in 1606 and died in 1690. This Steven Coert (or Koorts), as printed in passenger list of the ship Bontekoe (Spotted Cow), arrived at New Amsterdam from Holland in April, 1660, with his wife and seven children. The descendants of this family are carefully traced to the present time. Illustrations, with documentary proofs, tabular pedigrees, fac-similes of documents, signatures, tombstones, buildings, and portraits, serve to render the work attractive and entertaining. We regard this as a very praiseworthy contribution to New York family history.

s. s. p.

REGISTER, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF KINGS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.: From its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700; With Contributions to their Biographies and Genealogies, Compiled from Various Sources. By TEUNIS G. BERGEN, Author of Bergen, Van Brunt, and Lefferts Genealogies. New York: S. W. GREEN'S SON, 1881. 8vo, pp. 452.

The preparation of this volume was the closing antiquarian and literary work of a long and well-spent life. Its distinguished author left undeveloped no source of information from which he could obtain authoritative facts for this "Register." What "Farmer's Register," amplified by Savage into the "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," is to the people of New England, this "Register" is to the descendants of the settlers of New Netherland, and in particular of Kings County. It must not be supposed that the information which it furnishes is confined to Long Island. The ancient and musty records and papers of old families, and of State, county towns, and churches, have been carefully examined, and their genealogical contents are here noted for the use of future genealogists and historians. We are astonished at the amount of labor that its contents exhibit, and while from their peculiar nature no descriptive review of these contents can be made, yet it will require but a casual examination to convince the reader that in this volume he possesses a mine of information which will prove of great help to him. That an occasional omission will be found is possible, and that mistakes—mainly typographical—may be disclosed on a careful perusal by those who have a particular interest in special portions of the work, is also possible. To fairly appreciate the work in its bearings on other portions of New Netherland's history than that of Kings County, one must bear in constant mind that nearly all the early emigrants to, or settlers in New Netherland domiciled at first in New Amsterdam and New York, and from thence migrated to their final place of settlement. A particular and important feature of this work is the light that it discloses, to those who may consult it, on the changing forms of Dutch family nomenclature—a puzzle that few of the present generation can unravel, but a solution of which is here given. We commend this volume to the careful attention of all who are interested in the history—genealogical or social—of New Netherland or New York. The price of the work is \$3.00, and may be obtained by remittance to Van Brunt Bergen, Esq., Bay Ridge, N. Y.

s. s. p.

KINGS COUNTY GENEALOGICAL CLUB COLLECTIONS, VOL. I., NO. 1. Inscriptions on Tombstones in the Cemetery of the Reformed Dutch Church, NEW UTRECHT, L. I. June, 1882. 8vo, pp. 16.

Who the members are that compose this club we are not informed, but this much we can say, that their labors are commendable and deserve the thanks of all who are interested in family history. As this is No. 1 of Vol. I., we infer that we shall have the pleasure of calling the attention of our readers to their future labors. This brochure may be obtained of E. W. Nash, bookseller, No. 80 Nassau St., N. Y., by remitting 25 cents.



Very truly yours
Jos: L. Chester

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No. 4.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER,
D.C.L., LL.D.

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

(With Portrait.)

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and a member of its Council, distinguished in England as "the American Genealogist," died at his residence, No. 124 Southwark Park Road, London, on Friday, May 26, 1882. His immigrant ancestor in this country was Captain Samuel Chester, who, about 1663, came from Boston, in company with William Condy (called his *nephew*), and settled at New London, Conn. He was for several years a leading merchant, engaged in the West India trade, and acted as commander of different vessels sailing out of New London. He became the purchaser of lands on the East side of the harbor of New London, at Groton, where he ultimately fixed his residence, and where he died in the month of March, 1709-10, leaving a will, made April 23, 1708, in which he names his wife, *Hannah*, and three sons, *Abraham*, *John*, and *Jonathan*, and a daughter, *Mercy* Burrows. His estate was inventoried at £295 6s. 6d.

The subject of this sketch was a descendant of the sixth generation from this Captain Samuel Chester, through the latter's son *John*, above named. He was the fifth child of Joseph and Prudee (Tracy) Chester, of Norwich, Conn., and was born in that city April 30, 1821. Deprived of his father, by death, at the early age of eleven years, he was left, with his six surviving brothers and sisters, to the care, instruction, and guidance of his widowed mother, a woman of marked Christian piety, and of rare intelligence and virtue. Lineally descended, through her father, Major Eleazer Tracy, of Norwich, from the Tracys of Toddington, in Gloucestershire (who claimed an ancestry beginning with Egbert, the first Anglo-Saxon King of England), and through her mother, Prudee Rogers, daughter of Captain Uriah Rogers, of Norwich, from the Rev. John Rogers, the "famous minister of Dedham," she inherited the fair *prestige* to which such a lineage entitled her, and her memory and worth are fondly cherished in the family. In 1835 she removed with most of her children to Rome, Ohio, where she subsequently married Rev. John Hall, Rector of St. Peter's Church, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

In 1838 young Chester came to the city of New York, and commenced the study of law, intending to make that his profession. His limited means, however, and dependence on his own exertions for his support and advancement, soon induced him to abandon all ideas and intentions for that profession, and he entered a mercantile house in this city with prospects of readier rewards. Possessing at that early age an eager fondness for literary studies, he commenced contributions, chiefly of a poetic character, to the magazines and newspapers of the day; and in January, 1843, while still residing in New York City, he published, with his own name in full on the title page, a neat 12mo volume of 132 pages, entitled "Greenwood Cemetery and Other Poems," comprising fifty-four separate pieces, mostly written prior to attaining his majority. The lines "On the Death of President Harrison," "On the Loss of the Steamship President," and "The Captives of L'Amistad" were all composed in his twentieth year.

About the year 1845 he removed to Philadelphia and there engaged in business as merchant's clerk, continuing, meanwhile, his contributions to the weekly and monthly press under various signatures, that of "Julian Cramer" being his favorite, and the one best known. During the years 1848-9-50 he was Musical Editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*. In the March number of that magazine for 1850 may be seen a life-like portrait of him, then in his twenty-ninth year. In 1852 he became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and of the *Daily Sun*, in conjunction with Colonel James S. Wallace. These positions brought him into notice politically, and on the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia in 1854, he was elected a member of the City Council from the Sixth Ward, serving in that capacity for one term, commencing May 7, 1855. During several sessions of Congress at Washington, he visited that city as corresponding editor, and a portion of the time of his residence there, he was, through the favor of his friend, Colonel John W. Forney, then Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, employed as one of the assistant clerks. During the administration of Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, he was appointed one of the Governor's aids, with the military title of *Colonel*. Of this honor he was quite as proud as of any literary distinction, and was ever pleased to be designated by that appellation.

In 1853 he published "A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion as a Universal Law of Nature," 8vo, pp. 64, and in 1854, "Educational Laws of Virginia; the Personal Narrative of Mrs. Margaret Douglass, a Southern Woman, who was Imprisoned for One Month in the Common Jail of Norfolk, under the Laws of Virginia, for the Crime of Teaching Free Colored Children to Read." 12mo, pp. 65.

A friend, who was on terms of intimacy with Colonel Chester during his career in Philadelphia, thus briefly writes of him: "I knew him well. He was a handsome man and a genial companion." Colonel Chester went to England in 1858, the primary object of his visit being to trace the genealogy of his own English ancestry, particularly that of his mother's traditional descent from John Rogers, the Martyr of Smithfield. His visit was protracted by his researches and endeavors to establish the correctness of this claim. As he himself has testified, those researches were so thorough and minute that he became convinced there was little information of any value respecting the families bearing the name of the martyr that could thenceforth be gleaned, at least from accessible and responsible sources. These labors and researches resulted in effectually falsifying the claim and dis-

elling the tradition, and of establishing the fact that no blood of the martyr flows in the veins of any one of the thousands of the New England brethren bearing the name of *Rogers*. But another result, and the immediate outcome of Colonel Chester's labors, was the production of the work which brought the author's name at once before the English public, and established his reputation as a thorough genealogist and historian. This was the "Memoir of John Rogers, the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation, and its First Martyr. Embracing a Genealogical Account of His Family, Biographical Sketches of Some of His Principal Descendants, His Own Writings, etc., etc.," an 8vo of 452 pages, published in London in October, 1861.

Prior to this time he had resolved to return to his native country, but when the war of the Rebellion commenced, he "found himself," as he expressed it, "so affiliated with friends on both sides of that contest that he felt disinclined to leave. While hesitating as to what should be his wisest course, he received a commission from the United States Government for a service which he could render it in England, and was happy to feel that he could thus serve his country, without being any more intimately mixed up with the struggle at home."

It was during this period that, under the auspices of the then Dean of Westminster, he commenced his researches in the Abbey Registers. He soon became more thoroughly interested—infatuated with the work of genealogical investigations. The privilege of access to other public as well as private records had begun to be accorded him. Not without great difficulties, and through prejudices which he patiently overcame, had he obtained the advantages this privilege gave him. A friend who visited him in the summer of 1881, communicates to me the following facts, substantially as related to him by his host at that time: "When Colonel Chester commenced his labors, more than twenty years ago, he had to encounter a marked indifference on the part of those who had the custody of the records and papers referring to the emigration to this country. In other words, while they gave much time to the careful preparation of their own pedigrees, they did but little to try and preserve the connecting links with the Puritan descendants emigrating to New England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Again, the professional pedigree searchers, as a class, were not such as commended themselves to the authorities, and it was only after several years hard and faithful service, during which time Colonel Chester had furnished England herself with some of the results of his system, that his merits began to be recognized, and he was then consulted by eminent antiquarians and genealogists, and his briefs and proofs were put to the test, and became authority in many controverted questions."

As early as the year 1866, Colonel Chester had made considerable progress in the work of investigating, transcribing, and annotating the registers of Westminster Abbey, and it was in connection with this work that the "*Marriage-allegations in the Bishop of London's Registry*," a sealed book to all prior investigators, were opened to him. This and other like favors and privileges were accorded him partly through the influence of his personal friend, the late Dean Stanley, but undoubtedly, in great measure, through the appreciation which now began to be publicly felt of the benefits to accrue to English history and biography from his investigations. As Colonel Chester stated to our informant at the interview above alluded to, he was now given "access, without being subjected to the *surveillance* of

attendants or the customary fees, to the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, and Somerset House."

In the early part of the month of November, 1868, in the course of his investigations, Colonel Chester accidentally discovered, in the Bishop of London's Registry of Marriage Allegations, the first link in the chain of evidence which disclosed the parentage of the mother of the poet Milton, "a problem," says Professor Masson, in his recently published second edition of the "Life of Milton," "that had been waiting unsolved by native ingenuity, for two hundred years." The most that had been previously known with certainty was that her Christian name was *Sarah*. John Aubrey, "antiquarian and gossip," who had been personally acquainted with Milton, and who furnished Anthony Wood, also Milton's contemporary, with the materials for the first published memoir of the poet, included in the "Athenæ et Fasti Oxonienses," says she was a "*Bradshaw*," giving, in connection with this statement, a pedigree of the Bradshaw family, with their coat-of-arms. Then followed Edward Phillips, Milton's own nephew and pupil, and naturally presumed to have known who his own grandmother was, and who, writing in 1694, calls her "*Sarah*, of the family of the *Castons*, derived originally from Wales, a woman of incomparable virtue and goodness." But, from the year 1610, there had existed in the Parish Register of All-hallows, Bread Street, London, where Milton's father and his family resided, the following entry, not unknown to later pedigree hunters: "The 22nd day of February, A° 1610, was buried in this Parish, Mrs. Ellen *Jefferys*, the mother of Mr. John Mylton's wife, of this parish." Upon this apparently more official authority, later biographers asserted that the poet's mother must have been a *Jeffery*, but of an unknown and unidentified family.

These accounts continued to puzzle the numberless biographers of the great poet until our own time, when, as Professor Masson forcibly expresses it, "Into this most unsatisfactory Bradshaw-Caston-Jefferys imbroglio there has descended a Hercules of Genealogy. It was in 1868 that Colonel J. L. Chester, the Editor and Annotator of the Registers of Westminster Abbey, whose researches into the histories of English families are probably more miscellaneous and thorough than those of any other living man, came accidentally upon a record definitely connecting Milton's mother with a Jeffery stock; and, of late, devoting a good deal of his time and skill to the investigation, expressly on its own account, he has succeeded in clearing up the whole subject to a degree beyond former hope."

Want of space in the present paper will not allow fuller particulars of Colonel Chester's discovery. They will be found detailed at length in a communication published by him in the London *Athenæum* of November 7, 1868, and also in a subsequent issue of the same paper of May 29, 1880, and embodied in Professor Masson's last edition of the first volume of the "Life of Milton." It may be sufficient to say that these discoveries clearly disclose the fact that she was *Sarah*, the eldest daughter of Paul Jeffrey, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and of a family of that name in East Hanningfield, Essex.

We may well conceive that of this discovery Colonel Chester was reasonably proud. The full honor and distinction of its accomplishment are wholly his, and we doubt not will continue to be cheerfully accorded him so long as the great English poet's life and works shall be known and read.

As early as 1869 Colonel Chester had transcribed with his own hands the Matriculation Register of the University of Oxford. "This transcript is comprised in seven manuscript folio volumes, containing about two thousand five hundred pages, and extends from early in 1565 to the end of the year 1869. In these seven volumes there are the names of about one hundred thousand students, being all who matriculated during that period, with the dates of their matriculation, the college or hall to which they were attached, their respective ages at their last birthday, the places of their birth, and the names and rank of their fathers. Colonel Chester first transcribed personally the original registers, contained in *twelve* volumes of folio and quarto, then collated the names and dates, with the signatures of the students in the subscription book (all being required to subscribe to the "thirty-nine articles"), and so got every man's name as he actually wrote it himself, thus correcting many flagrant errors in the original registers due to the carelessness of the bedels who made the entries. The transcript is thus made perfect and strictly accurate, while the original registers are not. This work alone occupied Colonel Chester twelve months. He then had the names transcribed on slips, then arranged alphabetically and chronologically, and then again transcribed into the present volumes. An index thus becomes unnecessary, and one can turn to any name of any date in an instant. The importance of the work thus accomplished can hardly be overestimated. In case of the loss or destruction of the originals, by fire or otherwise, this transcript would be priceless."

"No such general matriculation register exists at Cambridge. The like facts can there be obtained only by examining the records of each college separately, and even then the details are not so full as at Oxford. The parents' names are rarely given. The entries usually merely give the student's name, age, county, and the school from which he went to Cambridge."

In the summer of 1876, Colonel Chester completed and gave to the press the great work of his life, "*The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster,*" with copious annotations and notes. This work is a large royal octavo volume of 631 closely printed pages, 105 of which comprize an index of names—over 14,000 in all. Ten of the best years of the author's life were assiduously and laboriously devoted to this task. It is gracefully dedicated "To her Majesty the Queen, as the head of the nation whose personal history it so greatly illustrates."

This work, Colonel Chester allowed the Harleian Society of London, of which corporation he was one of the original promoters and founders, to issue as one of its series of publications for the members of the society, constituting the tenth volume of such publications, retaining, however, a number of copies for the benefit of himself and his friends: the most of which, it is understood, he used for presentation to his personal acquaintances and to public libraries. In recognition and appreciation of the value of this contribution to English history and biography, unqualified commendation and praise were bestowed upon the author in all the reviews and popular journals of the time. All, without distinction of rank or station, quickly recognized the services of the plain, untitled foreigner, who had come over to work the great English mines of historic lore, which native delvers had failed to develop.

On the organization of the Historical Society of Great Britain, in 1871, now the Royal Historical Society, Colonel Chester was elected a fellow and

one of its officers, the only American to whom such an honor was accorded.

It was but the concentration of the universal feeling of the whole English nation, embodied in the Queen herself, when she, the Sovereign of the Realm, as a more significant token, presented him a complete set of the "Life of the Prince Consort" (in three vols., royal 8vo), writing, with her own hand, on the fly-leaf of each volume, his name and hers, adding, after her own name, the initials, R. ET I., indicating both her *Regal* and *Imperial* titles, as well as the official character of the act. I may be permitted to add that the third and last volume, shortly after its publication, was sent by special messenger from the Queen herself, then at Balmoral, and by him delivered into Colonel Chester's own hands, in London.

In our own country his services were also speedily recognized by the various Antiquarian, Historical, Genealogical, and Literary Societies throughout the States, making him an honorary or corresponding member. In 1877 the Trustees and Faculty of Columbia College, of this city, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Still another honor, although tardy, awaited him in England, from the ancient University of Oxford, which, on June 22, 1881, bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, in acknowledgment of his services as a genealogist—the first and only instance, it is understood, in which that degree was given for such a cause. The engraving which accompanies this sketch is from a photograph taken at Oxford, at the time of receiving this honor.

Meanwhile, and during all the years in which Colonel Chester had been going through these varied labors, with his own hands and brain, he had been working for numerous clients in this country, all seeking their English ancestry through his researches, he constantly and promptly sending the results gathered with great perseverance, patience, and labor. Such investigations invariably required the careful but tedious examination of Parish Registers, Wills, Conveyances of Lands, Deeds, Visitations, Tax-lists, Church Tablets, Tombstones, etc.

It would exceed our limits to state in detail the contributions Colonel Chester had freely made through the columns of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, of Boston, in reference to the English ancestry of American families. From the year 1863 to the time of his death, its pages have been the vehicle of these contributions. It may be safely affirmed that "scarcely a single work treating on pedigrees or matters of family research has been published in the English language during the last twenty years which has not benefited by the stores of knowledge accumulated by his unwearied labors."

During these years he likewise edited, for the Harleian Society, the Parish Registers of St. Dionis' Back-Church, published in 1878; of St. Mary Aldermary, in 1880, and of St. Thomas the Apostle, in 1881. He was also engaged, at the time of his death, in editing, in conjunction with Dr. J. J. Howard, the Visitation of London, 1633-34, of which one volume appeared last year.

The enormous collection of Manuscripts left by Col. Chester, relating mainly to the English ancestry of early emigrants to America, all of which were arranged by him with perfect regularity, and so systematically paged and indexed that any name can be traced with the utmost readiness, is another result of his thorough and extensive researches. This collection consists of Extracts from Parish Registers from nearly all the Counties

of England (87 folio volumes); a Complete Series of the Matriculations at the University of Oxford, more fully referred to above; a Complete List of the Entrances at Gray's Inn from 1581 to 1781, arranged chronologically; five folio volumes of Marriage Licences, severally from the Bishop of London's Registry (1521 to 1828); from the Faculty office of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1543 to 1569); and from the Vicar General's office of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1660 to 1679); Abstracts of Wills and Administrations, filling ten volumes; a Collection of Pedigrees entitled "Chaos," and relating to Westminster Abbey, and other volumes of pedigrees and miscellaneous matters, chiefly relating to the Adams, Chester, Hutchinson, Rogers, Taylor, Washington, Wentworth, and Whitmore families; Miscellaneous Collections relating to the family of Rogers, and tabular pedigrees. It is understood the entire collection is being fully catalogued and will shortly be offered for sale.

"Colonel Chester's personal appearance was in every way characteristic. Tall, of stout build, well proportioned, with long flowing gray beard, and a peculiarly kindly expression of countenance, he naturally prepossessed those with whom he came in contact at first sight, and his quiet and unobtrusive manner at once commanded respect. Generous and genial in disposition far beyond most men, he was at the same time highly sensitive, and felt keenly any want of gratitude on the part of those who obtained his assistance in their researches, while, on the other hand, the most trivial attention shown him was accepted and valued with child-like simplicity and delight. Ever ready to afford to any one who asked him all the aid which his large collection could supply, he spent half his time in replying to the inquiries of his numerous correspondents, and it was rarely, however much trouble it involved or time it took, that the desired information was not supplied by return of post. The only return he expected, though for that he never asked, was thanks.

"Incessant work, and the sedentary life which it enforced, naturally told on what was, to all appearances, a robust constitution; but till within a few weeks of his demise, the gout, from which he frequently suffered, was his only serious complaint. He spent a fortnight, last Christmas, as he had been in the habit of doing during most of his residence in England, at the house of his friend Mr. Cokayne, and seemed, though perhaps a little less active, much in his usual health and spirits. In February he was attacked by his old enemy, the gout, and though he did not rally as soon as usual, nothing serious was anticipated till the end of April, when his medical attendant, Mr. Cooper, suspected that he was suffering from disease of the nature of internal tumor. On May 5th Sir James Paget and Dr. Moxon, of Guys, examined him and pronounced the case to be that of cancerous tumor in the stomach, of considerable size and long standing, but not, of necessity, immediately fatal. These, or some such words, were told him by Sir James, and from that time he seemed to lose all heart, and never wrote a line more. He continued, however, to sit up in his library on an invalid couch, and though his voice became feeble, was able to converse with his friends till May 23d, when, though weak, he appeared much as usual; but on that night came an attack of bronchitis, then an abscess in the throat, and though he appeared to recover from both these, soon after midnight his strength gave way, and on the 25th he gradually sank, and at 10 A.M. on the 26th he expired.

"On the last day of the month his funeral, which was of a private

character, took place at Nunhead Cemetery. A large number, however, of his poorer neighbors, among whom he had so long resided, and to whom he had ever been a liberal and most kind benefactor, were present. The American Embassy was represented by Mr. E. S. Nadal, one of the Secretaries of Legation. The service was read by Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster, who thus, on behalf of himself and his Chapter, testified the respect due to one who had done so much toward illustrating the history of their glorious Abbey."

One more and higher honor remains for our departed friend. It is announced that a tablet to his memory will shortly be erected within the Abbey. Although the grand work that has now effectually linked his name with that venerated pile constitutes for him a "monument more durable than brass," it was fitting this last earthly testimonial should also be his.

HINMAN'S Puritan Settlers of Conn., 557-9.

CAULKIN'S His. of New London, 145, 353.

Probate Rec., New London.

HYDE Genealogy, I., 442; II., 1175 (Appendix B).

MS. Letters of Leonard H. Chester, Esq., Henry R. Stiles, M.D., William H. Lee, Esq., Thompson Westcott, Esq., Henry A. Baker, Esq., and Augustine Chester, Esq.

JOHN T. HASSAM in N. E. His. and Gen. Reg. for April, 1879.

COLBURN'S New Monthly Magazine for June, 1881.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., in the Genealogist for July, 1882.

The Athenæum of June 3, 1882.

The Academy of same date.

PRUYN FAMILY—AMERICAN BRANCH.*

BY JOHN V. L. PRUYN, JR.

(Continued from p. 76.)

59.

(59) FRANCIS C. PRUYN, of Albany, son of (41) Casparus Pruyne and Catharine Groesbeck; † b. July 19, 1769; bp. by the Rev. Eilardus Westerlo (Samuel *Pruyn*, uncle, and Nieltje *Ten Eyck*, his wife); d. June 14, 1837; m. Aug. 30, 1791, Cornelia Dunbar, b. Jan. 11, 1770 (William *Dunbar*, uncle; Cornelia *Dunbar*, probably *née Spoor*, grandmother); d. July 12, 1844; dau. of Levinus Dunbar and Margaret Hansen, ‡ of Albany.

He had issue:

108. CASPARUS F., m. Anne Hewson.

109. CATHARINE, m. Adrian Van Santvoord.

110. LEVINUS, m. Brachie or Bridget Oblenis.

111. DAVID, b. Jan. 26, 1799 (Levinus *Dunbar*, grandfather; Margaret *Hansen*, grandmother); died young.

*The names of sponsors are placed in parenthesis, the surnames being in italics.

†By reference to the family of (60) David Pruyne, which follows, it will be seen that David Groesbeck, Catharine's father, was a descendant of the Schuylers.

‡Hendrick Hansen, a great-uncle of Miss Dunbar, was Mayor of Albany in 1698-9. Johannes Hansen, son probably of Hendrick, was Mayor in 1731-2 and in 1754-6. Their ancestor was Capt. Hans Hendrickson, whose male descendants took the name of Hansen.

112. MARGARET, twin to (111) David, m. (81) William I. Pruyn.
 113. DAVID, b. Nov. 20, 1801 (David *Pruyn*, uncle; Hibertie *Lansing*, his wife); died, it is said, at sea.
 114. GERTRUDE, m. Samuel Randall.
 115. ALIDA, m. William Boardman.
 116. MARIA, m. David Bensen.
 117. CORNELIA, m. Owen Munson.

60.

(60) DAVID PRUYN, of Albany, son of (41) Casparus Pruyn and Catharine Groesbeck; b. Aug. 24, 1771 (David *Groesbeck*, grandfather; Sarah *Groesbeck*); d. Jan. 20, 1843; was married by the Rev. John Bassett, on Feb. 27, 1794, to Hibertie Lansing; b. July 26, 1773 (Jacob Jacobson *Lansing*, grandfather; Willempie *Winne*); d. Sept. 2, 1855; dau. of Christopher Lansing and Sarah Van Schaick, of Albany (see page 14).

[David Groesbeck, the grandfather of (60) David Pruyn, was a son of William Claes Groesbeck and Gertrude Schuyler. Gertrude Schuyler was the *eldest dau.* of David *Pieterse Schuyler* and Catalyna *Verplanck*, dau. of Abraham Isaacsen Verplanck, of New Amsterdam.

Sarah Van Schaick, the mother of Hibertie Lansing, was the dau. of John Van Schaick and Alida Bogart. Alida Bogart was the dau. of Jacob Bogart and Catalyna, dau. of Peter Davidse Schuyler and Alida Van Slichtenhorst.

Peter Davidse Schuyler was the *eldest son* of David *Pieterse Schuyler* and Catalyna *Verplanck*. David *Pieterse Schuyler* and his brother Philip were among the early settlers of Albany, and came from Amsterdam. Their father was Pieter Schuyler or Schuykert, who was born at Cologne,* in Germany, but who settled in Amsterdam, marrying there, probably before 1639, Catharina Buyck, dau. of Cors (son of Jan) Buyck.

The Buyck family was one of the best and oldest families of Amsterdam, having produced, in the 15th and 16th centuries, many distinguished members of the city government.]

At the time of the division of the Great or Collegiate Consistory of the Dutch Church of Albany, in November, 1815, David Pruyn was Deacon. The Second Reformed Church then separated from the venerable mother organization, and he was during his life a Deacon and Elder, and, at the time of his death, the Presiding Elder of that Second Church.

At his death, a memorial sermon was delivered in the Second Reformed Church by the pastor, the Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D.D.

Mrs. Pruyn was most eminent in all works of charity and piety, and most instrumental in establishing Sunday Schools in Albany, having been to New York in 1815, to consult with Dr. Bethune, the so-called founder of American Sunday Schools.

"In the month of June, 1816, Mrs. David Pruyn and Mrs. Christian Miller opened a school for girls in Green Street, having an efficient corps of excellent women. . . . It is impossible to do justice to the abundance and profitableness of service for which this church is indebted

* From researches made in 1881, by Mr. de Roeber, archivist, at Amsterdam.

to Mrs. David Pruyn. Though far from stalwart in her physical constitution, she was incessant in her visitation of the sick and the poor, and in contriving plans that the vicious and neglected might be tempted to a better life by gospel appeal and incentive. The woman's prayer meeting, notice of which is still read on the Sabbath from this pulpit, had its origin in her suggestion and solicitude for a deeper and more active vein of piety in the sisterhood of the church. She was an energetic organizer and leader of the Female Bible Society of our city, of the Dorcas Society, and of the Tract Society. In the revival of 1820, she was unwearied in starting and conducting meetings for inquirers. Religion seemed woven into the texture of her being, enveloping her as an atmosphere, the heart-life of her existence. No wonder that the blessing of God signally and steadily accompanied a church, when overshadowing and pervading it were the prayers and sanctity of this mother in Israel." (Historical Discourse of the Second Reformed Church, by the Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett, D.D., Pastor, March 6, 1881.)

At her death, a memorial sermon was delivered in the church by the pastor, the Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D.D. Their children were :

118. CHRISTOPHER LANSING, b. Jan. 17, 1795 ; d. Feb. 25, 1795.
119. SARAH, b. Aug. 5, 1796 (Christopher *Lansing*, grandfather) ; d. Aug. 18, 1796.
120. LANSING, b. Dec. 12, 1797 ; d. July 23, 1799.
121. CATHARINE, b. Dec. 1, 1800 ; d. Dec. 4, 1800.
122. ALIDA, b. Sept. 21, 1801 ; d. Oct. 7, 1801.
123. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, b. Sept. 21, 1801 ; d. Oct. 3, 1801.
124. CATHARINE, b. Feb. 14, 1803 (Casparus *Pruyn*, grandfather ; Maria *Pruyn*, aunt). Still living.
125. LANSING, m. Anna Mary Saltus.
126. CASPARUS, b. April 2, 1809 ; d. Oct. 24, 1809.
127. JOHN VAN SCHAICK LANSING, known as John V. L. ; m., firstly, Harriet Corning Turner ; m., secondly, Anna Fenn Parker.

65.

(65) FRANCIS I. PRUYN, son of (43) Jacob F. Pruyn and Hendrickie Van Buren ; b. Jan. 31, 1781 (Casparus *Pruyn*, uncle ; Catharine *Groesbeck*, his wife) ; d. Sept. 19, 1863 ; m. Jan. 23, 1808, Tenette De Forest, b. Jan 9, 1787 ; d. Feb. 5, 1859 ; dau. of Philip De Forest, of Guilderland, N. Y.

He at one time lived in Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., but subsequently removed to Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and had issue :

128. JACOB, m. Catharine Holtzberger.
129. PHILIP, m. firstly, Maria Ostrom ; secondly, Phæbe Lefferts Wyckoff ; thirdly, Catharine Visscher.
130. HENRY, m. Ann Putman.
131. MARTIN, m. Elizabeth Van Buren.
132. ALIDA, m. Timothy Hutton.

81.

(81) WILLIAM I. PRUYN, of Albany, b. March 31, 1787 (William *Verplanck*, grandfather ; Lydia *Verplanck*) ; d. April 30, 1874 ; son of (47)

John Pruyn and Ariaantje Verplanck. He was a baker, and to him the public are indebted for what is known as the "Pruyn New Year Cake." He married, firstly, Dec. 30, 1817, Cornelia T. B. Hilton, and had issue :

133. JOHN, b. Nov. 2, 1819.

He m. secondly, Aug. 18, 1838, (112) Margaret Pruyn, b. Jan. 26, 1799 (Levinus *Dunbar*, grandfather; Margaret *Hansen*, grandmother); dau. of (59) Francis C. Pruyn and Cornelia Dunbar.

83.

(83) RYNIER PRUYN, b. Aug. 7, 1793; d. Aug. 17, 1862; son of (47) John Pruyn and Ariaantje (Adriana) Verplanck; m. Jan. 1, 1822, Eliza Hills, b. April 27, 1802; d. April 17, 1866; dau. of Samuel and Harriet Hills. He had issue :

134. HARRIET PHILINDA, b. Oct. 16, 1822; m. Thomas Sturgeon, and had three children.

135. JOHN SAMUEL, m. Melvina Rowena Holmes.

136. RHODA MATILDA, b. Aug. 8, 1826; d. March 3, 1881; m. Peter Jacobus, d. May 12, 1879.

137. JAMES HENRY, b. Nov. 25, 1828; d. Dec. 12, 1828.

138. LOUISA CORNELIA, b. Oct. 30, 1829; d. July 17, 1860.

139. WILLIAM WALLACE, b. May 10, 1832; m. Mary McLane, and has a daughter Mary.

140. SARAH LILLY, b. Oct. 23, 1834; d. July 23, 1864; m. William Tiffany, and had a son, Burt.

141. GILBERT NELSON, b. Oct. 10, 1838; d. Dec. 30, 1855.

142. ZADA MARIA, b. Aug. 20, 1845; d. Dec. 27, 1846.

84.

CORNELIUS WILLIAM GROESBECK, or Groesbeeck, of Albany, b. Oct. 20, 1777; d. April 16, 1865; son of William Groesbeck and Catharine Van Deusen; m. March 27, 1806, (84) Jeannette or Jane Pruyn, b. Aug. 27, 1787; d. Jan. 22, 1830; dau. of (48) Reinier Pruyn and Jane Goewey. His father, his brother David, and himself were the last of the *voorzingers* or *voorlezers* in the Dutch churches at Albany. He had issue :

STEPHEN, for many years Secretary of the Albany Insurance Company; b. Jan. 12, 1811; d. March 29, 1873; m. June 11, 1833, Sylvia Ann Willard, and had

(a) Jane Pruyn, b. March 28, 1834; m. June 19, 1860, Andrew J. McIntosh, of Utica, N. Y.

(b) Frances, b. Feb. 25, 1839.

GLORANAH, b. Sep. 22, 1813; d. May 6, 1865; m. Cicero Lovelidge.

MARIA, b. Jan. 25, 1816; d. Sept. 1, 1873.

CATHARINE, b. Nov. 11, 1821; m. Richard Northrup.

87.

DAVID STORM BENWAY (Benoit), merchant, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.; b. March 18, 1775; d. Jan. 9, 1864; son of John Benway and Maria Storm, of Schaghticoke, N. Y.; m. Dec. 24, 1801, (87) Magdalena Pruyn, b. Dec.

24, 1779; d. July 20, 1845; dau. of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness. He had issue:

NELLIE MARIA, b. May 27, 1805; d. Aug. 10, 1843.

JOHN FRANCIS, b. March 9, 1817, now living at Tiashoke, N. Y.

89.

(89) HENDRICK VAN NESS PRUYN, of Oak Hill, N. Y.; b. Feb. 5, 1783; d. Dec. 7, 1859; son of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness; m. Nov. 13, 1807, Hannah Norton; b. June 6, 1779; d. March 19, 1862; dau. of Ichabod Norton and Hannah Patten, of Fair Haven, Mass. He had issue:

143. FRANCIS ICHABOD NORTON, b. Aug. 13, 1809; m. Oct. 2, 1836, Mary Smith Bailey. One child—a boy.

144. CHARLOTTE ANN, m. Charles Wesley Grover.

145. MARY MAGDALEN, m. Norman Fowler.

146. ELLEN CATHERINE, b. Feb. 28, 1815; d. Aug. 13, 1881.

147. WILLIAM NORTON, m. Delia Amanda Wright.

148. ABRAM NORTON, m. Rachel Maria Larmon.

149. SAMUEL, m. Eliza Jane Baldwin.

90.

(90) JACOB TEN EYCK PRUYN, b. Jan. 12, 1785; d. Aug. 26, 1865; son of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness; m. July 20, 1816, Neiltje Knickerbacker, b. June 12, 1790; dau. of Johannes Knickerbacker and Lysbet Winne, of Schaghticoke, N. Y. He had issue:

150. FRANCIS, b. May 13, 1818. He was always a consistent Democrat, an earnest member of the community, and an upright man. He made a large fortune, and was liberal in his distribution of it. He had at one time large lumber and timber yards at Brooklyn, N. Y. He died Oct. 28, 1880, at Mechanicsville, N. Y.

151. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 14, 1820; d. Oct. 23, 1833.

152. JOHN KNICKERBACKER, m. Mary Catharine Lansing.

153. JACOB, b. Nov. 13, 1832; m. Isabel Darby, but died Dec. 14, 1860, a few months after his marriage.

91.

(91) GERRIT PRUYN, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., b. May 5, 1787; d. April 9, 1830, son of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness; married Dec. 26, 1806, Rebecca Van Vechten; b. Jan. 16, 1793; d. Nov. 25, 1831; dau. of Walter Van Vechten and Jane Fundy, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y. He had issue:

154. JANE MARIA, was the first wife of William Cotton.

155. CATALINA, m. Edmund Grover.

156. ALIDA, b. July 17, 1813; d. at Richmond, Ind., in 1836; m. Joseph Grover.

157. WALTER VAN VECHTEN, m. Sarah Nancy Kibby.

158. MAGDALEN, b. March 3, 1817, m. ——— Keyes, and went far West—no further trace.

159. FRANCIS, m. Achsah Williams.
 160. ELIZABETH, was the second wife of William Cotton.
 161. CHARLOTTE, b. Sept. 26, 1823; d. Feb. 20, 1826.
 162. HARRIET, b. May 4, 1825. Now deceased.
 163. ABRAHAM GARRET, m. Zenetta White.
 164. ISAAC NEWTON, m. Maria Ann Swatman.
 165. HARMON VAN VECHTEN, b. Oct. 6, 1829; d. Sept. 17, 1830.

93.

LODOWECUS VIELE, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.; b. March 30, 1784; d. Sept. 23, 1850; son of Stephen Viele and Sarah Toll, of Saratoga, N. Y.; m. Dec. 31, 1806, (93) Hannah Pruyn, b. March 9, 1791; d. Aug. 8, 1874; dau. of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness. He had issue:

- STEPHEN, b. April 9, 1808; d. Oct. 5, 1873; m. June 8, 1836, Jemima, b. July 27, 1812; dau. of Cornelius Waldron and Jane Van Wie, of Waterford, N. Y.
 MAGDALANAH, b. Feb. 18, 1810; d. March 26, 1859.
 FRANCIS PRUYN, b. Feb. 13, 1812; d. March 15, 1857; m. Nov. 1835, Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1814; dau. of James Reid and Margaret Dow, of Westmoreland, N. Y.
 SARAH TOLL, b. March 10, 1814.
 LEWIS FORT, b. Feb. 18, 1816; d. Oct. 19, 1820.
 ABRAHAM PRUYN, b. Feb. 13, 1818; d. Dec. 25, 1819.
 ELLEN MARIA, b. Feb. 6, 1820; m. June 19, 1841. Watson Sanford, b. June 12, 1820, son of Ira Sanford and Mahala Eastman, of Roxbury, Conn.

94.

(94) JOHN PRUYN, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., b. March 25, 1793; d. Dec. 25, 1878; son of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness; m. Dec. 9, 1815, Rebecca Fonda, b. March 20, 1793; dau. of Douw Isaac Fonda and Phœbe Taylor, of Halfmoon, N. Y. He had issue:

166. PHŒBE TAYLOR, m. Daniel Hilt.
 167. ABRAM FRANCIS, m., firstly, Laura Cecelia Barden; m., secondly, Mary Ann Forman.
 168. JOHN FONDA, m., firstly, Rhoda Ann Groesbeck; m., secondly, Abbie Mandeville House.
 169. MARIA, m. Brice Martin Henry.
 170. JOSHUA, b. Aug. 17, 1827; d. Feb. 25, 1828.

95.

(95) FRANCIS PRUYN, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., b. Jan. 31, 1795; d. June 18, 1869; son of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness, m. Jan. 23, 1817, Ann Fort, b. July 23, 1796; d. March 9, 1879; dau. of Garret Fort and Rhoda Ann Worden, of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.; and had issue:

171. RHODA ANN, b. Nov. 22, 1817; d. Nov. 25, 1848; m. about Sept., 1843, Abram Van Veghten, b. about 1812; d. Nov.

- 19, 1843, son of Dow Van Veghten and Rebecca Gordon, of Eagle Bridge, N. Y. No issue.
172. CATHALINE MARIA, b. Jan. 27, 1822; d. March 19, 1876; m. Sept., 1865, Walter Van Veghten Henry, b. Oct. 10, 1823; d. Nov. 10, 1881; son of Hiram Henry and Lydia Van Veghten.
173. DANIEL FORT, m. Tallota Sharp.
174. MARY FRANCES, b. May 4, 1830; d. Jan. 16, 1835.
175. MARY FRANCES, b. June 14, 1839; d. June 23, 1861.

96.

DERICK MARTIN VAN BUSKIRK, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., b. Sept. 23, 1797; d. Oct. 13, 1849; son of Martin Van Buskirk and Maria Van Ness, of Cambridge, N. Y.; m. Nov. 16, 1817, (96) Cathalina Van Ness or Tremper Pruyn, b. Nov. 28, 1796; d. March 14, 1881; dau. of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness. He had issue:

- FRANCIS PRUYN, b. Oct. 18, 1818; m. Oct. 21, 1841, Eliza Maria, b. May 13, 1820; d. Feb. 27, 1882; dau. of Jacob Quackenbush and Elizabeth Groesbeck, of Cambridge, N. Y.
- PHILIP HENRY, b. March 23, 1821; m. Dec. 31, 1851, Catherine Ann, b. Sept. 16, 1828; dau. of John Waker King or Kink and Susan Irwin, of Lansingburg, N. Y.
- JACOB TREMPER, b. May 5, 1823; m. April 5, 1849, Phœbe Samantha Syron, b. April 12, 1824; dau. of Jacob Price Syron and Anna Bockoven, of Galen, Wayne Co., N. Y.
- A SON, b. Jan. 17, 1825; d. Jan. 28, 1825.
- ANNA MARIA, b. May 24, 1826; d. Jan. 24, 1849.
- MARTHA, b. Sept. 10, 1833; d. April 30, 1872.

98.

(98) MARIA HALLENBECK PRUYN (not Maria Frances), b. July 9, 1801; d. March 25, 1862; dau. of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness; married, firstly, Feb. 28, 1823, Jacob Tremper, her cousin, b. about 1797; d. April 27, 1824; and son of Lawrence Tremper and Catalina Van Ness. She m. secondly, March 4, 1828, JAMES FRANCIS PATTERSON, b. July 18, 1805; d. April 27, 1882; son of Thomas Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON lived at Staunton, Va., coming there from Winchester in 1822, to engage in mercantile pursuits. For thirty-seven years he was clerk of the Hustings Court of Staunton, and for a very long period clerk of the City Council, of the Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, and of the Thornrose Cemetery Company. He became a member of the Masonic Lodge in 1828, and for more than a quarter of a century was Secretary of the Lodge and Chapter, and for ten years Recorder of the Commandery. He was also a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and was in many ways one of the leading citizens of Staunton.

He left issue:

- JAMES FRANCIS, living near Dunmore, Pocahontas Co., W. Va., b. Aug. 10, 1829; m. Rachel A. Gilmore, dau. of Alexander and Sarah Gilmore, and had issue: (a) Jesse Howard, b. July 16,

1859. (b) James Alexander, b. Aug. 16, 1862. (c) Sarah Maria, b. April 15, 1865. (d) Thomas Stuart, b. Nov. 9, 1866. (e) Mary Elizabeth, b. April 6, 1873. (f) Frank Pruyn, b. June 2, 1874.
- HENRY MARTYN, b. June 8, 1831 or 1832; grad. at University of Virginia, in June, 1851; now a physician at Monterey, Highland Co., Va. He m. July 21, 1857, Emma Jane Campbell, b. Aug. 24, 1839; dau. of John Campbell and Sarah Johnson. He has issue: (a) Annie Maria, b. May 13, 1858; d. April 24, 1882. (b) Lillie Gertrude, b. April 29, 1860. (c) Mary Kate, b. March 20, 1862. (d) John Baldwin, b. Jan. 15, 1864; d. June 8, 1864. (e) Gracie Campbell, b. Aug. 25, 1868. (f) Sallie Pruyn, b. Jan. 23, 1870. (g) Elsie Minor, b. May 20, 1874. (h) Wilber Edwin, b. July 5, 1876. (i) Edna Lee, b. Sept. 28, 1881.
- JOHN HOWARD, of Green Bank, Pocahontas Co., W. Va., b. Jan. 14, 1834; m. in 1860 Evalene Margaret Slaven; dau. of Jacob G. and Eleanor Slaven; and has issue: (a) Eleanor Maria, b. Nov. 17, 1864. (b) Mary Mildred, b. Aug. 15, 1867. (c) James Henry, b. Jan. 16, 1870. (d) Hattie May, b. May 31, 1872. (e) Edward Howard, b. Dec. 28, 1874. (f) Edith Rowena, b. April 1, 1879. (g) Lillian Ethel, b. Dec. 6, 1881.
- SARAH MARIA, b. Nov. 15, 1835; d. June 14, 1859; m. James G. Laird, and had issue: (a) James Edwin, b. June 6, 1859.
- SAMUEL PRUYN, of Huntersville, Pocahontas Co., W. Va., b. July 31, 1839; m. July 5, 1866, Elizabeth Rachel Campbell, dau. of Benjamin B. and Margaret Campbell, and had issue: (a) Harry Pruyn, b. May 25, 1867; (b) Margie Campbell, b. Feb. 25, 1869; (c) Anna Mary, b. July 25, 1873.
- MARY VIRGINIA, of Staunton, b. June 22, 1841 or 1843.

99.

- (99) SAMUEL FRANCIS PRUYN, now of Davenport, Iowa, b. May 7, 1803, son of (51) Francis Samuel Pruyn and Maria Van Ness; m. firstly, Oct. 19, 1830, Mary Sears, b. Jan. 15, 1809; d. Jan. 19, 1839; dau. of Dr. Isaac Sears and Mary Sampson, of Stillwater, N. Y. He had issue:
176. CHARLES THOMPSON, b. Aug. 20, 1831; d. in the Union Army at Vicksburg in 1864.
177. EDWARD VAN NESS, b. about 1835; d. young.
- Samuel Francis Pruyn m. secondly, Sept. 21, 1840, Mary Sears, b. Oct. 26, 1816; d. Nov. 3, 1866; a cousin of his first wife and dau. of Rev. Reuben Sears and Sarah Fitch; and had issue:
178. MARY SEARS, m. Russell Warren Calkins.
179. SARAH FITCH, b. Feb. 14, 1843.
180. EDWARD, b. July 17, 1844.
181. REUBEN, b. Aug. 26, 1846; d. June 23, 1849.
182. MARIA VAN NESS, m. Volney Stewart Janes.
183. ANNA CYNTHIA, b. March 24, 1851.
184. EMMA DALE, m. George M. Schmidt.
185. SAMUEL FREDERICK, b. April 9, 1856.

106.

(106) SAMUEL PRUYN, merchant, was born in Albany, April 25, 1800, and was the son of (55) Capt. John S. Pruyn and Margaret Lansing. In all his habits, thoughts, and associations he was a thorough Albanian. No man perhaps was better acquainted with the local history of the Capital City or took a deeper interest in the men and incidents of the past. He was the first to prepare a genealogical tree of the Pruyn family, and, had he lived, would undoubtedly have prepared a genealogy similar to this one. A man of retiring disposition, he had few intimate friends, but he was well known and universally respected. Although greatly absorbed by business cares, he held various local offices with marked ability, and was at one time Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Albany County, and, for many years an Inspector of the Albany Penitentiary. He was a member of the Second Reformed Dutch Church (then located in Beaver Street), treasurer, secretary, and president of its board of trustees, and one of the deacons of the church. He owned the old "Pruyn Homestead" on North Pearl Street and Maiden Lane, mentioned previously. Col. Pruyn, as he was always called, held every position in the Albany Rifle Regiment, from private to colonel, being elected to the latter place in 1825. He died Feb. 18, 1862.

He m., firstly, Oct. 12, 1822, Helen Vandervoort, b. Jan. 5, 1804; d. Oct. 28, 1836; dau. of James Vandervoort and Ann Schuyler, of Albany; and had issue:

- 186. MARGARET, m. Cornelius James Roosevelt.
- 187. ANNA, b. May 11, 1827; d. Sept. 10, 1842.
- 188. SARAH, m. David Ellicott Evans Mix.
- 189. HELEN, was the first wife of Stephen Girard Wood.
- 190. JOHN SAMUEL, m. Harriet Anna Porter.

Mr. Pruyn, m. secondly, Aug. 15, 1838, Mary Putnam, b. March 31, 1820; dau. of Elisha Putnam and Esther Johnson, of Albany, and of the family of Putnam, which gave Gen. Israel Putnam to the War of Independence. Mrs. Mary Putnam Pruyn, known as Mrs. Mary Pruyn, has always been actively engaged in mission work. She was the founder of two Industrial Schools and "The House of Shelter" in Albany. In May, 1871, she went to Japan as a missionary under the auspices of "The Woman's Union Missionary Society," of New York City. She established at Yokohama the first institution for the education of girls in that country, and remained there nearly five years, when she returned to America. This institution, known as "The American Mission Home," is still in operation, and has been the means of doing a great and good work among the Japanese.

Mrs. Pruyn is the author of "Grandmamma's Letters from Japan," etc. By this marriage there are issue:

- 191. AGNES, m. Robert Strain.
- 192. CHARLES ELISHA, of whom hereafter.
- 193. SAMUEL STEPHEN, b. Nov. 17, 1842; d. Aug. 14, 1844.
- 194. EDWARD PUTNAM, b. Dec. 24, 1844; d. June 21, 1856.
- 195. SAMUEL S., m. Jane Agnes Lasher.
- 196. MARY ESTHER, m. Worthington de la Grange.
- 197. FRANCIS WARRENAER, b. April 30, 1851; d. June 23, 1852.
- 198. ANNIE WARRENAER, b. April 7, 1854; d. Jan. 21, 1857.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—BAPTISMS.

(Continued from Vol. XIII., p. 70, of THE RECORD.)

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
A° 1695 [Mart. 10].			
Eodem.	Charles Crocker, Anna Wessels.	Johannes.	Pieter Jacobszen Marius, Warnær Wessels, en Syn hûysvr. Elisabeth Cornelis.
den 17 dict.	Theunis Quick, Neeltje. Vroûwtje Haring.		Theunis Doúwen, Maria Quick.
den 20 dict.	Jan Barentszen, Marritje Webbers.	Aernoút.	Aernout Webber, en Syn hûysvr. Jannetje.
den 24 dict.	Simon Van Esch, Cornelis. Rachel Van Deúsen.		Rip Van dam, Anna Van Deúrsen.
Eodem.	Simon Schermer, Jannetje. hoorn, Willemkje Vilen.		Cornelis Vilen, Jannetje Van Feúrsen.
den 31 dict.	Jan Van Strÿen, Anna Van der Poel.	Marritje.	Thomas Liewens, Maria Van der Poel.
den 3 Apr.	Nicolaes Backer, Catharina Croeser.	Neeltje.	Volckert Hendricxen Bries, Maria Loockermans.
Eodem.	Samúel Broúwer, Matthÿs. Grietje Smith.		Isaacq Van Tilbúrg, Hanna Smith.
Eodem.	Gerrit Gerritsz, de Jonge, Niesje Pieters.	Abraham.	Helmich Roelofszen, Fÿtje Gerrits.
Eodem.	Johannes Janszen, Sara. Albertje Barents.		Johannes Hardenbroeck, Sara Jans.
Eodem.	Jonathan Wrigt, Jonathan. Wÿntje Simons.		Jústús Bosch, Claesje Blanck.
den 7 dict.	Philip Frenck, Juni. Philip. or, Anna Philips.	Philip.	Fredrick Philipszen, Catharina Van Cortlant.

FINIS III PARTIS

DOOP BOECK

OFT NAEM REGISTER DER

[695]

KINDEREN

EN BEJAERDE PERSONEN

DIE GEDOOPT ZÿN IN DESE KERCK VAN
NEW-YORKE

IV DEEL.

[Translation.]

[BAPTISMAL BOOK

OR REGISTER OF THE NAMES OF THE

CHILDREN

AND THE PERSONS WHO REPRESENTED THEM,
BAPTISED IN THIS CHURCH OF
NEW YORK.
VOLUME IV.]

OP'T. SILVERE DOOPBECKEN ONSER KERCKE.

[696] Op't blote water stelt geen hoop,
't was beter noyt gebooren:
Maer, ziet iets meerder in de Doop,
(Zo' gaet men noyt verlooren;)
Hoe Christus met sijn dierbaer Bloedt
Mij reynigt van myn Zonden,
En door sijn Geest mij leven doet,
En wast myn Vuyle Wonden.

HENRICUS SELYNS

Eccles' Neo Eboracensis.

't gemelte doopbecken heeft gekost per silver, maecken en snijden,
ontrent 20 silvere ducats, of f 63 gld. Holl^{ts}.

[Translation.]

[ON THE SILVER BAPTISMAL FONT OF OUR CHURCH.]

Do not put your hope in the simple water baptism alone, better was it
never to be born.

But behold something more in baptism (for that will prevent you of get-
ting lost.)

How Christ's precious blood, cleanses me from my sins,

And now I may live through his spirit, and be wash't of my filthy wounds.

HENRICUS SELYNS,

Minister of New York.

The said silver baptismal font cost in making and engraving about twenty
silver ducats or 63 guilders Holland money.]

[697]

IV DOOP BOECK

A° 1695.

OUDERS.

KINDERS.

GETUÏGEN.

den 10 Apr. Jeúriaen Nagel, Jan- Jan.
netje Philips.Philip Holckertszen, An-
netje Philips.den 14 dict. Jan Will. Romen, Jannetje.
Maria Bastiaens.Jan Hendricxen Brevoort
en Hester Van Gelder.Eodem, Bartholemeús le Jan.
Roúx, Geertrúyt V.
Rollegom.Pieter le Roúx, Alida
Thomas.

A° 1695.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.	Abraham Zantvoort, Frouwtje V. Hoo- ren.	Sytie.	Jan Herparding, Aeltje Santvoort.
den 21 dict.	Barent Verkercken, Rachel Van der Grist.	Johannes.	Daniel Veenvos, Grietje Van der Grist.
Eodem.	Nicolaes Van der Grist, Barentje Ver- kercken.	Debora.	Roelof Verkercken, Ca- tharina Simons.
Eodem.	Robert Sinclaer, Ma- ria Dúycking.	James.	Johannes Hooglant, Sytie Dúyckings.
Eodem.	P i e t e r Lúcaszen, Maria Jans.	Abraham.	Crissy Bastiaenszen, Do- rothe France.
Eodem.	Johannes Hybon, Geertrúyt Brestede.	Barent.	Simon Brestede, Maria Hybon.
den 24 d.	Gerrit Vilen, Jannet- je V. Feúden.	Sara.	Cornelis Jacobszen, Ger- ritje Villen.
Eodem.	Willem Francis, Jan- netje Willems.	Jannetje.	Lodowýck Van den Berg, Agnietje Post.
den 28 d.	de H ^r Major Charles Lodowýck, Marga- riet Meýnder.	Elisabeth.	Samúel Meýnard, en sýn Húýsvr. Annetje Everts.
Eodem.	Gerrit Borger, Sara Martens.	Johannes.	Jerouýmús Rappalie, en sýn húýsvroúw.
den 2 Maÿ.	Albertús Ringo, Jan- netje Stóútens.	Cornelis.	Willem Waldron, Geertje Lúersen.
den 5 dict.	Arent Schúyler, Jen- neken Teller.	Casparús.	Brant Schúyler, Susanna Schrick, H. V. Cap ^t Brocholst.
den 12 d. [698]	Pieter de Mil, Maria Van der Heúl.	Catharina.	Johannes Van der Heúl, Anna de Mil.
den 22 dicto.	Johannes Van de Wa- ter, Baefje Jans.	Elsje.	Manús Borger, Elsje Bor- ger.
den 26 dicto.	Claes Van Tienho- ven, Marritje Abra- hams.	Debora.	Lúcas Van Tienhoven, en sýn húýsvr. Tryntie Bordings.
Eodem.	Willem Appel, Mag- dalena Simons.	Simon.	Jan Douw, Hester Van Gelder.
den 31 dicto.	Lúcas Kierstede, Ra- chel Kip.	Jesse.	Jacobús en Jesse Kip, Catharina Kierstede.
Eodem.	Gerrit Onckelbag, Adam. Elisabeth Van Schayck.	Adam.	Jan Van Hoorn, Dina Van Schayck.
Eodem.	Isaacq Andrieszen, Prúdensje Woodard.	Willem.	Paúlús Túrcck, Júnior, Jannetje Woodard.
den 2 Jun.	Theúnis Harpen, So- phia Wilzee.	Jan.	Theúnis Wiltzee, Grietje Jans.
den 12 dicto.	Richard Glover, Ma- ria Cop.	Elisabeth.	Jan Túdor, Senior, Doro- thea Beard.
Eodem.	Leendert Van der Grist, Christina Els- worth.	Annetje.	Christoffel } Annetje } Elsworth.

A° 1695.	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÏGEN.
Eodem.	Willem Post, Aeltje Coevors.	Jannetje.	Jan Hanszen, Jannetje Coevors.
den 19 dict.	Abraham Berckoven, Lÿsbeth. Cornelia Caljers.		Joris Horn, Annetje Caljers.
Eodem.	Gerrit Dúycking, Ma- ria Abeels.	Gerardús.	M ^r Johannes Abeel, Ger- ardús Beeckman, Ma- ria Sinclaer.
Eodem.	Jan Peeck, Elisabeth Anna. Imborg.		Cornelis Vile, Mária Kip, húysvr. Van Dirck Hoogl ^t .
Eodem.	Reynier V. Stichelen, Jan. Jannetje Van Hoorn.		Jan Van Hoorn, en sÿn húysvr. Catharina Meÿers.
den 23 dict.	Jan Ryder, Ariaentje Herck. Herck.		Coenraedt ten Eyck, Margariet Búytenhúys.
Eodem.	Olfert Sou ^r t, Marga- reta Cloppers.	Aeltje.	Cornelis Clopper, Dina Cloppers.
den 23 dict.	Claes Van Heÿnin- gen, Jannetje Kier- sen.	Sara.	Barent Bosch, Súsanna Verleth.
Eodem.	Joseph Smith, Maria Benjamin. Bedloo.		John Túdor, en Benjamin Phips, Catharina de Peÿster, h. v. Col ^{nt} Peÿster.
den 26 dict.	Cornelis Eckens, Wil- lem ^t je Vlierboom.	Jan.	Cornelis Swits, Apollona Swits.
Eodem.	Thomas Túrneúr, Ma- ria Oblinús.	Magdalena.	Jacqúes } Túrneúr. Hester }
Eodem.	Samúel Búrges, Maria Maria. Gÿsberts.		Thomas Gleave, en sÿn húysvr. Hester Sebra.
den 30 dict.	John Dinnÿ, Elsje Annetje. Dinnÿ.		Belítje Qúickhúys, húysvr. Van Gerrit Co- sÿnszen.
Eodem.	Pieter Fredricxen, Jonas. Elsje Pieters.		Joost Paloing, Catharina Dúÿts.
Eodem.	Jacobús Verplanc- ken, Margareta Schúÿler.	Philip.	Jacobús Kip, Geertrúÿd Schúÿler, h. v. Col ^{nt} Cort ^t .
den 3 Júl.	Caspar Joosten, Maria Storms.	Abraham.	Arent Fredricxen, Hester Nathaniels.
Eodem.	Thomas Man, Niesje Mones.	Thomas. Lÿsbeth. Niesje.	Domingo Polús en Doro- thea Brasilla, Daniel Franszen en Isabel Frans.
den 7 Júl.	Thomas Maesten, Thomas. Maria Jans.		Thomas Gleave, Hester Sebra.
Eodem.	de H ^r Willem Nicols, Jeremias. Anna Van Rens- elaer.		Kiliaem Van Renselaer, Andries Teller, Júnior, Maria Van Renselaer.
den 10 dict.	Cornelis de Peÿster, Cornelia. Maria Banckers.		Evert Bancker, Cornelia de Peÿster.

	OUDEBS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
A° 1695. den 14 dict.	Salomon Boogaert, Anna Bratt.	Benjamin.	Isaacq Bratt, Geesje Lie- wens.
Eodem.	Aert Elbertsz, Ca- tharina Vrelant.	Enoch.	Enoch Vrelant, Grietie Wessels.
Eodem.	Jan Corszen, Metje Craey.	Elisabeth.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Margareta Meynders, h. v. Col nd Lodowÿc.
Eodem.	Isaacq Kip, Sara de Jacob. Mill.	Jacob.	Johannes en Jacop Kip, Sara du Mill, húÿsv. Isaacq de Mill.
den 21 d.	Robert Whÿt, Elisabeth. Franckje Sandery.	Elisabeth.	Bartholomeús Leroux, Trÿntje Van Rollegom.
Eodem.	Johannes d'ú Mortier, Maria. Rachel Thienhoven.	Maria.	Claes Van Thienhoven, Trÿntie Bording, h. v. Lúcas Van Thienho- ven.
Eodem.	Johannes Beeckman, Johannes. Aeltje Thomas.	Johannes.	Laúrens Thomaszen Po- pinga, Johanna Lopeÿ, h. v. Henr. Beeckman.
Eodem.	Isaacq de Riemer, Súsanna. Aeltje Wessels.	Súsanna.	Uziel Van Swieten, Maria de Foreest.
den 24 dict.	Abraham Montagne, Theúnis. Rebecca Theúnis.	Theúnis.	Bastiaen Michielszen, Jo- hanna Montagne.}
Eodem.	Herman Joriszen, Joris. Neeltje Staets.	Joris.	Pieter Staets, en sÿn húÿsvr. Annetje Van Dÿck.
[700] den 7 Aug.	Cornelis Hendricxen, Marritje. Sara Schilman.	Marritje.	Jacobús Kock, Lÿsbeth de Boog.
den 11 dicto.	Jacob Cool, Barber Geertje. Jans.	Geertje.	Abraham Moll, Trÿntje Heÿers.
Eodem.	Carsten Leúrszen, Abraham. Jún., Petronella Van d' Heúl.	Abraham.	Abraham Van der Heúl, Geertje Quíck, h. v. Carsten Leúrszen, Se- nior.
den 18 dicto.	Simon Claesen, Jacob Trÿntje Gerrits.	Jacob Rachel	} twelingén. Herman Coninck, en Hilletje Holst, Pieter Legrandje en Anna Pateschall.
Eodem.	Willem Parrent, Elis- abeth Sickels.	Josias.	
den 21 dicto.	Dirck Volckerszen, Pieter. Maria Wip.	Pieter.	Claes Volckerszen, Anna Van Cleest, h. v. Philip Volckerszen.
den 25 dicto.	Marten Wiltson, Ma- ria Van Wÿck.	Johannes.	Meÿndert Wiltson, Mar- gariet Meyerings, h. v. Hendr. Wiltson.
Eodem.	Johannes Janszen, Catharina. Súsanna Fel.	Janszen.	Robbert Greex, Cornelia de Peÿster.
den 1 Sept.	Cornelis Van De- venter, Anna Van Thúÿl.	Maria. Thúÿl.	Otho Van Thúÿl, Geer- trúÿd Van Thúÿl.

A° 1695.	OULDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.	Caspar Mebie, Elisabeth Shúermans.	Fredricx.	Jeremias Westerhoút, Rachel Schúermans.
Eodem.	Barent Waldron, Janetje Jans.	Resolveert.	Johannes Waldron, Rúth Waldron.
Eodem.	Gerrit Bras, Catharina Hardenbroeck.	Geertje.	Johannes } H a r d e n - Annetje } broeck.
den 4 dicto.	Jan Rix, Catharina Fredricx.	Johannes.	Isaacq Selover, en sÿn hùysvr. Jannetje Van Wickenhorst.
Eodem.	Thomas Aten, Elsjé Adriaen Schilman.		Adriaen Aten, en sÿn hùysvr. Elisabeth Thomas.
den 8 dict.	Willem Pel, Lÿsbeth Samúel Van Thúyl.		Otho Van Thúyl, Geerttrúyt Van ^s Gravenswaert.
den 9 dict.	Janmoor Roos.	Elisabeth.	Rebecca Chavalier.
den 16 dict.	Meÿndert Wiltson, Maria Broehear.	Hendrick.	Hendrick Wiltson, Catalina Lafeber.
den 18 dict.	Dirck Qúick, Anna Hodje.	Theúnis.	Theúnis Qúick, en sÿn hùysvr. Vrouwtje Haring.
Eodem.	Jeams Hewat, Maria Anna Dÿckman.		Cornelis Dÿckman, Hendricxje Cornelis.
den 22 dict.	Theúnis de Key, Helena Van Brúg.	Henricús.	Hendrick Van Renselaer, Jeremias Thothil, Maria Van Brúg.
[701] den 25 Sept.	Abraham Janszen, Geertje Everts.	Grietje.	Wessel Evertszen, Aeltje Laúrens.
Eodem.	Jan Van Hooren, Catharina Meÿers.	Andries.	Abraham Van Hooren, Hillegond Meÿerts.
den 29 dict.	Corñ. V. Langevelt, Maria Grienlandt.	Catharina.	Leendert Liewenszen, en sÿn hùysvr. Elisabeth Hardenberg.
Eodem.	Laúrens V. Hoeck, Johanna Smith.	Gerritje.	Bernhardús Smith, Geertje Van Hoeck.
Eodem.	Jan de LaMontagne, Anna Waldron.	Marritje.	Isaacq de LaMontagne, Rachel Kip, h. v. Lucas Kierstede.
den 6 Oct.	Domingo Paulús, Do-rethee.	Paulús.	Rebecca Idens, Hùysvr. Van Adriaen Corñ. Van Schayck.
Eodem.	Jan Kiersen, V. Daelsen.	Gerritje Abraham.	Willem Peersen, Margriet Jans.
Eodem.	Abr. Van Gelder, Catharina Post.	Johannes.	Johannes Van Gelder, Marritje Post.
den 9 dict.	Adriaen Hooglant, Anna Bÿvanck.	Dirck.	Jan Bÿvanck, Lÿsbeth Rappalje, h. v. Dirck Hooglant.
Eodem.	David Jún., Helena Bÿvanck.	David.	Gillis Provoost, Elsjé Provoost, h. v. Gerrit V. Hoorn.

A° 1695.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUÛGEN.
Eodem.	Jacobús de Key, Sara Willet.	Jacob.	Thomas Willet, Hille- gond de Key.
den 13 dict.	Joris Elswaert, Adri- aentje Rommen.	Assúerús.	Jan Harpendinck, en sÿn húysvr. Mayken.
Eodem.	Robbert Griecx, He- lena Fel.	Margareta.	Georgiús Schrogie, Jan- netje Griecx.
den 20 dict.	Jeremias Tothil, Jen- neken de Key.	Rachel.	Cap ^t Jan Korbet, Maria de Key.
Eodem.	Gerrit Van Hoorn, David. Elsje Provoost.		David Provoost, Senior, en sÿn Húysvr. Trÿntje Provoost.
den 23 d.	Jan Pieterszen, Anna Gerrits.	Johannes.	Laúrens Van Hoeck, Corñ. Vile en Ariaent- je Appel.
den 27 Octob.	Jan Pietersz. Meet, Christina. Grietje Mandeviel.		David Mandeviel, Trÿn- tie Mandeviel.
Eodem.	Samúel Waldron, Ni- esje Bloedtgoedt.	Frans.	Johannes Waldron, Elis- abeth Bloedtgoet.
den 3 Nov.	Paúlús Miller, Anna Van dr. Heÿden.	Henricús.	Johannes Van Cortlant, Christina Van der Grist, Wed' Van Daniel Veen- vos.
[702]			
de 3 Novem- ber.	Willem Willemsz., Salomon. Maria Salomons.		J a c o b Salomonszen, Geertie Cosÿns.
den 5 dicto.	Helle Makúzy, Jan- netje de Pÿ.	Maria.	Húgo Magriegerÿ, Cath- rina Magriegerÿ.
den 10 dicto.	Jacob Bennet, Neelt- je Beeckmans.	Marten.	Jan Bennet, Neeltje Slin- gerl ^t , h. v. Mart. <u>B</u> eeck- man.
Eodem.	Rip Van Dam, Sara Margareta. Van der Spiegel.		Bouóden Claeszen Dúe- dÿck, Anna Sanders, h. v. Jac. Van der Spiegel.
den 13 dicto.	Benjamin Bill, Geesje Abigail. Frans.		Hendrick Franszen, Ma- ria Breser.
den 17 dicto.	Zacharias Zickels, Jacobús. Maria Jans.		Jan Willemszen Romen, Jannetje Jans.
Eodem.	Húybert Gerritszen, Theúntie. Maria Lansinck.		Pieter de Riemer, Marga- reta de Riemer, húysv. Van Henricús Selÿns.
Eodem.	Jan Sipkens, Elsje Reÿnier. Búrgers.		Johannes Van de Water, Elsje Lúbberts, h. v. Joris Bürger.
Eodem.	Johannes Van Gel- der, Aefje Roos.	Abraham.	Abraham Van Gelder, Elisabeth Van Gelder.
den 20 dict.	J a c q ú e s Terneú, Jacobús. Aefje Michiels.		Bastiaen Michielszen, Maria Oblimús.
Eodem.	Hendrick Janszen, Annetje. Femmetje Slúys.		Pieter Janszen, Fÿtie Thÿs.
den 24 dict.	Cornelis Qúick, Ma- ria Van Hoogten.	Frans.	Theúnis de Key, Elisa- beth Van Hoogten.

	A° 1695.	ouders.	kinders.	getuÿgen.
den 8 Dec.	A r e n t	Fredricxen, Elisabeth.	David Danielszen, Anna Fredricx.	
den 11 dicto.	R o b b e r	Darkens, Jan. Christina.	Brandt Schúyler, Catharina Hardon.	
den 15 dict.	Bernardús	Hardenbroeck, Elisabeth Coely.	M ^r Samúel Staets, Maria Hardenbroeck.	
Eodem.	Capt. Johañ.	de Peÿster, Anna Bancker.	Cornelis } de Peÿster. Cornelia }	
Eodem.	Richard	Aschwelt, Richard. Maria Wessels.	Jacob Teller, Isaacq de Riemer, Maria Smith.	
den 22 dict.	Samúel Berrÿ,	Catalÿntje Martens.	Gerrit Búrger, en sÿn hùÿsvr. Sara Martens.	
[703] den 22 Dec.	Cornelis	Verdúÿn, Cornelia. Sara Van Feúrden.	Jacobús } Van Cortlant. Corpelia }	
den 25 dicto.	Thomas Adams,	María Haymoúrs.	Elia. Grace Schreene.	
Eodem.	Isaacq Breeser,	Aeltje Colevelt.	Willem Rosenboom, Maria Colevelt.	
Eodem.	Jacobús	Van der Laÿrens Spiegel, Anna Sanders.	Elsje } twelingena. Johañes en Sara Van der Spiegel, Thomas Sandertszen en Maÿken Harpending.	
den 29 dict.	Reÿer	Michielszen, Jacomÿntje. Jacomÿntje Tiboúts.	Jan Odel, Theúntie Rommen.	
Eodem.	Hendrick	Oblinús, Maria. Jannetje Tiboúts.	Joost Oblinús, Jacomÿntje Tiboúts.	
Eodem.	Andries	Breestede, Hendrick. Anna Van Borsúm.	Andries Thomaszen, Aefje Lúcas.	

A° 1696.

den 8 Jan.	Albert	Gardenier, Hermannús. Marritje Harmens.	Tryntje, Hercx.
den 12 dict.	Jefúriaen	Bosch, Gesie Anne Brúÿn.	Anna Maria. Jústús Bosch, Anna Maria Bosch.
Eodem.	M ^r Isaacq	de Foreest, Elisabeth Spiegel.	Jacobús. Isaacq de Riemer, Margareta de Riemer, hùÿsvr. Van Henr. Selÿns.
Eodem.	Isaacq	de Mill, Sara Joosten.	Isaacq. Johannes Joosten, Anna de Mill.
den 16 dict.	Maúrits	Covert, Anna Fonteyn. darna is 't kindt gedoopt den 22 dicto.*	'tzoúdeMaúrits geheeten Webbers, hùÿsvr. Van Jacques Fonteyn.
den 22 dict.	Isaacq	Graÿ, Súsanna Simons.	Samúel. Jústús } Bosch. Cornelia }

* [Translation.—This child was subsequently baptised—the 22d dict.]

† [Translation.—Would have been named Maúrits, but was not baptised.]

SKETCH OF THE CLINTON FAMILY.

BY CHARLES B. MOORE.

(Continued from page 139.)

II. 3. JAMES CLINTON, surviving son of Charles (ante, p. 10), born in Little Britain, August 9, 1736; d. there on December 22, 1812, in his seventy-seventh year, long surviving his two elder brothers, and surviving for eight months his younger brother George. On February 18, 1765, he married Mary (or as baptized, Maria), only daughter of Egbert De Witt, of Nepo-nach, Ulster Co., and Mary (Nottingham) his wife, of whose ancestry some account has been given in Vol. V. of the RECORD, p. 166. She was b. September 5, 1737, and d. September 12, 1795, aged 58. On May 1, 1797, he mar. (2d) Mary, daughter of Graham Little and widow of Alexander Gray. She was born in the County of Longford, in Ireland, August 22, 1768, and died at Newburg, in Orange County, June 23, 1835, in her sixty-seventh year.

Issue by first wife :

- III. 1. ALEXANDER, b. at Deerpark, Orange Co., 1765.
2. CHARLES, b. in Little Britain, Feb. 18, 1767.
3. DE WITT, b. at or near Jacob R. De Witt's, Mar. 2, 1769.
4. GEORGE, b. June 6, 1771.
5. MARY, b. July 20, 1773.
6. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 15, 1776.
7. CATHARINE, b. Sept. 24, 1778.

Issue by second wife :

- III. 8. JAMES, who died young.
9. CAROLINE H., b. March 27, 1800.
10. EMMA L., b. in Feb., 1802, d. July 6, 1823, aged 21.
11. JAMES GRAHAM, b. Jan. 2, 1804.
12. LETITIA, b. April 12, 1806.
13. ANNA, b. July 26, 1809.

The exposed position of the family compelled this hardy man to assume in early life the serious part of military guardian for his family and neighborhood. Active and robust, he easily acquired and held the rule of the domestic force used to pursue game, to gather flocks, and to subdue the wild region to agricultural uses and improve it. No record remains of his spending idle hours in school. He studied well, excelled in the exact sciences, and learnt also the use of the broadsword; he must have learned too as well on horseback as in school. His older brother has been described (p. 139) and aids his description. His father, absent on surveying expeditions, soon took his younger brother George as his assistant, and it fell very much to James to manage a large domestic establishment. Habits of decision and of provident rule became valuable to him. In 1754, when he was but eighteen, there occurred the collision between the French from

Canada and the colonial English under Washington for the possession of the valley of the Ohio ; and in the same year the first Provincial Congress met at Albany, attended by Franklin, in which a united defence by all the English colonies was planned, and in part organized, and the Indians of the Six Nations conciliated, whose chief said, "Look at the French ; they are fortifying. You are like women without any fortifications. It is but one step from Canada here ; the French may easily come and turn you out of doors." Doubtless New York Colony was the central point of interest, with its capacious bays, harbors, and rivers, its unsurveyed frontier, extending unmeasured distances north and west ; its numerous and warlike Indians combined in national form, and its experience of French intrusions and village massacres.

In 1755 occurred the disastrous expedition of Braddock through Pennsylvania toward the Ohio ; but in the same year the French General Dieskau was repulsed and defeated by American troops near Lake George, and a new English fort built and occupied at Oswego.

In 1756 war was declared between England and France, and that new fort at Oswego was besieged, captured, and destroyed by the French. A fort on the opposite side of the lake was built for the French, called Fort Frontenac. Hostile Indians during that year and the next spread disorder over the whole valley of the Ohio, and over the northern and western portions of the present States of New York and Pennsylvania, disturbing the quiet residents of Orange County and Ulster County in their homes west of the Hudson by hostile irruptions, and exciting our watchman to action. His father's house was in reality the castle of the neighborhood, and strongly built for defence.

James Clinton received a commission as captain in the regiment of which his father was colonel, and which was called into active service in 1758 for the reduction of Fort Frontenac. This brought him into prominence and activity, and gave him a large number of noted acquaintances. In the prime of life, of full size, of active habits and of fine appearance, we have no account of any loss of the personal favor which he readily acquired. He became known to many residents of Long Island and of New York City, especially the young officers, as well as to those of the North River division, then but a small part of the whole. Among his acquaintances were Major Nathaniel Woodhull, Captain James Fanning, Captain Thomas Terry, and Captain Elias Hand, all from Suffolk County, L. I., with their followers—289 men in that expedition. The like number came from Queens, under Captains Thomas Williams, Richard Hewlett, and Petrus Stuyvesant, and others from other counties, to all of whom he became known.

Colonel John Bradstreet, who commanded the English forces on that occasion, was an able and attentive officer, with much previous experience in provincial warfare, and he had officers and troops ready to act effectively. An unsuccessful attack was first made under General Abercrombie, in old sluggish style, on the fortress at Ticonderoga, then held by the French. Like many other British efforts it came to nothing but loss. Bradstreet was promoted on August 20th, and gave *éclat* to his promotion by proceeding rapidly to the west, and on August 27th by capturing Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, nearly opposite Oswego. This saved the remaining friendly Indians of the Six Nations from complete subjugation by the French and their confederates, and barred off the French on the lakes from

the great western valley. Few details of the expedition against Fort Frontenac have been preserved and published. The fall of Louisburg attracted more attention. A brief account was printed in London in 1759. Little notice was there taken of the courage or energy displayed, it not being usual to proclaim the merits of the distant provincials. On this occasion there were reported only 155 regulars, with 60 scouts (perhaps Indians), while there were 1,112 soldiers from the province of New York and 984 from other colonies, making a force of 2,737 men. They captured seven armed French vessels and a large store of provisions and merchandise, with about eighty guns, "of which those taken at Braddock's affair in 1755, and at the siege of Chouaguen (Oswego) in 1756, formed a part." All the French in the fort were permitted to depart to Montreal upon an engagement for the surrender and return to Fort George of a like number of English prisoners. The vessels gave the English the command of Lake Ontario. The French accounts now at our service show very clearly that the command of that lake was the great turning-point for the control of an immense region. Colonel Bradstreet's services were highly estimated in the province of New York. He was voted rewards by grants of land, which he never fully enjoyed. He made New York his home, became a major-general, and lived until 1774.

William Pitt had come into power in England, and one of his first acts was to give rank and power to the American provincial officer not higher than, but equal to that given to the English regulars, whose conceited nabobs and hired ruffians were sometimes sent from the old country here to get rid of them there. A man unmanageable or good for nothing in England would be sent to the army or navy by reckless and selfish men in power.

The same year gave the name of Pitt to the old central fort (previously Duquesne) of the Ohio—it became Pittsburgh. The French power in Canada soon fell, and mainly by American energy and courage. To the young Captain Clinton all these events must have been full of interest and importance. He retired to peaceful pursuits, but doubtless, with his father, had many visitors. The service of that year, it seems, was severe. Other men generally took their turn the next season; Dutchess County, instead of Ulster, furnished leading officers. Among the soldiers from Ulster and Orange were some of the De Witts. Charles De Witt became a prominent officer, and was afterward long associated in public life with George Clinton, the Governor and Vice-President. They were members of the Colonial Assembly from 1768 to 1775, and acted together harmoniously. The De Witt family was a sturdy one of Northeastern Holland, or Westphalia, adjoining Prussia, and Prussia at this period distinguished itself in arms. We need not recite the ordinary events of domestic life, nor the particulars which led to the Revolutionary war.

On April 25, 1775, news of the battle of Lexington had arrived at New York. It flew rapidly to Ulster County. The first thing was to select committees of correspondence of the several towns and precincts. Charles De Witt was named for Hurley, Dr. Charles Clinton (II. 2) for Hanover, our Capt. James Clinton and his brother-in-law, Capt. Mc Claghry, for New Windsor, and they had able associates from other towns, comprising a full set of the strongest men. The Committees met at New Paltz on May 11th, and selected eight to represent the county in a Provincial Convention, to be held at New York on May 22d. Among these were Charles De Witt, Dr. Charles Clinton, and James Clinton. Their strong pledge of support was signed at New York, on May 26th.

The formal association agreement recommended by them for all to support the Continental Congress was very numerously signed in Orange and Ulster Counties, and, of course, by nearly all the Clintons and De Witts. These counties were more nearly unanimous than any others. Forces were at once to be gathered, armed, and drilled. Before August 4th the Provincial Congress had organized their continental force for the Colony, and had named James Clinton's regiment to be the Third N.Y. regiment, unanimously approving of him for colonel, with Cornelius D. Wynkoop for lieutenant-colonel, and Henry (B.) Livingston, Jr., for major. To this regiment were attached some Ulster and Dutchess County companies, regularly recruited, and it was left to be filled by three or more Suffolk County companies, of which Major Livingston was sent to take charge. Field officers were chosen for four regiments of Ulster County Militia, then embracing all able to bear arms, and commissions were issued, dated October 25, 1775, which appointed for one regiment James Clinton, colonel; James McClaughry, lieutenant-colonel; Moses Phillips, major, and others for minor officers. So James Clinton was colonel of two regiments. He was also named as colonel in Dutchess County. With a few soldiers, Colonel Clinton accompanied General Montgomery to Quebec. Some soldiers of his regiment from Long Island guarded the fort at Ticonderoga. The men of his regiments at the north were short of arms and of ammunition, and were set to work early in 1776 in fortifying and defending the high lands of the Hudson. The retreat from Canada was especially disastrous and disheartening, by reason of the want of provisions and the suffering.

On June 14, 1776, Colonel Clinton was ordered to Fort Montgomery, and directed "to use every possible diligence in forwarding the works" and to use every means in his power to provide his regiment with arms fit for service. That he acted with energy and steadiness no one doubts. Other places were thought to be more immediately threatened. A large English force landed on Staten Island, and all the men and munitions that could be controlled and were fit to move were taken away from him to fortify and defend New York City and Brooklyn at the south and Ticonderoga at the north. Powder had to be made, lead dug up and melted for bullets, and guns obtained, and every thing prepared. He was soon promoted to be brigadier-general, a position in which he served during the war. We need not follow him in detail through the long and tough struggle. To do so would require a full history. Some others strained to push him aside for their own advancement. As soon as Washington was acquainted with him confidence in him became firm. His brother George moved more amid the public men and nearer the General, and wrote much oftener than he did. George became a civilian as well as soldier. His history is better preserved.

When, by the English plan in 1777, General Burgoyne was to come in the rear from Canada by the lakes and the army and navy gathered at New York were to force a way up the Hudson to meet Burgoyne and divide the States, the Clintons were left with all the men they could gather, on the Hudson, to resist and delay any British force from New York. In delaying it they were successful; in resisting it, with their scanty number of raw troops, poorly armed, they suffered. On July 31, James Clinton was in Fort Montgomery, afterward in Fort Clinton. But the forts of Clinton and Montgomery on the banks of the Hudson, with

the chain stretched across the river opposite "Anthony's Nose," or at West Point, could not long withstand the larger force sent against them of the British army and navy combined. The Americans of the sea-coast had been called away to defend Philadelphia and other places south. Great art was used to divert attention from the serious points of attack, and when the main defensive force was away, the enemy returned in force to attack the few left as a guard.

General Putnam with some troops was stationed near Peekskill, below the forts, being in charge of some military stores. The British force quietly passed without attacking and without alarming him. Then forts Montgomery and Clinton were reached in their rears, and both vigorously assailed. Both were desperately defended, in the hope of gaining time for assistance from General Putnam below them. Surrenders were demanded and refused, and then a general attack made which lasted until night. The works were too extensive to be manned and successfully defended by the scanty garrisons. The defenders fought desperately from one redoubt to another, and when mastered at night fought their way out, making no surrender, many slipping down the steep rocks to the river, and escaping by boats moored there. The valor and resolution of the defenders as admitted were not exceeded during the war. Of about 600 men engaged in the defence, the loss in killed, wounded, and missing was stated at 250. General Putnam, when he heard the firing, sent a force to aid the defence, but it was too late.

James Clinton was wounded, but carried off by his men. His brother George wrote a report of the loss and of his wound. This disaster of October 6th was not the way to gain laurels or promotion. The capture of Burgoyne was far more attractive of public attention. That capture, doubtless, resulted from the fact that the large force on the Hudson was so long baffled and delayed. In Indian style, Kingston and other places on the Hudson were burnt by the invaders; but their progress was retarded, and their messengers to Burgoyne caught and stopped. Too many active men were pressing their claims to be promoted for James Clinton, disabled, to be remembered and rewarded. He slowly recovered. We will not tire by details, which are generally at command. But the campaign against the Indians deserves more notice than it has received. The English Government sought allies, with little regard to their character, and prevailed upon most of the Indians, before made friendly, to adhere to and fight for the king. That a border war with Indians would be fatally destructive to the natives and the white occupants of cultivated land, and to the villages within their reach, formed no restraint upon distant rulers. Many places suffered. The massacres of Cherry Valley and Wyoming in 1778 are generally well known. The following winter was one of border warfare. The first irruption of Brant into Orange County was in November. The inhabitants, on the watch, ran to the fort near the house of his brother-in-law, Jacob R. DeWitt, and were protected. In July, the Indians and whites under Brandt and others, silently marching a long distance, invaded Orange County the second time, and taking the peaceable neighborhood of Minisink by surprise, mastered and massacred the "home guard," burnt houses, barns, and mills, and left marks of desolation sufficient to incite revengeful feelings over a large circle.

Congress, in February, directed measures to be taken for chastising the western Indians. Preparations were accordingly made, and after some

delay the command was given to Major-General Sullivan of an expedition composed of the brigades of Generals Clinton, Maxwell, Poor, and Hand, and of a detachment from Ulster County, under Colonel Pawling. Before this started, in the latter part of April, Colonel Van Schaick marched from Fort Schuyler (Utica) with five hundred men, and captured and destroyed the village of Onondaga, its defenders and its surroundings, without loss. This should have taught the Indians to stay at home. General Clinton, in command of the Northern Department at Albany, received orders from Major-General Sullivan, on June 2d, to prepare for the large movement, and promptly gave his orders for his part of the expedition to move in boats and wagons, designing, in obedience to orders, to carry sufficient provisions to guard against disaster. Much of the force had to be slowly recruited and supplied. His brigade was made up of parts of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth New York Continental Regiments, under Colonel Gansvoort, Lieutenant-Colonel Regnier, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wessenfelt, Lieutenant-Colonel Dubois and Lieutenant-Colonel Willett (a volunteer), the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment (Colonel Wm. Butler), the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and a company of artillery and riflemen—in all, over 1,500 men. Captain Leonard Bleecker, of Colonel Gansvoort's regiment, was selected as an aid, called major of brigade. His order-book has been preserved and printed. It gives us many details. The gathering of men from their distant positions, or by recruiting, and of provisions, boats, and wagons (with the paper money rapidly falling), was a slow and difficult work; and then roads, dams, and bridges had to be built. General Washington, needing the troops in other places, got impatient of delays, and on July 1st wrote to General Sullivan, expressing his apprehensions of surprises and disaster from delays. None occurred (unless the invasion of Minisink be deemed one), as the route and movement were well concealed from the enemy. On July 2d, General Clinton was with two regiments at the south end of Lake Otsego, and had written an order of thanks to the inhabitants for cheerful and effectual assistance in the transportation by wagons. Only on June 26th had his supply of ammunition arrived. On July 3d he had parts of four regiments. On the 4th the anniversary was duly celebrated. On the 5th some of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts arrived. On the 6th, General Clinton reported by express to General Sullivan his readiness to march. On July 11th, General Sullivan wrote from Wyoming, acknowledging the report of July 6th, saying he was happy to find him in such perfect readiness; that he (General Sullivan) had been delayed and disappointed respecting provisions and stores in the most surprising manner, but expected to march in a few days. "In case you depended upon our magazine for stores, we must all starve together." The success of General Wayne on July 16th, at Stony Point, was reported by General Clinton to his troops on July 29th; but General Sullivan did not get ready to leave Wyoming until July 31st. General Clinton, as soon as informed, marched to meet him. His careful precautions and success in moving down a narrow river, over shoals and flats are fully detailed, as well as attempts to deceive and mislead him. General Clinton joined the other brigades on August 22d. Arrangements for a rapid march and attack were immediately made. Nicholas Fish became brigade major. We have not seen his order-book. The battle of Newtown was successfully fought on August 29th. The Indians could not stand a bayonet charge. The expedition remained a short time in the enemy's country, as

it was then termed, destroying property in eighteen Indian villages, many bushels of corn, and immense quantities of other provisions. About forty men were lost. The Indians were completely subdued over a large territory, or driven from it, and few of them ever returned. The lakes were commanded. The result was highly satisfactory. On October 14th, Congress passed a strong resolution of thanks. General Clinton remained with the army during the war; his brigade took part in receiving the surrender at Yorktown, and at the close he was advanced to the rank of major-general. But we need not give more details. The letters to and from his brother George, which have been published, supply many of these. The war over, he enjoyed some of the fruits of peace. In 1784 he was chosen one of the Regents of the University of New York. In 1788 he was a member of Assembly from Ulster, and in 1789-90-91-92 a member of the Senate. In 1800, again a member of Assembly from Orange County. In 1788 and in 1801 a member of the State Conventions.

We omit much that related to personal conduct. A few exact words of others who were better informed, may be safely added. Dr. Hosack wrote of General James Clinton a good summary, that "during the war, in the several stations that he filled, he distinguished himself as a brave and efficient soldier, performing several acts of the greatest heroism, and displaying the most perfect self-possession in the midst of the greatest dangers." Judge Campbell wrote of his intrepidity and personal conduct at the attack upon Fort Frontenac, and others of other occasions.

II. 4. GEORGE CLINTON, fourth son of Charles, b. at Little Britain, July 26, 1739, died at Washington on April 20, 1812, and was buried there in the seventy-third year of his age. On February 7, 1770, he married Cornelia, only daughter of Petrus Tappan. She was born at Kingston, Ulster Co., on Nov. 19, 1744, and died at Greenwich, New York city, on March 15, 1800, in her fifty-sixth year. She was buried in the vault of the Clopper family in the (then called) New Dutch churchyard, New York. He did not marry again. His son, George Washington (III. 16, b. in 1778), had an only son, who died unmarried, so that the name of Clinton disappeared from his branch of the family. He had five daughters.

III. 14. CATHARINE, b. Nov. 5, 1773; who married, first, John Taylor, and second General Pierre Van Cortlandt.

15. CORNELIA TAPPAN, b. June 27, 1774; who mar. Edmond C. Genet, the French Envoy.

16. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. in 1778. *m. Maria Tappan*

17. ELIZABETH, b. July 10, 1780, who mar. Matthias B. Tallmadge.

— MARTHA WASHINGTON, b. Oct. 12, 1783, d. in her thirteenth year.

18. MARIA, b. Oct. 6, 1785, who mar. Dr. Stephen Beekman.

George Clinton was engaged in the French war under his father, with his brother James, and assisted his father as surveyor. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly of New York from 1768 to 1775, and with Charles De Witt, voted with the minority in opposition to the English administration. He became a member of the Continental Congress, and was present when the Declaration of Independence was agreed to in 1776, but being appointed a colonel and soon a brigadier-general in the army, and the British troops having landed near New York, was obliged at once to retire with Mr. Haring (or Herring) and attend to his military duties

before the instrument was engrossed for signature ; so that his name does not appear, nor that of Mr. Haring, among the signers. In April, 1777, in the midst of the war, he was elected Governor of the State of New York. He was the first Governor under its first Constitution ; and he held that office twenty-one years. He presided at the Convention of this State which agreed to the Constitution of the United States, after having assurance of amendments embracing a bill of rights, deemed by many of vital importance. In 1805 he was chosen Vice-President of the United States, and was re-elected in 1809. His history is generally known, and—without inviting political discussion—the words of his nephew may be freely used for his character. George Clinton “was distinguished as a soldier, a statesman, and an ardent patriot. He possessed a discriminating intellect, the most undaunted courage, and great energy of character, and filled the several stations to which he was elevated with an ability, uprightness, and usefulness which placed him, both in public esteem and on the pages of history, among the most illustrious worthies of the Revolution.”

III. 1. ALEXANDER CLINTON, eldest son of General James, b. at Deerpark, in Orange County, in 1765, was drowned while crossing the Hudson, at Bull's Ferry, March 15, 1787, in his twenty-second year. He became a lieutenant in Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, and had some active service. He was an aid and private secretary to his uncle George, when Governor, and was much beloved and respected.

III. 2. CHARLES CLINTON, second son of General James, born in Little Britain, February 18, 1767, died in New York City, April 20, 1829, in his sixty-second year.

In 1790 he married Elizabeth, only daughter of William Mulliner, of Little Britain, and Mary (Denniston),¹ his wife. She was born in Little Britain, April 27, 1770, and died in New York City at the residence of her then only son (IV. 2) on August 15, 1865, in her ninety-sixth year, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Her mother was a daughter of Alexander Denniston, whose sister Elizabeth married the first Charles Clinton (*ante*, vol. 13, pp. 5, 10). Her father was a son of Peter Mulliner (as the name was spelled in Ulster Co.), the younger son of a family of good standing, whose elder brother inheriting the paternal soil by English law, he came to America in 1710 attached to the staff of Gov. Hunter, and when the latter returned to England or went to Jamaica, he remained and settled in Ulster County. The family by repute was originally Norman French, and the name probably Molineux (*Wott. Bart.*, v. I., 141), pronounced Mulliner. Issue :

IV. 1. MARIA, b. March 26, 1791, who mar. Rob. Gourlay, Jr.

2. ALEXANDER, b. April 7, 1793, M.D., who married Adeline Arden, dau. of Alexander James Hamilton, had seven children, and died at New York City, Feb. 16, 1878, aged eighty-four.

3. ANN ELIZA, b. April, 1795, who mar. Jas. Foster, Jr.

This Charles Clinton studied law, and was admitted to practice. He became also an excellent surveyor ; and spent more of his time in that profession, which he preferred, than at the bar. He settled at Newburg, and was employed in various positions of trust in that village, now city, and in the town of Newburg. In 1802 he was a member of the Legislature.*

* To comply with the rules prescribed for the RECORD, and give room for others, we must refrain from detailing now the particulars of this interesting family ; but may hope for another occasion.

SOMETHING ABOUT FISH, FISHERIES, AND FISHERMEN,
IN NEW YORK IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY THOMAS HENRY EDSALL.

(Read before the Society, June 9, 1882.)

"So wee weighed, and went in, and rode in five fathoms Oze ground, and saw many Salmones and Mulletts and Rayes very great. The height is 40 degrees 30 minutes."¹

Hudson had been beating about our coasts in quest of a passage to Cathay. He was on the eve of the first exploration, if not the discovery of the noble river which bears his name. On September 3, 1609, the Half Moon passed in at Sandy Hook, and about nightfall she came to anchor in the lower bay. The sun had now set behind the hills of Staten Island, and the unknown shores were fast fading from view in the gathering darkness. One by one the weary sailors had sought their hammocks. As night grew on the daring navigator slowly paced the deck, musing on whether the narrow strait, but faintly outlined beneath the polar star, would lead him to the eastern seas.

By the dim light of the cabin lamp, the chronicler of the voyage opened his journal and made the entry quoted at the head of this paper. From this it appears that the first thing in our waters to attract the attention of the explorers—the first, at least, to be recorded, was *something about fish*.

There is reason to think that Robert Juet may have been mistaken as to one of the fishes he mentions. The following day the boat's crew "caught ten great Mulletts of a foote and a halfe long apiece, and a Ray as great as foure men could hale into the ship;" but no *Salmon*! The journal is silent as to the *capture* of that fish during the whole exploration of the river, while mention is made of their taking various other kinds. It is more than likely that the journalist mistook some other fish for the salmon. It was not the season for that fish. The eminent ichthyologist of this State, Dr. Mitchell, doubted whether the salmon in the Hudson were other than strays and wanderers.² They certainly did not frequent that river a century ago. In an act of the Assembly passed in 1771, at the instance of "a number of persons in the County of Albany," who proposed to stock the river with spawn at their own expense as an experiment, it was recited that "it is thought that if the fish called salmon, which are very plenty in some of the rivers and lakes in the neighboring

¹ Journal of Robert Juet, of Limehouse, England (1 N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 134). He was Hudson's own clerk, and not "*under-skipper*" or mate of the Half Moon (1 Brod. N. Y., 25, note). On Hudson's fourth and last voyage in 1610, Juet was *mate* until his chief displaced him "for words spoken in the first great Bay of Ice" (Prickett's Acct., 1 N. Y. H. S. Coll., 159); and was of those who left the great navigator to perish. Juet "dyed for meere want" just before the ship sighted Ireland on the return voyage (Id., 183).

² 1 N. Y. H. S. Coll., 43.

colonies, were brought into Hudson's River, they would by spawning soon become numerous," etc.¹

Our waters must have been fairly alive with fish in the seventeenth century. The writers of that period used such expressions as "rich with fishes," "plentifully stored," "well furnished," "abundance of fishes," "plentifully furnished," "in abundance," "in great store," "abounding with fish," "full of fish," "in such great abundance that they cannot be sold," and others of like import.² The Labadists said it was impossible to describe how New York Bay swarmed with fish, both large and small, whales, tunnies, and porpoises, and whole schools of innumerable other fish.³ Their quantity and variety inspired the first bard of New Netherland:

"The Ocean, laves secure the outer shore,
Which, like a dyke, is raised your fields before;
And streams, like arteries, all veined o'er.
The woods refreshing:

"And rolling down from mountains and the hills,
Afford, upon their banks, fit sites for mills,
And furnish, what the heart with transport fills,
The finest fishing.

"The lamprey, eel and sunfish, and the white
And yellow perch, which grace your covers dight;
And shad⁴ and striped bass,⁵ not scarce, but quite
Innumerable.

"The bream, and sturgeon, drum fish,⁶ and gurnard,
The sea bass which a prince would not discard,
The cod and salmon⁷—cooked with due regard,
Most palatable.

"The black- and rock-fish, herring, makerel,
The haddock, mosbankers, and roach which fill
The nets to loathing: are so many, all
Cannot be eaten.

* * * * *

"You've weak fish, carp and turbot, pike and plaice:
There's not a pool or tiny water trace,
Where swarms not myriads of the finny race,
Easily taken.

"Crabs, lobsters, mussels, oysters, too, there be
So large, that one does overshadow three
Of those of Europe; and in quantity
No one can reckon.

"The tortoise, seal, and shark, and in your bay
The mighty whale and porpoise sporting, they
The power and wondrous works of God display
For our beholding."⁸

¹ Van Schaack's Laws of N. Y., Chap. 1489. This act prohibited the taking of salmon in the Hudson during five years. The Dutch, according to Judge Benson, always called the *trout* "salmites," or little salmon, whatever was the proper name for that fish in Dutch; and this may have contributed to the impression that the *salmon* once bred in the Hudson and its tributaries.

² Jour. N. Neth., 1 Col. Doc., 180; Vander Donck's N. Neth., 1 N. Y. H. S. Coll., 2d Ser., 145; Remonstr. N. Neth., 1 Col. Doc., 278; Wassenauer, 3 Doc. Hist. N. Y., 41; Montanus, 4 Id., 123; Wolley's Jour., 37; Denton, 5; Scot's Model, 67; Miller's N. Y., 34.

³ Dankers and Sluyter's Jour., Voy. to N. Y. in 1679-80; (1 Mem. L. I. Hist. Soc.), 100.

⁴ Elft.

⁵ Twalf.

⁶ Dartien.

⁷ New Netherland comprised the Connecticut River, which was famous for its salmon.

⁸ Jacob Steendam's Praise of New Netherland, 1661. Trans. by H. C. Murphy. Privately Printed.

Besides the fishes mentioned by the poet, the prose writers name sheepshead (which, with the bass is termed by Chaplain Wolley "delicate fish"), trout, bleak, smelt, little-cockfish "which are caught near water-falls," bull-heads, suckers, etc. (all of which are classed as *fresh water fish*), and whiting, thornbacks, flounders, snook, halibut, etc., of salt water fish. Crabs are said, by one, to be "both hard and soft shelled." Lobsters are described as being "some of them five to six feet in length." Of the oysters we are told there were "some a foot long, containing pearls, but few of a brown color."¹

The amusing story that the Dutch named the fish of New Netherland after the numerals in the order in which they were first taken, has its foundation in the Dutch name for shad being *elft*, also meaning *eleven*. Misled by this, or in jest, the early settlers are said to have called the striped bass *Twaelft*, i. e., twelve, and the Drum, *Dertien*, i. e., thirteen.² The Labadists explain that the bass was called *Twaelft* because it was caught in the season next after the *Elft*.³

The various writers who have been referred to speak highly of the quality of our fishes as compared with those of Europe, and do not fail to call attention to their availability for the purposes of trade. One careful observer says that the inhabitants (of New York harbor) could, by means of fuycks or seines, not only obtain fish enough for their daily consumption, but also for commerce and *to export by ship loads if they wish*, as the people of Boston (i. e., N. England) do.⁴ Speaking of our sea-banks Scot, of Pitlochrie, naïvely relates that they are "very well stored with a variety of fishes, not only such as are profitable for exportation, but such as are (*sic*) *fit for food there*."⁵

During the period of their settlement of New Netherland the Dutch were quite extensively engaged in fisheries at home; carrying on the same not only in their own, but in distant waters. Their *buitengaatsch*, or "deep sea fishery" yielded cod and flat fish, and included the great salt and fresh herring fisheries of the coast towns and the Zuyder Zee. Then, as now, the exports of fish from Holland exceeded many times the home consumption. We should expect, therefore, to find that the commercial West India Company extended every encouragement to the development of the same industry in its North American Colony.

So early as 1630 the "Board of Nineteen," incorporated an article in their "Freedoms and Exemptions," granting to any persons, "whether colonists of patroons for their patroons, or free persons for themselves, or others for their masters," who should discover any shores, bays, or other fit places for erecting fisheries, the right to take possession thereof, and work on them as their own absolute property to the exclusion of all others. Patroons were authorized to send ships along the coast on the cod fishery, and with the fish they caught to trade to Italy, or other neutral countries, paying the company a duty of six guilders per last.⁶

In 1644, the "Board of Accounts" submitted to the Assembly a report on the condition of New Netherland, advising how the decay there could be prevented, population increased, and the country wholly improved for the Company's benefit. Not the least important recommendation of the report was, that for the encouragement of fisheries in New Netherland, the colonists and none other be allowed to sell at the Receif (in Brazil)

¹ Authors cited *supra*.⁴ *Idem*, 333.² Judge Benson.⁵ Model, 67.³ Journal, 121.⁶ 2 Col. Doc., 556. *v*

the fish and caviare¹ which were caught, cured, and packed here; also that they be permitted to take salt on the coast of Brazil, or in the West Indies, for the purpose of salting green or dry fish, and to erect pans here to refine salt, and adapt it for use with fish, etc.²

In 1649 the commonalty of New Netherland prayed the States General to grant permanent privileges and freedoms to the inhabitants for the encouragement of the fisheries "which many suppose," says the petition "were good and profitable heretofore, and would be of great importance."³ The next year the Company reiterated its early offers of exclusive rights to work fisheries to the discoverers of suitable places.⁴

In 1652 the directors wrote to Stuyvesant thus: "Our attention having been called to some letters formerly written to us by the late Director Kieft, we find that he considers the sturgeon and cod fishing there very important, and thinks sturgeon may be caught in such quantities that the manufacture of caviar might be carried on as in Muscovy. If this is true, it would be of great importance, and might lead to an extensive trade there in fish, caviar, and other goods. Please inform us on this point, and if there is any chance, endeavor to encourage proper parties, that commerce may be promoted in every respect."⁵

A few years later Dr. Vanderdonck writes: "If we would practise our art and experience in fishing, we could take ship loads of codfish, for it can be easily accomplished."⁶

Thus there was not only every encouragement held out by the Company, but the colonists must have been aware that fisheries could be prosecuted here with success and profit. It does not appear, however, that the Dutch engaged in fishing to any considerable extent. They exported little, if any, fish, while their English neighbors had a lucrative trade in that commodity. The land of New England was sterile, while that of New Netherland was rich. The fur trade in the latter was more extensive than in the former. It would seem that agriculture engrossed the attention of the boors, and that the tobacco and fur trade monopolized the activities of the burghers of New Netherland, to the exclusion of any concerted attempts at fishing. The only fisheries worthy of note, in this province, were those maintained by the English towns on Eastern Long Island, chiefly *whale* fisheries,⁷ of which it is not proposed to speak in this paper.

The Dutch took fish by fyck, seine, and hook for their own consumption, but were, doubtless, mainly supplied for that purpose by the Indians, from whom they bought "at an easie rate."⁸

After the English wrested this province from the Dutch, in 1664, the right to establish fisheries in its waters became the subject of special grant from the Governor. Only one such, except for whale fishing, appears to have been given until the Dutch reoccupation in 1673. It reads thus:

"A License for ffishing Granted to Claes Andries &c.

"These are to Certifie all whom it may Concerne, That I have given Leave to Claes Andries & Thomas Earles, his Partner, or either of them

¹ The salted roe of the sturgeon, which had already come to be esteemed as a delicacy in Shakspeare's time. The Hudson was always famed for its sturgeon, which went up to the Cohoes Falls to spawn. Its flesh is often called "Albany Beef" along the Hudson.

² 1 Col. Doc., 155.

³ Id., 260.

⁴ Id., 404.

⁵ XI. Col. MSS., 75.

⁶ 1 N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d Ser., 176.

⁷ It is submit ed that *whale hunting* would be a more appropriate term to express the pursuit of these gigantic animals.

⁸ Denton, p. 3.

to go out of this Harbour, with their Boate or Sloope, to Sandy Point (Sandy Hook) where they have Liberty to fish, or in any other place upon the Coast.

“Given under my hand at ffort James in New York, this 7th day of Aug^t 1665.
RICH^d NICOLLS.”¹

Who these ancient fishermen were, the writer has been unable, thus far, to ascertain.

In the Spring of 1669, Commissioner Mavericke wrote from New York :

“Tryalls have been made severall times this spring for cod fish, with very good success; a small ketch sent out by y^e Governour hath found severall good fishing bancks: amongst y^e rest one not above 2 or 3 leagues from Sandy Hook, on which, in a few houres, 4 men took 11 or 12 hundred excellent good Codd the last time they were out, and most of y^e vessels that goe to and from Virginia take good quantities. That vessel is to goe from (to) Newfound Land to gett fishermen, lines, hooks and other necessaryes for fishing: I doubt not but this Coast will afford fish in abundance.”²

Thus was discovered that “favorite sporting ground of the metropolis,” to which many thousands of the rougher class of fishermen and some of our best sportsmen resort during the summer, in our excursion boats.

This action of Gov. Lovelace was the first official attempt of which mention is found to encourage fisheries in the province under English rule. The result of it is unknown to the writer.

By the Treaty of Westminster, their brief reoccupation of this province by the Dutch was terminated in 1674. The Duke of York promptly secured a new grant from the king.

Hitherto James had never manifested any special interest in establishing fisheries in his colony, but now he is become keenly alive to the importance of that industry as a source of wealth and of power at sea. What caused this awakening is a fair subject for conjecture.

Mr. Moore mentions that Sir William Alexander (afterward Earl of Stirling), when a member of King James' Privy Council, aided to form an incorporated company *for fishing*, and sought land in the colonies for settlement; that the sea coast was the attractive part (doubtless by reason of the fish, and the most convenient harbors for ships), and islands were liked by him as well as the main land.³ It was, then, their facilities for fishing which led Stirling to obtain Long Island, with his more Eastern territories, from the Council for New England, in 1635.⁴

When James got his first grant of this province in 1664, his father-in-law, Clarendon, promised the then Earl of Stirling (grandson of Sir William) £3,500 for a release of all claims to Long Island and Pemaquid,⁵ which sum was never paid. The Dutch conquest in 1673 had destroyed the Duke's former title; which was not revived by the Treaty of 1674, but vested thereby in the Crown. On James making application for his second grant, it is more than probable that Stirling put forward his unsatisfied claims to Long Island. These claims formed a cloud on the Duke's title which it was desirable to have removed. Negotiations were opened with Stirling for that purpose. It was but natural that the latter,

¹ 2 Ord. Warr. Lett. (Alb.), 6.

⁴ 3 Col. Doc., 42.

² 3 Col. Doc., 182.

³ 2 Brod. N. Y., 15.

⁵ 10 N. Y. GEN. AND BIOG. REC., 67.

in order to enhance the value of his pretensions and make better terms for their adjustment, should have enlarged upon the value of Long Island and Pemaquid *for fisheries*, and thus the Duke's interest may have been awakened to this subject. (Stirling was got rid of with a new promise, this time of an annuity of £300 from the "Neat Profitts" of the colony, which like the first one was not kept by the royal debtor).¹ Pemaquid, the fisheries of which were already of some importance, was distant from the seat of his colonial government, and it was not easy to secure for the colonial treasury, that share of the profits which the proprietor might exact. But if fisheries could be established in the waters of New York, especially on Long Island, they could be readily controlled by the officers of the Duke.

Whatever were the considerations which led to them, it is certain that the new Governor, Sir Edmund Andros, came out with express instructions from his master, to push this new enterprise.² He reached New York in October, and entered upon its government early in November, 1674. The fishing business was taken up as soon as the general affairs of the province were enough settled to permit of its consideration.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council, held on the 8th of January, 1675, there were present of the Council, Secretary Nicolls, ex-Mayor Lawrence, vice-Governor Capt. Brockholes, and the Collector, William Dyre. The fishing business had been already the subject of investigation, as to the best methods and places for its establishment. The conclusions arrived at were the subject of the following minute :

"Upon proposall of settleing a Fishery in these Partes : It is resolved That y^e best way will be, to be by a Company and ten pounds to be a share : And all subscriptions made betweene this present time & y^e 2^d day of February next to be admitted. Upon which day a generall meeting is to bee of all the subscribers to choose officers and settle and determine all things relateing to the said Fishery and Company."³

There has been preserved what seems to be an amplification of this "minute" into a charter of the proposed fishing company. While it has no date, it bears internal evidence of having been prepared shortly after, and pursuant to the resolution. There are few of our unpublished colonial manuscripts of greater interest : for it is the *first known grant* of a franchise for a joint stock corporation for commercial purposes in New York. Its text is as follows :

"The Governour, desiring and resolving by all fitting meanes in his Power to Promote and Encourage a Codfish ffishery in this Government. And finding vpon Inquiry and the best Informaçons and Advice, that the Most probable meanes to effect it is by a Company and Joynt Stock, doth, by the aduice of his Councill, allow and authorize the same, in manner after Exprest, to witt.

"That all Persons wth in the Government, that will Subscribe, eight dayes after the 9th of ffebruary next shall bee admitted.

"That euery fifteen Beuers, or the value bee a Share, and haue a vote in y^e said Company.

¹ 3 Col. Doc., 225, 606.

² Mr. DeLancey pertinently remarked, after the reading of this paper, that Andros being of a family in Guernsey—an island then famed for its fishermen and fisheries—was thereby qualified to undertake the development of that industry in New York. It is not improbable also that he had something to do with *awakening* the Duke's interest in the subject.

³ Council Min., vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 10.

“That vpon the 9th of february eury Member of the said Company, or his Sufficient Deputy, shall meete together at New Yorke to consult, and by the Plurality of votes make all orders, Rules and officers, and So from time to time, and take all accounts for The manageing, improuing and ordering all things relateing to said Company and Joynt Stock as aboue for the said ffishery, and then appoint or giue Direçons for another general meeting or Meetings as Shall bee thought necessary.

“That all who are willing to be concerned may bring the Subscription to the Secretaries office in ffort James at New Yorke, where they shall be receiued and kept till the aboue 9th of february, and then deliuered to Such as the Company shall appoint.

“That the Company bee not vnderstood any wayes to debarre or hinder any other Person or Persons ffrom ffishing by themselues or in Companies, as they shall like best.

“By order of the Governo^r

“MATTHIAS NICOLLS, Sec^y.”¹

This instrument is well devised for its purpose; and the final paragraph is indicative of an apprehension that the Company might otherwise claim to monopolize the fishing trade of the province.

It would be interesting to know who subscribed for the stock, and carried their beavers or their “vallue” to the fort before the appointed day for the meeting. We may fancy the discussions that took place at the taverns and elsewhere, through many pipes of tobacco and over many a potation of rum—“the drinke which was everywhere”—upon the merits and demerits of the proposed enterprise. The Duke’s name doubtless headed the list. Nine years later it was put down for £100 of the £2,500 subscribed to a like effort, the design for which “was utterly broken,” on a report from Boston and Pennsylvania “that this Country was sold to Coll: Thompson.”² Andros’s name no doubt followed that of his Royal Highness. The Governor had a keen eye to his own profit. A few years after he had a store in this City where he carried on a retail trade.³ New York was already a place of commercial activity, and it is difficult to imagine, in this era of corporations, that a joint stock enterprise having the patronage of the proprietor, his governor, and the other officials, should halt or fail for want of subscribers. Nothing more has been learned of the history of this Company.

A prime necessity of a fishery is salt. In the instruction to Andros, as at first prepared, salt was subjected to an impost of three per cent. *ad valorem*, “except it be for y^e fishery.” This was “blotted out by his R^{ll} Highnesses order,” as appears by a marginal entry over the initials of Sir John Werden, the Duke’s Secretary.⁴ The change made it doubtful whether any duty was to be imposed on salt for any purpose. By advice of the Council, Andros omitted that commodity from his published list of dutiable articles, until he could receive further instructions from his master.

The Duke himself wrote in reply (April 6, 1675), stating that it had been intended that all salt used about fishing should pay nothing, and the rest, for common uses, should pay two per cent. as other things did; but as the Governor had left it out of the rates, “and” wrote the Duke, “y^e appears besides what may be applyed to y^e fishery (*w^{ch} you will doe*

¹ XXIV. Col. MSS., 67. ² 3 Col. Doc., 355. ³ Dankers & Sluyt. Jour., 353. ⁴ 3 Col. Doc., 217. :

well to encourage by all means imaginable) y^e rest spent in y^{or} territories will be inconsiderable, I willingly approve of y^{or} leaving salt wholly free." ¹

Doubts as to whether salt would be subjected to duty must have prevented its importation up to the receipt of this letter. Writing in June (8, 1675) to the Duke's Secretary, Andros mentions the scarcity of provisions, which he imputes to the *want of salt*. This was enough, of itself, to prevent operations by the fishing company.

Living as we do at a time when this State supplies almost the greater part of the salt consumed in the United States, it is difficult to conceive that there should ever have been an absolute scarcity of that article in this city. At the time of which we write the English had not yet attempted its manufacture here. The Dutch had salt works at Coney Island down to 1664,² but probably drew their main supplies from Curaçoa.³

In the fall of 1675 (September 15), the Private Secretary wrote to the Governor: "His R. H. is well pleased to hear y^t you have probable hopes of settling y^e fishing trade, and desires you will not be wanting to employ all your care and industry towards y^e advancement of it, he looking upon y^t fishery as y^e most likely thing to produce wealth and power at sea for y^{or} plantaçon, and now you are at liberty to dispense with y^e clause about salt, I hope you will not find much difficulty y^e next season in y^t undertaking and proceeding in it." ⁴

The following January (28, 167 $\frac{5}{6}$) the Secretary recurs to the subject as follows: "I know nothing like a project that Im fonder of then the hopes you give me of *setting up a fishery at Long Island*, w^{ch} I believe would be most acceptable and the most beneficiall improvem^t that can be thought on, as well by the number of hands and shipping it will employ, as by the great concourse or people it may draw to his R^{ll} H^{ss} territories." ⁵

During the time of this correspondence the Indian War, King Philip's, was prevailing in New England, and there were grave apprehensions that it would extend to Long Island and other portions of this province. To prevent intercourse between the Indians on the main land and those on Long Island, all canoes on the north side of that island east of Hell Gate were ordered by the Court of Assizes to be brought to the next town and delivered to the Constables, to be laid up and secured by them near the block-houses. Whatever canoes were found upon the Sound thereafter were to be destroyed.⁶ Until Philip's death, in the summer of 1676, these disturbances were enough to prevent any movements toward setting up the proposed fishery on Long Island.

Fishing for export was being carried on at this time in the Duke's eastern territory (Pemaquid). In Andros' reports to the Plantation Board, when in London a year or two later, he stated that Pemaquid afforded "*good merchantable fish*," and the country to the westward (New York) afforded only "*some refuse fish*."⁷

Of the meaning of these terms we find an explanation in Josselyn's interesting narrative. He relates that the fishermen in the Duke's Province (Pemaquid) at the end of every voyage separated the *best* from the *worst* fish. The former they called *merchantable fish* "being sound, full grown fish, and well made up, which is known when it is clear like a lantern horn, and without spots." The latter they called *refuse fish*, "that

¹ 3 Col. Doc., 231.

² XIV. Col. MSS., 14; XV. Do., 97.

³ XVII., Do., 36, 46, 51, 58. Johannis van Brugh, in 1657-8, and Augustyn Heerman, in 1659-60, imported salt in quantities or cargoes from Curaçoa.

⁴ 3 Col. Doc., 234.

⁵ 3 Col. Doc., 237.

⁶ 1 N. Y. H. S. Coll., 425.

⁷ 3 Col. Doc., 261, 263.

is such as is salt-burnt, spotted, rotten, and carelessly ordered." The merchantable fish were sent to different ports of Portugal, Spain, and France, whence quantities of wine formed part of the return cargoes. The refuse fish "they put off at the Charib Islands, Barbadoes, Jamaica, etc., *"who feed their negros with it."*¹

In the autumn of 1677, as he was about going to England for the winter, Major Andros received from some responsible men an application to license a fishery upon Long Island. We may readily imagine that he entertained it with pleasure, and granted it with alacrity. After the many instructions and admonitions to that end from his Royal Highness, he would now be able to report to him in person that the long-desired fishery had been established on Long Island.

The text of the grant reads thus :

"Liberty granted to Mr. Rich^d Woodhull, Mr. Sam^l Edsall, & C to fish about Seatalcott &c.

"EDMUND ANDROS Esq^{re} &c.

"Upon applicaçon of Mr. Rich^d Woodhull, Justice of the Peace at Seatalcott, Mr. Sam^l Edsall, Mr. Walter Webly, & Mr. Andrew Gibb, I have allowed & do hereby recommend their being permitted, and encouraged in an intended fishing designe for Basse and perch, on the North and South of the Bounds, or Easterly of Seatalcott, at y^e West Meadow and y^e Old Mans on y^e North and Setuck & one place more att y^e South, or any Other Creeks or places not exceeding four & Liberty to build small houses or Stages att land for makeing & saving s^d fish in any place not prejudiciall to improved Lands or Meadows, & (or Agents) to enjoy y^e same unmolested so long as they shall prosecute the s^d ffishery, according to his Majestys Gracious Intent in Encourageing the ffishery in all New England, being a public good.

"Given under my hand in New York this 10th of No^{br} 1677.

"E. ANDROS." ²

This society will require no apology for the sketches of the lives of these ancient fishermen, with some account of the families of two of them which will now be given.

MR. RICHARD WOODHULL, the first named licensee, was a leading citizen of Seatalcott, now Brookhaven, L. I. He was a native of Thenford, in the County of Northampton, England, where he was born on the 13th of September, 1620.³

The Woodhull family, of which he was a member, was descended from the great Domesday baron, Walter Flandrensis, Lord of Patteshall, created first Baron de Wähull, or de Wodhull, by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, and also, it is said, by two lines of descent from King Edward II. The seat of this ancient barony was in Bedfordshire. In the Saxon it was variously called Odil, Odhill, Odhull, Odell, Woodhill, or Wodhull. In the Norman the name became Wähull, or Wayhull. The son of the first baron was Simon de Wähull, or Wodhull in the time of King Stephen, and the surname of the family thereafter continued to be Wayhull or Wodhull.⁴

¹ Two Voyages to N. Eng., Vez. Repr., 160.

² War. Ord. Passes, vol. iii., fol. 289.

³ N. Y. GEN. AND B. REC., 10.

⁴ Baker's Hist. and Antiq. Northampt.; Bridges' Northampt., etc.

Thenford, the birthplace of Mr. Woodhull, comprised in 1620 two ancient manors, that of "Thenford, in Thenford and Purston," and "Pabenham Manor."¹ Fulk Wodhull, the fourteenth lineal heir male and representative of the first Baron Wodhull, acquired the former in the fifteenth century, by his marriage with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Newenham of Thenford, Esquire. His son Nicholas (15) devised this estate to Fulk Wodhull (16), Esq., his eldest son and heir by his second wife, Elizabeth Parr, daughter of William, Baron Parr of Horton, the uncle of Queen Catherine Parr, latest wife of Henry VIII. This Fulk Wodhull (16), Esq., who frequently styled himself *Fulco de Thenford*, acquired also the "Pabenham Manor" of Thenford by purchase in 1565, from William, Lord Vaux, and William Colles, Esq., his father-in-law. He died and was buried in Thenford Church in 1613, at the reputed age of 104 years, but at the age in fact of about 83 years. It was his son Nicholas Wodhull (17), Esq., who was Lord of the Manor at the time of Mr. Woodhull's birth there in 1620, and it was his grandson Fulk Wodhull (18), Esq., who had succeeded to the Estate at the time of Mr. Woodhull's immigration to America.²

The time of Mr. Woodhull's immigration has been usually put at about 1648, in April of which year he, with Job Sayre and others, witnessed an Indian deed at East Hampton, L. I.³ Later researches have identified him with the Richard *Oodell* who was the signer of the agreement for a new settlement between Lieut. Daniel Howe and associates at Lynn, Mass., bearing date March 10, 1640.⁴ Whether he was of the first detachment of this Lynn Company, which, led by Lieut. Howe, and accompanied by James Farrett (agent of Lord Stirling), attempted in May, 1640, the settlement of the head of Cow Bay⁵ (Manhasset, L. I.) does not appear. Being at that time in his twentieth year, it is not unlikely that the adventurous spirit which had led him to emigrate, also tempted him to join this pioneer expedition of their company to Western Long Island.

The earliest recorded mention of Mr. Woodhull in Southampton is under date of March 7, 1644, when he was of the eleven persons in the *fourth ward*, "for cutting out whales." The name is written Richard *Odell*, and was so written by others than himself at both Southampton and Brookhaven in many of the earlier entries. His own way of spelling his name was *Wodhull* in all of his signatures which the writer has seen. From this time until the settlement of Seatacote in 1655, he was an active and influential citizen of Southampton, described in the lists of voters as "gentleman," obtaining his share in allotments of land; serving as juror; acting as arbitrator; engaged in training the soldiers; in the whale fishery; surveying and laying out the town lands; purchasing lands from the Indians, &c.⁶

Seatacote was first settled about 1655 and Mr. Woodhull was a leading spirit in the founding of the new town. When Hartford accepted jurisdiction over this district in 1661 he was appointed by the Court of Election to act as magistrate at Setauk,⁷ and in 1663 he represented that place at the General Court at Hartford. In 1666 he was a justice of the Court of Assizes. He is named as a patentee in the two Brookhaven patents; that of Nicolls in 1666, and Dongan's in 1686.⁸ On the capture of the province by the

¹ Bridges, 204.

⁴ 1 Southamp., L. I., Rec., p. 5.

⁷ 1 Thomp. L. I., 410

² Baker and Bridges, *passim*.

⁶ 2 Col. Doc., 145.

⁸ Brookhaven Rec., *passim*.

³ 1 Thomp. L. I., 295.

⁶ 1 Southamp. Rec., *passim*.

Dutch in 1673, he was a deputy to the Dutch commanders from Seatacott¹ and was by them commissioned as magistrate for that place.²

At the restoration of the English rule, he was made justice of the peace, and held that office until the close of his life. In his later years his thoughts reverted to the scenes and friends of his youth. He corresponded with his kinsman Thomas, second Baron Crewe of Steane, who was about his own age. It was this gentleman who sent out to him the heraldic *achievement* of the Wodhull family, which has been printed and described in our RECORD.³ The writer is of opinion that his "cozen Wodhull" mentioned in the letter to him from Lord Crewe,⁴ was John Wodhull (19), Esq., the then Lord of the Manor of Thenford, who was about twenty years younger than Mr. Woodhull. John Wodhull had two brothers living at the time, who with himself would answer to the description of "the three brothers," and being Lord of the Manor was probably a "justice of the peace" also.

Mr. Woodhull died at Brookhaven, October 17, 1690, in his seventy-first year.

His wife was Debora —. Her maiden name is unknown. They have been supposed to have married in England.⁵ Now, however, when it is found that he immigrated as early as his twentieth year, instead of his twenty-eighth, that supposition becomes less probable.

He had two sons, Richard, the elder, born in 1649, who is the common ancestor of the Woodhulls in this country, and Nathaniel, who died in 1680, unmarried.⁶ Of his three daughters, only one has been mentioned in the printed genealogical accounts of his family. She was Deborah, who married Capt. John Lawrence, son of Major Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I.⁷ The researches of Mr. Riker have found another daughter in Ann, who became the wife of Daniel Tourneur, of Harlem, in 1683.⁸ The writer has discovered a third daughter, Ruth, "of whom presently."

MR. SAMUEL EDSALL, whose name follows that of Mr. Woodhull, was a native of Reading, Berkshire, England. He came to America in the ship Tryall, John Graves, Master, which sailed from England in May, and arrived in Boston in July, 1648.⁹ But little is known about him for the next six years, during which he was probably engaged in trading for furs with the Indians in New England.

In 1655 he was settled in New Amsterdam. The next year he obtained the grant of a village plot from Gov. Stuyvesant.¹⁰ This parcel of land was situated between the present Bridge and Pearl Streets, fronting on each, the latter being called T'Water (or the Strand). It adjoined the lot of Nicholas Jansen, Backer (the baker), on its easterly side. On its westerly side the lots of Hendrick Jansen Smith and Hendrick Jansen de Boer, separated it from the "Old Kirke," which had been a storehouse of the West India Company since the erection of the new stone church in the fort in 1642. Nearly opposite to this lot, on the shore, was the Weigh-house, from beside which projected into the East River the then solitary wharf of our infant metropolis. On this plot young Edsall erected a brick house, after the Dutch pattern, with its gable end to the street, and graced, no doubt, on its façade, with the year of its construction in large iron figures.¹¹ The bricks for this house were probably brought by him from Ft. Orange (Albany).¹²

¹ Col. Doc., 584.

⁴ Printed in 2 Thomp. L. I., p. 399.

⁷ Riker's Newtown, p. 285.

¹⁰ H. H. Patents (Alb.), 55.

² Id., 601.

⁶ 3 N. Y. G. AND B. REC., 10.

⁸ Riker's Harlem, 426.

¹¹ Val. N. Y. 86.

³ 1 N. Y. GEN. AND BIOG. REC., 25.

⁴ Id., 54.

⁹ A. Deeds (Queens Co.), 186.

¹² 4 Bur. and Schep., 306

In 1657 he was admitted as a burgher of the city.¹ At this time he is said to have been a *hoode-maker* or hat-maker. The hats of that day were the broad-brimmed and steeple-crowned hats of fur, and it is likely that he carried on that occupation in connection with his trade in furs. He styled himself "beaver maker," *i.e.*, one who prepares or cures beaver furs for sale or export.² At this period the skins of the beaver were not only the chief staple for export, but they were the favorite and highest quality of "pay" in all dealings in the colony.

During the next few years he was much of the time absent from his home upon trading expeditions to Long Island, up the Hudson, in New Jersey, and along the South or Delaware River. In his intercourse with the tribes of Indians with whom he traded, he learned their various dialects. His knowledge of the Indian tongues made him highly esteemed as an interpreter between the Indians and the Dutch, and, in later years, the English. When at home he was quite actively engaged in mercantile operations and in the purchase and sale of lands in the city and its vicinity.

When it was sought, in 1660, to establish a town across the river "on the maize land behind Gemoenepaen" (Communipaw) he was a signer of the first petition therefore, which Stuyvesant denied for "pregnant reasons."³ In the stockadoed village of Bergen which that Governor soon afterward authorized, Mr. Edsall was the first proprietor of two of the choicer lots. Without the walls he had also his *Buyten Tuynen*, or outside gardens; and boweries or farms which were occupied and tilled by his tenants.⁴ The only appointment he held from Stuyvesant was that of ensign in the Esopus war of 1663.⁵

On the arrival of the English in 1664, he took the oath of allegiance to his former sovereign.⁶ In this year he acquired his plantation of Constables Hook, N. J.,⁷—now occupied, in part by the extensive (and offensive) oil tanks, refineries, and docks of the Standard Oil Company—that of Broncks Land⁸ (now Morrisania) and the island "Sanckhicans" in the Delaware.⁹

Mr. Edsall had now become a substantial merchant and a considerable landed proprietor. In 1665 and 1666 he purchased from the Indians the sites of Elizabeth Town¹⁰ and Newark,¹¹ N. J., for their first settlers. About 1667 he removed to Bergen, and the next year he became a member of the Council of Gov. Philip Cartaret, which office he continued to hold for many years.¹² He was at the same time President of "y^e towne of Bergen,"¹³ and a member of its Court of Judicature, authorized to act as Presiding Justice.¹⁴ The records of this ancient town and court, which were mainly written by him at this period, are unfortunately lost. Throughout the rule of Governor Cartaret, in our neighboring colony, he was his friend and counsellor, and his staunch supporter.

Early in 1669, Mr. Edsall and Capt. Nicholas Verlett obtained the grant of about two thousand acres, extending north from the chartered bounds of Bergen at Bull's Ferry, along the Hudson two and a half miles, nearly to what is now called Fort Lee, and stretching inland to the Hack-

¹ 3 Bur. and Schep., 271.

² Make, to *cure*, *e.g.*, hay-maker. "Made beaver" is a term applied to beaver pelts in the Hudson Bay country to this day (Butler's "Great Lone Land"). The occupation would be now included in, if not expressed by the term "furrier."

³ IX. Col. MSS., 143.

⁴ Reg. Notary Van der Veen, 54.

⁵ Winf. Land Tit. H. Co., 73.

⁶ Val. Man., 1854, p. 535.

⁷ 1 Pat., No. 35.

⁸ 1a Pat., No. 14.

⁹ 3 Pat., 131.

¹⁰ Eliz. Bill. Chy. Sched. 10, No. 9, and Hatf. Eliz., 37.

¹¹ Bill Chy. Sched. 10, No. 9.

¹² Leaming and Spi., 77 et seq.

¹³ 2 Rec. Prop. E. J., pt. iii., p. 32.

¹⁴ 3 Id., *passim*.

ensack River and Overpeck's Creek.¹ This splendid tract they had probably purchased from the Indians some time before. It became the individual property of Mr. Edsall; and some of his descendants of the name, in the line of his eldest son, own and occupy parts of it to this day.

During the next ten years, while spending much of his time in New York, he continued to reside in New Jersey. We find him engaged in trading ventures in the Virginias for tobacco; serving as juror and arbitrator in New York, acting as interpreter between the Governor and Indians "on important occasions," at Fort James (in this city), in Delaware, and elsewhere. He sometimes practised in the courts, notably in the Court of Assizes in the case of Amigart Pappagoia, the daughter of the Swedish ex-Governor Printz, for whom he appeared in the trial of her suit to recover Tinicum Island in the Delaware.² In 1675, and again in 1677, his was one of the "double number" of names presented in the autumnal nomination by the Mayor and Aldermen for the office of Sheriff of this county, but in each case the Governor reappointed the incumbent.³ He continued to acquire lands in what is now the State of Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and elsewhere.

In 1679 he removed to Brookhaven, L. I., for the better prosecution of the fishing enterprise, and resided there three or four years. He became a proprietor and freeholder of that town.⁴ Thence he moved back to New Jersey in 1682-83.

During the time of his residence on Long Island he continued to be of the Council of East Jersey, and in the magistracy of Bergen.⁵ It was not unusual in that early period for members of the government of one colony to reside in another—*e.g.*, William Pinhorne, after removing to New Jersey, continued in the Council and on the bench of New York.

When, in 1683, the first house of Deputies was convened by the new proprietors of East Jersey (William Penn being present in the Council), an unsuccessful attempt was made in the Assembly to disqualify Mr. Edsall and other members of the late Government from holding office.⁶ This was no doubt in retaliation for his part in the contemptuous dissolution of the Assembly in 1681.⁷

He continued to enjoy the respect and confidence of the proprietary government,⁸ and in 1686 he went to the Assembly as Deputy for "Old and New Hackinsacke and out Plantations."⁹ In the Act to withstand the apprehended French invasion, passed in 1688, he was made Commissioner for Bergen County and Treasurer of the taxes thereby levied, which were ordered to be paid "at his house."¹⁰ The next year he removed to Newtown, L. I., after marriage with a widow of that place, and there he resided for the rest of his days.

The part taken by Mr. Edsall in our Colonial affairs after the English Revolution—his membership of the Committee of Safety which took charge of public matters and commissioned Lt.-Governor Leisler in 1689, his service as Councillor to Leisler from 1689 to 1691, his subsequent trial and

¹ 2 Rec. Prop. E. J.

² 2 Ct. of Assizes, 295. This island lies on the Pennsylvania side of the river, a few miles below Philadelphia. An autograph letter from Madame Pappagoia to Mr. Edsall is in the Secretary of State's office at Albany.

³ May: Ct. Rec., Oct., 1675 and 1677.

⁴ 2 Rec. Prop. E. J., pt. iii., 167; Winf. Hud. Co., 99-101.

⁵ Brookhaven Rec., *passim*.

⁶ Rec. Gov. and Counc. E. J., 17.

⁷ 3 Col. Doc. N. Y., 292-300. This controversy between the Assembly and the Government was about an invasion of the "Concessions," which the settlers insisted that the proprietors had made, and forms an interesting chapter in the history of the early struggles for individual rights in America.

⁸ Rec. Gov. and C. E. J., 115.

⁹ *Idem*, 120.

¹⁰ Leam. and Spicer, 306-9.

acquittal upon the charge of treason, for which Leisler and Milborne were condemned and executed, are all matters of public history, to which the limits of this paper admit of only passing allusion.¹

For several years after the downfall of Leisler he lived quietly at Newtown, taking no part in public affairs save those of the town. In 1694 and 1695 he was a Commissioner of the town to build a new parsonage house and to procure a new minister.² After the Earl of Bellomont became Governor, and the Leislerians were restored to power, he became once more a Magistrate in Queens County, and sat as a Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Sessions at Jamaica.³ In 1699 Bellomont describes him in a despatch to the Lords of Trade, as "an English gentleman that lives in Queens County."⁴ At the latest *record* mention of him in life yet found, he was "one of his Majesties Justices of y^e Peace for Queens County upon Nassau Island in y^e Collony of New Yorke."⁵

Mr. Edsall died at some time between December, 1701, and April, 1706; but the precise time and the place of his death have not yet been ascertained.⁶

The first wife of Mr. Edsall, whom he married at New Amsterdam on the 29th day of May, 1655, was Jannetje Wessells, a native of Aernham in Gelderlandt. She was the daughter of Wessell Wessells, and Mettyen or "Mettie" (? Boonen). Madame Wessells was a widow, and "kept a most respectable public-house in the City, patronized by the magistrates on occasions of public import."⁷ Another of her daughters, Hendrickje, became the wife of Gelyn Verplanck. It is said that young Edsall's bride, the charming Jannetje, was a famous belle in her day, and that the wedding was especially noticeable for the festivities of the occasion.⁸ By this marriage there were eight children:

1. ANNETJE, who became the wife of Capt. William Lawrence, son of Major Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I. He settled in Bergen County, N. J., on a plantation given to him by his father-in-law. In 1683 he was appointed Coroner of that county, and in 1688 was elected Deputy for the "Out Plantations of Bergen." He was one of Leisler's Council, and was indicted and tried for "ryot" only, in 1691. He is supposed to have owed his escape from conviction to the influence of his uncle, John Lawrence, a member of the Court. In 1693 he was Speaker of the House of Deputies of East Jersey, and from 1694 to 1698 a Deputy. In 1699 he became a member of Gov. Basse's Council. In the early part of the next century he was a member of the Council of Lord Cornbury.⁹
2. JUDITH, the second daughter, married Capt. Benjamin Blagge, of Plymouth (England), Mariner, who sailed his vessels between New York and English ports for many years, and made New York his home after his marriage. He was an active adherent of Leisler, and was a member of his Council. In the

¹ His long experience in the Council of New Jersey had given Mr. Edsall a better acquaintance with matters of government than was possessed by any of his colleagues or by Leisler himself; and from the fact that two of his sons-in-law were also members of the Council, and another was the Secretary of Leisler's government, it is probable that he exercised a leading influence in the affairs of this Colony during that period, and that he is entitled to a large share of the praise or blame of that administration.

² Newtown Rec., L. 1., *passim*.

³ A Queens Co. Deeds, *passim*.

⁴ 3 Col. Doc., 507.

⁵ A Queens Co. Deeds, 186. The date is December 20, 1701.

⁶ He probably died in 1702. A deed of his son John, dated in April, 1706, conveyed a tract of land in Bergen Co., N. J., as "his son and heir."

⁷ Val. N. Y., 87.

⁸ Val. Man., 1862, p. 769.

⁹ 4 Col. Doc., 1136.

summer of 1690 he was sent by Leisler and the Council to present their case to the king.¹

3. JOHN, the first son of Mr. Edsall, was born in 1660. He inherited and settled upon the paternal estate in Bergen County, and is the ancestor of those of the name in that part of New Jersey.²
4. JOANNA, the next child, was born after the removal to Bergen and was baptized in its quaint little Dutch Church, with Sieur Nicholas Bayard as one of her sponsors. She became the first wife of Jacob Milborne, the Secretary of Leisler's government, and was probably the mother of his "son and heir," Jacob, who is mentioned in the Act of 6 and 7 of William III. for reversing the attainders. She had also a daughter by this marriage named Abigail, who has not been hitherto mentioned, and who was born June 22, 1687 or 88.³ Mr. Edsall's next child,
5. SARAH, probably died young. The next,
6. BENJAMIN, has not been traced beyond his twentieth year. Another daughter,
7. MARY, married Ex-Mayor Peter de la Noy, who was Collector of the Port, an alderman of this city, a member of Lt.-Gov. Leisler's Council, and afterward a member of the Colonial Assembly. Like Mr. Edsall he was acquitted of the charge of treason. There was a posthumous child of this marriage, *Maria*, born in February, 1694. Mr. Edsall's other child by this wife was,
8. ELIZABETH, who married her step-brother Peter Berrien, of Newtown, L. I., surveyor, and by him has numerous descendants, the most distinguished of whom was the late John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, Senator and Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Edsall's second wife was Naomi, widow of Samuel Moore of New York, merchant. She survived only a year and probably had no issue by this marriage. She died in 1677.⁴

For his third wife Mr. Edsall married Ruth, daughter of his partner, Richard Woodhull, of Seatacote, probably in the summer of 1678. The first child by this marriage was a daughter.

9. RUTH, who married first her step-brother, John Berrien, of Newtown, and second Samuel Fish, of the same place. She has numerous descendants, of whom one was the Rev. William Berrien, late Rector of Trinity Church, and another is Hamilton Fish, Ex-Governor and Secretary of State. The only other child of Mr. Edsall by this marriage was a son,

¹ His son Benjamin was Alderman of the "Out Ward" of this city in 1706, and his son Edward was Alderman of the same Ward 1707 to 1715, '19, '20, '21 (Val. Man., 1864, p. 514).

² He married, May 3, 1691, at Bergen Dutch Ref. Ch., Cierretje [Chanty] Smith (dau. of High Sheriff Michael Smith, and gr. dau. of Dept.-Gov. John Berry, of East Jersey), by whom he had three sons and five daughters. He died in 1714.

³ For this fact the writer is indebted to some figures of Milborne's on the back of an account of a joint venture of himself and Major Anthony Brockholes in tobacco, from Virginia to New Castle upon Tyne, in their ketch *Susan*. At the end of the computation Milburne wrote, "20 weekes and one day being ye Age of Abigail ye daughter of Jacob and his wife Johanna" (XXXV. Col. MSS., p. 194). By other figures upon the back of a letter Milburne computes that he was worth £1,500—"in Cleare Estate" (Idem, p. 191). This was in 1687 or 1688.

⁴ Two step-sons were added to his family by this marriage, Francis and Samuel Moore. Francis mar. 1696. Jannetje Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I., and Samuel mar. 1705, Sarah Smith, of Bergen Co. Each had seven children. Both settled in Bergen Co. Samuel acquired from the heirs of ex-Mayor Thomas Noell the plantation of 1,500 acres above Ft. Lee, which the latter had purchased from his father-in-law, Maj. John Berry, in 1699.

10. RICHARD EDSALL, surveyor, who resided in Newtown, afterward in Haceknsack, N. J., and finally settled in Orange County, N. Y. He was thrice married and is the ancestor of the Edsall family of Queens County by his first wife Kezia Ketcham¹ (daughter of Philip Ketcham of Newtown), and of the families of that name in Orange County, N. Y., and Sussex County, N. J., by his third wife Hillegonde De Key.² She was the daughter of Capt. Jacobus De Key by his marriage with Sarah daughter of Col. Thomas Willett, of Flushing, and his wife Helena, daughter of Capt. Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff, of Brooklyn.

In 1689, Mr. Edsall married his fourth wife, Jannetie, daughter of Jan Stryker, of Flatbush, L. I., and widow of Cornelius Jansen Berrien, of Newtown, L. I. Of this marriage there was probably no issue.³

MR. WALTER WEBLY, the third of the licensees, was also an Englishman, probably from Monmouthshire. He was a nephew⁴ of Capt. Richard and Col. Lewis Morris, with the former of whom he probably came to New York from Barbadoes. In 1673, Commander Colve, on the earnest request of his uncle Lewis, gave leave to Mr. Webly to remain in this government, on taking the oath of allegiance.⁵ On the death of his uncle Richard he was appointed one of the guardians and tutors of Richard's orphan child, Lewis, who afterward became Chief-Justice and Governor of New Jersey. This child was entitled to one-third of the estate left by his father, the remaining two-thirds belonging of right to Col. Morris. On the confiscation of the latter's property by the Dutch commanders, they appointed Balthazar Bayard to take charge of his share of the estate on the part of the Government, in connection with the guardians, Webly, Van Cortlandt, and Lawrence. In 1674 Mr. Webly was the "agent" for Col. Morris,⁶ who had returned to Barbadoes to wind up his affairs in that island before removing permanently to New York.

At the time of the fishing license Mr. Webly resided at "Bronck's Land" (now Morrisania), the estate which his uncle Richard had purchased from Mr. Edsall in 1668⁷ and which was in part the property of his ward. He was still there in 1679, at the time of the visit of the Labadists. They say: "We pursued our way to a point where one *Webblingh*, an Englishman, lived, who was standing ready to cross over. He carried us over with him, and refused to take any pay for our passage, offering us at the same time some of his rum, a liquor which is everywhere. We were now again at New Harlem."⁸

The travellers had been charged that morning, nine stuyvers for ferriage over the *Spyt den duyvil*, which they considered "very dear." Mr. Webly's free ride across the Harlem made an impression on their minds to which we are indebted for this mention of him, indicating that Webly was a genial, liberal, and hospitable gentleman.

The latest mention of Mr. Webly which has come to the writer's notice

¹ She had a son Philip, b. in 1713, who married, Dec. 11, 1734, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Samuel Pumroy, and had several children.

² She bore to him five sons and one daughter.

³ The only sons of the immigrant, Cornelius Jansen Berrien, who had *male* issue, were Peter and John, who married respectively their step-sisters Elizabeth and Ruth Edsall, and had no other wives. All of the numerous descendants, Berrien or Berrian, of the immigrant, are therefore descended from the subject of this sketch.

⁴ 2 Col. Doc., 684.

⁵ Id., 638.

⁶ XXIV. Col. MSS., 125.

⁷ 3 Deeds Alb., 110.

⁸ Danker's & Sluyter's Jour., 139.

is that of his appearance in 1683, as a witness for his uncle Lewis Morris in the hotly contested ejectment suit by Daniel Tourneur (Mr. Woodhull's new son-in-law) for possession of Stony Island, in the Harlem Kills.¹ Col. Morris claimed this island as a part of Bronck's Land, while Tourneur insisted that it belonged to New Harlem.

MR. ANDREW GIBB, the last named of the licensees, was a resident of Oyster Bay, L. I., in 1676.² He was then a merchant in this city, and was taxed on £500 for building the new dock. He probably removed to Brookhaven soon after the grant of the fishing license. He had already been associated in business with Mr. Edsall. They were joint defendants in a suit by Samuel Blagge, tried at the Sessions held at Southampton in the Spring of 1677. This suit involved £1,500, a large sum in those days, and was carried to the assizes, by the defeated plaintiff.³ It must have been amicably adjusted, as the plaintiff subsequently authorized Messrs. Edsall and Gibb to buy tobacco in Virginia or Maryland for shipment to his brothers in England.⁴

Soon after his removal to Brookhaven Mr. Gibb became a freeholder there, and in 1686 was clerk of the town. He aided in obtaining the new Dongan patent in that year, and was named as one of the patentees.⁵ At the same time he was engaged in a "whaling design" with Samuel Eborne and Richard Lloyd of Brookhaven.⁶

At the time of the English Revolution Mr. Gibb was clerk of Queens County. He was ousted from that office by Gov. Leisler, who ordered his arrest in Jan., 1690.⁷ On the downfall of Leisler he was again made Clerk of the County and held that office until 1701.⁸ The marriage license of Andrew Gibb, gentleman, to Mrs. Hannah Smith, bears date April 13, 1696. During some years following he resided at "Islip Grange," in Suffolk County. From 1710 to 1716 he was Clerk of Suffolk County, L. I.⁹

It would not be easy to find localities better suited for fisheries than the "bounds of Seatalecott" or Brookhaven. Deep and sinuous bays, with numerous inlets and tributary creeks on the northern coast, and the great South and East bays, with their inflowing streams on the southern shores, afforded the most favorable places for the "catch," and safe harbors for the vessels engaged. The "West Meadow" mentioned in the license yet bears its ancient name, and lies along the easterly side of that part of the sound called Smithtown Bay. Another locality mentioned—"The Old Mans"—is the land-locked bay now called Mt. Sinai Harbor. "Setuck" was the region at the bounds of Southampton, on the East Bay, now called East Moriches and Eastport, where there was an estuary or stream once known as the Setock or Seatuck. There is no way of identifying the remaining place on the south, or "the other creeks and places not exceeding four." It would seem that Patchogue or its vicinity must have been the scene of a station on the great South Bay.

The inhabitants were accustomed to whale fishing, and may have engaged in the new enterprise in the intervals between putting in and harvesting their crops. The Indians were expert fishermen, and were, no doubt, employed by the Fishing Company. But the chief reliance must have been upon fishermen from the coasts of New England, who were experienced in the care and curing of fish.

¹ Riker's Harlem, 432.

⁴ 5 Deeds Alb., 142.

⁷ XXXVI. Col. MSS., 142.

² XXVI. Col. MSS., 258.

⁶ Brookhaven Rec.

⁸ XXXIX. Col. MSS., 53.

³ Id., 109.

⁶ XXXIII. Col. MSS., 54.

⁹ N. Y. Civil List.

Who of the licensees superintended the earliest operations of the company we can only infer. Mr. Woodhull, residing on the north side of the town, was able to give the business his personal attention in that quarter. Mr. Edsall had important business at home which did not admit of his spending much time about the fisheries. He must have gone to Seatacott in the summer of 1678, for it was then he secured his most precious "catch," the heart and hand of the fair Ruth Woodhull.

The results of the first season of the fishing company were not satisfactory, at least to Mr. Edsall. The great expectations with which the enterprise had been launched were in a fair way to be disappointed if greater energy were not shown in its prosecution. Mr. Edsall was active and indefatigable in the conduct of his own affairs, and the new venture seemed to require his presence. This would necessitate prolonged absences from home unless he should take up his residence at Seatacott. To this his new wife would readily accede, for it would take her back to her friends and family. So it was determined that they should remove to Seatacott. But where to find a house there was the first question.

There was an early settler proprietor and patentee of that town named Daniel Lane, formerly of New London, Conn., who had married Catherine, widow of Thomas Doxey, and probably a daughter of Stukely Westcott of Rhode Island (another of whose daughters married the first Benedict Arnold). Lane had a fine house and plantation, and also a mill on Little Neck (now Strong's Neck), adjoining the home of Mr. Woodhull. Being arrested for an alleged crime just before the Dutch reoccupation, he was tried, convicted, and imprisoned under the Dutch rule. He escaped from prison, and despite the hue and cry by which he was pursued, was never captured. Thereupon his estate was ordered to be seized, but on application of his wife, she was permitted to retain possession, and the property was directed to be applied one-half to the support of the wife and children, and one-half to the payment of the fugitive's debts. A divorce was also ordered to be granted to the wife in case of his absence continuing for six months.¹ Four years had elapsed and Lane had not appeared. The buildings were going to decay, the fences were falling, and the land was becoming overgrown. This place would suit Mr. Edsall for a residence if he could obtain it, but how to do so was the next question. The problem was solved in a way that was certainly unique, i. e., by obtaining *letters of administration* upon the absent owner's estate, which was granted upon the following petition. It is an autograph of the petitioner, and bears date February 18, 1678.

"To his Excellence S^r Edmund Andros, K'n't, Seigneiur of Sausmarez, Lieut. And Gouvernour Gen^l of all his Royal highness' territories In America.

"The humble Adresse of Samuell Edsall.

"Showeth :

"that hee hauinge maryed a wife out of the towne of Seatacott upon Long Isl, wheare hee hath entered Into partnership with his father in Law, Mr Richard Woodhull, And two others for the prosecutyon of y^e desine of pearch And bass fishing in those parts, wherein they haue already been at charge, but for want of more constant attendance therein it

¹ 2 Col. Doc., 704.

hath hither to turned to small accompt: being desirous to proceed therein: and that his wife may be neare her: relations: he is much inclined to remove his family to that place If he could meete with A. convenient Acomodatyon of house and land theare: that having made Inquiry to that end he cannot heare of any that he judges will be ffit for him unlesse that which formerly did belong to Daniel Lane. which Lying in A manner holy neglected: notwithstandinge the severall orders for y^e division of y^e estate betwixt his wife And y^e creditors: will quickly fall short of its Apraysment unless your Excellence shall see cause to apoint some person hoe will tacke y^e mater upon him: to see those former orders put in Executyon About y^e division and payments As therein directed: which havinge been hitherto omited to bee done And y^e time given elapsed: may bee most proper for your Excellence to do: hee doth therefore most humbly supplicate your Excellence that being responsible for y^e Apraysment of y^e hole Estate left, that is to say of housinge and Land: he may bee put into possession thereof, by your Excellencies order not doubtinge of giuing good satisfactyon unto y^e woman and children for their propoertyon of y^e Apraysment As Also to such Creditors, whose depts shall be allowed by y^e Court of Sessions by Average or (otherwise) he beinge admitted thereunto by letters of Administratyon for which hee will give securitye to be Acomptable or any other way, As to your Excellence shall seem meete.

“And your supplicant As in duty bound shall ever pray—”¹

On this petition he was “admitted and confirmed to all intents and purposes, administrator of the whole estate, goods, and chattels” of Lane within the government, with full power to enter upon and take possession of the premises.²

Immediate preparations were made for removal. To his son-in-law, Capt. Blagge, he sold for £200 a house and lot on T^Water, between the residence of Gelyn Verplanck and that of Johannis De Bruine.³ His eldest son (now eighteen years old), was bound out to his “intimate acquaintance,” the Rev. Charles Wolley, Chaplain at the fort, as his “scholar.” It was in the handwriting of this youth, that were many of the “memorials” of this author, as he tells us in his book.⁴ Doubtless the father was well pleased, in the dearth of educational facilities in New York at that time, to leave his son under the tuition of this graduate of Cambridge.

Early in the Spring of 1679, Mr. Edsall removed with his family to the Lane place at Seatalcott. The house, mill, and “leantoe” were repaired, the fences restored, and the long-neglected fields were cleared up and cultivated.⁵ There he continued to reside for several years, while the fishery was being prosecuted. In that time, in order, no doubt, to provide funds to meet the growing demands of the enterprise, he sold his fine plantation at Constables Hook, N. J., for £562, New England money,⁶ and also disposed of a plantation at Espatin, N. J., valued at £200, to Cornelis Steenwick.⁷

The letters of administration did not, however, secure to him an unchallenged tenure of the Lane estate. On the contrary, his possession was the subject of a remarkable, protracted, and bitter litigation with the

¹ XXVIII. Col. MSS., 56.

⁴ Wolley's Jour., 53.

⁷ 19 B. Wills, N. Y., 221.

² Wills, N. Y., 376.

⁵ XXX. Col. MSS., 58.

³ 5 Deeds Alb., 159.

⁶ 5 Deeds Alb., 252.

widow, in which he was for a time worsted, and only succeeded finally, after his removal from Long Island.

What was the extent of the operations of this ancient fishing company, or the results to the licensees in a pecuniary way, we do not know; nor do we know what numbers of men and vessels were employed. It may be safe to conjecture, however, that the sanguine expectations of his Royal Highness James, Duke of York, in respect of the "wealth and power at sea" to be produced thereby, the number of hands and shipping it would employ, and the "great concourse of people" it was to draw to his R^l H^s territories, were never fully realized.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CARPENTER'S FULLING MILL.—In the article by Dr. Stevenson, page 118 of the RECORD for July, 1882, he says that Thomas and Edward Stevenson were the first to establish a "fulling mill" on Long Island, the date being 1691. I find on record that on November 5, 1667, Joseph Carpenter of Moscheto Cove, Long Island, obtained from Gov^r Nicholls a grant of land, etc., whereon to erect a "saw and fulling mill," and that such mill was in operation January 14, 1677, thus showing a priority in favor of Carpenter of at least fourteen years. I think I can claim for Joseph Carpenter that he erected the first *saw mill run by water power* in Long Island, Connecticut, New York, or New Jersey.

New York, August 14, 1882.

DANIEL H. CARPENTER.

CHESTER—CONDY.—Capt. Samuel Chester of New London, 1663, subsequently of Groton, Conn., was the immigrant ancestor of the late Joseph Lemuel Chester of London, Eng. He was twice married. The christian name of his first wife was *Mary* ("New London Town Records, Vol. IV., p. 4). By her he had five children, Abraham, John, Susanna, Samuel, and Mercy. Was she a *Condy*? William Condy, styled *nephew* of Capt. Chester, accompanied the latter to New London; was also a sea captain, and received at the same time with Capt. Chester numerous grants of lands in New London and Groton. *Condy* subsequently removed to Boston, Mass., and from that place addressed the following letter:

"TO MR. SAMUELL CHESTER Living in New London.

"BOSTON this 14th day of June 1688.

"LOVING UNCLE. My kinde love remembered unto you hoping these few lines will find you in as good health as I am blessed be God for it. More I would desire if you can sell the land that Lyeth on y^r side of the River to doe me that kindness to sell it for me at the best advantage and send it down to me the next spring, and give a bill of sale for the same and this shall be y^r discharge if you sell it take it in porke if you can, for that will be the best comodity here. I am now ready to saile for Barbados and so intend to come home God willing so no more to trouble you with but my kind love to you & your wife I rest y^r Loving cozen

WILLIAM CONDYE."

("New London Rec.," Vol. V., p. 120).

Was this William Condy son of the William Condy of Boston, in Lincolnshire, who, with sixty-seven others, in March, 1627, refused to contribute to the forced loan imposed by Charles I.? ("State Papers, temp. Charles I., Domestic Series," Vol. LXXII., No. 35, Record Office, London). L.

"OLDEST NEW YORK FAMILY."—In connection with this matter please allow me to mention the family of Woolsey. George Woolsey, the settler, came to New Amsterdam in 1623 (see N. Y. GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, Vol. IV., pp. 128, 129, 143). He was engaged in business with Isaac Allerton, who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Woolsey was appointed Fire Warden by Governor Stuyvesant, June 23, 1648. Several members or descendants of this family are residents of New York City and vicinity.

EDWARD WOODHULL WOOLSEY.

Aliburn, N. Y., July 6, 1882.

VAN BRUGH—(RECORD, Vol. XI, p. 52).—Johannes Pieterse Verbrugge—or van Brugh—from Haarlem, born 1624, a trader in New Amsterdam and Beaverwyck before 1657. He married Catrina Roeloffs, a daughter of the noted Anneka Janse, March 29, 1658, in Nieu Amsterdam, where all of his children were born and baptized. He died in 1697. Had children

1. HELENA, bap. April 4, 1659.
2. HELENA, bap. July 28, 1660, m. Teunis de Kay.
3. ANNA, bap. September 10, 1662, m. Andries Grevenraedt.
4. CATHARINA, bap. April 19, 1665, m. Hendrick van Rensselaer.
5. PETER, bap. July 14, 1666, m. November 2, 1688, Sara Cuyler.
6. MARIA, bap. September 20, 1673, m. Stephen Richards.
7. JOHANNES, m. July 9, 1696, Margaret Provoost.

The children of this last Johannes are given in the Provoost genealogy by Mr. Purple, published in the RECORD, Vol. VI., p. 5. Capt. Peter van Brugh was Mayor of Albany, N. Y., 1699, 1700, 1721-3, and was buried there July 20, 1740.

Can any correspondent give the record of the children of this *Peter*, by his wife *Sara Cuyler*? or whether a son of his had a daughter Catharine, born in New York City?

A. D. S.

VAN DAM RECORD.—Some years ago I copied from an old Dutch Bible the family record of Claes Ripse van Dam, father of the Hon. Rip van Dam. The record, entered in a good hand, after 1686 (the year in which the Bible was printed), was ink-eaten and partly illegible, but had contained the births of five children, of whom the first and third soon died. The second child was born October 3, 1655, and was named "Cataryna Claes van Dam." No doubt the Catrina who married Hendrick van Nes, November 25, 1688 ("Pearson's Albany Settlers," p. 128). The fourth was a *son*, but the date of his birth had perished, and also his name, except "— Claessen van Dam." This, however, was no doubt the Hon. *Rip*. The fifth child was a daughter, born June 5, 1664, her name also lost, except "— van Dam." But possibly it was Deborah, who married Hendrick Hansen, September 21, 1692. The identity of the fifth child of Claes Ripse van Dam, born June 5, 1664, is rendered uncertain by the fact that there was another daughter named Margaret who married Andrew van Alst ("Annals of Newtown," p. 381). This will supplement N. Y. GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, Vol. II., p. 24.

Waverly, July 26, 1882.

JAMES RIKER.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. TOWNE MEMORIAL FUND. Vol. I., 1846-1852. Boston: Published by the Society, 18 Somerset Street, 1880. Royal 8vo, pp. 533. Vol. II., 1853-55. Boston, 1881. Pp. 533.

"Lord, keep my memory green!" is the one perennial aspiration of the majority of mankind. It finds expression in all ages, in all countries, and in countless and divers ways. By lives of devoted sacrifice, by deeds of valor, by service in the fields of literature, science, and art, by the founding of churches, hospitals, libraries, and benevolent institutions, by wills, bequests, and devises, sometimes of striking originality and whimsicality, this burning desire of the human heart, to be remembered after death, utters its defiance of oblivion. We are sure, however, that whoever dieth in the fellowship of the New England Historic Genealogical Society need have no fear as to being forgotten. The "Towne Memorial Fund," established in 1864 and 1870, by the late William B. Towne, of Boston, having been carefully husbanded, now gives its increase in these initial volumes of a series of American Biographies, which in value and exceeding interest, fitly match the inestimable treasures already garnered in the thirty-seven volumes of the Society's "Register." Fortunate in the happy thought which led to the endowment of the Fund, Mr. Towne was still more fortunate in the ability and tact of those who, as a Committee, have had in charge the preparation of these volumes.

The first of these noble volumes contains biographies of all the members who died during the first eight years of the Society's existence, from 1845-1852, inclusive; the second volume contains the biographies of those who died during the years 1853, 1854, and

1855, ten in all. We have spent several happy hours in turning over these pages, reviving our recollections of some whom we have known personally; and becoming, as it seemed, almost personally acquainted with some whom we knew only by name and work. A more characteristically American volume one could scarcely find; a book to read and re-read for the strengthening of one's self; a book to put before the rising generation. Some great names are among these biographies—many were men of far more than average ability, holding positions of honor and trust—but the majority were simply earnest-thinking, earnest-living, busy men, each of whom, out of the cares of his own daily life, managed to find time to put aside something of permanent good, in some form of literary labor, for the good of those coming after him. *Et patribus, et posteritatem* (both for their forefathers and for their posterity) labored they, recognizing the fact that no man is of himself alone; neither can he, if he will, sever the chains which link him to those who precede and those who shall follow him.

H. R. S.

1662—GENEALOGY OF THE WHITTIER FAMILY—1882. Printed for private distribution. Sheet, 44 by 30 inches.

This record, compiled and arranged by Charles Collyer Whittier, of Boston, Mass., details briefly the line of descent from Thomas, "ancestor of those bearing the names of Whittier, Whitcher, and Whicher, in America," who came, probably to Newbury, Mass., in 1638. After his marriage he removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he erected the "Whittier Homestead," in which the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was born. The poet's direct line of descent is as follows, as shown by this chart:

1. THOMAS, the emigrant.
2. JOSEPH, b. May 8, 1669.
3. JOSEPH, b. March 31, 1716, m. Sarah Greenleaf.
4. JOHN, b. November 22, 1760, m. Abigail Hussey.
5. JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, b. December 17, 1807.

This chart is very well and fully constructed, but we wish (as we think every one will who has occasion to consult it), that it had been issued in a more convenient form. There is no more cumbersome, inconvenient, and altogether exasperating form for genealogies, than a huge sheet, which can never be kept except in a roll, or by being framed and glazed. If in roll-form, it requires four people to hold and manage it when being consulted; if framed, it entails a heavy expense, and then can rarely be consulted, except by the use of a step-ladder or a chair. Its form, also, prevents much of the detail which would be acceptable in connection with such a record. If the paper which this chart covers had been used in book form, folded, it would have made a very neat, handy pamphlet, giving room for much more of the biographical information, etc., than it now does. Pray, gentlemen genealogists, abjure the form of chart genealogies!

H. R. S.

KINGS COUNTY GENEALOGICAL CLUB COLLECTIONS. Vol. I., Nos. 2 and 3.

The last number of the RECORD noted the initiation of this club, and the publication of the *first* number of its "Collections." The *second* number contains the "Inscriptions on Tombstones in Cemetery of Reformed Dutch Church, Flatlands, L. I., and Private Cemeteries Adjacent." The *third* number contains "Inscriptions on Tombstones in Cemetery of Reformed Dutch Church, Gravesend, L. I., and Private Cemeteries Adjacent." These "Collections" are on sale, as advertised on the third page of the cover of the present number of the RECORD.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ZABRISKIE HOMESTEAD, FLATBUSH, L. I. With Biographical Accounts of some of those who have Resided in it. By P. L. SCHENCK, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1881. Small 4to, pp. 100.

A privately printed and very interesting volume, containing nineteen illustrations, and a pedigree of the Zabriskie family, by C. A. O. Zabriskie. The ancestors of the American branch of this family was Albridt Zaborowskij, who emigrated from Prussia to New Netherland, in 1662.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. — The Publication Committee, and the readers of the RECORD, are under obligations to Dr. Henry R. Stiles, for the preparation of the Index to this volume.

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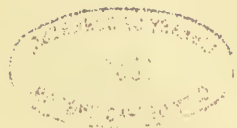
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HISTORY OF SOUTHOLD, L. I. Its first Century,—1640-1740. By the Rev. EPHER WHITAKER, D.D., Pastor of the First Church, etc., Southold. Printed for the author, 1881, 12mo, pp. 354.

This becomes a substitute for the "*Indexes of Southold*," which is out of print. The author has added such historic matter as, doubtless, was deemed by him the most important, and which he was the best prepared to explain. The legal or general student may find that other details deserve investigation. We cannot treat it as an objection that he adopts many of the facts which have been presented to view in our Record. It is not necessary to debate the questions of difference between "the New Haven Plan" of government and the (Hartford) Connecticut plan. We are now pressed by strangers to numerous, and crowded to closely together for rules of admission and exclusion to be formed and enforced for holding land. By force, our governments attempt to to check and prevent gross wrongs. In this all should aid. Education and office are open to all. By persuasion and example our societies, with selected associates, seek to cultivate the sentiments and lead the actions of all they can influence in peace and harmony. The good must struggle against the evil. The good examples may not be ineffective, although the contrasted evil either flourish or make sad havoc before our eyes. History, from "the beginning," may well be studied, and the more modern like the old. Descendants from "old Southold" will need this book over a large area that their "days may be prolonged."—*M.*

GENEALOGICAL WORKS *received since the last issue* *of the RECORD.*

MEMORIAL OF HENRY WOLCOTT. One of the First Settlers of Windsor, Conn., and of some of his Descendants. By SAMUEL WOLCOTT. Printed for private distribution. New York, A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 1881. Illustrated, 4to, pp. 439. *From the Author.*

NOTES ON THE ANCESTRY OF MAJOR WM. ROE VAN VOORHIS, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. By his Grandson, ELIAS W. VAN VOORHIS, of N. Y. City, for private distribution only. 1881. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 239. *From the Author.*

THE CANDEE GENEALOGY, WITH NOTICES OF ALLIED FAMILIES OF ALLYN, CATLIN, COOKE, MALLERY, NEWELL, NORTON, PYNCHON, AND WADSWORTH. By CHARLES CANDEE BALDWIN, M.A. Secretary of the Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio, etc., etc. Cleveland, Ohio, 1882. Illustrated 8vo., pp. 240. *From the Author.*

REGISTER IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF KINGS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. From its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700. With contributions to their Biographies and Genealogies. Compiled from various sources. By TEUNIS G. BERGEN, author of Bergen, Van Brunt, and Lefferts Genealogies. New York, 1881. 8vo, pp. 452. *From Mr. Van Brunt Bergen.*

PAINE FAMILY RECORDS: Published Quarterly. Edited by HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., New York, 26 West 30th St. Vol. II, 1881. 8vo, pp. 104. *From the Author.*

LOCAL MEMORIALS, RELATING TO THE DE PEYSTER AND WATTS, AND AFFILIATED FAMILIES: Connected with Red Hook Township, Dutchess Co., N. Y. By Anchor (Genl. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.) New York, 1881. Small 4to, pp. 80. *From the Author.*

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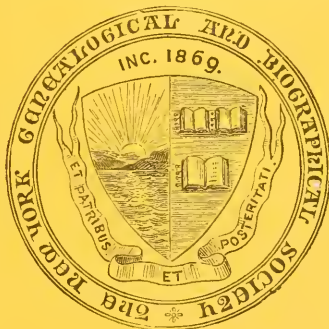
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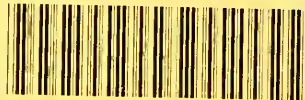
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