

Grand Lodge of New York in the War of 1812

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Greetings,

There have many Brothers who have served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Civil war and other wars. The present compilation consists mainly of some of our Brothers as recorded in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York 1901, pages 94-114. If you have additions or corrections to the following compilation, please feel free to contact OMDHS via the above email.

Fraternally yours, Gary L. Heinmiller



GL Proceedings – 1901, page 94-114.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=O31LAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:LCCN06007447#PPA94.M1>

REPORT OF THE GRAND HISTORIAN.

R.'W.'. PETER ROSS, Grand Historian, presented the following report, which was received and ordered printed in the Proceedings:

M.'W.'. CHARLES W. MEAD, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.

M.'W.'. Sir and Dear Brother: — With this report I complete the roster of brethren who took part in our great wars — the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War — presenting here the names of those who took part in the second of the series. The records of that event in our national history have not been handled with the scrupulous care bestowed in late years on the Revolutionary documents. The military records were loosely kept, and those which remain have in great part been consigned to Washington, where, some day, they will doubtless be arranged and classified, and made to serve a useful purpose. In the meanwhile, however, they are of little practical use. The persecution of the Craft in the years following 1820, caused a vast amount of Masonic material to be destroyed or lost, and so our Lodge records are of but little avail. In these circumstances the roster of the heroes of 1812 is much smaller than it should be, but enough is left to show that in 1812 the brethren answered to the call of the country as numerous and as loyally, in proportion to their strength, as did their predecessors in the more momentous struggle of 1776.

In 1774, before the outbreak of the war which made the colonies a nation, there were not over ten Lodges in the State of New York. In the list in my report of last year it was shown that before that conflict closed twenty-six local warrants had been operating in New York, or were then operative. War, as it were, seemed to draw men together more closely than usual, to make a new community of interests, to develop a desire to draw tighter the bonds of unity and friendship.

This seems to be the explanation of the fact that war generally swells the number of the Craft, an organization whose mission is essentially one of peace and good-will to all men. It was so in 1776, it was so in the Civil War, and it was so in the War of 1812. Indeed, but for the stern restraining hands of our Grand Masters, Freemasonry would run riot in such exciting times, for there never yet was a war, since the advent of modern Masonry, that a cry for army Lodges was not set up.

In our own jurisdiction, in 1810, three Lodges were added to the roll of Grand Lodge; in 1811, ten; in 1812, nine; in 1813 (when the war was fairly on), eighteen; in 1814, ten; in 1815, thirteen; in 1816, twenty; in 1817, twenty-nine; in 1818, fifteen; by that time the echoes of the war had practically died out. A study of our Lodge records, so far as they go, seems to show that each of them, in the cities especially — i.e., New York and Albany — received large additions to their membership rolls in these years. The following figures are conclusive on this point. In 1810, Mount Vernon Lodge, Albany, initiated seven candidates; in 1811, five; in 1812, twelve; in 1813, twelve; in 1814, fifteen. Temple Lodge, Albany, initiated in 1810, six; in 1811, six; in 1812, six; in 1813, sixteen; in 1814, twenty-three; and from that its figures steadily decreased until, in 1819, after the glamour of the war was over, it initiated only one candidate. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, in 1810, initiated fourteen; in 1811, eight; in 1812, eight; in 1813, sixteen; in 1814, seventeen; in

1815, twenty-four. Otsego Lodge (now No. 138) in 1810, initiated six; In 1811, nine; in 1812, eight; in 1813, eight; in 1814, seventeen; in 1815, ten; in 1816, seventeen. This influence of war upon Freemasonry has already been noticed by our esteemed Past Grand Master, Jesse B. Anthony, who, in a sketch of Freemasonry in Troy, prefaced to his "History of King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 91" (1892), said of Apollo Lodge, No. 49 (now No. 13): "The commencement of the War of 1812 gave a new impetus to Masonic work, and the applications were so numerous that special meetings were held, doing work at every meeting." The total number of Lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge on January 1, 1812, was 182; at the close of 1814, the number was 219; and if to these we give an average membership of twenty-five, the result would show, In the beginning of 1812, 4,550, and at the close of 1814 a total of 5,475 Master Masons. Besides these Lodges, there were possibly half a dozen working under temporary warrants, like Olive Branch, Warsaw (afterward No. 244), and Mount Hope, Ticonderoga (afterward No. 255), which would add a strength of not over 200 to the total given for the close of 1814. On the whole, it is safe to estimate that 5,000 brethren belonged to our Lodges in the War of 1812. That would be practically all In the State, for I take it, from careful study of nil available material, that few unaffiliated brethren were then to be found (as was the case in 1776), except those unaffiliated for good and sufficient cause. I am aware that this estimate falls far short of that which Grand Master John L. Lewis (the greatest of all our Masonic historical students) arrived at, and I feel reluctant to express an opinion contrary to that of any arrived at by him. But nowadays we have much better means at hand for arriving at a correct conclusion on such matters, thanks to the magnificent manner in which such data have been preserved and tabulated by that master of all Grand Secretaries, Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers. Of these 5,000 brethren, probably 1,000 actually served In the war; by that I mean were regularly commissioned, or had duly enlisted in some military organization. Under existing circumstances it is impossible to approximate the number more closely, but it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the evidence on which to base an approximation will be more complete and satisfactory than at present. From all indications and suggestive details which have reached me, however, I am satisfied that in placing the number at 1,000 I am guilty of underestimating rather than otherwise.

Apart, however, from the reverence we entertain for the memories of those of our brethren who shouldered a musket or carried a sword in the field, the War of 1812 is unique in the history of Masonry from the fact that it furnishes us with the only instance on record when a Grand Lodge, as such, marched with banners flying, the brethren fully clothed, the officers with their regalia, and the deacons with their staffs, to perform a tour of military service ; to take part in the actual work of national defense. It is not within the province of this report to enter into the story of the war.

It might, however, be permitted here to say that, while the American flag; afloat won a series of grand victories, and really saved the nation, the story of the conflict on shore was for a time one long series of disasters for the American forces — disasters which were made more bitter and disheartening by the quarrels and bickerings and jealousies of those in power. When the tide of war was at its worst, when the City of Washington was threatened and it looked as though, in spite of one or two American victories, the British troops might overrun the country, and New York would be menaced both by land and water, the people arose en masse and determined to give the Invaders a warm reception. Militia bands were organized and drilled In hot haste. Grand Master Clinton, then mayor of New York, exerted himself to develop the patriotic sentiment of all parties, and Senior Grand Warden Colden found himself at the head of the local militia. On August 11, 1814, a great mass meeting of citizens was held in front of the City Hall, when it was resolved to defend the city to the last extremity.

Committees were also appointed to enroll in the military service of the city as many as possible of those exempt from such duties by law, to enlist sailors, or "seafaring citizens," for service In the harbor or as artillerymen, and to enroll citizens for voluntary labor on the fortifications of the city. In Lamb's "History of New York" we are told:

The citizens were not slow In redeeming their pledges. Men of all classes and vocations lent a helping hand ; masons, carpenters, shoemakers, merchants, and incorporated societies all turned out in distinct bodies to aid in digging and constructing the works. * * * The whole city wore a martial air, militia companies were organizing and drilling here and there: the citizens hurried to and fro with pick and shovel to labor upon the fortifications, and everything bespoke the spirit of determined resistance. With this aid the works were soon completed. Castle Clinton, better known as Castle Garden, was constructed at the southwest point of the island, the north battery was erected at the foot of Hubert Street, and Fort Gansevoort was erected at the foot of Gansevoort Street.

On Governor's Island, about a mile south of the city, was Fort Columbus, with the strong Fort William in close proximity. There is no use in continuing this quotation; it might be lengthened to show how completely the entire island and its approaches were covered by strongholds of various sorts, but a statement of the fact must here suffice. Into this patriotic work the Grand Lodge, as such, felt impelled to take part. On August 22, 1814, Grand Master De Witt Clinton called an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge for, as the minutes inform us, "giving the brethren an opportunity of evincing their patriotism In the present important crisis of public affairs." The following resolution was at once passed:

That the Grand Lodge will perform one day's labor on the fortifications at such times as shall be assigned by the Committee of Defense; that the respective Lodges in this city and the fraternity In general be earnestly requested to cooperate in this laudable work, and that the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden, the Assistant Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, Brothers Simson, Riker, and Nicholas Roome be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the same into effect.

With the passage of that resolution the Lodge closed, but the Grand Stewards' Lodge, held on August 31st, supplemented the proceedings by authorizing the necessary expenditure. Before that time the Grand Lodge had been assigned to do the work on September 1st on the fortifications at Brooklyn. As soon as this was definitely made known, the Assistant Grand Secretary, Elias Hicks, issued the following circular to the Lodges In and near the city:

Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.
Grand Lodge of the State of New York.
Order of arrangement for 1st September, 5814.

The several Lodges will assemble at sunrise on Thursday morning, the 1st of September, at the Park, and form themselves according to the following arrangement with the least possible delay: The first division, headed by Lodge No. 158, in front of the City Hall, with its right at the gate opposite Frankfort Street. The second division, headed by Lodge No. 15, on the west side of the Park, with its head at the Bridewell. The Grand Lodge will meet and form in the hall and take its place in the procession immediately upon

the first division having passed it. Every brother will be clothed with an apron, and the officers with the jewels and emblems of their respective grades. All superfluous decorations, it is expected, will be dispensed with. When on board the steamboat the brethren will preserve their places so as to prevent confusion on disembarking on the other side. On arriving at the ground the brethren will unclasp and proceed to labor, the suspension from which will be ordered by a signal from the Grand Lodge. When the labor of the day is finished the members will reclasp, form themselves in like order, and on returning to the city proceed to the Park and be dismissed.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

New Jerusalem Lodge. No. 158.

Tyler.

Members, four abreast.

Stewards.

Masters of Ceremonies.

Treasurer. Secretary.

Junior Warden. Senior Warden.

Past Masters.

Junior Deacon. MASTER. Senior Deacon.

Wood's Lodge, No. 153.

Clinton Lodge, No. 143.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 142.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 132.

Morton Lodge, No. 50.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 31.

Erin Lodge, No. 19.

Adelphi Lodge, No. 15.

Warren Lodge, No. 17.

Washington Lodge, No. 16.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1.

The Grand Lodge

in the following order :

Grand Tyler (with a drawn sword).

Grand Treasurer. Grand Secretary.

Grand Standard Bearer.

Junior Grand Warden. Senior Grand Warden.

Grand j Grand Pursuivant, j Grand

Deacon. I bearing a Bible. j Deacon.

Deputy Grand Master.

Grand Deacon. THE GRAND MASTER. Grand Deacon.

Abram's Lodge, No. 15.

L'Union Franchise Lodge, No. 14.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 11.

Trinity Lodge, No. 10.

Holland Lodge, No. 8. '

Hiram Lodge, No. 7. '

St. John's Lodge, No. 6.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 8.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge, under date of September 1, 1814, record that Warren Lodge, No. 17, Clinton Lodge, No. 143, and Wood's Lodge, No. 153, did not manage to turn out, although doubtless some of their members fell in with other Lodges. The same minutes say:

This being the day assigned by the Committee of Defense for receiving the services of the Craft on the fortifications at Brooklyn pursuant to a resolution passed on the 22d ult., the Grand Lodge having first opened in a room in the City Hall, proceeded thence with the brethren of the before-named Lodges.

Having been joined at Brooklyn by Fortitude Lodge, No. 84, and Newtown Lodge, No. 174, and having diligently labored throughout the day, returned in the like order to the City Hall, where the Grand Lodge retired to a room in the same and was duly closed. The particular part of the fortifications upon which the fraternity mainly expended their labor and displayed their patriotism was one of the redoubts of Fort Greene, and in honor of the workers it was named Fort Masonic. It was between what are now Schermerhorn and State streets, about half a block beyond Nevins Street. The giving the fort this distinctive name proved so acceptable a recognition of their operative work, that at the regular quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge on September 7th, Deputy Grand Master Hoffmann suggested that the Craft should tender to the authorities another day's labor. This was at once agreed to in the following, resolution:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will perform another day's labor toward completing the fort called Fort Masonic, and on such other part of the fortifications as may be assigned to them, on such day as may be appointed by the Committee of Defense, and that the Lodges in its vicinity and the brethren generally be particularly desired to unite their labors with this Grand Lodge in the manner proposed.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements with the Committee of Defense, with power to draw on the Grand Treasurer for all expenses, and on September 19th, the minutes tell us:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of this Grand Lodge, relative to the fortifications at Brooklyn, having tendered the services of the fraternity as directed to the Committee of Defense, by whom this day was assigned for the proposed labor, the Grand Lodge having first opened in a room in the City Hall, proceeded thence * * * In general procession to Fort Masonic, at Brooklyn, and having diligently labored on the fort during the day returned in like procession to the City Hall, where the Grand Lodge retired to a room in the same and was duly closed.

Happily the tide of war rolled away from New York, and on December 14th of the same year (1814) the signing of the treaty of Ghent put a stop to hostilities between the two countries — it is hoped forever. From the spirit displayed by the brethren we could almost imagine that, had the occasion arisen, a Masonic regiment would have been organized to defend the forts, although possibly every brother capable of bearing arms was even then enrolled in Senior Grand Warden Colden's forces.

But, while thus showing their patriotism with all the insignia of their profession, the brethren were by no means negligent of benevolence toward those who had traveled the same Masonic road as they, no matter under what flag they were arrayed. This was demonstrated in the previous year, in the very height of the struggle, for when it was known that three seamen on the British brig "Peacock," which had been sunk by the "Hornet" off the South American coast under command of Capt. James Lawrence, who were among the prisoners of war which the "Hornet" brought to New York, belonged to the fraternity, the Grand Lodge Committee on Charity interested themselves on their behalf and relieved their needs to an amount far beyond what they were authorized to do by their general powers, but the Grand Stewards' Lodge unanimously approved all that had been done. Thus did Masonic benevolence rise superior to the distinctions between men brought about by political differences.

James Lawrence, the Captain of the "Hornet," and whose last command to his men on board the "Chesapeake" when in June, 1813, in her memorable fight with the "Shannon" he fell mortally wounded on her deck, "Don't give up the ship." is one of the mottoes of American history, was a member of the fraternity. When his dead body was carried on the "Chesapeake" into Halifax, along with the victorious "Shannon," it was given all the honors of a public funeral, for the bravery of the man had commanded the admiration of his country's foes, foes in this instance ever ready to recognize the qualities of valor even when exhibited by their enemies. Later, the body of the dead hero was surrendered to the United States, and on September 13, 1813, it was laid in its first grave in Trinity churchyard, New York. The late Dr. John Flavel Mines, in his interesting volume entitled "Walks in Our Churchyards," writes of the funeral in New York as follows:

On the 16th September, 1813, a long procession, composed of members of both branches of the service and civilians, moved from the battery up Greenwich Street to Chambers Street, and thence down Broadway to Trinity churchyard, where the body of Capt. James Lawrence was laid in a grave in the southwest corner of the grounds, far removed from public observation. Subsequently the city corporation erected there a simple but appropriate monument, a broken column of white marble with the dismembered capital lying at its base. A generation later the corporation of Trinity Church determined to remove the remains to the more conspicuous position which they now occupy, and the handsome mausoleum, surrounded by eight trophy cannon attached by chains, which stands close by the southernmost entrance to the church, is the first object that attracts the eyes of visitors. The cannon were selected from the arms captured from the English during the War of 1812-14. and is, in accordance with law, each gun bore its national insignia and an inscription declaring the time and place of capture, the vestry of Trinity Church, with a courtesy worthy the imitation of all Christian bodies, directed that they should be buried so deep that no evidence of triumph should be paraded before the public eyes so as to seem unfriendly to the stranger within our gates. It was a fitting return for the respect paid to the remains of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow on their arrival at Halifax, when the entire British garrison marched in the funeral procession, and the navy furnished the pall-bearers and guard of honor.

Whether the Grand Lodge took part in the public funeral of Captain Lawrence is not clear. At the meeting of September 1, 1813, when it was known that the remains were on their way, a motion was passed "that it be referred to the Grand Officers, that in case there should be a public funeral of our deceased brother, the late Captain Lawrence, to take measures, if they deem it proper, to assemble the Lodges in this city to join in the procession." But there is nothing on record to show that any further action was taken, or that the remains of the hero of the "Chesapeake" were lowered to the grave with any Masonic ceremony.

Of the twenty-three Lodges which, according to the minutes, "were ordered, to the front," ten have long since passed away— New Jerusalem (a Bloomingdale Lodge) ; Wood's, Warren, Clinton (united with St. John's, No. 1) ; Morton, St. John's, No. 6 ; Erin, Newtown, Hiram, and St. Andrew's: the latter two being the only Lodges on the list which took part in the organization, under Grand Master Walter, of our Grand Lodge. Abram's Lodge has lost its identity and its historic claim under its modern name of Pioneer, in spite of the early number (twenty) which it owns. The other Lodges named are yet with us, most of them showing by their success in the present that antiquity and pride of years in Masonry are not incompatible with modern progress ; that in them the spirit of the past and that of the present press forward lovingly, hand in hand.

Freemasonry, we are told by our aesthetic brethren, is a system of philosophy teaching by symbols. As the events of the historic past are but symbols to us, it seems in keeping with the fitness of things that each branch of our history which we may study should yield us some lesson. I believe that the main cause which prompted the Grand Lodge to go to war was politics, not patriotism. The institution had so drifted under the political leaders of the State, even under the Livingstons, De Witt Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, and Cadwallader Colden, that it was thoroughly identified with politics. Nay, it was even being used by politicians, and much was settled in its sanctums in obedience to political behest rather than from purely Masonic prompting. In the Craft were to be found the most reputable citizens, the leading lawyers, clergymen, and professional men in each district ; and every man prominent in politics belonged, in name at least, to the Craft. It could not be otherwise under such leaders as Clinton and Tompkins, and in saying this I mean no disrespect to the memory of these gifted statesmen. But the pre-eminence which the Craft under their lead achieved laid it open to attack, and the attack came sooner than could have been anticipated.

In 1814 we see the brethren marching down to the old Brooklyn Ferry with drums beating and colors flying, and amid cheers from the spectators. Little more than ten years passed, and a Mason would not dare show himself on the streets of New York, and from every quarter of the State arose a shout of denunciation at the very name of the Craft.

Brethren were stoned when performing the last sad rites; acknowledgment of Masonic affiliation meant public oblivion ; men were sent to prison for no crime other than that they belonged to the fraternity ; the churches refused them membership ; in some courts the testimony of a professed Mason was regarded with the suspicion which would be attached to the evidence of a convicted criminal. Many other details of the persecution might be recalled, but it may be summed up by saying that it was complete, malignant, and despicable. Anti-masonry became a power— a frightful power— so far-reaching and potent that it tried to seat a President in the White House and capture the government of the land. Under the political and social pressure Lodges went down like card houses, and thousand after thousand of men who had taken the obligation of the Craft publicly renounced it, and even men who had held high honor in its councils became, like Cadwallader Golden, its most bitter traducers.

In 1825, when the storm commenced, there were 480 Lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge. In 1840, when it had spent its force and the people began to be aware that they had been made the victims of a set of shrewd political manipulators, that they had contributed another chapter to the record of popular delusions, the number was reduced to 70, and of these fully a third, if not actually dead, were practically in a condition of decorous composure.

So I take it that the lesson of the War of 1812 is to keep Masonry strictly out of politics — maintain it in a different realm of its own from that in which we discuss and weigh the passing topics of the times.

My thanks are due to very many of the brethren for aid and assistance. Indeed, the Historian of Grand Lodge must necessarily depend upon the interest the brethren feel in his work, as it is mainly from local sources his information must come.

To mention in detail all who have helped in resuscitating the records of the dead and buried past would occupy too much space, and I therefore simply thank them one and all. I must, however, make one exception, for the aid rendered by Bro. Henry Harmon Noble, of Iroquois Lodge, No. 715, has been so great and so important that it is difficult to find words to properly express my appreciation of the work he has done. A zealous student of history, a descendant of some of those who took part in the War of 1812, an earnest

and devoted member of the fraternity, he has worked hard to make the roster of the fighting brethren as complete as possible, and it owes much — very much — to the material he has brought to light.

From R.' W.' John G. Barker I have received a number of important original documents bearing upon the history of the Grand Lodge immediately connected with the disturbance of 1823 and the peace of 1827.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for my reappointment to the office of Historian, which has now become one of the recognized offices of Grand Lodge, and also for the courtesy with which you have aided my labors and the personal interest you have taken in my work. I congratulate you on the peace and harmony which have prevailed during your administration, and for the more than satisfactory advance which Masonry in New York State has made while you have "with supreme command Presided o'er the Sons of Light."

LIST OF LODGES DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

The numbers given are those which the Lodges held in 1814.

Lodge Location Date of Warrant

1 ST. JOHN'S New York City Dec. 7, 1757.	64 ST. PAUL Canajoharie Jan. 5, 1798.
2 INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH - New York City 15 Dec 1760.	67 MORIAH Marbletown Jan. S, 1798.
3 ST. ANDREW'S New York City July 18, 1771.	68 RENSSELAER Rensselaerville March 7, 179S.
3 MOUNT VERNON Albany Feb. 21, 1765.	70 SHARON FELICITY Sharon March 13, 17i8.
5 SOLOMON'S Poughkeepsie April 18, 1771.	74 SALEM North Salem Dec. 20, 1798.
6 ST. JOHN'S New York Feb. 5, 1788.	75 WALTON Duanesburgh Jan. 2, 1799.
7 HIRAM New York Feb. 20, 1779.	76 HOMER Shaticoke Jan. 8, 1799.
8 HOLLAND New York Sept. 20, 1787.	77 FRANKLIN Charlestown Jan. 4, 1799.
9 ST. PATRICK'S Johnstown May 23. 176ti.	78 UNITED BRETHREN Cazenovia Jan. 5, 1799.
10 TEMPLE N. E. Precinct Sept. 28, 1785.	79 BINGHAMTON Binghamton Jan. 7, 1799. •
10 TRINITY New York March 23, 1795.	SO VILLAGE Marcellus Ian. 8, 1799.
11 WASHINGTON Fort Edward Sept. 26, 17S5.	81 WADSWORTH Nassau Jan. 9, 1799.
11 PHENIX New York March 30. 1795.	82 ROMAN Rome Feb. 13, 1799.
12 ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE Fishkill June 20, 1780.	83 FEDERAL Paris Nov. 23, 1799.
13 HUDSON Hudson March 7, 1787.	84 FORTITUDE Brooklyn Dec. 4, 1799.
14 L'UNION FRANCAISE New York June 25, 1798.	85 HORIZONTAL Carmel Dec. 4, 1799.
15 ANKAM'S New York Jan. IS, 1800.	86 MORTON Schenectady April 20, 1800.
16 WASHINGTON New York March 5, 1800.	87 ASYLUM Westerlo April 21, 1800.
17 UNITY Canaan Sept. 18, 1788.	88 HIRAM Aurelius March 25, 1800.
17 WAHHEN New York March 25, 1800.	89 HERSCHEL Hartford June 30, 1801.
18 ADELPHI New York June 29, 1802.	90 ST. JOHN'S Greenfield Feb. 12, 1802.
19 EHIN New York Nov. 1. 1802.	91 MORTON Walton Feb. 12, 1802.
19 ST. JOHN'S Warwick March 26, 1790.	92 ST. LAWRENCE Kortright June 29, 1802.
20 LA FAYETTE Amenia July 23. 1790.	93 MILITARY .Manlius Sept. 2, 1802.
21 MONTGOMERY Stillwater Oct. 22, 1791.	94 PHIERUS New Berlin Sept. 2, 1802.
22 AMICARLE Whitestown April 7, 1792.	95 FRIENDSHIP Stephentown Oct. 8, 1802.
33 ONTARIO Canandulgua Oct. 12, 1792.	96 FARMERS' Easton Dec. 4, 1802.
24 KINGSTON Kingston Sept. 7, 1808.	97 MOUNT VERNON „ Vernon Jan. 21, 1803. -
27 HIRAM Washington May 10. 1793.	98 ONONDAOA Onondaga Jan. 21, 1803.
28 LIVINGSTON Kingsbury June 6, 1793.	99 VERNON Hillsdale June 4, 1803.
29 FREEHOLD Greenville June 6, 1793.	100 ARMOUR Rye June 10, 1803.
30 UNION Elmira June 28. 1793.	103 OLIVE BRANCH Mnisink Dec. 9, 1803.
31 FRATERNAL New York March 26, 1804.	103 CONSTELLATION Mayfield Feb. 11, 1804.
33 FEDERAL Hoosick Nov. 15, 1793.	104 HIRAM Bern Feb. 25, 1804.
34 COHTLANDT Peekskill Dec. 21, 1798.	105 WESTERN LIGHT Lisle March 20, 1804.
36 AMICARLE Herkimer April 6, 1794.	106 MALTA Malta March 22, 1804.
37 FRANKLIN Ballston May 16, 1794.	107 FARMERS' Turin March 7, 1804.
38 COLUMRUS South East Aug. 4, 1794.	108 UNITED Mariborough April 3, 1804.
40 OTSEGO Cooperstown Aug. 14, 1796.	109 SULLIVAN Sullivan June 29, 1804.
42 MONTGOMERY Broadalbln Nov. 24, 1795.	111 HAMPTON Sag Harbor July 9, 1804.
43 ORANGE Waterford Nov. 25, 1795.	112 MOUNT MORIAH Palmyra July 9. 18(4.
44 CANAAN Canaan March 26, 179ti.	113 BETHLEREM Bethlehem July 27, 1804.
45 ORANGE Goshen April 12, 1796.	114 CHARITY Worcester Aug. 30, 1804.
46 WESTCHESTER New Rochelle May 7, 1796-	11R FRIENDSHIP Durham :Nov. 28, 1804.
48 ST. ANDREW'S Stamford April 12, 1796.	117 REVIVAL Windham Dec. 5, 180*.
49 APOLLO Troy June 19, 1790.	118 FRIENDSHIP Milton March 22, 1805.
50 MORTON New York June 25, 1804.	120 KING SOLOMON'S Dover April 11, 1805.
51 NORTH STAR Salem Oct. 18, 1796.	121 HAMILTON Hamilton April 16, 1805.
52 AURORA Fairfield Nov. 4, 1796.	123 ONEIDA Utica June 5, 1'805.
53 TEMPLE Albany Nov. 11, 1796.	124 HOPEWELL Fishkill June 5, 1806.
55 GRANVILLE Granville Dec. 7, 179H.	125 RISING SUN Adams June 5, 1805.
58 SCIPIO Scipio March 22, 179(i.	126 RISING SUN Greenwich June 5, 1805.
59 WESTERN STAR Bridgewater Jan. 18, 1797.	127 MACHIN Charleston Nov. 6, 1805.
60 SUFFOLK Smithtown March 7, 1797.	12i) FRIENDSHIP Bainbridge Dec. 26, 1805.
61 CHOSEN FRIENDS Demerara * Nov. 12, 1801.	130 GENESEE Avon Feb. 13, 1806.
62 ZION Detroit Sept. 3, 1806.	131 HIRAM Newburgh Feb. 19, 1806.
63 MORTON Hempstead June 28, 1797.	132 MOUNT MORIAH New York March 5, 1806.

- 133 SHERRCRN Sherburn March 5, 1806.
- 134 HAMILTON Palatine March 5, 1806.
- 135 RISING SUN Springfield March 5, 1806.
- 137 HOMER Homer May 9, 1806.
- 138 GENESER Richmond June 14, 1806.
- 140 FRIENDSHIP Oswego June 24, 1806.
- 142 BENEVOLENT New York Sept. 8, 1806.
- 143 CLINTON New York Sept. 8, 1806.
- 144 HAMILTON Queensbury Oct. 22, 1806.
- 145 WHITEHALL SOCIAL Whitehall Dec. 3, 1806.
- 14fi CHAMPION Champion Dec. 3, 1806.
- 147 BROTHER Fort Ann Dec. 3, 1806.
- 148 NORTHERN CONSTELLATION Malone Dec. 3, 1806.
- 150 ORIENT Denmark Dec. 3, 1806.
- 151 CLINTON Plattsburg Dec. 3, 1806.
- 152 ESSEX Essex Feb. 14, 1807.
- 153 WOOD'S New York March 4, 1807.
- 154 HARMONY Champlain March 4, 1807.
- 155 WARRBN Columbia March 4, 1807.
- 156 PHILANTHROPIC Pompey March 4, 1807.
- 157 WARREN. Pine Plains June 10, 1807.
- 158 NEW JERUSALEM Bloomingdale, N. Y June 10, 1807.
- 159 ST. TAMMANY Hudson Sept. 2, 1807.
- 160 ARK Geneva Sept. 2, 1807.
- 161 LOUISIANA New Orleans, La Sept. 2, 1807.
- 162 NORTH STAR Northfield Sept. 2, 1807.
- 163 NORTH LIGHT De Kalb Sept. 2, 1807.
- 164 JEFFERSON Martinsburg Sept. 3, 1807.
- 1fi5 FARMERS' Burlington Dec. 2, 1807.
- 166 FARMERS' Pompey March 2, 1808.
- 167 ANGELICA Angelica June 1, 1808.
- 168 DELAWARE AND ULSTER Middle town June 1, 1808.
- 169 EAGLE Spencer and Ulysses July 1, 1808.
- 170 CHARITY Tompkins Sept. 7, 1808.
- 171 OCCELUCK German Sept. 7, 1808.
- 172 ZION Bloomfield Sept. 7, 1808.
- 173 ST. PAUL'S Beekman Sept. 30, 1808.
- 174 NEWTOWN UNION Newtown Oct. 1, 1808.
- 175 TOMPKINS Guiderland Dec. 7, 1808.
- 176 SANGER Sangerfield Dec. 7, 1808.
- 177 HAMILTON Madrid March 1, 1809.
- 178 YATES Schodack March 1, 1809.
- 179 FREEDOM Unadilla March 1, 1809.
- 180 CASSIA Delhi March 1, 1809.
- 181 LE TEMPLE BIENFAISANCE Havana, Cuba 6 Mar 1809.
- 182 KICHFIELD Richfield April 18, 1809.
- 183 CLINTON Clinton June 1, 1809.
- 184 MERIDIAN Ovid Sept. 6, 1809.
- 185 RISING .SCN Northumberland Sept. 6, 1809.
- 186 ST. LAWRENCE Oswegatchie Sept. 6, 1809.
- 187 HARMONY Potsdam Dec. 6, 1809.
- 188 PHILANTHROPIC Camden Dec. 7, 1809.
- 180 MOUNT MORIAH Walkill Dec. 6, 1809.
- 190 VERNON Benton March 7, 1810.
- 191 MERIDIAN SUN New Lisbon May 24, 1810.
- 192 CHARITY Spencer July 18, 1810.
- 193 BENEVOLENCE Hopkinton Jan. 24, 1811.
- 194 TIOGA Catharine Feb. 4, 1811.
- 195 MORIAH De Ruyter Feb. 17, 1811.
- 196 SCIPIO MORNING STAR Sciplo Nov. 18, 1811.
- 197 ARK Windsor Nov. 20, 1811.
- 198 HAMPTON Westmoreland Dec. 5, 1811.
- 199 MORNING STAR Cairo Dec. 6, 1811.
- 200 SINCERITY Phelps Dec. 7, 1811.
- 201 PULTNEYVILLE Pultneyville Dec. 7, 1811.
- 202 CLINTON Watervliet Dec. 12, 1811.
- 203 PAINTED POST Painted Post March 14, 1812.
- 204 RISING SUN Oxford March 17, 1812.
- 205 WEST STAR Sheldon March 17, 1812.
- 206 RAINROW Chateaugay March 18, 1812.
- 207 COLUMRIA New Paltz July 10, 1812.
- 208 EASTERN LIGHT Greene Sept. 2, 1812.
- 209 SOLOMON'S White Plains Nov. 13, 1812.
- 210 GILROA Blenheim Dec. 2, 1812.
- 211 ADONIRAM Pawlings Dec. 16, 1812.
- 218 GENOA Genoa May 3, 1813.
- 214 FARMERS' Verona May 8, 1813.
- 215 OLIVE BRANCH Batavia May 20, 1813.
- 216 HERRON Hebron May 21, 1813.
- 217 MORALITY Cobleskill May 23, 1813.
- 218 SCHUYLER Saratoga May 25, 1813.
- 219 SELECTED FRIENDS Camillus June 8, 1813.
- 220 WASHINGTON Blooming Grove June 10, 1813.
- 221 OLIVE BRANCH Litchfield June 10, 1813.
- 222 CLERMONT Clermont July 14, 1813.
- 223 MORNING STAR Pittsford Sept. 8, 1813.
- 224 CHARITY Harpersfield Sept. 27, 1813.
- 225 RISING VIRTUE Luzerne Oct. 6, 1813.
- 226 WESTERN STAR Peterborough Oct. 7, 1813.
- 227 AURORA Meredith Nov. 25, 1813.
- 228 RISING SUN Trenton Nov. 26, 1813.
- 229 SYLVAN Sempronius Nov. 27, 1813.
- 230 LAWRENCE Montgomery May 16, 1814.
- 231 CORNER-STONE Munroe May 26, 1814.
- 232 SCIENCE Locke June 2, 1814.
- 233 AUGUSTA Augusta. June 2, 1814.
- 234 WASHINGTON Manhelm June 11, 1814.
- 235 OXFORD Oxford July 7, 1814.
- We, MORNING STAR Albany Oct. 11, 1814.
- 237 HELPER Preble Nov. 10, 1814.
- 238 MH.FORD Milford Dec. 19, 1814.
- 289 WESTERN STAR Buffalo Dec. 24, 1814.

Roster and Biographical Sketches

ADAMS, PARMENIO (Major) Rising Star, 317 Died at Attica, NY, in 1832.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=A000042>

ADAMS, Parmenio, a Representative from New York; born in Hartford, CT, 9 Sep 1776; attended the common schools; moved in 1806 to "Phelps Corners," then in the township of Batavia, Genesee County (now Attica, Wyoming County), NY; held commissions in the New York State Militia from 1806 to 1816 as lieutenant of light Infantry, captain of Grenadiers, second and first major, and division inspector of Infantry; served in the War of 1812 as major and commandant of New York Volunteers for some months on the Niagara frontier and was recommended for a majority in the United States Army by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York; twice appointed sheriff of Genesee County, serving in 1815 and 1816, and again from 1818 to 1821; engaged in agricultural pursuits and also was a construction contractor on the Erie Canal; successfully contested the election of Isaac Wilson as an Adams-Clay Republican candidate to the Eighteenth Congress; reelected as an Adams to the Nineteenth Congress and served from January 7, 1824, to March 3, 1827; died in Alexander, Genesee County, NY, 19 Feb 1832. Buried, [Forest Hills Cemetery](#) Attica, Wyoming County, New York.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=stuw&id=I00605>

Parmenio Adams b. 22 JAN 1747/48 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT; d. 18 MAR 1809 in Lysander, Onondaga Co., NY; bur. Adams Family Cemetery Lysander NY

Father: [Daniel Adams](#) b: ABT 1705 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT?; *Mother:* [Lucy Saxton](#) b: ABT 1712 in Simsbury CT

Marriage 1 [Chloe Nearing](#) b: ABT 1754 in Simsbury CT *Married:* 7 MAY 1772 in Simsbury CT or NYS

Children born in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT:

1. [Charlora Adams](#) b: 22 JAN 1773
2. [Alexander Adams](#) b: 15 JUL 1775
3. [Parmenio Adams](#) b: 9 SEP 1776 (see below)
4. [John Adams](#) b: 3 OCT 1778
5. [Dan Adams](#) b: 28 NOV 1780
6. [James Adams](#) b: 24 JAN 1783
7. [Truman Adams](#) b: 24 MAR 1785

Marriage 2 [Salina](#) Married: BEF 1793¹

Children

1. [Oliver Giles Adams](#) b: 14 MAY 1793 in Duanesburg, Schenectady NY?
2. [Chloe Adams](#) b: 18 SEP 1794
3. [Lucy Adams](#) b: 12 JUL 1796
4. [Lucy Adams](#) b: 23 FEB 1801
5. [Amia Adams](#) b: 6 MAY 1803

Source: Title: Adams Family Ancestors and Descendants of Parmenio Adams (1747-1809), Author: Gerald J. Parsons

Hon. Parmenio Adams b. 9 SEP 1776 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT; d. FEB 1832 in Alexander, Genesee Co., NY; bur. Attica NY
Baptism: 15 JUN 1777 West Avon Cong. Ch.

Father: [Parmenio Adams](#) b: 22 JAN 1747/48 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., CT; *Mother:* [Chloe Nearing](#) b: ABT 1754 in Simsbury CT

Marriage 1 [Eleanor Wells](#) b: 15 JAN 1778 *Married:* 23 OCT 1795

Children

1. [James Adams](#) b: NOV 1796
2. [Sarah Adams](#) b: 10 JUN 1798
3. [Sarah Adams](#) b: SEP 1802 in Skaneateles NY
4. [Laura Adams](#) b: 30 NOV 1807 in Attica NY

AULT, PETER Cuba, 306

<http://www.rdault.com:8080/ault/7.html>

Peter Ault Born: 1 Apr 1791; Died: 24 Dec 1879 at age 88; Bur. Cuba, Allegany, NY. Marriage: Roxana Eaton

Children:

[Sofia Ault](#)
[Sevila Ault+](#)
[Catherine Ault+](#)
[Simon P. Ault+](#)
[William Ault](#)
[Samual R. Ault+](#)
[Joseph Ault](#)
[Altha A. Ault](#)
[Hiram D. Ault+](#)

AIKIN, ABRAHAM, JR Essex, 152 Served in the War of 1812; was in the United States service as Lieutenant and Captain 37th Regiment, afterwards Major. Some account of his services and of his family may be found in the "Elizabethtown Post" of August 12, 1897. He was commissioned Lieutenant February 11. 1811 in Captain (afterwards Major) John Richardson's Willsborough Company, and as such was in the United States service in August, 1813, at Murray's Raid on Plattsburgh. March 2, 1814, he was promoted to the command of the company, succeeding Major Richardson, and was again in service at the repulse of the British galleys at the mouth of the Boquet River, May 13, 1814, and also served with gallantry at the battle of Pittsburgh in September, 1814. He was subsequently (July 8, 1816) promoted Major. He resigned March 17, 1821. His brother, Capt. Martin James Aikin (Willsborough's first lawyer), enlisted and led the famous company of young men known as "Aikin's Volunteers" in the battle of Pittsburgh. Capt. Martin James Aikin died April 28, 1828, aged 37 years; buried in the Lynde Cemetery. Major Aikin's wife was Elizabeth Boynton, the first child born in Burlington, daughter of Job Boynton, a Revolutionary soldier, who served in the "Ticonderoga Alarm," and who came to Burlington about 1780, walking through the wilderness on snowshoes. Job Boynton died December 9, 1828, aged 81 years.

BELLINGER, DANIEL Olive Branch, 40

BARNEY, ASA C St. John's 90

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=B000437>

BICKNELL, BENNET, Hamilton, 120; a Representative from New York; born in Mansfield, Conn., November 14, 1781; attended the public schools; moved to Morrisville, N.Y., in 1808; served in the War of 1812; member of the State assembly in 1812; served in the State senate 1814-1818; clerk of Madison County, N.Y., 1821-1825; editor of the Madison Observer; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1837-March 3, 1839); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1838 to the Twenty-sixth Congress; died in Morrisville, Madison County, N.Y., September 15, 1841; interment in Morrisville Rural Cemetery.

BROWN, JACOB (Major-General, U. S. A.) Watertown, 289. Niagara and Fort Erie, and presented with gold medal. Was Commander-in-Chief, U.S.A., June 1, 1821, until February 24, 1828, when he died. Founder of Brownsville, NY.

See also: "Sword of the border: Major General Jacob Jennings Brown, 1775-1828," by John D. Morris. 2000

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Yj3SQTtfFe4C&pg=PA26&lpg=PA26&dq=%22richard+dodge%22+%22sackets+harbor%22&source=bl&ots=aMfhFdWJqZ&sig=c9RQt->

and "Jacob Brown and the War of 1812," by Frank B. Latham, a copy of which is the OMDHS Library collection.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacob_Brown

Jacob Jennings Brown (9 May 1775 – 24 Feb 1828) was an American army officer in the War of 1812. Born in Bucks County, PA, he was the son of Samuel and Abi (White) Brown. Raised a Quaker, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. He taught school and in 1798 moved to upstate New York.

When the War of 1812 began, he was brigadier general in the New York militia. Though he opposed the war, he organized the defenses in the Great Lakes region. He defeated the British at the Battle of Sacket's Harbor on 29 May 1813. The next year his army captured Fort Erie on Ontario. He was wounded twice at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, one of the bloodiest of the war for both sides. His successes in the northwest made him a national hero.

After the war, the Army was cut and in 1821, he was the only major-general in the service. President James Monroe made him commanding general of the army, but he was unable to do much in the post because of a stroke. He died in Washington, DC.



<http://www.galafilm.com/1812/e/people/brown.html>

Jacob Brown was a Pennsylvania Quaker who undertook many trades before entering the army, including those of schoolmaster, surveyor, and smuggler. He moved to New York state near Lake Ontario and became an influential citizen. When offered a commission in the state militia, Brown abandoned his pacifist beliefs and accepted the post. His success at organizing and training his men did not go unnoticed. Fellow officers of the state elected the tall and handsome Brown to the rank of brigadier general.

Brown earned great renown with his defense of Sacket's Harbor in May of 1813. Brown outsmarted the British advance even though his militia initially abandoned the defense effort. As a result of his courageous stand, Secretary of War John Armstrong awarded him a regular commission as brigadier general. Soon after, Brown participated in the failed American attempt to reach Montreal in the fall of 1813.

Though the U.S. Army had suffered at Chrysler's farm, for a brief time it seemed as though they could salvage the operation due to Brown's success in clearing the British from the Longue Saute rapids. Brown led the army downstream to rendezvous with Major General Wilkinson as planned. But the indecisive Wilkinson would not advance on Montreal without support from Major General Wade Hampton. Wilkinson canceled the campaign and the army crossed back to the U.S. and spent two grueling winter months in French Mills. Brown's performance did not go unrecognized.

Brown replaced Wilkinson as commander of the Army of the North in the spring of 1814. He set his sights on the Niagara Peninsula, a territory he believed was vulnerable if both he and Commodore Chauncey could mount a combined offensive. If he met with success on the peninsula, Brown felt that he could eventually take York and Kingston. In early July, Brown led 3500 men across the Niagara River and seized Fort Erie. Two days later the American army met with an unprecedented victory when they defeated the British on an open battlefield at Chippawa. The bulk of the British army was allowed to escape, and gained reinforcements in the following weeks. Brown pursued the British to their doorstep at Fort George but waited to attack in the vain hope that Chauncey would provide support. Brown retreated to Chippawa in order to regroup, but the British came looking for him.

On July 25, the British advance was attacked by Winfield Scott's battalion and suddenly Brown had a major battle on his hands at Lundy's Lane. Brown directed the American offensive until he was seriously wounded by a musket shot and an artillery ball. He was removed from the field and command passed to Major General Eleazar Ripley until the battle ended in a bloody stalemate.

The Americans retreated to Fort Erie and were holed up there while the British conducted a seven-week siege. Brown, who was far from fully recovered, refused to give up the fort. The British finally retired and the Americans had no choice but to return to the US side since food and supplies were dangerously low. As Washington burned and the British advanced into New York, Brown's persistence and bold obstinacy along the Niagara buoyed the sinking morale of the American public.

Brown emerged from the conflict a national hero. When the US reduced its Army after the war, Brown was kept on and eventually became Commander General of the US Army in 1821. He held this position until his death in 1828 at the age of 53.

BROWN, ARCELAS, or ARCHELAUS Ellicottville, 307, Cattaraugus County, NY; Shoemaker

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycattar/1879history/ellicottville.htm>

Orrin and Archelaus BROWN, from Massachusetts, located land and took a contract in 1813, and in 1816 or 1817, settled on lot 27. It is related of Mrs. Orrin BROWN that in about 1820 or 1821, she went on horseback to visit Marsena BROOKS, who was a nephew and living in Ashford. The route she traveled was the old Shultis road. On her return, after a visit of a day or two, she started in the afternoon, having sufficient time to reach home before dark. On getting part way down, she came to a point where two roads diverged; she took one of them and traveled some time, finally coming back to the same place she started from. Night was then fast approaching, and rather than wander aimlessly in the woods, she tied her horse to a tree and lay down to pass the night. As soon as the first ray of light appeared in the east, she mounted the old mare, gave her the reins, and she soon brought her safely home. The road she had followed was a log road leading out into the woods.

<http://www.paintedhills.org/CATTARAUGUS/JeffersonSt.html>

BROWN, Archelaus R. born 1791 died 1856, bur. in Jefferson Street Cemetery, Ellicottsville.

BURKE, JOHN Home, 398

BAIRD, THOMAS Speedsville. 265; Town of Caroline, Tompkins County, New York. This area was once called Jenksville and "The Cornes."

BROOKS, CAPT. LUCIUS Oneida, 270; first Master, 1851 and 1852; joined **Lenox Lodge No. 281** in 1823.

<http://home.comcast.net/~ingallsam/Tuttle/Weeks%2021-26.htm>

Lucius Brooks, b. 1797, d. 10 Dec 1855, wife Elmira, b. 1801, d. 20 Jan 1832; m2, Philena Wilcox [sister of Col. William Wilcox], b. 1803, d. 12 Apr 1854. A son, Charles H., was b. 1821, d. 28 Oct 1844.

Lucius Brooks with his brother, Rogers Brooks came to Clockville, NY, in 1820 and began the manufacture of woolen clothing in a factory built by John I D. Nellis. This building was later known as the Rake factory. The Brooks Brothers bought the factory April 10, 1822. They rented of Nellie about two years before buying. In 1827 Brooks was sole owners. He sold to another brother, Colon Brooks on 18 Sep 1830. Colon continued the manufacture of woolens and Lucius was a salesman for him. There was still another brother employed there. Levi, b. 1813, d. 6 Sep 1858.

Lucius was Clockville school trustee 1824-1828 and in 1836, Commissioner of Public Schools for Town of Lenox 1838, Commissioner of Deeds, 1833-1840, Clerk of Clockville school district 1827 and from 1832 to 1846, Supervisor Town of Lenox 1850, Grand Juror 1826 to 1849. Brooks joined **Lenox Lodge No. 281** F&AM in 1823.

BARAGER, CHARLES Candor, 411 Received a land grant and a pension.

BISSELL, DR. DANIEL H Geneseo, 214

<http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/livi/bissell-dh.htm>

DANIEL H. BISSELL, M. D.

In attempting to trace the career of Daniel H. Bissell, honorable as it is in itself, we are reminded at the very outset of the intimate relations it sustained to the development of an unoccupied region of country into a mighty and prosperous commonwealth. It comprehends almost the entire period of American constitutional history, he having lived under every Presidential administration. His father, a heroic soldier of the Revolution, was sent from Connecticut by Gen. Washington to the city of New York (when that city was in the possession of the British army) as a spy and, was rewarded for his valuable services with a badge of merit by the Government. After the close of the war he was married to Theoda Hurlburt and moved to the State of Vermont, where eight children were born to them; six sons and two daughters. The sons were all named Daniel. In 1809, he removed to Richmond, Ontario county, NY, where he died in 1823, aged seventy years.

Daniel H. Bissell was born at Randolph, VT, 21 Sep 1794, and removed with his parents to Ontario county, and when the war of 1812 broke out he enlisted in the service of his country and served under Generals Brown, Scott and Porter in Captain Claudius V. Boughton's company of Porter's Volunteer Dragoons. He was with the army in Canada in 1814, and was in the celebrated battle of Lundy's Lane in the sortie on Fort Erie in August, and in the sortie of the American army upon the enemy's works around Fort Erie in September of that year.

In the month of April, 1817, Mr. Bissell went on foot to Olean, NY, from thence in a skiff down the Allegany and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, Ohio, a distance of 800 miles. a voyage as hazardous as it must have been exciting. After a tour of five months in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, he returned to Lima, NY. His future interests now demanding a permanent decision on his part as to what should be his occupation in life; his predilections for a profession won the day; and acting upon the belief that as a physician his field would be one in accordance with his tastes and in which he could be of the most service to his fellowmen, he adopted the medical profession and soon after entered the office of Dr. Justin Smith. of Lima where he remained two years. In 1819-20 he attended the medical lectures of Yale College, graduating there with the highest honors. In 1820 he located at Moscow where he resided and practiced until 1837, when he removed to Geneseo, where he has since resided. The general estimation of his probity and wisdom is abundantly proved by the number of offices of trust and responsibility bestowed upon him, both by election and appointment. He was elected President of the village of Geneseo. and has held the office of Under Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor of the town of Geneseo many terms, and Judge of the County, U. S. Loan Commissioner, Physician of Marine Hospital, Staten Island, and Deputy Health Officer of the Port of New York, was U. S. Postmaster at Geneseo under the administrations of Van Buren and Tyler. He was the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner on the first ticket put in the field by that party in 1856. In 1836, he was Presidential Elector and had the honor, as Messenger, of conveying the vote of the State of New York, which had been cast for Mr. Tyler, and placing it in the hands of the defeated candidate, Mr. Van Buren who was then Vice-President.

In 1837 the Regents of the University of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of medicine.

Greatly interested in the security and preservation of the records of the early history of Livingston county, he has been most active and earnest in the organization of the Pioneer and Historical Societies, and has been President of both these organizations. The duties of all these public positions have been performed with that honesty of purpose that has characterized his whole life.

Dr. Bissell commencing and continuing the practice of his profession in a quiet and secluded village, has won by honest hard work and a skillful and honorable practice a preeminent place in his profession. Success and honor thus won are not accidents, they come of an abiding purpose, and therefore is it that they are more valuable as examples for those who are struggling for excellence, not only in this profession, but in any worthy business calling. His virtues, his integrity, his goodness, his usefulness and example as a citizen and a public officer should be emulated by all who desire the esteem and the welfare of the people among whom they live. The life of Dr. Bissell presents a most valuable example in these latter days, when the temptation to tread forbidden paths and to use, to say the least, doubtful expedients in the headlong scramble for riches and honors. has left so many human wrecks along the pathway of the generation.

Dr. Billell was married at Lima, NY, in June, 1823, to Lucy Grosvenor, of Mansfield, CT. She died at Geneseo, NY, 1 Sep 1868. Wm.

H. Bisseil, of Wilmington, IL, and Albert G. Bissell, of Detroit, MI, are his sons, and Mrs. Helen M. Arnold and Laura E. Olmstead, of Geneseo, are his daughters.

Daniel Bissell, 30 Dec 1754 – 21 Aug 1824, the father of Dr. Bissell, was a soldier and spy for the [Continental Army](#) during the Revolutionary War. He was born to Daniel and Elizabeth Bissell in [East Windsor, Hartford, CT](#), in 1754 and enlisted on 7 Jul 1775, as a fifer in the 8th CT Regiment, and on 1 Apr 1776, signed on for the duration as a corporal in the 5th CT Regiment. He became a sergeant on 1 Sep 1777, and ended the war with the [2nd Connecticut Regiment](#).

Under the direct orders of General [George Washington](#), Bissell posed as a deserter in the city of [New York](#) from August 14, 1781, to September 29, 1782. He realized that to get the information Washington needed, he would have to join the [British Army](#): for 13 months, he served in the British Infantry Corps led by [Benedict Arnold](#). Bissell memorized everything he was able to find out and then made his way back to friendly lines where he was placed under arrest until Washington verified his story. Sergeant Bissell was able to furnish valuable information including detailed maps he drew of the enemy's positions. He was to become the last recipient of the [Badge of Military Merit](#) in June 1783, one of only three awarded by Washington himself. The award was lost in a house fire in 1813.

Bissell died in 1824 in [Richmond, New York](#), where he is buried in Allens Hill Cemetery. His tombstone is inscribed, "In memory of Daniel Bissell, Who died August 21st, 1824, Aged 70 Years, He had the confidence of Washington and served under him."

BREWSTER, DYER Jerusalem Temple, 721; b. ca 1793, VT; river barge Captain.

<http://jtl721.org/JTLHistoryBrochure.pdf>

When the Lodge was suspended and the warrant and Charter were forfeited on June 8, 1832, the paraphernalia was taken in charge by Brother Lane, proprietor of the Union Hotel and upon his death in 1863, they were preserved by Brother Dyer Brewster. Lodge historians have been told that Brother Brewster later buried the papers and implements of the original Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 247 somewhere in Cornwall but nobody has ever found them.

BALDWIN, JACOB Cuba, 306

BISHOP, ARCHIBALD Evansville, 55

BALDWIN, LOTHROP [Lathrop] Union, 95

http://books.google.com/books?id=C09KAAAYAAJ&pg=PA231&lpg=PA231&dq=%22LaTHROP+baldwin%22+%22elmira%22&source=bl&ots=ntPaeMy5M&sig=OjHQnkPKRoiBOYvL5jSvqsmX04&hl=en&ei=YeRaTM_8DoK78ga3zaHdAg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBYQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22LaTHROP%20baldwin%22%20%22elmira%22&f=false pg. 231.

The captain of B Company 107th Infantry was Lathrop Baldwin, jr. He was a member of that same Baldwin family of which so much needs to be said in the history of the county, and he came naturally by his soldierly qualities.

His father, also **Lathrop Baldwin**, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was deputy sheriff under William Jenkins from 1822 to 1825. He was the first occupant of the old court-house in Elmira on Lake street. His wife was Sally Griswold, a daughter of Capt. Elisha Griswold, of Southport, another soldier, so that the fighting blood came to Lathrop Baldwin, jr., from both sides of his house. Lathrop Baldwin, sr., died in 1861. His father was Isaac Baldwin, jr., who came into the valley with Sullivan and was the colonel of a regiment during the Revolutionary war. His father, Isaac Baldwin, sr., was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Both of these last named are buried near the Sullivan battlefield and well preserved gravestones mark their resting places, although that of the elder Isaac marks his death as of 9 Jun 1791, and of the younger 21 Nov 1815.

Maj. Lathrop Baldwin, jr., was born in Elmira on May 1, 1829. He received his education in the public schools of the village and learned the printer's trade. From 1850 until that paper was discontinued, with several gentlemen at different times connected with him, he conducted the old Elmira *Republican*. At the time of the breaking out of the war, and when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh, he was the city editor of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, a genial, warm hearted, bright witted, promising young man. His wife was Helen Tillotson, a young woman worthy in all respects of the gallant soldier and estimable gentleman. Captain Baldwin went out with the regiment as captain of B Company, but was promoted to be major on the resignation of Maj. G. L. Smith. He was afterward promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., on June 22, 1864, and died in Chattanooga on July 29th following. His body was brought home to Elmira to be buried, and the funeral services in his honor formed the greatest military pageant ever seen in the city. His commission as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment was issued by Governor Seymour on the very day that he was wounded at Peach Tree Creek.

When the post of the G. A. R. was organized in Elmira no more fitting or deserving name could have been suggested than that of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, and it was so called in his memory. He wore the name as nobly as any of his race who had preceded him, and he handed it down to posterity with fresh and most imperishable laurels.

Bro. Isaac Baldwin was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, Bro. Lathrop Baldwin, a son, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and Bro. Lathrop Baldwin, a grandson, was a Union soldier in the Civil War; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga,

BARNEY, VINCENT G Newark, 83

BARTLE, JAMES P Newark, 83

BLACKMAR, JOSEPH Newark, 83

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:JRYijq-CiggJ:genweb.whipple.org/d0055/1102294.html+%22joseph+blackmar%22&cd=7&hl=en&ct=clink&gl=us>

Joseph Blackmar b. 11 Jan 1773, Woodstock, Windham, CT; d. 1863, Newark, Wayne, NY; son of [Adonijah Blackmar](#) (9 Sep 1743 - aft 1790) and [Lillis Cook](#) (1745 - 10 Apr 1832); m1. ca 1 Mar 1794, Dudley, Worcester, MA, [Policy "Polley" Barn\(e\)s](#) (ca 1771 - Dec 1818)

Children:

1. [Esbon Blackmar](#) (20 Feb 1795 - 28 Dec 1797)
 2. [Lillis Blackmar](#) (12 Aug 1796 - 1869)
 3. [Adonijah Blackmar](#) (19 Apr 1798 - 1852)
 4. [Joseph Blackmar](#) (13 Mar 1800 - 21 Oct 1878)
 5. [Polly Mac Blackmar](#) (1802 - 1852)
 6. [Sarah Blackmar](#) (1804 - 1888)
 7. [William Cook Blackmar](#) (30 Jun 1806 - 17 Mar 1862)
 8. [Caroline Blackmar](#) (1808 - 1881)
 9. [Phoebe Blackmar](#) (1810 - 1885)
 10. [Lucy Blackmar](#) (1812 - 1887)
 11. +[Horace Blackmar](#) (1815 - 1881)
 12. [Rosian Blackmar](#) (1817 - 1894)
- m2.aft Sep 1818 [Grace Walker](#) (1780 - 1839)
1. [Cornelia Blackmar](#) (1822 - 1894)
- m3. 1839, Jordan, Elbridge Twp, Onondaga, NY, [Eunice Curtis](#) (1802 - ____)

BURT, JOHN, SR John Burt, Sr., served in the War of 1812 in the cavalry; was at the battle of Pittsburgh. He was an early settler in Essex. He died March 21, 1874, aged 86 years and 6 months: buried in Burt Cemetery. His son, John Burt, was Master of Sisco Lodge, No. 259, for six years during the time it was located at Whallonsburgh.

BARKER, OLIVER, SR Essex, 152

BARKER, OLIVER, JR Essex, 152

BAXTER, BENJAMIN B Essex, 152 Served in a company of " Horse " at the battle of Plattsburgh. Lived many years in Keene Valley on the farm later owned by Monroe Holt, and still spoken of as the "Baxter place." Born April 27, 1786. Died March 17, 1868. He died at Deacon Harry Glidden's, just west of the village of Elizabethtown. His funeral was a Masonic one.

BLINN, BILLY (Thirty-seventh Regiment) Essex, 152" Died January 28, 1859.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER D. (Colonel of Volunteers) Holland, 8 Senior Grand Warden.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadwallader_D._Colden

Cadwallader David Colden (4 Apr 1769 Springhill, near Flushing, Queens, NY – 7 Feb 1734 Jersey City, Hudson, NJ) was an American politician. He was the grandson of Colonial leader Cadwallader Colden. He was taught by a private tutor, and then provided a classical education in Jamaica, NY and in London. After returning to the United States in 1785, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791.

He first practiced law in New York City, moved to Poughkeepsie, NY, in 1793, and then returned to New York in 1796. He was appointed district attorney in 1798 and 1810.

He became a Colonel of Volunteers in the War of 1812.

He was a member of the NY State Assembly in 1818, and Mayor of New York from 1818 to 1821. He successfully contested the election of Peter Sharpe to the 17th US Congress from New York's 2nd District and served from 12 Dec 1821 to 3 Mar 1823. He was a member of the NY State Senate from the 1st District from 1825 to 1827, when he resigned. After his resignation from the State Senate, he moved to Jersey City where he devoted much of his time to the completion of the Morris Canal.

He wrote "A Vindication by Cadwallader D. Colden, of the Steam Boat Right . . .", 1818, 178 pages, which may be read at:

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=AEkOAAAAAYAAJ&dq=%22CADWALLADER+D.+Colden%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=1s6mL6yZq2&sig=rpGLZ91WteAGQKsXeR3xEfu5Ej0&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=result#PPP7,M1

He also wrote (or had written about him):

The life of Robert Fulton.

Colden, Cadwallader. *A brief exposition of the views of John L. Sullivan, Esq.* New-York: Printed by William A. Mercein, 1822.

———. *Letter on the Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden, upon the Secret Order of Freemasonry.* [NY: Printed by A. Ming, Jr., 1829].

———. *Mr. Colden's Letter: Reply to the Committee of Inquiry on the Subject of Free-Masonry.* Boston: Eastburn, Printer, 1829.

———. *A Vindication of the Steam Boat Right Granted by the State of New-York; in the form of an answer to the Letter of Mr. Duer, addressed to Mr. Colden.* Albany, N.Y.: Webster and Skinners, 1818.

Duer, William Alexander. *A Letter, Addressed to Cadwallader D. Colden, Esquire. In Answer to the Strictures, Contained in his "Life of Robert Fulton".* Albany, NY: Printed by E. and E. Hosford, 1817.

———. *A Reply to Mr. Colden's Vindication of the Steam-Boat Monopoly.* Albany, NY: Published by E. and E. Hosford, 1819.

An examination of Cadwallader D. Colden's book. [London?: NY, 1818].

A review of the letter addressed by William Alexander Duer, Esquire, to Cadwallader Colden, Esquire, in answer to strictures contained in his "Life of Robert Fulton," relative to steam navigation. New York: NY, 1818.

Sullivan, John Langdon. *The answer of Mr. Sullivan, to the letter, and misstatements of the Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden, in his "Brief exposition" of himself as the advocate of monopoly.* Troy, [NY]: Printed by Willaim S. Parker, 1823.

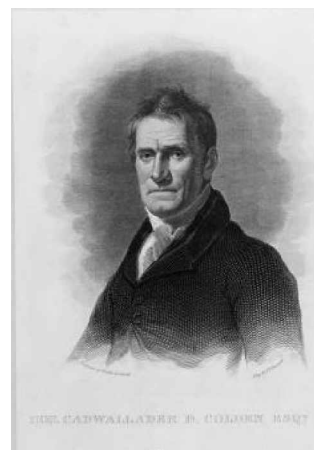
CHAPIN, CYRENIUS, M.D Western Star, 239 of Buffalo, NY

http://www.genealogyofnewengland.com/f_18b.htm#81

CHAPIN, Caleb b. 2 JUL 1736 Springfield, MA; d. 10 NOV 1815; Parents: Father: CHAPIN, Caleb Mother: DICKINSON, Catherine

Spouse: BASCOM, Rebecca b. ABT 1739; d/o BASCOM, Ezekiel and CLARY, Rebecca

Children:



CHAPIN, Caleb	b. 20 AUG 1759 Bernardston, MA; d. 28 NOV 1838
CHAPIN, Rebecca	b. 26 NOV 1761 Bernardston, MA; d. 12 MAY 1766
CHAPIN, Zalmuna	b. 03 APR 1764 Bernardston, MA; d. 20 MAY 1854
CHAPIN, Consider	b. 26 AUG 1766 Bernardston, MA; d. 1860
CHAPIN, Cyrenius	b. 07 FEB 1769 Bernardston, MA; d. ca age 68, Buffalo, NY.

Major (Col) Cyrenius Chapin of the NY Militia Dragoons was apparently in charge of the Canadian Volunteers in and around Niagara campaign 1813-1814, and was the surrendering officer at the burning of Buffalo NY (though the British didn't uphold the terms of surrender).

<http://www.parksidebuffalo.org/history.html>

In 1804 Dr. Cyrenius Chapin arrived as the village doctor and undertaker. Dr. Daniel Chapin, another member of the family, eventually owned most of the land from Granger's farm north to near the present South Campus of the State University of New York at Buffalo and south from Main Street to Elmwood Avenue. Most Parkside property owners also will find Chapin's name on their deeds.

<http://war1812.tripod.com/tigers.html>

The Green Tiger and the Bloody Boys

It was only a small band of men who were together just a short time during the War of 1812. Nevertheless, it's members performed exploits in the Niagara area that became the stuff of legends. They were known as the "Green Tigers or Bloody Boys".

On May 27, 1813, a strong American force captured Fort George at Niagara, now Niagara-on-the-Lake, and soon after had control of the whole Niagara Frontier. The British retreated to Burlington Bay. American troops pursued them, but were checked at the night battle of Stoney Creek on June 6. The invaders were now forced to retreat. They abandoned Fort Erie and other defence posts along the Niagara River, holding onto only Fort George and the adjacent town of Niagara along with, for a time, Queenston.

The British began to reoccupy the Niagara Peninsula, but did not feel strong enough to drive the enemy out of the fort, just as the Americans were not able to mount an offensive. It was a stalemate. However, all was not peaceful. Many inhabitants on this side of the Niagara River now found their homes and farms plundered by American raiding parties. Even worse, many able bodied men were taken prisoner.

Chief among the leaders of these marauders was Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, from Buffalo, who commanded his own troop of 50 mounted riflemen. Chapin saw his job as protecting Canadians from what he felt was British tyranny. For their part, the British became determined to rid the area of his terrorist attacks.

Accordingly, [Lieutenant James FitzGibbon](#) of the 49th Regiment asked for and recieved permission to form a hand picked corps to deal with these raiders. Those chosen were dressed in grey-green uniforms and trained in guerrilla warfare. They were nicknamed the "Green Tigers" or the "Bloody Boys" due to their fierceness in fighting and the colour of their uniforms. Along with having exceptional courage, each man was tireless, quick-witted and skilled at deception.

FitzGibbon was a brilliant tactician and an immensely popular leader. Irish -born and largely self educated, he had advanced in the army by merit rather than in the usual way of purchasing rank. This had been mainly due to one of his first commanding officers, Isaac Brock, who recognized FitzGibbon's abilities and taught him leadership skills.

On June 19, 1813, while attempting to track down the elusive and despised Chapin, FitzGibbon had a narrow escape in what is now Niagara Falls. He and his men had learned that on that day the American raiders would possibly be travelling from Fort George to Chippawa along the Portage Road. The Green Tiger (FitzGibbon) hoped to ambush them at or near what was called the Crossroads - the junction of Lundy's Lane and Portage Road.

As he came down Lundy's Lane, FitzGibbon decided to leave his men hidden in some woods near what is now the Drummond Road intersection while he went on alone to reconnoitre. As he neared the Crossroads, a Mrs. Kerby, who lived at the corner, ran out to meet him. She told him that Chapin's men along with 150 American infantrymen, had just passed by.

FitzGibbon then noticed a horse, presumably belonging to one of Chapin's raiders, tied to a post in front of Denfield's Inn which was located on Portage Road, near Lundy's Lane. He entered the tavern and was immediately confronted by two Americans, one of whom was pointing a gun directly at him.

FitzGibbon took several steps toward the man extending his hand, pretending that he was an old acquaintance. Then, in a lighting move, he seized the rifle barrel and ordered the soldier to surrender. The American refused. His companion then took aim at FitzGibbon who, while he had the first rifle still clamped in his right hand, somehow managed to grab the second firearm with his left. Now locked in a struggle with both men, he dragged them outside while yelling at each to surrender.

Mrs. Kerby tried unsuccessfully to persuade two passersby to help FitzGibbon, while a small boy threw stones at the Americans. With his free hand, one of the soldiers then pulled FitzGibbon's sword from its scabbard. He was about to thrust it into FitzGibbon's chest when Mrs. Denfield, the innkeeper's wife who had been standing in the door holding her baby, ran up and kicked the sword out of his hand. When the soldier attempted to pick it up, she put her baby down , grabbed the sword and ran with it back to the Inn. Her husband now on the scene had helped FitzGibbon disarm the two Americans and take them prisoner. FitzGibbon the rejoined his men and they rode off.

As for the hated Chapin, he was finally captured at the [Battle of Beaverdams](#) five days later.

Memorial and Family History of Erie County, New York," page 51.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Qs8CAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=%22CYRENIUS+chapin%22&source=web&ots=mY_kzWBfZr&sig=nx79Zyr5NsQANVexmUlxF3W/mjeg&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result#PPA53.M1

THE CHAPIN FAMILY. The Chapin lineage is Puritan.

Samuel Chapin of Massachusetts Colony took the freeman's oath in Boston in 1641 and removed to Springfield, MA. Japhet Chapin, son of Samuel, was in the great Indian fight at Twiner's Falls on 19 May 1676. Samuel Chapin (2d), son of Japhet, had a son, Caleb Chapin, who was killed in the French War. Caleb Chapin (2d), son of Caleb, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. DR. CYRENIUS CHAPIN, son of Capt. Caleb Chapin, was a man whose career fills a memorable chapter in the pioneer history of Buffalo. Physician, soldier and frontiersman, Dr. Chapin was a typical American of that stern epoch when hardship and peril developed the latent resources of character.

Cyrenius Chapin was born in Barnardston, MA, on 7 Feb 1769. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Caleb Chapin. He practiced for several years at ***ndhall, Vermont, later removing to Sangerfield, Oneida County, NY. In 1801 he came to Buffalo. In 1803 he went to Fort Erie, but later returned with his family to Buffalo. Dr. Chapin's life was full of the hardships of the frontier physician, and he went on horseback to his patients, making hundreds of perilous journeys through the wilderness. He founded the first drug store in Buffalo, and often supplied gratuitously not only medicine but food to his needy patients. He wielded a great influence, and was highly esteemed by the Indians, who were accustomed to speak of him as "The Great Medicine Man."

When the War of 1812 broke out, Dr. Chapin raised a company of volunteers and offered his services, both as officer and surgeon. He was successively commissioned Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with the American vanguard in the occupation of Fort George in May, 1813. In June he organized a body of mounted riflemen which he commanded in the fight at Beaver Dams, Canada, on the 24th of June, 1813, under Lieutenant-Colonel Boerstler, whose force was compelled to surrender. On July 12 Col. Chapin and his men were sent as prisoners toward Kingston, in two boats, under a heavy British guard. Col. Chapin had laid a carefully concerted plan of escape, and when the boats were a few miles from their destination, the Americans, at a signal, rose, overpowered the guards, steered for Fort Niagara, and after a night of rowing delivered their erstwhile captors to the commander of the fort as prisoners of war. When the British attacked Buffalo in December, 1813, Col. Chapin made a daring stand at Black Rock and defended the place till he had only five men left. He then retreated to Buffalo, where he found a dismounted six-pounder cannon. Hastily mounting it on wagon-wheels, he gathered a few men and boys whom he drew up at Niagara street, where he fought the British till his cannon was disabled. When further resistance was useless, he mounted a horse, tied a white handkerchief to his sword, and riding to the enemy held them by parleying till the inhabitants of Buffalo had time to escape.

He also obtained from the British officer in command advantageous terms for the surrender of the village, but the plighted word of the foe was shamefully violated. Col. Chapin was made a prisoner and taken to Montreal, where he was held nine months. On his return to Buffalo he was appointed surgeon of the military hospital. When he retired from this office he removed to Geneva, NY, but returned to Buffalo in 1818, and here he continued to reside, practice his profession and take an active part in public affairs till the close of his life. On the organization of the Erie County Medical Society in 1821, Dr. Chapin was made its first President. In 1836 the citizens of Buffalo presented him a service of silver plate as a testimonial of their admiration of him as a citizen and soldier. In 1793 Dr. Chapin married Sylvia Burham, of Barnardston, MA. He died on the 20th of February, 1838, and was buried with military honors. The cemetery where his remains were laid to rest is now the site of the City and County Hall.

LOUISE MARIE CHAPIN (**Mrs. Thaddeus Weed**), third daughter of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, united intellectuality of a high order with rare loveliness of womanly character. Mrs. Weed held a distinguished place in the social circles of Buffalo and was one of the most interesting of those persons who through length of days and remarkable powers of observation and memory form a bond between the present and the past. Mrs. Weed was born at Fort Erie, Canada, on the 19th of March, 1803. As a child she came with her parents to Buffalo, which was the city of her residence during the rest of her life. On the 9th of October, 1823, she was united in marriage to Thaddeus Weed. The lamented death of Mrs. Weed occurred on the 20th of July, 1894.

Dr. Cyrenius Chapin

The Buffalo Medical Journal, Volume 8, 1868 – 1869, page 120

<http://www.archivaria.com/Chapin.html>

see also http://books.google.com/books?id=9IUBAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:0bGM6DOtHTxQzrK2heG_#PPA120-IA1.M1

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE DR. CYRENIUS CHAPIN OF BUFFALO PREPARED BY DR. G. F. PRATT, AT THE REQUEST OF THE ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Among the pioneers of Western New York there were many remarkable men, the records of whose sterling worth and useful lives deserve to be rescued from the oblivion which is fast closing around them. At the beginning of the present century civilization had made comparatively but a small inroad upon the grand old forest which once covered the State. Excepting along the Hudson and the Mohawk valley, only a few scattered settlements were then to be found. The tide of emigration had not yet fairly set towards the west. The hardships, privations and isolation of pioneer life had deterred all but the more enterprising from going out into the wilderness to seek their fortunes. Those who did brave the dangers and difficulties attending such emigration were bold and adventurous; they were men and women of determined purpose, of indomitable energy and of strong character, and they needed a freer scope for their energies than the comparatively older civilization of the east afforded. Having large capacities, both of mind and body, with which to grapple with nature in her ruder and fresher forms, they gradually assimilated thereto, and took on the characteristics of the rough lives they led. Their natures were more or less moulded by their pioneer surroundings; and in time they established new genealogical points of departure, originated new family traditions and a new family pride, which gave rise to almost original ancestral honors. It is difficult for those who have come after them and who have reaped the fruits of their trials and labors, fully to realize the stern realities of that pioneer life, the hard experience of the past and the long struggles and labor by which their success, and our present advantages have been wrought out.

CYRENIUS CHAPIN was born at Barnardston, MA, on the 7 Feb 1709, and was a direct lineal descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came to this country from England in 1043, and settled in Springfield, then Agawam, Mass. He is believed to be the progenitor of all the family in this country, embracing many prominent and distinguished men. [See "Chapin Genealogy," compiled by Orange Chapin, and published in 1802.]

The following family record is for reference only:

I. — DEA. SAMUEL CHAPIN, of Agawam, died November 11, 1045, age not known. He married Cicily, maiden name not known. They left seven children.

II. — JAPHET CHAPIN, eldest son of Dea. Samuel Chapin, born July 22, 1642, married Abelinch Cooley, July 22, 1064. He was in the famous Indian fight at Turner's Falls, May 18, 1070. They had ten children.

III. — SAMUEL CHAPIN, eldest son of Japhct, was born July 4, 1005, married Hannah Sheldon, died October 19, 1729. He had ten children.

IV. — CALEB CHAPIN, son of Samuel and Hannah, was born May 29, 1701, married Catherine Dickinson, of Hatfield, December 9, 1726. He removed from Springfield to Barnardston about the year 1740. He was killed in battle in the French war, by the Indians at Bloody Pond, near Lake George, September, 1755. He had ten children.

V. — CAPT. CALEB CHAPIN, of Barnardston, son of Caleb and Catharine, was born July, 1730, and married Rebecca Bascora, of Greenfield. He was Captain of Militia and served with the Hampshire troops in the Shay's Rebellion; was also a soldier in the Revolution, and served at Cambridge, MA. He died November 10, 1815, and left five children, of whom Cyrenius, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest.

But little is on record of Dr. Chapin's early life, except that in 1786 or 1787, he accompanied his father to Springfield to assist in subduing the Shay's rebellion; that he studied his profession with his eldest brother, Dr. Caleb Chapin, who was a respectable practitioner in Barnardston, and that shortly after having completed his studies, he married Miss Sylvia Burnham in 1793. He soon removed to Windhall, VT, where he practiced his profession several years. That quiet, out-of-the-way town, was not, however, suited to his energetic and adventurous nature, and he removed to Sangerfield, Oneida, NY. He was equally displeased with that little village, and in 1801 he came to Buffalo, which had then just become the centre of attraction for emigration. The Holland Land Company had just established its agency for the sale of lands, but the village of Buffalo had not yet been surveyed.

Dr. Chapin was much impressed with the advantages of the town, and negotiated with the agent, Mr. Joseph Ellicott, for the purchase, in connection with forty of his Sangerfield neighbors, of the township of land, including the site of Buffalo; the land not been surveyed, the project failed, and he returned to Sangerfield. In 1803 he again came to Buffalo with his family, but being unable to secure a shelter for them he was obliged to locate temporarily at Fort Erie in Canada, where he vigorously prosecuted his profession, both on this and the Canadian side of the river.

The Canadian side was an old settlement and comparatively wealthy. He soon acquired a large practice and great professional reputation, which practice he retained to the close of his life, except during the late war with England. In 1806 he purchased the lot of land at the corner of Main and Swan streets, through to Pearl street, for \$150,000, most of which remains in his family title. He then removed his family to this place, being one of the earliest permanent settlers. During the years immediately following, he was distinguished as a physician and surgeon of eminent usefulness. His professional rides were on horseback, and extended hundreds of miles. Although devoted to his practice, he was ever foremost in aid for the advancement of the prosperity of the village and in every benevolent enterprise of the day. His house was the first to shelter the new comer, and his means and advice were freely bestowed. He established the first drug store in Buffalo, and often remarked that his practice in Canada was far more remunerative than here, as often on this side he had to furnish not only medicines, but food gratuitously. Thus actively engaged in his profession and in the improvements of the rapidly growing village, Dr. Chapin passed his time to the year 1812, believing that the then small village was to become a powerful city at no very distant day.

With a free scope for his energetic life on both frontiers, the longings of his nature — the blind impulses which had driven him from the comforts of his eastern home, were entirely satisfied and he was content. At this time but a small portion of the soil was occupied by white men, and the Indian looked on them with jealousy; but not BO on the doctor; him they called the great Medicine Man, and were always his friends. When he lost an only son the chiefs sent him a delegation to express their sympathy for his affliction and formally attended his funeral.

When war was declared with Great Britain in 1812, Dr. Chapin recognized the claims of the government upon him as upon every one of her citizens. Descended from a line of ancestors who were noted for their heroic courage in defense of their rights and country — many of whom lost their lives in fighting the Indians, the French, or the English, and himself acquainted with the hardships of frontier and campaign life; these hereditary causes, taken in connection with his own energetic, restless temperament, fitted him for the duty of a soldier, and that duty he undertook to perform. As soon as hostilities were commenced he raised a company of volunteers and offered his services to the United States government, and served in the capacity of Captain, Major, Lieut. Colonel and Surgeon.

An extended account of Dr. Chapin's career as a soldier would be out of place in a paper like this, but some of the more remarkable of his exploits should not be passed unnoticed.

On the night of the 8th of October, 1812, Capt. Chapin, in command of a small body of men, crossed the Niagara river in three open boats, for the purpose of cutting out the brig Adams of six guns, and the schooner Caledonia of two guns, which had lately come down Lake Erie with a valuable load of furs and munitions of war, and were anchored under the guns of Fort Erie. The two vessels were boarded at the same time, soon captured, and brought over to this side. The Caledonia anchored at the Rock, but the brig was run aground at the head of Squaw Island, where Capt. Chapin again visited her, in defiance of the threats of the enraged British, and brought away a long six-pounder, which was afterwards mounted at Black Rock.

These exploits could only be planned and executed by a brave man. It called forth the thanks of the general government, and Capt. Chapin's name was mentioned in most flattering terms.

In 1813 Capt. Chapin received a commission of Lieut. Colonel, and served with the army in Canada, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boestler, U. S. A.

On the 2-ith of June, 1813, while on a reconnaissance under Col. Boestler, the whole command was captured a few miles back of Queenstown by a combined attack of the British and Indians, and Capt. Chapin and his militia were detained under guard at Fort George.

On the 12th July they were ordered to be taken to Kingston, and were embarked in two open boats, accompanied by a strong guard. When about twelve miles from Kingston the boats neared each other, the guard ordered the rear boat to fall back. At this moment Col. Chapin gave a preconcerted signal, and his men rose upon their guard, and after a bloodless conflict disarmed them, took them prisoners and delivered them to the United States authorities at Fort Niagara.

On 30 Dec 1814, the village of Buffalo was burned by the British and Indians. Col. Chapin fought them at Black Rock until only five men remained to him; he then returned to Buffalo, where the greatest confusion and consternation prevailed.

Most of the men had gone down to Black Rock in the morning, and the women and children were left with no one to protect them or to assist them in their flight. Col. Chapin succeeded in mustering a few men and boys, with whom he manned a six-pounder, mounted upon wagon wheels, and made a stand on Niagara street against the enemy. Although he knew he could resist them for a short time only, that time was precious for the escape of the women and children. After a few discharges of the six-pounder, which caused the enemy considerable trouble and delayed their advance, the gun-carriage broke and the gun became useless, the Colonel seeing active resistance out of the question, tied his white handkerchief to his sword and rode to the enemy to negotiate terms of surrender. He agreed on his part to surrender all public property, arms and munitions of war. They on their part to allow the women and children to remain unmolested and to protect and respect private property. No sooner was the surrender effected than the British officer violated his agreement, and gave orders to the Indians to burn the village, which was done, two houses only left standing.

Although through the perfidy of the British officers, Col. Chapin failed to save the town, he gained for the inhabitants much valuable time for escape. He acted with an entire forgetfulness of self, and disdaining to make any efforts to secure his own safety, he willingly surrendered himself a prisoner in order to protect his friends from the savage vengeance of the British and Indians. Col. Chapin was taken to Montreal, where he was held a prisoner for nine months, and was well cared for. On his return to Buffalo he found his home desolated by fire, his family scattered, and himself without means of providing for them. He was not a man to tamely submit to adversity, but by it was stimulated to greater activity.

After visiting his family in Canandaigua, he returned to Buffalo and was appointed Surgeon to the Military Hospital which had been established there. When relieved from hospital duty he removed to Geneva, and formed a partnership with Dr. William Horton.

In 1818 he returned to his old home in Buffalo, and having been remunerated for his services and losses, by the government, he re-entered with renewed ardor into the practice of his profession, and became permanently identified with all the enterprises of a rapidly growing village. At various times he was connected in partnership with Drs. Asa Coltrin, Josiah Trowbridge, Congden, Bryant Burwell, J. W. Clark, Orson Carey, and the author of this sketch.

In 1830 the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, "among whom Dr. Chapin always enjoyed great popularity," called an informal meeting and presented him with a service of silver plate, consisting of two massive pitchers and twelve goblets, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his character as a citizen and a soldier.

The committee charged with this duty consisted of Gen. P. B. Porter, Louis Le Couteux, Ebenezer Walden, Amos Callender, Hiram Pratt, Elijah Efner, Jacob A. Barker, Ebenezer Johnson, W. A. Carpenter, Alanson Palmer and Sylvester Mathews.

A quotation from a letter of one who knew Col. Chapin long and intimately, as a friend and fellow-soldier, viz. : Gen. Peter B. Porter, shows the esteem in which he was held as a patriot and soldier. He expressed himself to Col. Chapin, in a letter dated August 8, 1836, as follows:

"It happened that during the whole period of the war, except when you was a prisoner with the enemy, I was so situated as to be in the habit of almost daily intercourse with you, affording me the fullest opportunity of observing your course, political and military. I take great pleasure in declaring that I know of no individual, who was on all occasions, more open and decided in the expression of opinions approving the justice of the war upon our part, none who displayed more patriotic zeal and enthusiasm in encouraging and aiding its efficient prosecution, none who was more ready to embark in every emergency, and who actually did embark in an almost uninterrupted succession of enterprises against the enemy, involving imminent personal hazard as well as great fatigue and privation, none more liberal of his purse, and, I think I may safely add, measuring the merits by the number and importance of the various commands and commissions which were confided to you, and the limited means furnished for their execution, none who rendered more valuable service to the army and country than yourself. If but a small portion of our citizens, possessing equal consideration and influence, had exerted the same zeal and efficiency in the prosecution of the war as yourself, it would doubtless have been brought to a more speedy and even a more satisfactory conclusion.

"Dr. Chapin died in the city of Buffalo, on the 20th of February, 1838, at the age of 69 years. He was buried with military honors in the village cemetery, (now Franklin Square.) His funeral was attended by a large concourse of his friends, who paid him their last tribute of respect with sincere mourning and hearts of grief. His widow, who was the choice of his youth and his comforter in adversity, died in 1863. They had four children, one of whom is still living — Mrs. Louisa M. Weed. His descendants bear strong marks of their lineage and well represent his character.

In person he was tall, six feet high, erect and compactly built, weight 170 pounds; his complexion light, but bronzed by much exposure in the open air; eyebrows much arched over sharp and piercing eyes; his face was thin, nose very prominent and Roman; his motion quick and firm, with military bearing. When once seen he would always be remembered; his appearance was that of one conscious of dignity and strength without ostentation; he had habits of great industry and required but little sleep; rose early and made long days; he could not have accomplished his labors otherwise. He was in full practice up to within a few months of his death.

As a patriot, no one ever doubted his loyalty; as a soldier, he knew not fear, was bold, daring and willing to make any personal sacrifice and take any risk in the defense of his country, as his many acts have shown, and as an acknowledgment, the government gave him a liberal pension, which was continued to his widow until her death.

As a citizen he was noted for his charities and hospitalities, and as the friend of the poor; in all his business transactions he was strictly honest; deceit or duplicity he could not tolerate; whatever might be his opinions on any subject, it was always given in frankness and candor; he took a lively interest in public affairs, and was active in whatever pertained to the prosperity of the community. As a friend he was confiding, genial and generous to a fault.

His fiery, impulsive temperament sometimes brought him into collision with others; when once roused he was terrific, but when he had had time for reflection, if he had been the aggressor, he always had the manliness to make the proper amends; if he believed himself the injured party, he never gave up the contest till his opponent was vanquished, or made a suitable acknowledgment. A friend could obtain any favor of him that he had the power to grant; it was not in his nature to say no.

He was fond of agriculture, and owned a farm in Hamburg and one in Clarence; as he could give it little personal attention it was always an unprofitable investment, still he raised his own horses-- , which was to him an object of importance, as his comfort so much depended on a reliable horse. The stock was of the purest blood, and would take him from Geneva to Buffalo with ease between sunrise and sunset.

The principal part of his long and useful life was devoted mostly to the duties of his profession. His character as a physician and surgeon was deservedly held in the highest esteem not only by his medical brethren, but by the enlightened community in which he practiced. It was in the sick-room that his kindness of heart and benevolence of character were most conspicuous; by his sympathy, attention and skill he won the warmest friendship and lasting respect of his numerous patients. He never shirked a professional duty or studied his own comfort, but was always ready, day or night, rain or sunshine, to visit his most distant patients, (pay or no pay,) on horseback, through unbroken forests, with no road but an Indian trail, ford or swim his horse over streams, and himself accept the meagre fare of the Indian or the poor pioneer.

All who knew him, know that money was not his motive power, but that a high sense of moral obligation was above that of gain. He not only attended more of the poor than all the other medical men, but often contributed from his own purse to buy- such articles as were needed to carry them through their sickness; still he knew the value of his services, for he charged a much larger fee from those able to pay than was common with the profession.

In consultation with his medical brethren he was honorable and frank, and should there be a difference of opinion or a decided error of practice, it was not his way to turn it to his advantage, but he would by his wise counsel and kind manner correct it without disturbing the feelings of either physician or patient.

The young practitioner looked to him as to a parent, and many had not only his best advice, but pecuniary aid also. Although he could not claim the advantages of the collegiate training of the present day, he was well versed in the medical literature of his time and was rich in that knowledge that comes from great practical experience and critical observation. He was careful in the examination of his patient, and his diagnosis was the result of mature deliberation; when once made it was not easily changed; his remedies were not numerous, but well selected.

In 1833 or 1834 he believed that the type of disease had commenced a change — that the sthenic was giving place to the asthenic. He denounced the use of the lancet as a dangerous remedy and advocated less heroic remedies than were generally used; not that the practice of the past had been wrong, but that a transition of the type of disease had commenced and required a corresponding change of treatment; time has proved his judgment correct.

History bears record of Dr. Chapin as a man of exalted character and high enterprize, as one of the most patriotic and daring defenders of the frontier, as an eminent physician and a truly philanthropic man. He left a name that needs no eulogy to render it imperishable. It lives in the memories of the companions of his toils, among the monuments of the city he has helped to build, and in the prayers of the widow and the orphan whom his charities and aid have blessed.

An attempt has been made in this short sketch to portray some of the leading traits of one of the most remarkable men of Western New York. Few men have led a more useful life, and still fewer have woven into their career so many romantic and exciting incidents. There is so much published history pertaining to him that it has been a pleasant and easy duty; reference having been made to the Chapin genealogy and Centennial Celebration, Chapin's review of Armstrong's History of the late War with England, and to Turner's and Ketchum's Histories of Buffalo.

It is to his New England ancestry that we must look for the source of that indomitable perseverance and activity which has characterized his life. The same spirit of unrest and aggression which has marked New England character for a century, and which has sent her sons and her daughters to the ever receding line of civilization, and given it tone and character, now exists and exerts itself in undiminished force on the plains and on the Pacific slope — always in the front rank of progress. Sixty years ago it asserted itself in Western New York through such men as Cyrenius Chapin.

The above paper was read before the Erie County Medical Society at Its Semi-Annual Meeting in June, 1868. The Society then "Resolved, That one thousand copies be printed, and that six hundred be bound in the Buffalo Medical Journal."

CLARK, ASAHIEL (Major) of Sandy Hill. Aide to Brigadier-General Pettit, 3d Brigade, NY. detached militia.

"Clarke papers: Mrs. Meech and her family. Home letters, familiar incidents ..., " by Abby Maria Hemenway. page 20 op. cit.

http://books.google.com/books?id=f1IAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA20&lpg=PA20&dq=%22ASAHEL+clark%22+%22sandy+hill%22&source=bl&ots=ToLHwDJ8I-&sig=yLHGvKrvgtfCkJO1RpBWMetUGMA&hl=en&ei=gupaTOqFI4L-8AbTpiC3Aq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22ASAHEL%20clark%22%20%22sandy%20hill%22&f=false

ASAHEL CLARK,

Father of Gen. D. W. C. Clark, and first husband of Mrs. Lydia Clark Meech, fourth son of Stephen and Rachel (Jackson) Clark, was born in Mt. Holly, Vt., in the year 1784. He graduated at Middlebury, in 1807. He was chosen to deliver the commencement poem. He was married before he left college, but married so well, or so fine a girl, he was not expelled for it. After he left College, he studied law with Esq. Shepherd, then of Granville, N.Y., and after of Vergennes, Vt. He practiced, upon being received to the New York Bar, of Washington Co., first for a time as partner with Mr. Shepherd ;—but soon established himself independent of partnership at Glens Falls, where he had a successful practice till his death. He was soon engaged in public speaking; he delivered the oration at the dedication of the Granville Academy in 1809 ; was a popular Fourth of July orator. I have a printed copy of one of his public addresses. He was an able speaker at political conventions, and soon became a leader in politics. He was the legal counselor of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, and his warm and intimate friend. Gov. De Witt Clinton was the man of his time most noted for personal elegance and polished conversation. Ashael Clark, his lawyer, was a man of distinguished, handsome manners. He dressed with scrupulous care. He always wore the grand old ruffled shirt—the ruffles a finger's width from the throat down the bosom-length, and around the wrists. The Governor not infrequently dined at the table of his friend, his handsome wife presiding. The three made up a handsome table-picture. I have in my house an oil painting of Mr. ('lark, a life-size portrait, which shows a fine head and countenance. A cousin of late dear Madam Meech, gazing at it once with me, exclaimed, raising his hands emphatically

"Ah, but it does not look as well, he was the finest looking—the handsomest man, I ever saw!" He was fond of the military—an officer of the New York Militia. He held a Major's Commission in the war of 1812, and it was a detachment of his Brigade that took the first stand of colors in the war—at the battle of Plattsburgh, for which upon his return, he was honored by Governor Clinton with the presentation of a sword; as told me by the late Gen. D.W.C. Clarke, to whom the sword, fell as an heirloom, and by whom it was much prized. Showing it to me one day, one summer when on from Washington, at home. "There," he said, "is something that the Historical Society would be pretty glad to get hold of, but they can't while I live. This is an old Revolutionary sword. It belonged to my father, and was presented to him by Governor Clinton. It was the sword carried by the valiant Baron De Kalb, the last day he bravely fought for American Independence, and fell covered with wounds," said General Clarke, "My father said that Governor Clinton told him, De Kalb saw a British officer, in one of their engagements, kill an American officer, and take from him this blade, and he killed the British officer, recaptured the sword, cast his own aside, and adopted this." It was in the battle of Saunder's Creek, a few miles North of Camden, South Carolina—General Gates, 1st in command, Baron De Kalb, 2nd,—on the 16th of August, 1780, in which engagement Baron De Kalb was mortally wounded, and died soon after. "At the close of the Revolutionary war, Lord Cornwallis presented the sword to Governor Clinton, and when my father's regiment took the first staff of colors in the war of 1812, Governor Clinton presented the sword to my father. This old sword has been through two wars—the war of the Revolution, and the war of 1812."

I remember distinctly every word of this conversation. It was my first knowledge that the General's father was in the war of 1812.

Mr. Clark was talked of for the coming election for Congress in 1822. From overwork in the canvass, he brought on typhoid fever; was sick but a week and died.

His biography is more fully given in the Mt. Holly History, in our Gazetteer. We cannot, however, refrain from quoting one paragraph here, relative to the regard of the leading members of the bar of his adopted State. From an old letter I hold, says Judge Davis of Troy, to his son, twenty years after:

"Asahel Clark was the most eloquent man, I ever in the whole course of my life knew, by far. He stood as a pleader at the head of the whole bar. He was infinitely beyond competition. I have seen Judge Dwight sit with his mouth open for an hour on the bench, completely carried away by your father's eloquence." Have you any of your father's eloquence? If you have, you have got a fortune."

LYDIA FINNEY.
MRS. LYDIA CLARK MEECH.
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHIC RECORD.

Lydia Finney, daughter of Nathan and Urania Finney, was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, April 10, 1786, and **married to Asahel Clark**, May 6, 1806. The first time she saw her husband, as she would pleasantly narrate, in her old age, she was sitting on her mother's feet, who was curling her hair for a ball. "Mother had crossed her feet for me a seat. I was sitting there, mother making up my curls, when a boy of about fifteen years of age came into our old sitting room at the Finney Tavern where we lived, and passed through. I noticed he looked at me, and I thought he was seeing how nice my hair was going to look. I did not otherwise think anything about him. I was only thinking of my hair and the ball there was to be that night in our hall.

He afterwards told me that it was there on my mother's feet, where he first saw me, that he said to himself: "there is the girl that shall be my wife."

*Every item from her lips, except an occasional explanation in parenthesis, *et literatim*, as one may say, and by her first expressed wish recorded, when she was 86 years of age.

Soon after he came to ask her to a horseback ride with a party of young folks, who were going to Clarendon the next town North, for a Fourth of July ride.

During this ride, the young folks got to racing their horses. She rode a spirited young horse. Another horse rushed past, after which, her horse so suddenly sprung, she was thrown from the saddle, and one foot becoming entangled in the stirrup, was dragged some rods, to the fright of all, especially that of her young beau.

"I was rescued. All said it was the greatest wonder that I was not killed," and she would always add, with a special benignity of countenance, "I always attributed it to some special kind providence.

When we arrived at Clarendon, I had to lie down. I did not enjoy that day. But ever after, my young admirer came to ask me to some party, or to sit with me awhile in the evening. The latter was particularly irksome, as I did not care at all then for him. I was too young for that, and he was a great bore to me. But it would not be polite, the folks told me, to refuse.

He never went with any other girl, and was all attention to me; but I never cared anything for him till after he went to college. During the time he was there, we had a ball one night at our house in Shrewsbury. I did not know he was going to come. I had not seen him since he had been to college; for over a year, I think. I was sixteen at this time, he was nineteen. In the dance that evening we were dancing "Lady's Chain"—when it was "change partners and cross hands" a hand touched mine with a peculiar thrill. I looked startled up. I did not know till then that he was there. A glance from his eyes went to the core of my heart. I knew from that moment I loved him. Ever after that, I would not have exchanged him for a king upon his throne.

I did not wish to be married while he was in college, nor until he had finished his law studies, but about this time, I attended a ball at Rutland, where Jack Mattocks (afterwards Governor) danced much with me and was very attentive. I did not think any thing more of it at the time, or of his attentions, than it being the usual gallantries of a gay young gentleman to his partner at an evening ball. He was handsome, a remarkable good dancer and a great beau among the girls, and I was pleased to dance with him; that was all, on my part. But Mattocks soon after saw my father and asked his permission to pay his addresses to me. 'Jack Mattocks,' answered my father, 'I would as soon permit the devil to court one of my girls as you.' 'But I wish to marry her, whether with courting, or without courting,' replied Mattocks; and my father told him that he would tell me, and leave it to me. My father would have been willing, I think, that I should have married Jack Mattocks, he was so popular; but he did not urge the matter. I think he was afraid that he was a little too wild to make so good a husband as he desired me to have.

He never quite liked, however, my choice. It was nothing that he had against Mr. Clark. He personally liked him; but I was the favorite among his children, and he was desirous that I should marry a rich man. He actually compelled me, near this time, to receive one visit from a wealthy widower from Massachusetts. I could not for one moment, however, consent to relinquish Clark, and my father would not compel me, against my happiness.

Mr. Clark, visiting me soon after, I told him about Mattocks and the Massachusetts man. He had also heard of it from others. I assured him my regard was not to be shaken; but he said if others were beginning to speak, he thought it was time he should be putting his claim on.

He went back to college, but in two weeks came again to Shrewsbury. It was a pleasant Sunday afternoon in May. After he had been there a short time, old Squire Clark and wife drove up to the door. They had come for a visit. I did not think at the time, but afterwards, that it was by design, as they were good Congregational church members, and did not make visits Sunday. After a little general visiting with his parents, Asahel asked me to walk out with him. He had something he wished to talk over alone with me. As we walked together, he remarked, as we were to be married soon—he must have it so—and as his parents were there now with my parents, it would be a good time that evening. I was surprised, but I could not refuse him; so I put on, before supper, a white cambric dress, one that I had just had made. It was not made for that, but it was suitable, and we stood up in the presence of our parents, and my brothers and sisters, and Mr. Clark's father, who was a justice, and he married us: and I never regretted it for one moment in my life, for he was the loveliest man and the best husband, it seems to me, that there ever was in the world.

. He went back to his studies and I remained at my father's; did not go to house-keeping for two or three years. They were very glad at home to have me there to help look after the house. [Her father kept a country tavern.]

Hannah was mother's favorite. She was the oldest and looked most like her. I was father's, and looked most like him, and Hannah was married and gone, and I had the field. I had never had a hard time, though, while mother gave the preference to Hannah. Mother was a good mother to all her children, and father always stood up for me more than for any of the other children.

Mother bought my sisters, Hannah and Cynthia, at one time, each of them, a new silk dress. Hannah's was a blue silk; her eyes were blue, and she was fair. It was pretty for her. Cynthia's was a pink lute-string. She was fair with a red cheek, and dark eyes; the pink became her. Mother did not buy me one. I suppose she thought I could do well enough without, or she did not find anything that she thought would adorn me, I was so brown and plain, beside my sisters.

I did not say anything, but father said: "Why did you not buy Lydia one, too? She is worth more than both the other girls ever were in the house. She always was, and always will be. She is the smartest girl I have got, if not the handsomest."

The next time he went up to Rutland, he brought me home a silk dress, the handsomest golden and black mixed silk I ever saw, which suited admirably my dark complexion.

My oldest son, Nelson, was born while I lived at my father's. Nelson was always the special favorite of my mother, and I think father and the rest of the family liked him better than they ever did DeWitt. I think it was because he was born with them; and he was a more quiet and manageable child; and they liked him, perhaps, for his name. I had lost a little brother of five years, the youngest child of my father's family, two years only before my marriage, who had been the pet of us all—and my little boy came to take his place. I called him after my little brother. My husband, from his admiration for Lord Nelson, -was pleased with the name; and he added that of Napoleon, his other favorite hero; and we called our little boy Nelson Napoleon. I have sometimes thought it had something to do with his future choice of a profession. He was, when a boy, very proud of his name. He caught it from his father.

Father did not want that I should leave when I did, neither did mother; but my husband and I were anxious to settle down in our own home. We went to house-keeping first in Granville, in the Fall of 1809. How happy I was to become my own housekeeper! and my husband was as happy as I.

We lived at Granville a few years, till after De Witt was born, who was three years younger than Nelson,—when we removed to Glens Falls, where I rounded and ended the golden part of my life.

The society was very agreeable at Glens Falls. There were a good many young married people, all social and intelligent. Mr. Clark was a great favorite in society. I do believe he was beloved by every man and woman in our society there; and he never gave me cause for one jealous pang. In society it was all concord; at home it was all perfect happiness. If I fretted sometimes when the children or household care teased and tired me, or when he was gone longer than I expected in attendance on the courts—for I never had so lovely a disposition as he, such evenness and goodness, then he would just put his arms right round my neck and say: "Lydia, that will never do. You and I must never indulge in any such thing as that. Don't fret, my dear! don't fret!" and it was all ended. I could not fret any more for my life. He never spoke in any other than the kindest manner to me.

We had two beautiful boys. Our home was happy: so happy! and we went much into society and had a good deal of company.

My husband read Shakespeare best of any one that I ever heard read. We had a Shakespeare club that often met with us, at our house.

It was too near perfect happiness to last, sixteen years of such life.

The first misfortune was the burning of our house. The fire caught in the chimney. It was a large house and stood on the brow of a hill, or of an elevated place. We had been away that day. It was Sunday. We had been to church. We had dinner prepared on our return and did not discover the fire, which must have been burning while we were at dinner. We heard some one cry, Fire!

HOUSE BURNED.

My husband went to the hall door, and to several men, rushing up the hill, called out, "Where is the fire?" "Why, your own house, over your own head." The fire had burst out first to view on the roof. True enough, and in one-half hour it was burned to the ground. A few things were got out, but mostly the things were consumed with our house.

I had a very nice set of wine-glasses of which I was particularly choice; as an evidence how crazy men will act at such a time, these, which happened to set on a tray upon a bureau, instead of being carried right out on the tray, were swept into the upper drawer and

every one shivered to atoms in the act. There are some exceptions: That large glass there [a full-length mirror in her sitting-room], I never thought of it at the time, but the next day was lamenting it, supposing it to have been destroyed, as no one seemed to know any thing about it, when our hired man, who heard me, went to the barn and brought it in. He had the thought and care, the first thing, to take it, and hide it in the hay in the barn; and it came out as whole and fair as ever. We were greatly delighted with him for it.

The people were very kind to us. There was no other house to be had in the village, but Mr. Gibson, the merchant, let us have the upper part of his store, and my husband finished off several rooms that were very pleasant, and we had just got nicely settled in them when he was taken sick.

He had been unwell for about, a week, but I did not apprehend any danger till he was taken down with the typhus fever, from which time he lived only five days.

THE TYPHUS FEVER.

Dr. Russell, his brother, who was regarded a very skilful physician, took care of him and I never thought but that he would get well till the day he died. Perhaps it was best. I had my fears though; but could not admit them.

I think he knew that he should die; but he did not say anything to me about it. He knew it would kill me. He talked one day about seeing a funeral procession, the many people that there were dressed in black; and he seemed to think it was his own funeral. The doctor said he was out of his head. I could not bear to hear him at the time, but I long remembered it all afterwards.

There was no minister at the time in the place to send for to visit him; there was a good man who used to go and pray with the sick; the day before my husband died, I asked if I should send for him. He said he was willing. I sent. He was away from home, but another man came and prayed with him. I do not think my husband paid much attention to it, he was so sick.

His parents were strict Congregationalists, and as they had children baptized—as he remembered, the younger members of the family—he thought that he had been baptized in his infancy.

A little while before he was taken sick. I said to him one day: "Pa, would you not like to have us unite with some church? I think it would be good for us, and that we could bring up our boys better." He said he would; but that he did not like the Methodists. There was no other church in Glens Falls at this time, though a Presbyterian church was soon after formed. My husband and I both thought that we liked the Episcopal church best.

I lost my darling husband! He seemed too good to live—too good for me. I oftentimes told him so. He always said "No!" But I always knew he was a great deal better than I was. He always had such good principles, and always seemed to have a natural religion about him.

He died in the night. Worn out with watchings and grief, I cried myself to sleep from very exhaustion. How strangely unconscious I slept, till when I awoke the morning sun was shining in at the window, full and bright. For a long time I could not tell where I was; when it rushed over me, how I screamed and fell back!

I thought at first, I could not live without my husband.

I went to the funeral with my two fatherless boys, one eleven, the other fourteen. Every one pitied me when they saw me lead my boys, one by each hand, after their father's coffin; but that did not, could not comfort me.

Never could people have been more kind than our Glens Falls friends were after the funeral to me, but all my heart was in my husband's grave. I used to steal away down there when I could stay in the house no longer and weep till into the night, sometimes. When they would miss me, they would come down several of them together, and tell me I must come back, and I would go back to my children. Oh, the tears I shed that Fall and for four years. At last it became so cold, and they talked to me so much forgoing—there, I gave it up—going to the grave.

[continued with her second marriage and additional interesting narrative]

CUTLER, EDWARD S Valley, 314

CLEAVELAND, ERASTUS, Major General, Hamilton, 120

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/nj/union/bios/putnam-eg.txt>

General Erastus Cleaveland, born June 20, 1771, in Norwich, Connecticut, died in Madison, New York, January 27, 1857, aged eighty-five years. He settled in Madison in 1793, was elected to the New York Legislature in 1806 and in 1808; commissioned major in 1807, and was colonel in command of the regiment at Sacketts Harbor, New York, War of 1812; commissioned lieutenant-colonel in 1812, colonel in 1814, and later was brigadier-general of militia. He was successful in his business pursuits of the grist mill he built in 1795, the first in Madison. Later he built two mills elsewhere, started a distillery and a brewery, a carding machine and a satinet cloth factory, also dealt heavily in cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. He was remarkable for energy, business ability, skill and perseverance. He married, in Southwick, Hampden county, Massachusetts, January 8, 1795, Rebecca Berry, of the town adjoining Norwich, Connecticut. Her brother, Samuel Berry, bought the land on which Madison Village, New York, is located from Seth Gibson, who at a cost of twenty-five dollars obtained possession of the land.

He was the son of Moses Cleaveland, born May 23, 1745, at Wethersfield or Norwich, Connecticut, died at Morrisville, Madison county, New York, 1817. He lived at Norwich and New London, Connecticut, prior to moving to Morrisville, New York. He held a lieutenant's commission in a company of cavalry, was stationed at Roxbury, Massachusetts, during the siege of Boston, and was one of General Washington's trusted and hard worked scouts. He married at Norwich, Connecticut, February 20, 1766, Phoebe Fargo, born February 14, 1747, in Norwich, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Fargo.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scg117/families/indil2158.htm>

Gen. Erastus Cleaveland who commanded the U.S. forces at Sackett's Harbor and Owego, New York, war of 1812, was one of the most prominent citizens of Central New York in business matters, politics, and military affairs. Gen. Erastus gave the following account of himself in a statement written about 1853:

"The first Cleveland who came to this country (as related to me by my grandmother) from England was John Cleveland, whose wife was Scotch. They landed at Boston, had 7 sons and 1 daughter, Phebe, she married and went to Halifax, 2 sons settled in Massachusetts, 2 in (now) Vermont; 2 in Connecticut, and 1 in Virginia. [No records whatever to substantiate; likely his grandmother confounded John and Moses1.]

"There is in the family to which I belong a coat of arms said to have been brought by the first that came. It contains 3 moons and a battle axe.

"At the age of 14 I was turned into the world to shift for myself. Possessed of a good constitution and a laudable ambition I went to New London to learn the carpenter's trade, and engaged to serve as an apprentice until of age for my board and room and 45 shillings a year. When 18 I went to merchandising. I bought my time, went to Richmond, Virginia to work. When I got to Richmond I had 1 shilling for which I had sold the pilot of the vessel a pair of mittens. Thence I went to Petersburg, Dinwiddle, Virginia, and then to Savannah, Georgia, was knocked overboard on the way by a boom. Worked in Savannah 8 months, returned North, spent the winter.

"In spring, hearing of smallpox I inoculated myself with a penknife, and went to Whitestown, New York, and worked getting out timber. Had the smallpox bad. Lived at Whitestown 2 years.

"The 20 townships, now parts of Oneida, Chenango, and Madison Counties, called Governors Purchase, then offered for sale. I had saved some money and came here and bought land from Bond and Blodgett; they failed to pay for the land. I was obliged to sell my chance, and the purchaser paid for his land to the agent of Col. Troup, who was agent land, 280 acres, paid \$1.50 per acre.

"When in 1793 I came here (Madison) there was only 1 family in the town, and they moved on the day before. I built 1795, a log house and then a sawmill. The hemlocks were thick and hemlock boards good as cash. I built a grist mill and got money enough from sale of lumber to pay my workers.

"My advantages for education in early life were limited. I have felt the loss, and tried to give my children all the advantages in that respect, in my power. My motto has always been "Be careful in your deal and punctual in your contracts".

"When civil government was organized in the county, they had to use such timber as they had. I was appointed Justice of the Peace, and was Judge of Court of Common Pleas [1808-10] a number of years. I was 12 years Supervisor [1808 &c]. Commissioner of Loans 20 years, Supt. of Madison County poor 10 years, have twice represented the county in Legislature. I have many times said I had more public favor than I was entitled to, but have endeavored to discharge the duties of any and all the offices I have held with what ability I had and with fidelity.

"In military affairs my first commission [1807] was 2nd Maj. of Militia, from that I arose through a regular grade [Lt. Col. 1812, Col. 1814] to Brigadier-General. I served 2 campaigns in war of 1812 and 1815, and have lately received a bounty land warrant of 160 acres".

His grandson, Hon. Theodore Sedgwick Gold, relates that Gen. Erastus in 1838 took him to Waweeekas Hill, Norwich, and said, "Here I was born, and I bless the misfortunes that drove me from here."

FRENCH'S N. Y. GAZZETTE, 1800:

-- pg. 302: Madison, the first settlement made 1793. Gen. Erastus Cleaveland built the first grist mill and kept the first store.

CIVIL LAW AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY AND STATE OF N. Y., ALBANY 1809:

-- pg. 177: First Constitution, Members of Assembly, Cleaveland, Erastus; county of Madison, 1807;

-- pg. 339: Second Constitution, Cleaveland, Erastus, 1833

CLEMONS, HINE Essex, 152 Private In Capt, Ezra Parkhill's Co., 37th Regiment, Murray's Raid; also engaged "in transporting army baggage between Plattsburgh, Sackett's Harbor, and Buffalo, from August to October, 1814." Died about 1855, aged about 85. He was b. in Conn., ca. 1772; d. at Essex, NY, ca. 1855, father of Noble CLEMONS, b. 1797 at Litchfield, CT; d. at Essex, 1887; and Theodore CLEMONS, b. at Essex, 1827; d. at Salisbury, NC 1865.

CHAUNCEY, ISAAC (Capt. U. S. N.) Independent Royal Arch, 2 This famous hero of the War of 1812 was born at Black Rock, Conn., February 20, 1772. His sea experience was gained in the merchant service, and when 19 years of age he was in command of one of the ships of John Jacob Astor (afterward Grand Treasurer). When the United States Navy was organized in 1798, he entered the service as a lieutenant, and in 1802, when acting captain of the "Chesapeake," he distinguished himself in several actions off the coast of Tripoli, for which he received the thanks of Congress and was voted a sword of honor. The latter was a symbolic honor, however, for Congress thought no more about it and the sword was never ordered. When the War of 1812 commenced Chauncey was commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and was appointed to a command on the Great lakes, and his operations on sea and land won the admiration of his countrymen. His subsequent career was especially distinguished. He died at Washington, January 27, 1840, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, where a marble monument marks his grave. Commander Chauncey became a member of Independent Royal Arch, No. 2, in 1796.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Chancey

Isaac Chauncey, born in [Black Rock, Connecticut, 20 February 1779](#), was appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy from [17 September 1798](#). He fought with gallantry in the [West Indies](#) during the [Quasi-War](#) with [France](#); in the [Mediterranean](#) during the [First Barbary War](#); and commanded [John Adams](#) (1804–5), [Hornet](#) (1805–6), [Washington](#) and the [Mediterranean Squadron](#) (1815–1820). Perhaps his most outstanding service was during the [War of 1812](#) when he commanded the naval forces on [Lake Ontario](#), conducting amphibious operations in cooperation with the [Army](#), and containing the large [British](#) squadron stationed there. His last service was as member, and, for four years, President, of the Board of Navy Commissioners. Commodore Chauncey died in Washington [27 January 1840](#).

<http://www.galafilm.com/1812/e/people/chauncey.html>



Born in Black Rock, Connecticut, Isaac Chauncey had already commanded the privately-owned ship *Jenny* by age of nineteen. Joining the navy in 1799, he was appointed first lieutenant of the frigate *President* and served in a number of other capacities until he was appointed commander of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie in September of 1812.

From his base at [Sacket's Harbour](#), Chauncey commanded a small squadron of converted merchant schooners and contracted New York shipwright Henry Eckford to build the 26-gun *Madison*. In April of 1813, Chauncey supported Henry [Dearborn](#)'s invasion of York, and then transported Dearborn's army to the attack on Fort George in May.

Upon his return to Sacket's Harbour, Chauncey found that his base had been attacked by his British naval counterpart, James [Yeo](#) and the British Army's Kingston garrison. Yeo had also undermined Chauncey's support of the U.S. army on the Niagara Peninsula by attacking and capturing his supply boats at Forty Mile Creek.

For the rest of the war, Yeo and Chauncey maneuvered around each other on Lake Ontario. It seems that each commander wanted to wait for the perfect moment to strike. This combination of circumstances however, never materialized.

Yeo's fleet was smaller and heavily armed with short-range carronades while Chauncey's ships were armed largely with long guns. The two commodores played cat and mouse. To quote James L. Mooney: "both commanders suffered from a common naval malady, fearing defeat more than they desired victory."

Chauncey was bested twice in August of 1813. In September, he managed to trap Yeo's fleet in Burlington Bay, but using the excuse that he was not familiar with local water depth, Chauncey failed to follow through with an attack and let Yeo escape.

After this close call, Chauncey concentrated on building bigger and better ships, the last of which was planked and ready to launch when the Senate ratified the Treaty of Ghent in February of 1815. Under Chauncey, Sacket's Harbour had become the largest American naval station, building more ships than any other naval yard in the country. Chauncey commanded various ships after the war and finished his career as a high-ranking navy administrator. He died in 1840, leaving two sons who also became naval officers.

CHASE, ABRAHAM (Capt.) Essex, 152 Aikin, Jr.'s, Co., 37th Regiment, In United States service at Murray's Raid, also at Boquet River and battle of Plattsburgh; afterwards captain. Died August 27, 1866, aged 69 years; father of Dr. E. R. Chase and Allen M. Chase, of Essex, and of Hiram M. Chase, District-Attorney, 1855-58. His name appears on a roll of the company among Major John Richardson's papers in possession of Mrs. E. R. Chase.

LIDIA [Lydia] ALLEN was the first wife of **Abraham Chase**. She died leaving him with 6 children. He married her sister, ELIZABETH ALLEN HAIGHT - whose first husband Capt. Caleb Haight had died leaving her with 6 children also. These two, **Abraham Chase** and Elizabeth Allen Haight Chase had one son - **Abraham Chase**. Jr. The Hights and Allens married first in Dutchess Co., NY - then shortly after the second marriage for Elizabeth Allen Haight and **Abraham Chase** - they moved with other Quakers to Ferrisburg, Addison Co., VT. where they raised their dozen children - their joint son, **Abraham Chase**, Jr. is buried in **Willsboro**, Essex Co., NY.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=akin&id=I33148>

Abraham Chase, Jr., b. 1787 in Ferrisburg, Addison, VT; d. 27 AUG 1866 in Willsboro, Essex, NY; *Father*: [Abraham Chase](#); *Mother*: [Elizabeth Allen](#) b. ABT 1745 in Charlotte, Dutchess, NY

CALL, JOSEPH Private in 37th Regiment. One of the most noted wrestlers of his time.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/NY-OLD-NEWS/2005-05/1116899792>

Joseph Call also known as The Modern Hercules, The Lewis Giant, Big Joe, Stout Joe and The Paul Bunyan of the East

Joe Call was one of the fabulous strong men and wrestlers around whom a whole saga of myths and legends have grown. He has often been referred to as the Paul Bunyan of the East, but, unlike Paul who was created by the advertising department of a lumber company, Joe was an actual person and a highly respected citizen of Lewis, Essex, NY. Essex County mythology is enriched by many a story about the strength of Joe Call. There have been many articles and a book written about Joseph Call.

Joe Call was born on the old Cushing farm two miles north of Woodstock, Vermont on March 31, 1781. His fathers name was James Call and was called 'The Prince of Wanderers' because he apparently moved seven or eight times before settling in Woodstock. At the age of fifty, the father married for the third time and this wife was 15 year-old Anne Powers. Joe was the second son of this marriage and one of seventeen Call children from all marriages.

Joe was reportedly 6' 3" tall, thick set and stronger than he looked. Some conservative estimates credit him with the strength of 3 men. He was also described as "above medium height, large without being excessively fat, compactly built, as spry as a cat and of jovial disposition.(Hall) One other description says "Joe was characterized as being tall, straight and broad shouldered, principally

bone and muscle, a gentle man at all times, there being none of the bravado about him and a man who used but little liquor in his career." Within his family, Joe was the largest and strongest of his generation, but his uncle Nathan was also 'immense and powerfully built.' Joe's older brother Jesse, known as Tip, was also said to be very strong. There is even a story about a powerful Call sister who would wrestle with challengers when Joe was away. (Hall)

We don't know much about Joe Call as a youth other than that he was a 'leader and champion' of the local youth. One story from his school days says that Joe, being guilty of some infraction of rules or misconduct, was called to the front of the class to be punished. Joe strode to the teacher, 'took hold and tossed him out the window, to the delight of his companions.' (Hall)

As he grew older, his sense of humor was apparent as he displayed his physical superiority. 'At one get together he hefted a barrel of cider to his mouth and, after slacking his own thirst, gravely offered to pass it around the rest of the company.' (De Sormo) As a youth Joe matched his strength against anybody who claimed any strength of their own. Joe's fame as a wrestler spread locally. Joe traveled abroad and won a wrestling match in Scotland spreading his fame overseas. Joe worked variously as a logger/lumberer, teamster, farmer, sawmill operator, and millwright. He served in the militia, ran a store and served as a postmaster, town assessor, auditor, and Justice of the Peace.

While working as a teamster, 'whenever he happened to bog down in a mud hole, he crawled under the wagon, made himself into a human jack and lifted it to dry land.' (Hall) One noted event occurred while Joe was a teamster. At a tavern Joe overheard one of the crowd bragging how he had thrown Joe Call. (Joe's reputation was already wide spread.) Joe had not seen this man before and was somewhat startled by the declaration. Joe responded that he too had wrassled Joe Call and knew all his holds and tricks, and challenged the man to a round or two. One version of the story has Joe lifting the stranger off the floor, holding him at arm's length and saying "now wrassle!" When the victim asked "Who the devil are you?" Joe answered "The man you threw, Joe Call at your service." (De Sormo)

One story has a 'champion wrestler' from overseas who came to American specifically to wrestle Call seeking Joe out on his Lewis farm, where Joe was in the field plowing. Not recognizing Joe, the stranger asked directions to Joe Call's house. Guessing the purpose of this visit, Joe lifted his plow in one hand and silently pointed to the nearest farm house. The stranger then left without challenging Call. (De Sormo) Like all able bodied men of the time, Joe served in the militia for the war of 1812. Two notable events occurred during this time. The first event has Joe and another soldier, Abraham Chase, 'celebrating' a minor victory together in a tavern. After a few drinks Chase challenged Call to a match saying "I feel good enough to throw you." and proceeded to do just that without very much effort. The story states that Joe had either been soldiering or celebrating too hard! In any case, Chase claimed from then on to be the only man to ever throw Joe Call, and in fact has that statement engraved on his tombstone in Memorial Cemetery, Willsboro, NY. (De Sormo)

Another wrestling match occurred while Joe Call was still in the militia. For some reason, "Joe went to the British camp on an errand where the British had their own champion, a mean brute who had never met his equal in a match. Several of the English officers, on learning that the celebrated American wrestler was in their midst, realized that the situation was a natural for a match, but Joe refused to fight. Finally, the English Bully made some slurring remark about the Yankees, which enraged Joe. At the first onset Joe was brought to his knees. Joe had often said he never could discover any difference in the strength of men, but that now he felt he must exert all his power. Seizing hold of his antagonist he bowed himself with all his strength and gradually squeezed the boaster to his breast. The Englishman gave one shriek . . . and when Joe released him from his grasp, the bully fell . . . dead at his feet! As Joe later said, "It was either his life of mine!"- a fight to the death." (De Sormo) Joe Call continued to be popular at barn raisings where he could haul large foundation stones and timbers single handedly. Joe and his boys were involved in logging and sawmill operation on the Saranac River, near Loon Lake, however, in the summer of 1835, Joe developed a carbuncle on his neck and returned home to Westport. A doctor was sent for on August 23rd but he became progressively worse and died on the morning of September 20th, 1835. He is buried in the Westport Cemetery, Essex County, New York.

It was Joe's daughter, Irene Whitney Call (named after his first wife) who married John C. Hitchcock, bringing the Call name (and fame) into the Hitchcock family history.

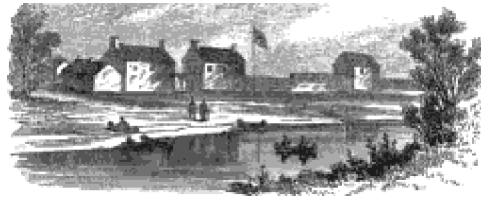
Joe's Last Will and Testament

Bibliography: Joe Call, The Lewis Giant: by Maitland De Sormo, 1981 New York Folklore Quarterly, Spring 1953, Eleanor Hall Besboro, A History of Westport.

DODGE, RICHARD (Brig.-Gen.) , St. Patrick's, 9 Master of St. Patrick's in 1805-6. In command of Fourth Brigade, 1812.

Richard Dodge (31 Dec 1762- 3 Sep 1832, Johnstown, NY), son of Samuel Dodge and Helena Amerman; m. Ann Sarah Irving (1770-23 May 1808), an elder sister of Washington Irving and daughter of William Irving Sr. and Sarah Sanders. Richard rose to the rank of Colonel in the Revolutionary War, after which he became a surveyor, settling in Caughnawaga, NY. On a trip to New York City in 1878 he convinced his friend, William Irving to return with him to the Mohawk Valley and set up a trading agency there. He married William's sister Ann in 1788.

Brigadier General Richard Dodge arrived 21 Sep 1812 at Watertown with a detachment of Mohawk Valley militia. He outranked General [Jacob] Brown, and on his arrival he ordered that officer to proceed to Ogdensburg, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River, to garrison old Fort Presentation, or Oswegatchie, at that place. General Brown was chagrined by this unlooked-for order, but, like a true soldier, he immediately obeyed it. A part of Captain Forsyth's company went with him; and three weeks later, at the request of the governor, General Dodge sent to Brown the remainder of the riflemen, and the artillery companies of Captains Brown, King, and Foot, in all one hundred and sixty men, with two brass 9-pound cannon, one 4, and an ample supply of muskets and munitions of war. General Brown arrived at Ogdensburg on the 1st of October.



APPEARANCE OF FORT OSWEGATCHIE IN 1812.

Richard Dodge (1762 - 1832) enlisted at age thirteen as fifer in a unit of the Continental Army commanded by his older brother, Capt. Henry Dodge; served throughout the Revolutionary War, including seven battles and duty at Valley Forge, PA, and during Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, VA. His father, [Samuel](#), and brothers [Samuel](#) and [Henry](#) also served in this war. Richard also served in the [War of 1812](#).

Richard's Will may be read at: <http://files.usgwarchives.net/ny/montgomery/wills/v5/dodge-richard.txt>

DE LORD, HENRY Columbia, 151 Judge of Clinton County Court of Common Pleas.

Henry De Lord was born at Nismes, France, on July 29, 1764. He was a French emigrant, or rather a refugee.

1806 **Clinton** Lodge [No. 151], F&AM, was chartered by "the Most Worshipful the Hon. DeWitt **Clinton**, Grand Master," to "Brother **Melancton Smith** [q.v.], to be first Master; our Worthy Brother **Henry De Lord**, to be Senior Warden.

<http://www.kentdelordhouse.org/Henry%20Delord.html>

This is the only known portrait of Henry Delord, painted when he was about 54 years old. Henry had this portrait, and those of his wife Betsey Delord and their 9-year-old daughter Frances Henrietta Delord, commissioned to send back to his family in France, whom he had not seen for almost 20 years. Henry (Henri) was born to a middle to upper class family in the southern French city of Nismes on 15 Jul 1764. At the age of 20 he emigrated to the island of Martinique in the French West Indies. He worked on his uncle's sugar plantation, later moving to the island of St. Lucia. Henry's crops were cotton and sugar cane and his labor was provided by his numerous slaves. When the turmoil from the French Revolution, and war with England, caused an uprising among the slave population, Henry fled to the United States. He traveled to northern New York as a land agent for Bernardous Swartout, a large landholder. Henry soon settled in the Quaker establishment in the town of Peru, about 10 miles south of Plattsburgh, NY. In 1799, Henry married Betsey Ketchum. He was 35, she was 15. In 1810 he bought the cottage and three acres of land in Plattsburgh owned by Judge James Kent, who was later to become the first Chancellor of New York State. Henry was seeking a home closer to the hub of commerce in Plattsburgh and the shipping on Lake Champlain. In 1811 and 1812 he expanded the home to the full-size Federal-style house that exists today. Henry became a gentleman farmer, experimenting with many herbs and vegetables. He established the Red Store on his property, selling everything from lumber to liquor to lace. Prior to the Battle of Plattsburgh in 1814, Henry was persuaded by General Macomb to extend credit to the officers and enlisted men stationed in Plattsburgh. This led to his undoing as he was left with a fortune in paper IOU's that he was never able to collect after the War of 1812. A broken man, he died at the age of 61 in 1825. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Plattsburgh.



Elizabeth (Betsey) Ketchum was born as Elizabeth (Betsey) Ketchum in Redhook, NY, in 1784 to Joseph and Phoebe Ketchum. Joseph was a veteran of the American Revolution who came to Plattsburgh in the first wave of settlers in 1785. The proprietors put him in charge of the new forge on the Saranac River and he was on his way to becoming one of the new industrialists in the area. But he died suddenly in 1794 while on a business trip to New York City and was buried in Trinity Church yard. He left a widow and three daughters, one of whom was Betsey. Phoebe had three daughters to feed and take care of. When Henry Delord proposed marriage, it probably seemed like a good idea to marry Betsey, who was then 15, to a successful 35-year-old businessman. Marriages of that age difference were very common back then and quite acceptable. Betsey was well educated, could read and write, and brought to her marriage wide family relationships. She and Henry Delord were married in Peru, NY, in Dec 1799. Their first and only child, Frances Henrietta Delord, was born in Plattsburgh in October, 1813. Betsey's daughter and husband both died before she did. After Henry's death in 1825, Betsey took over governance of her grand-daughter - Frances (Fanny) Delord Webb - with Fanny's father Henry Webb. Betsey remarried to William Swetland, a prominent attorney in Plattsburgh and New York state, on June 6, 1829. He had been a friend of the Delord family prior to Henry's death. Betsey died in Plattsburgh on May 23, 1870, at the age of 86. To this day, her exact burial site is not known.

http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/34713/the_kent_delord_house_museum_and_the.html?cat=12

The Kent Delord House was built in 1797 and is one of the oldest residences in Plattsburgh, NY. At the dawn of the 19th century, successful merchant and political figure, Henry Delord purchased the house with his wife Betsey. They renovated the home in to a two-story federal structure that appears much the same today as it did during their lifetime.



In the Spring/Summer of 1814, military activity related to the Battle of Plattsburgh began to increase on Lake Champlain, resulting in the exodus of civilians from the area who were anticipating the dangerous battle. On Sep 6, British forces commandeered some of the most prominent homes in the area to establish temporary outposts for strategizing and keeping an eye on the American troops. On 11 Sep 1814 the Battle of Plattsburgh erupted on land and lake. Fortunately, and somewhat unexpectedly, the American troops were able to thwart the attempts of the British to gain control of Lake Champlain and by the next day the British had retreated back into Canada. The Delord family home was extremely fortunate not to have sustained much damage during the foreigners encampment.

1764 Birth of Henry Delord, son of Jean Baptiste and Frances Quinac Delord, parish of St. Castor, France. When a young man he married and went to Martinique where, at the beginning of the French Revolution he owned a large plantation and many slaves. The negro uprising sent him to this country and he settled in Peru as early as 1796. Here, on the corner opposite the Friends' meeting house he built a commodious dwelling

1825 Died: Judge Henry Delord, aged 61 years. He was a native of Nismes, France, and came from the island of Martinique to Peru where he kept a store and was post-master. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Ketchum, and in 1810, removed to Plattsburgh purchasing from James Kent, the house on Bellevue (Cumberland) avenue, built by Nathan Averill, Sr., the hospitality of which became proverbial.

1813 Birth of Frances Henrietta, only child of Judge and Mrs. Henry Delord. A few months preceding her birth, Murray's raid upon Plattsburgh had occurred and her father with many others had suffered serious losses. On the approach of the British, Mrs. Delord, hastily burying the fine silver service in the garden, had sought refuge with her baby in her arms in Peru, the former home of the family. The British fled, Mrs. Delord returned to find much of her furniture and many household treasures injured or destroyed. The enemy had, however, in the haste of departure left an officer's mess chest and, inadvertently, a silver pepper box, salt spoon and sugar tongs, still preserved in the old house.

1832 Francis Henriette DeLord, only child of Judge Henry and Madam Elizabeth (Ketchum) DeLord, and Henry Livingston Webb of Albany were united in marriage in Trinity church, Plattsburgh, by the Rev. J. H. Coit.

<http://www.kentdelordhouse.org/Webb's%20Honeymoon.htm>

Frances Henrietta Delord, the only child of Henry and Betsey Delord, married Henry Livingston Webb in the Gold Parlor of her parents' home on Monday, August 13, 1832. Immediately following the ceremony, the newlyweds embarked for Burlington, Vermont, their first stop on a whirlwind honeymoon tour that would last for a year and would carry them to France, Italy, Switzerland, England, and Scotland. Frances, who celebrated her nineteenth birthday on October 13, 1832 in Nismes, France, the birthplace of her father, kept a detailed journal chronicling almost the entire trip. That journal resides at the Special Collections in Feinberg Library at the State University College in Plattsburgh.

DIKEMAN, DANIEL Warwick, 544

DOONE, NATHAN ..Granville, 55

DOUGLAS, THOMAS

DAVIDSON, PETER J Sherburne, 444

DRYDEN, SIMEON, M.D. (Surgeon) 1789-1824 (b. 23 Sep 1790 Holden, Worcester, Mass.?) Essex, 152 Served as surgeon's mate, 37th Regiment, in Murray's Raid, and surgeon same regiment at battle of Pittsburgh. Departed" this life April 10, 1824, in the 35th year of his age.

DAYAN, CHARLES Lowville, 134 Born at Amsterdam, NY, 1792. Educated for the bar and settled in practice In Lowville in 1809. Elected to State Senate in 1826, and served as President pro tem., while Lieutenant- Governor Pilcher was acting Governor. In 1830, in the height of the anti-Masonic persecution, he was elected to Congress from the then Twentieth District (New York). He boldly proclaimed his adherence to Masonry, and in after life took considerable pride in declaring that he was elected as a Mason. In 1840 he became District-Attorney for Lewis County and served as such for five years. He was made a Mason in Jefferson Lodge, No. 64. In 1816. In 1848 he was elected first Master of Lowville Lodge.

ECKFORD, HENRY Fortitude, 84 This famous naval constructor built many of the vessels which so gallantly upheld the prowess of the United States and aided so emphatically in the glory of the American Navy. In 1820 he was Naval Constructor at Brooklyn. Born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1775. Died at Constantinople. Turkey, 1832. Was the first Junior Warden of Fortitude Lodge. Full biography In all American biographical dictionaries.

ELY, LINUS (Surgeon) Clyde, 341, Seneca (Wayne) Co, NY

LINUS ELY was born in Springfield, MA, 26 Jan 1786; died 1 May 1864, age 79. He studied medicine with Dr. Crane, of Warren, Herkimer County, New York. Bur. in Maple Grove Cemetery, Clyde, NY. His wife Adaline died 23 Mar 1883, age 87.

http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924012481069/cu31924012481069_djvu.txt

Linus Ely was the son of Simeon Ely, and was born near Springfield, Mass., on the 25th day of January, 1786. In that day the facilities for obtaining an education being much more limited than at the present time, a good thorough education in the English branches, was all he was permitted to obtain. When about ten years of age, his father, with a large family of nine children, concluded to "go west" as far as Herkimer county, and establish a new home. Dr. Ely at the age of twenty years entered the office of Dr. Crane, then a leading country physician of Warren in said county.

Like nearly all students in medicine at the beginning of the present century, his pecuniary condition was not one of ease, and he was obliged to avail himself of such advantages as his limited means would allow. For some time he taught school to enable him to obtain sufficient means to accomplish his studies. In 1810, having finished his period of studentship, and having obtained his diploma from the board of censors of Herkimer county, he, figuratively speaking, for his means had become still more limited, took his knapsack on his back and started for the western wilderness, Ohio being his objective point.

Upon coming into the town of Junius, through which he concluded to pass, and on his way to visit a brother in Chautauqua county, he found that the principal medical practitioner of that locality. Dr. Gardner Welles, was absent as surgeon in the war which had been but recently declared between the United States and Great Britain. Being strongly urged by various parties to remain, if for no longer period than the return of Dr. Welles, he consented, and soon found himself actively engaged in the practice of that profession to which he became an ornament, and in which he excelled. Some time during the following year. Dr. Welles returned on account of sickness, when a co-partnership between him and Dr. Ely was entered into, and Dr. Ely went to the frontier as a surgeon, and was acting in that capacity at the battle of "Lundy's Lane." The two, at intervals, continued to act as surgeons throughout the war.

The partnership was continued until 1816, when Dr. Welles moved to Waterloo, which then gave great promise of becoming a flourishing and prominent city, and Dr. Ely continued his labors alone. The friendship, both professional and social, between the two men, was always firm, and existed until broken by death, a period of nearly fifty years.

In 1816 Dr. Ely married the daughter of William Hewes of Phelps, Ontario county, by whom he had six children, four of whom, with their mother, are now living. Dr. Ely was a man of magnificent physique, being about six feet in height, straight as an arrow, with a slight tendency to obesity, and weighing about two hundred pounds. Being usually somewhat careful as to his attire, almost always dressed in black, his every appearance indicated what is Ordinarily termed, a physician of the old school.

Being possessed of a sound and vigorous constitution, seldom interrupted by sickness, together with a wonderful amount of ambition and unremitting energies in the practice of medicine, he soon began to be considered a man of some prominence in the profession. For more than forty years he continued in practice in the locality where he began, as one of the foremost physicians of Seneca county and the surrounding country.

In his intercourse with the sick, whether at the bed-side or in his office, he was invariably kind and attentive, lending a watchful ear to all their complaints. It was at such times that one would be convinced that what some might call austerity, was a very superficial element in his character. During the latter years of his professional life, in connection with the arduous duties of a country practice, he was, by his untiring energies, capable of directing the successful management of a large landed property, secured as the result of good health, combined with indefatigable mental and physical work.

A stranger would have thought that his nature was cold and austere. His rather abrupt way of speaking added to that impression. But nothing could be farther from the character of the man. In 1852, twelve years before his death, being then sixty-six years of age, and his two older children, one the wife of Dr. Colvin, residing in the village of Clyde, Wayne county, he was with great reluctance, persuaded to break up his old home, abandon the profession, and retire to that village for the purpose of spending his last days with his children. At that time, as a physician, as a citizen, and all that belongs to a Christian, few men in Seneca county stood higher in public estimation.

In the winter of 1852-53, he moved to Clyde, and with the exception of occasional consultations, confined himself to the overseeing of his landed property and the enjoyment of his family and friends. In the autumn of 1863, there began to be observed a change in that once erect form, also in the rapid and elastic step. Never from necessity, nor scarcely from convenience, nor habit, until that period, was he known to have carried a walking-stick of any kind. With great reluctance, at first, did he seem willing to speak of what was evidently his decline. His disease proved to be cancer of the liver.

Throughout the long, and to him dreary months, he patiently bore his sufferings. Surrounded by every consolation which the sick can desire, he quietly and peacefully breathed his last on the first day of May 1864 [30 April].

ELMORE, ASA

EMERY, SAMUEL Clyde, 151

EDSON, DEAN (Adjutant) Essex, 152- District-Attorney of Essex County in 1821-28; Judge until 1831; 1810, Adjutant of Lt. Col. Daniel Wright's Regiment of Militia.

FRANCIS, John F. (Colonel) Battle of New Orleans.

FARRINGTON, PUTNAM 1770-1845 (Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Regiment; General) Cassia, 180

<http://www.paintedhills.org/CHAUTAUQUA/CHERRYCREEK/CherryCreekCemA-G.html>

FARRINGTON, Putnam spouse of Hannah (born 1774 died 1837), born 1770 died 1845

<http://fam.eastmill.com/f2852.htm#f13281>

Putnam Farrington Born: 1 Dec 1769 - Dunstable, MA; Died: 17 May 1845 - Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County, NY Father: [Thomas H. Farrington \(1735-1808\)](#) Mother: [Betty Woods \(1745-1775\)](#)
 Marriage: 12 Jan 1794 - Delhi, Delaware, NY Other Spouse: Ann Jackson (b. ca 1826) - 17 Aug 1842 - Pomfret, NY
 Wife **Hannah Smith** Born: 12 Jan 1774 - Delhi, Delaware County, NY Died: 25 Apr 1837 - Cherry Creek, Chautauqua, NY
 Children:

- 1 [Vassall Farrington](#) b. 21 Aug 1794 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: 17 May 1870 - Farrington Hollow, Chautauqua, NY
 Spouse: [Abigail Brown \(1796-1883\)](#) Marr: Abt 1822 - Delhi, Delaware, NY. 5 children.
- 2 [Clarissa Farrington](#) b. 15 Jan 1797 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; m. [George Eastman \(Abt 1804- \)](#)
- 3 [Thomas Farrington](#) b. 12 Dec 1799 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: 2 Dec 1872 - Owego, Tioga, NY; m. [Emily E. Avery \(1815- \)](#)
 Marr: 15 May 1835 - Owego, Tioga, NY
- 4 Abel Farrington b. 13 May 1801 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: 2 Nov 1876 - WI
- 5 [Margarete Farrington](#) b. 21 May 1804 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: Abt 1909 - Nr Cassadaga, NY; m. [Willard W. Fisher \(1808-1882\)](#)
 Marr: 2 Sep 1839 - NY
- 6 [Zenas Farrington](#) b. 21 Sep 1807 - Cassadaga, NY; d: 20 Sep 1893 - Farmington, Whitman, Washington
 Spouse: [Lovina Button \(1808-1854\)](#) Marr: Abt 1832 - Cherry Creek, Chautauqua, NY; m. [Betsey Cordelia Henry \(1829-1913\)](#)
 Marr: 1855 - Cherry Creek, Chautauqua, NY
- 7 [Catherine Henrietta Farrington](#) b. 21 Jul 1810 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: 20 Mar 1892 - Cherry Creek, Chautauqua, NY
 Spouse: [Daniel Stilson \(1805-1883\)](#) Marr: 17 Nov 1833 - Williamstown, Oneida, NY
- 8 [Paulina Farrington](#) b. 17 Aug 1812 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; m. [Bancroft Clark \[35975\] \(Abt 1810- \)](#)
- 9 [Tompkins Farrington](#) b. 14 Jan 1815 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: 16 Feb 1895 - Farrington Hollow, Chautauqua, NY
 Spouse: [Mary Abbey \(1824-1898\)](#) Marr: 18 Feb 1842 - Arkwright, Chautauqua, NY
- 10 Mary Ann Farrington b. 16 Oct 1817 - Delhi, Delaware, NY; d: May 1895 - Dewittville, NY

FARRINGTON, MORRIS L Cassia, 180 Master of Cassia Lodge, No. 180, and charter member of Delhi Lodge, 439.

Born: 1793 - Delhi, Delaware County, New York <http://fam.eastmill.com/f2840.htm>

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nygreen2/zenas_farrington.htm

March Farrington, who was of English antecedents, was born in this State in October 1762. He had an honorable record as a soldier in the Revolution and the War of 1812, and as a pioneer of Delaware County. On first arriving in this region, having followed a route marked by blazed trees, he located his home in that part of Meredith now known as Meredith Square; and when he built his humble log cabin, his nearest neighbor was in Delhi, some six miles away. He and his family subsisted mainly for a time on the game and fish to be found in the vicinity. He subsequently removed to Delhi, where he and his cherished wife spent their declining years, she passing to her eternal rest November 10, 1841, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, having been born April 17, 1764, and he dying April 1, 1849. Her maiden name was Betsey Colton; and by her and her husband five children were reared--- **Morris L.**, Paulina, Betsy Ann, Florella, and Polly.

Morris L. Farrington was but two years old when he came with his parents to this county, and at that day educational opportunities were here very limited. He began early to assist in the labors of the farm, growing more and more useful each year, remaining with his parents until he attained his majority, and afterward taking care of them in their latter years. In 1830 he bought the farm which is now included in the homestead of his son Zenas, of which he cleared a large portion, further improving it by erecting the present substantial set of frame buildings. Here he spent a long period of useful activity, living to the venerable age of ninety years. He was a very intelligent man, taking part in the management of local affairs, and serving in many of the minor offices of the town. He married Ruth Frisbie, the daughter of Judge Gideon Frisbie, one of the original settlers of Delhi, and the first Judge of Delaware County, the first circuit of the county being held in his house. Judge Frisbie came here on horseback, long ere the time of public highways, and as for many years one of the most prominent men in this section of the county. He reared a family of six children by his first wife--- namely Gideon, Daniel, William, Freelove, Huldah, and Ruth, and five by his second wife--- namely, Milton, Portor, Phillip, Angeline, and Anzolette Ruth, who married Morris L. Farrington, was born in Delhi, and spent her declining years at the home of her son Zenas, dying in 1876, at the age of seventy-eight years. She bore her husband three children; namely Anzolette, Zenas, and Maurice.

FORRES, JOHN Clinton, 151

FLINT, DAVID Clinton, 151

FERINGTON. VERCAL (aka Versel or Vassall Farrington) Cherry Creek, 384 (Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons, Chautauqua Co., NY, was instituted in 1853 with nine charter members, and received the present warrant in June, 1855. William S. Blaisdell was the first master. It was destroyed by fire three times before 1890 and is on the GL rolls as of 2008.)

<http://www.paintedhills.org/CHAUTAUQUA/CHERRYCREEK/CherryCreekCemA-G.html>

FARRINGTON, Versel - born 21 Aug 1794; died 17 May 1870 age 75y 8m 26d - Son of Putnam Farrington (see above); 5 children.

FERRIS, DARIUS resided in **Westport, Essex, NY**. He may have been 'the first white child' born in Pantton, VT, son of Peter Ferris. Peter Ferris, one of the first settlers on the east side of the Lake, came to Pantton in 1765 from Nine Partners, New York, with his second wife and two sons, James and Squire. He built a log cabin, probably the first in Pantton, and later a house on a bluff overlooking what became known as Ferris Bay, more popularly known as Arnold Bay after Peter Ferris's death in 1816. **Darius Ferris** is thought to be the first white child born in Pantton. The wife of Peter Ferris died before the Revolution and was the first white person buried in Pantton. Peter Ferris's grave in the Adams Ferry Cemetery is marked by a thin marble slab, so weathered it is hard to decipher. It reads:

In Memory of Peter Ferris, Esq. who died 7 April 1816 Age 92 years

Grass, smoke, a flower, a vapour, shade, a span,

Serve to illustrate the frail life of man,

And they who longest live survive to see

The certainty of death, of life the vanity

http://www.wcvt.com/history/cvt_1993.pdf

The Ferris Ferry/Adams Ferry

Panton records show that in 1796 town authorities recognized the need to establish a ferry across Lake Champlain, and Kingman was given the privilege of "building a wharf or any other building at said landing for the accommodation of boats", provided that he keep and maintain a boat or boats suitable for carrying on ferrying across said Lake men, horses and cattle '

In 1800, Peter Ferris, although almost 80 years old was granted the exclusive right to keeping a sail ferry which ran from Ferris Bay (later renamed Arnold Bay) to Barbet's Point, New York. After four years the operation was passed on to Peter's son Darius. The ferry service operated by the Ferris family between Panton and Barber's Point was one of the first commercial ventures in Panton.

At one time Friend Adams, a prominent and wealthy citizen who lived until 1837 was one of the largest landowners in the area. He owned the ferry which formerly belonged to the Ferris family and also had a wharf, storehouse, store large farm and hotel on Arnold Bay. Thus the name changed from the Ferris Ferry to the Adams Ferry Under Adams' proprietorship the ferry ran between Arnold Bay and **Westport, New York**. During this period there was a great deal of traffic on the Bay and lake, and the ferry business prospered.

It was on this ferry that John Brown, a well-known abolitionist before the Civil War, traveled from his farm in North Elba, NY to Vergennes to shop. It was also on this ferry that his body, after his execution for treason, went back to the farm in 1859 in NY for burial.

GALE, JOHN Oneida, 270 Second Lieutenant Orange County Militia.

GILMORE, WILLIAM

GORTON, OTHNIEL Constellation, 103 Served at Stonington, Conn. Born ca 1795; died 1872.

Prospect Hill Cemetery, was purchased in 1855 at a cost of \$1,000. In this cemetery is buried **Othniel Gorton**, a veteran of 1812, who settled near Kingsboro in 1819 as a watch and clock maker. For more than twenty years before his death, in 1872 (aged 77), he lived in Gloversville.

GREGORY, NOYSE [Noyes] P Clinton, 151

1835 Noyes P. Gregory carried on the carding and cloth-dressing business at the west end of the bridge in Plattsburgh, NY.

1845-46 Member of the NY State Assembly.

GROSS, EZRA CARTER Valley, 314

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=G000494>

Ezra Carter Gross, a Representative from New York; born in Hartford, Windsor, VT, 11 Jul 1787; son of Rev. Thomas Gross and Judith Carter; pursued classical studies; was graduated from the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1806; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1810 and practiced in Elizabethtown, NY, and later in Keeseville, NY; was admitted as a master in chancery in 1812; served in the War of 1812 and took part in several engagements; held a commission in the New York Militia 1814-1821; surrogate of Essex County 1815-1819; supervisor of Elizabethtown in 1818 and again in 1823 and 1824; elected as a Republican to the Sixteenth Congress (March 4, 1819-March 3, 1821); resumed the practice of law; member of the New York State assembly in 1828 and 1829; died in Albany, NY, 9 Apr 1829; interment in Evergreen Cemetery, Keeseville, NY. m. 1815 Phebe Fisher.



< HARTSHORN, CHARLES Constellation, 103 (Mayfield, Montgomery, NY) Served at Sackett's Harbor. Died 1869.

<http://www.kryolux.us/wawarsing.net/04/COPDF/303-22-Hartshorn.pdf>

Charles Hartshorn: The Father of Ellenville, by Marion M. Dumond, Former Town of Wawarsing Historian and Ellenville Public Library Director (Retired)

Village elections are held in March every year, dating back to 1856, when the Village of Ellenville was incorporated.

For those with a curiosity about the past, this is the time when we reflect on those citizens who have headed our village government through the years.

The first President of the Village of Ellenville was Charles Hartshorn, a strong and respected leader of the community, who had come here in 1823 to try a case in the Hoornbeek Tavern. At that time, the settlement, consisting of a cluster of small houses and the tavern, was called "Fairchild City" or, more commonly, "The City." Hartshorn saw a future in the community, a need for a general store (the nearest one was in Wawarsing) and he liked the people he met.

Charles Hartshorn was a born leader who spent his life working for his community. Within months of establishing himself as a storekeeper (in the log cabin reputed to have been the first building erected here, on the Southwest corner of today's Canal and Market Streets), he began working toward the establishment of a post office. This required more than just "The City" for a name, and there was extensive deliberation and consideration of possible names. The men of

the settlement invited the ladies' participation and the decision was quick when Mrs. Hoornbeek's sister, Ellen Snyder, prettily offered her own name. Thus was Ellenville named.

The federal government on December 27, 1823 established the *Ellenville Post Office*, and Charles Hartshorn was named the first Postmaster. The office was, naturally, in his store.

Hartshorn's involvement in community service continued, as he served as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years from 1830, as well as one term as Supervisor of the Town of Wawarsing in 1838.

On April 5, 1856, at the first regular meeting of the Trustees of the newly incorporated Village of Ellenville, the other Trustees paid him the high honor of choosing him to be the first President of the Village. (The title of Mayor was not used until the 1920s.)

Charles Hartshorn died in 1869 at the age of 79. If any of the early community leaders deserves to be called "Father of the Village," Charles Hartshorn certainly earned that honor. In addition to the public positions he held, Hartshorn was well respected by village residents, who affectionately called him "The Squire." He owned a large amount of land in today's business district, constructing and

remodeling many buildings. He gave land near Buttermilk Falls to the Village for a reservoir. In turn, a tablet was placed at the site which read "Hartshorn Reservoir 1870."

HENDRICK, BENJAMIN (Surgeon) St. John's, 90

HEWITT, RICHARD St. John's, 90

HOLMES, DANIEL Possibly a member of Genesee Lodge. No. 138, Richmond. His son, Daniel Holmes, Past Master of Monroe Lodge, No. 173, Brockport, has his mark medal inscribed. "Daniel Holmes, Genesee M. M. Lodge, No. 511, 5814."

HUDSON, LEMUEL (M.D.) Jefferson, 332, Watkins, New York [Looking at Frenches Gazetteer of NYS (1860) County: Schuyler; Town: Dix; Village: Watkins. WATKINS, upon the line of Reading, at the head of Seneca Lake, was incorporated as "JEFFERSON" April 11, 1842, and its name was changed to "WATKINS" April 8, 1852. So in the 1850 census you would be looking for the town of DIX, village of Jefferson.]

The charter Members of Jefferson Lodge No. 332 were **Lemuel Hudson**, Abel B. Turrell, Ebenezer Thayer, George B. Guinnip, Oscar Holden., Alonzo Simmons, Dr. Judson Hewitt and Benoni Peck.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=t6YFAAAQAAJ&pg=PA13-PA169&dq=%22lemuel+HUDSON%22#PRA13-PA169.M1> page 169 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — JANUARY 12, 1854.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, In whom were referred the memorial and papers of Lemuel Hudson, ask leave to report:

That the said Lemuel Hudson was a surgeon in the twelfth regiment, fourth brigade, New York militia, commanded by Colonel John T. Van Dolsen, and which was ordered to march from Albany county, New York, to Sackett's Harbor, by Governor Tompkins, in the summer of 1812; that said regiment marched from Albany county on or about the 15th day of August, 1812, and was accompanied by said Hudson, then a stout and healthy man, as surgeon; that when at the town of Champion, Jefferson county, New York, thirty miles from Sackett's Harbor, the regiment was overtaken by a heavy storm of snow and sleet, which continued a long time, and left three or four inches of snow on the ground, which lay for several days; that the soldiers were unprovided with suitable clothes to withstand the inclemency of the weather, and much hardship and sickness ensued in consequence; that the said Lemuel Hudson was the only surgeon in the regiment, and his arduous professional services, together with exposure to the wet and cold, threw him into a fever, which confined him to bed a long time; that when he arose from his bed his constitution was shattered — the fever had settled in his left hip, producing lameness, which has continued ever since, increasing with increasing years, until he is now totally disabled; that he refrained from asking for a pension as long as he was able to make a living by the practice of his profession, and is now an old man, unable, from the disability contracted as aforesaid, to procure the necessaries of life, and therefore asks the aid of his country now; that said Lemuel Hudson performed his arduous duties as surgeon, as aforesaid, well, and in a manner to endear him to the officers and soldiers of said regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of his term of service, which was soon after he arose from his bed of sickness, all of which is apparent from the papers in the case. In consideration of all of which your committee ask leave to report a bill for his relief.

HATCH, C. B Essex, 152

HALSTEAD, PLATT R(ogers) Essex, 152 (1794-1849), son of John Halstead and Phoebe Rogers (d/o of Platt Rogers).

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~loyalists/WC10/WC10_136.HTM

Siblings:

[Caroline Elizabeth HALSTEAD](#)

[Platt Rogers HALSTEAD](#)

[John HALSTEAD](#)

[Maria HALSTEAD](#)

[Jacob HALSTEAD](#)

[George HALSTEAD](#)

"Bessboro: A History of Westport, Essex Co., N.Y.," by Caroline Halstead Royce, page 152, 251, 268 & 431.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=kkVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA614&dq=%22HALSTEAD.+PLATT+R%22#PPA154.M1>

A party of young people from the (Northwest) Bay visited the navy yard under the escort of Lieut.

Platt Rogers Halstead, who had just received in April his commission as 3rd (sic) Lieutenant in the 29th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Halstead was just nineteen, still conscious of the unwonted glory of his new uniform, and perhaps also of the fact that he was the only man in his town who had entered the regular service, and who consequently did not look to the militia officers for orders, but to his **Colonel, Melancthon Smith**, brother of Lieut. Sidney Smith of the navy. The only names of others in the party which we know are Maria Halstead, sister of the young lieutenant, and Mary Jenks, a girl of fifteen who afterward married **Ira Henderson**; it is through the latter's relating the incident to her daughter that its memory has been preserved.

... As Downie's fleet opened fire upon Macdonough's, the British land forces under Sir George Prevost advanced to the attack of the American position. Gen. Macomb with his 1500 regulars occupied strong fortifications on the south bank of the Saranac, between the river and the lake. In the central and most important redoubt, **Fort Moreau**, was the 29th regiment, **Col. Melancthon Smith**, in which **Platt R. Halstead** was 2d Lieutenant. The troops lined the parapet in double ranks awaiting the attack of the enemy, but as the British never crossed the river, the fighting was all done at long range with the artillery.

... On the eleventh of September was held the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh, at Plattsburgh. The President of the day was **Col. David B. McNeil**, formerly of Westport, and that part of the exercises most interesting from the point of view of this history was introduced as follows: "To our esteemed fellow citizen, **Platt R. Halstead, Esq.**, late a Lieutenant in the United States Army, I assign the honor of placing monuments at the graves of Capt. Alexander Anderson, of the British marines; Lieut. William Paul, midshipman; William Gunn and Boatswain Charles Jackson of the British navy, and Joseph Barrou, pilot on board Commodore Macdonough's ship — all of whom fell in the naval engagement in Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh, Sept 11, 1814. Joseph Barren, pilot, was personally known to **Lieut. Halstead** and myself, and was a man held in high estimation, for his intelligence and patriotism, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

The account of the exercises goes on to say that "**Lieut. Halstead** in the discharge of the duties assigned him, erected the monuments at the head of the graves of the three lieutenants of the British navy, and proceeded to the grave of Joseph Barron, and as near as we could catch his remarks, spoke as follows: 'I take a melancholy pleasure in erecting this monument at the grave of Joseph Barron, Commodore Macdonough's confidential pilot. I knew him well—he was about my own age — We were school-boys together — a warmer hearted or a braver mail never trod the deck of a ship.'"

HAY, ARCHIBALD Granville, 55

HOFF, JOHN Newark, 83

HURD, TIMOTHY (Captain) Dundee, 123 Afterward Brigadier-General of Militia.

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSvcid=122792&GRid=51214385&>

b. 1775, Sandgate, Bennington, VT; d. 1848, Starkey, Yates, NY.

Timothy HURD, born in 1775, married in 1793 Mabel, daughter of Andrew BOOTH. She was born in 1778. They settled at Eddytown in 1802, their farm embracing the site of that village. They had a house at first near the present site of the Presbyterian church. In 1806 he erected a large house which he occupied several years as a tavern. The same edifice is now the residence of Egbert GULICK. In Sept 1804, an infant son of Timothy and Mabel HURD, named John Kirby, died and was buried in a cemetery on the farm of Simeon ROYCE, now owned by James C. HENDERSON. In 1806 Timothy HURD sold ten acres from his farm on the road that ran east from Isaac LANNING'S blacksmith shop to the Lake, to John SEARS, who built the first grist mill in the town on a small stream, running through his place. He also built a house there. Some years later he sold his mill and premises back to Mr. HURD, who subsequently sold the mill and four acres of land to the father of Jephtha EARL of Benton, a distiller, for 1,300 gallons of whisky. On his way home with a sleigh load of the whiskey, while descending the hill at the Friend's Mill, the fore-board of his sleigh went out followed by two barrels of the whisky, which thus escaped beyond recovery.

Timothy HURD was a captain in the War of 1812, and afterwards Colonel of the 81st Regiment of infantry. Still later, he was General of the 1st Brigade, consisting of Steuben and Allegany counties. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1821, and was a supervisor of Reading when the town was divided. He had held the office six years consecutively at that time. Of the Methodist Church, he was a prominent and consistent member. The first grist mill on Big Stream was built by him, on the road leading to the head of the Lake, in 1811. This mill was burned in 1827 and he built another on the same site which was also burned in 1847. His wife died in 1842, at the age of 64 years, and he subsequently married the widow of Sherman HURD. He died in 1848, and she now resides at Rock Stream. He was a man of strong will, a good neighbor and valuable citizen.

The children of his first marriage were Harry, Rochester, John K., Mary, Abner, Rebecca, Caroline, Electa, Janet and Seymour. Harry born in 1799, married in 1821, Fanny, daughter of Joshua TUTHILL. They were married by Elder Abner CHASE. As early as 1820 he was cornet of a company in the 10th Regiment of Calvary. Subsequently as Captain of the same company he was a popular and accomplished officer. A devoted Christian and a good man, he died in 1844. His widow still survives. ~History & Directory of Yates Co., Vol II, Pub 1873, by Stafford C. Cleveland

On p. 1129, History & Directory of Yates Co., NY, it states Timothy Hurd was a member of the Reading Masonic Lodge, established in 1824 at Dundee. [Reading Lodge No. 366; renamed Ionic (Reading-Ionic) in 1828; surrendered 1831; revived as Reading-Dundee No. 308, 3 Jun 1847; became Dundee No. 123, 4 Jun 1858; fire 20 Jun 1900; reissued 2 May 1900]

Parents: **Abner Hurd** (1747 - 1812)

Children:

John Kirby Hurd (1804 - 1804)*

Abner F. Hurd (1808 - 1879)*

Electa P. Hurd Goundry (1822 - 1904)*

Spouse: **Mabel Booth Hurd** (1778 - 1842)*

HAILE, WILLIAM F Clinton, 151 Appointed from Vermont. Ensign Eleventh United States Infantry, May 27, 1812; Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1N12; First Lieutenant, August 15, 1813; Captain, May 14, 1818; resigned February 28, 1823.

HATCH, C. B

HUGO. MILTON Spencer, 290

HOYT, MAURICE Warwick, 544

HOWE, LORENZO (Major) Oneida, 277

HAYWARD, DANIEL Essex, 152 Daniel Hayward of Willsborough, father of David B. Hayward of Essex, and of Albert Hayward of Willsborough. He served in the War of 1812. He "died December 15, 1858, aged seventy-two years"; buried in the Gilliland Cemetery. His father, Ephraim Hayward, served for seven years in the New Jersey Continental Line in the War of the Revolution and was an early settler in Essex, on Jersey Street, where Wilbur M. French now lives.

HAWLEY, HENRY A. (Capt.) Essex, 152 Captain of Riflemen in 37th Regiment, War of 1812. Initiated in Essex Lodge, 1809.

HOLCOMB, DIODORUS (M.D) Essex, 152 Surgeon's mate in 37th Regiment, Born in Connecticut, 2 Feb 1780; Died 25 Sep 1859. HOLCOMB, Diodorus - Died in Westport, on Saturday morning the 25th instant, of dropsy, Dr. DIODORUS HOLCOMB, in his 80th year. Dr. Holcomb was born in Granby, Conn., February 2nd, 1780; commenced the practice of medicine in Westport in Nov. 188; received a license from the Essex County Medical Society, May 9, 1809; and continued the practice of his profession in Westport up to within three weeks of his death, more than 50 years. Dr. Holcomb was one of our most respectable and worthy citizens; having a large circle of friends and no enemies; and was a good neighbor, kind man, and an affectionate father. A large concourse of relatives and friends attended the funeral, and rendered the last sad offices to the remains of this excellent old man. He has gone to his heavenly rest. (The Elizabethtown Post 1 October 1859)

See also page 473,

http://books.google.com/books?id=PAExAAAMAAJ&pg=PA473&lpg=PA473&dq=%22DIODORUS+holcomb%22&source=web&ots=EBZ0qtFA2&sig=-ppTFFsMnp2rNMql6zqlw8Jlubl&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result#PPA473,M1

HENDERSON, IRA Essex, 152 Born near Fort Ann, Washington County, N.Y., June 9, 1791. At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh he did valiant service as a member of Captain Levi Hinckley's Co., 37th Regiment, 40th Brigade, commanded by Gen. Wright. He was injured in the battle of Plattsburgh, and in 1820 was discharged from military duty on account of permanent disability. Dr. Diodorus Holcomb of Westport and Dr. Simeon Dryden of Essex were the authorized examining surgeons. Mr. Henderson's eldest daughter, Mrs. M. A. Richards, widow of the late William Richards, still lives in Westport, being in her eighty-fifth year. A sister of Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Bigalow, lives in Minneapolis. Mr. Henderson died at Westport December 17, 1873, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried under Masonic auspices.

JOSLIN, ANDREW. Olive Branch, 40

JONES. A BRAM L In Abel Foster's artillery company. Volunteered as minute man under Captain Abel Foster; on duty at Narrows and at Plattsburgh. Information given by his son, a member of Valley Lodge, 109.

KNAPP, WILLIAM Olive Branch, 244

KNAPP, DANIEL Olive Branch, 244

KNOX, HON. Z Lowville, 134

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/state/northernnewyork/611-620.html>

Ziba Knox, was born at Cavendish, Windsor, VT, 22 Sep 1797, eldest son of Sylvanus Knox, of the same family as General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary fame. Until 1815 the almost unaided efforts of Ziba Knox were directed to the acquisition of a thorough English education in his native state; in 1812 he was fortunate in obtaining limited instruction in Latin from Rev. Jonathan Going, formerly professor of language in Brown University; he studied law in the offices of Hon. Charles Dayan, with who he was afterward in partnership; was admitted to practice in 1826; was a magistrate from 1 Jan 1835, until he died, a period of 33 years; in 1824 he was commissioned captain in the 101st NY Regiment, 26th Brigade; in 1829, He was elected inspector of the common schools of Lowville; in 1841 he was elected school commissioner, and from 1844 to 1857 he was superintendent of schools of Lowville; was also trustee of Lowville Academy, and a Free and Accepted Mason. He m. Lucy P. Levenworth, granddaughter of Samuel Levenworth, who died in the service on the frontier during the War of 1812.

LITTLEJOHN, JOHN (Captain) Olive Branch, 40 Severely wounded at Lundy's Lane.

<http://www.onlinebiographies.info/mi/allegan/littlejohn-j-col.htm>

COL. JOHN LITTLEJOHN was born in Martha's Vineyard, MA, 10 Oct 1790. He received an academic education, and before he attained his majority he acquired much reputation as an accomplished and successful teacher in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he offered himself as a volunteer, and soon received a commission as lieutenant. He was wounded at the famous battle of **Lundy's Lane**, and was commended for his bravery by Gen. Scott, the commanding officer. After the close of the war he engaged very actively in business connected with the construction of the Erie Canal, successfully executing large contracts, and winning an enviable name for integrity and energy of character. To him belongs the credit of building the most difficult link in the first important railroad in this country,—the inclined plane between Albany and Schenectady. He also took a conspicuous part in building the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, also the James River and Kanawha Canal. About the year 1840 he removed to Allegan [Michigan]; and, investing considerable capital there, threw himself with his customary energy and enterprise into the work of developing the resources of the place. One result of his enterprise was the building of the first flouring-mill of any considerable size in the county. Infirm health obliged him to retire from business during the last ten years of his life. He died during a visit to Omaha in Jan 1868. His surviving sons were Philetus O. Littlejohn, Esq., of Allegan, and the Right Rev. Augustus N. Littlejohn, D.D., Bishop of Long Island. Col. Littlejohn was twice married: first to Miss Amy Dewey; she died some seven years after their marriage; and in 1823 he was again married, to Miss Eleanor Newkirk, of Montgomery Co., NY, where she was born 23 Nov 1799. She was a lady of rare personal excellence and remarkable industry and thrift, a faithful, true, and patient wife, an affectionate mother, and a valuable friend. She is now in her eighty-first year, and still evinces much of her former vigor and energy. A glance at her portrait is only necessary to recognize the force of character which she possesses.

From: History of Allegan and Berry Counties, Michigan; with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Their Men and Pioneers. D. W. Ensign & Co., Philadelphia 1880; Press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

LIVINGSTON, STEPHEN Master of Constellation Lodge No. 103; Mayfield, Montgomery co., NY

LAWRENCE, JAMES The popular naval hero of the war. Born, Burlington, N.J., 1781; died at sea, June 6, 1813. His last great fight, that between the "Chesapeake" and the British frigate "Shannon," in which he was mortally wounded, occurred at sea thirty miles off the Massachusetts coast.

James Lawrence (1781-1813) U.S. Naval Captain, famous for his dying words, "Don't Give Up the Ship!" b. 1 Oct 1781 in Burlington, NJ; d. 6 Jun 1813. Received appointment as midshipman in 1798. In the Tripoli War, he distinguished himself as a gunboat commander and as second in command of Decatur's daring expedition to destroy the captured frigate, Philadelphia. He spent five years on the Barbary Coast, and in 1808 was first lieutenant of the famous Constitution, followed by command of the Argus, Vixen, Wasp, and Hornet. In the War of 1812 he cruised the coast of Brazil, blockaded the British Bonne Citoyenne in port of Salvadore, and sank the brig-of-war Peacock. In command of the Chesapeake, he met the British frigate Shannon, commanded by Captain Broke, offshore from Boston about 30 miles. After a desperate fight, the Chesapeake was captured with 47 killed and 99 wounded. Lawrence and his first lieutenant, Ludlow were mortally wounded. Although it is known that Lawrence was a Mason, **his lodge membership remains a mystery**. The Grand Lodge of New York passed the following resolution: "Resolved that it be referred to the grand officers, that in case there should be a public funeral of our deceased brother, the late gallant Captain

Lawrence, to take measure, if they should deem it proper, to assemble the lodges in this city (N.Y.) to join in the procession." Lossing in his *Field Book of the War of 1812* states that he was buried with military and Masonic honors. A New York lodge, chartered 18 May 1814 was named in his honor.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Lawrence



James Lawrence 1 Oct 1781 – 4 Jun 1813 was an naval officer. During the War of 1812, he commanded the USS *Chesapeake* in a single-ship action against HMS *Shannon* (commanded by Philip Broke). He is probably best known today for his dying command "Don't give up the ship!", which is still a popular naval battle cry. Lawrence was born in Burlington, NJ, but raised in Woodbury, NJ, the son of John and Martha (Tallman) Lawrence. His mother died when he was an infant and his Loyalist father fled to Canada during the Revolution, leaving his half-sister to care for the infant. Though Lawrence studied law, he entered the US Navy as a midshipman in 1798.

During the Quasi-War with France, he served on USS *Ganges* and the frigate USS *Adams* in the Caribbean. He was commissioned a lieutenant on April 6, 1802 and served aboard USS *Enterprise* in the Mediterranean, taking part in a successful attack on enemy craft on 2 June 1803.

In February 1804, he was second in command during the expedition to destroy the captured frigate USS *Philadelphia*. Later in the conflict he commanded *Enterprise* and a gunboat in battles with the Tripolitans. He was also First Lieutenant of the frigate *Adams* and, in 1805, commanded the small Gunboat Number 6 during a voyage across the Atlantic to Italy.

Subsequently, Lieutenant Lawrence commanded the warships USS *Vixen*, USS *Wasp* and USS *Argus*. In 1810, he also took part in trials of an experimental spar torpedo.

Promoted to the rank of Master Commandant in November 1810, he took command of the sloop of war USS *Hornet* a year later and sailed her to Europe on a diplomatic mission. From the beginning of the War of 1812, Lawrence and *Hornet* cruised actively, capturing the privateer *Dolphin* in July 1812. Later in the year *Hornet* blockaded the British sloop HMS *Bonne Citoyenne* at Bahia, Brazil, and on 24 February 1813 captured HMS *Peacock*.



USS *Chesapeake* by F. Muller. US Navy Art Collection

Battle flag used by Oliver Hazard Perry.



Upon his return to the United States in March, Lawrence learned of his promotion to Captain. Two months later he took command of the frigate USS *Chesapeake*, then preparing for sea at Boston, MA. He left port on 1 Jun 1813 and immediately engaged the blockading Royal Navy frigate HMS *Shannon* in a fierce battle. Although slightly smaller, the British ship disabled *Chesapeake* with gunfire within the first few minutes. Captain Lawrence, mortally wounded by small arms fire, ordered his officers, "Don't give up the ship. Fight her till she sinks." Men carried him below, and his crew was overwhelmed by a British boarding party shortly afterward. James Lawrence died of his wounds on 4 Jun 1813, while her captors directed the *Chesapeake* to Halifax, Nova Scotia.



After Lawrence's death was reported to his friend and fellow officer Oliver Hazard Perry, he ordered a large blue battle ensign, stitched with the phrase "DONT GIVE UP THE SHIP" in bold white letters. The Perry Flag was displayed on his flagship during a victorious engagement against the British on Lake Erie in Sept 1813. The flag is displayed in Memorial Hall at the US Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD.

< *James Lawrence's grave at Trinity Churchyard.*

Lawrence was buried with military honors in Halifax, Nova Scotia, but reinterred at Trinity Church in New York City. He was survived by his wife, Julia (Montauvert) Lawrence, who lived until 1865, and their two-year-old daughter, Mary Neill Lawrence. In 1838 Mary married a Navy officer, Lt. William Preston Griffin.

LEWIS, MORGAN Holland, 8 Grand Master 1830 to 1843. Full details of his public career can readily be found in the histories of the period, and his Masonic record is detailed In McClenachan's "History of Freemasonry in New York," vol. 11, page 609.

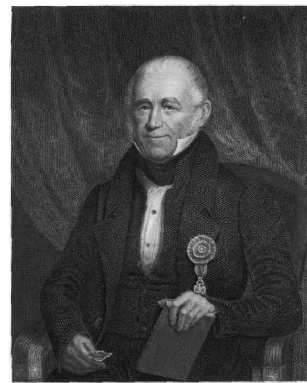
Morgan Lewis Grand Master 1830-43 (16 Oct 1754-7 May 1844)

<http://cgi.ebay.com.au/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=130156380932>

Major General Morgan Lewis, of the army of the United States, son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in the city of New York, on 16 Oct 1754. His classical education was principally acquired at the Elizabethtown academy and Princeton college. He graduated and delivered one of the honorary orations at the commencement in 1773; and received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In the same year he entered, as a student at law, the office of the late Chief Justice Jay. In 1774, in expectation of the rupture which afterwards took place between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. Lewis joined a company of young men, who united for military instruction, under an American, named Ritzman, who had served five years as a subaltern in the Prussian service, and who so perfected the individuals under his command in the military tactics and

discipline of the great Frederick, that the company afterwards afforded to the army of the revolution more than fifty of its best officers.

In June 1775, Mr. Lewis joined the army, then investing the town of Boston, as a volunteer in a rifle company commanded by Captain Ross, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Towards the latter end of August, he returned to New York, and assumed the command, to which he had been elected, of the company of volunteers before mentioned. On the 25th of the same month, he was by order from the provincial congress posted with his company to cover a party of citizens, who, after nightfall, were engaged in removing the arms, ordnance, and military equipments from the arsenal on the Battery. The Asia, a British ship of war, lay nearly abreast of the arsenal, and Captain Lewis was specially instructed to prevent all intercourse between the ship and the shore, while the working party were engaged. Scarcely had the work of removal commenced, when a boat was discovered gliding slowly, with muffled oars, within musket shot of one of the sentinels, who, after hailing several times without receiving an answer, fired a shot over her, and ordered her to come to the shore or pull out into the stream. No attention was paid to this, but a small blue light was exhibited under the bow of the boat, near the surface of the water. In an instant Asia was lighted from her topsail yards to her main deck, and her battery opened in the direction of the arsenal. A section of the guard was now brought up, who discharged their pieces into the boat, by which, according to report, two seamen were wounded, one of them mortally.



MORGAN LEWIS

Morgan Lewis

In November when congress organized the militia of New York city, John Jay was appointed the command of the second regiment, with Captain Lewis for his first, and John Broom, Esq., for his second major; the command of course devolved to Major Lewis, as Mr. Jay never joined the regiment. In June 1776, General Gates was appointed to the command of the army in Canada and Major Lewis accompanied him as the chief of his staff, with the rank of Colonel. After the army retired from Canada, congress appointed him quarter master general for the northern department. The remainder of the campaign was spent at Ticonderoga with an efficient force of about twelve thousand men, which kept the field until December, before it went into winter quarters, constantly expecting an attack from General Carleton, who, however, returned to Canada, after having approached within two miles and in full view of the American camp.

In 1778, Colonel Lewis accompanied Governor Clinton on an expedition against a predatory party of British regulars, and Brant's savages, under the command of Sir John Johnson, who were laying waste to the fertile valley of the Mohawk. In 1780, he again marched with Governor Clinton to Crown Point, on lake Champlain, to cut off the retreat of the same hostile troops, who had debarked at that place, and crossed the country once more to ravage the ill fated Mohawk valley. They escaped on this occasion by a ruse of Indian ingenuity.

At the close of the war, Colonel Lewis returned to the profession of the law. He was appointed colonel commandant of a legionary corps of volunteer militia of the city of New York; at the head of which he had the honor of escorting General Washington at his first inauguration as president of the United States. In the same year, he was elected a representative from the city of New York to the state assembly; and in the succeeding year, to the same situation from the county of Dutchess, to which he had moved. He was also appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and in December, 1791, was appointed attorney general of the state. The next year, he was raised to the bench of the supreme court, and in 1801, was commissioned chief justice of his native state.

In 1804, he was elected governor; and having now become ex officio chancellor of the university, his attention was drawn to the subject of general education, and he determined to press the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of common schools, as a foundation of science, literature, morals, religion, and every other social blessing. In his military character as commander in chief, he personally reviewed and inspected the whole militia of the state, and introduced as an important arm of defense among them the use of horse artillery; which, after having stood the test of ridicule for some years, established its importance in the course of the war of 1812, and sustained its character and employment thereafter. He also pressed upon the legislature, the obligation it was under, of complying with the injunction of the fortieth article of the then constitution, which, among other things, directed the establishment of magazines of warlike stores at the public expense, in each of the counties of the state. This had not yet been complied with, and greatly contributed to the successes of the war of 1812.

In 1810, Mr. Lewis was elected to the senate from the middle district of the state. In May 1812, he was appointed quarter master general of the armies of the United States, with the rank of brigadier. At the close of this campaign, American prisoners who were in British hands in Canada, were released after Morgan Lewis, paid from his personal funds, for their return. In March 1813, General Lewis was promoted to the rank of major general, his connection with the quarter master's department ceased, and he was ordered to the Niagara frontier. He assumed the command of his division on April 17th. On the 16th of October, 1813, General Lewis was in bad health. General Wilkinson gave up the command to General Lewis, who was confined to his vessel by indisposition. The following year, General Lewis was entrusted with the organization and command of the defenses of New York, a point which it was not doubted would attract the greatest effort of the enemy; instead of which, the forces liberated from the European contest were directed upon New Orleans.

In the spring of 1779, General Lewis married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Livingston, and sister to Robert R and Edward Livingston. After fifty-five years of marriage she died at the age of seventy-six. He lived to the age of eighty-nine, dying in New York City on 7 May 1844. In his later years, General Lewis became the presiding officer of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, president of the Historical Society, and Grand Master of York Masons.

http://books.google.com/books?id=h-wKHtEMNvcC&pg=PA299&lpg=PA299&dq=%22oliver+r+strong%22&source=web&ots=upipuhBRmi&sig=uSeVtI7e2CS_awyRpqw9ldoJJu4#PPA236.M1

Gouverneur Morris was a man of a brilliant, romantic mind, whose advantages had been improved by extensive travel in Europe, and by a residence, as Representative of his country, at the Court of France. He had a vivid imagination and an ardent temperament, and in his public and private intercourse frequently used new and bold expressions, which, at the time, were regarded as visionary

and ambiguous; some of which have since been claimed by his friends as the "first suggestions" of the Erie Canal; although Cadwallader Colden suggested the idea in 1724, and General Schuyler, also, in 1797.

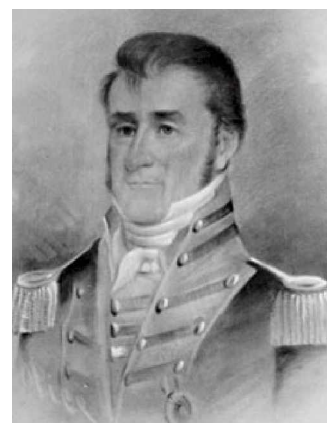
Governor Morgan Lewis, in a letter to Hermanus Bleecker, in 1828, relates that, being with General Schuyler at Fort Edward, during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Morris arrived at their headquarters on a mission connected with the general safety, and, remaining several days, often amused them by descanting with energy on what he termed "the rising glories of the western world;" and one evening declared, in language highly poetic, "that at no very distant day the waters of the western inland seas would, by the aid of man, break through their barriers and mingle with the Hudson." In answer to a question as to how those waters would break through their barriers, Mr. Morris replied, that "numerous streams passed them, through natural channels, and artificial ones might be conducted by the same routes." Whether Mr. Morris, by the term "inland seas," had in mind any other than the interior lakes of the State, does not appear.

In the summer of 1800, Mr. Morris made an excursion to Niagara Falls and Fort Erie, "by way," as he says, "of Albany, the lakes George and Champlain to Montreal, thence up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and along the south side of that lake to Niagara; thence by land to Lake Erie, and so back again." He adds: "Proceeding from the Falls toward Lake Erie, the contrast is complete—a quiet, gentle stream laves the shores of a country level and fertile. Along the banks of this stream we proceed to Fort Erie."

Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis
4th Governor of New York, 1804-1807
Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New York, 1830-1843
16 Oct 1754 - 7 April 1844
<http://www.sewellgenealogy.com/p95.htm#i7021>

Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis was born on 16 Oct 1754. He was the son of Francis Lewis and Elizabeth Annesley. He attended the public school at Elizabethtown, NJ, and graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. His intention was to devote himself to the ministry, but yielding to his father's wishes he studied law.

In 1774 he joined the Continental army as a volunteer; was subsequently chosen captain of a regiment of New York militia; but upon the organization of the 2nd New York militia regiment he was commissioned major. He was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Horatio Gates, with the rank of colonel, and accompanied him into Canada, and soon after Congress appointed him quartermaster-general of the Northern Army. He was prominent throughout the campaign that ended with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and in 1775 he planned and executed the night attack on Stone Arabia, and was in command at the battle of Crown Point, where he was accompanied by Governor Clinton.



At the close of the war Colonel Lewis returned to New York, where he was admitted to the bar and practised in New York city. He was elected a member of the assembly; became one of the judges of the court of common pleas; was appointed attorney-general of the state in 1791; judge of the supreme court in 1792; chief justice in 1793; and was governor of the state, 1804-07. In 1806 he was defeated for re-election by Daniel D. Tompkins and retired to his estate at Staatsburg, Dutchess County, N.Y., where he devoted much of his time to agriculture. Having given up the practice of law, Lewis established a cloth factory and for several years devoted himself to manufacturing. The failure of a mercantile house to which his goods were assigned caused him to discontinue the business. In 1810 he was elected to the state senate, and he declined the position of secretary of war in President Madison's cabinet in 1812, but accepted the appointment of quartermaster-general of the armies of the United States. He was promoted major-general in March 1813, and in April repaired to the Niagara frontier. He commanded at the capture of Fort George, and also at Sackets Harbor and French Creek. In the summer of 1814 he was in command at New York. He procured the release of the American prisoners in Canada, advancing from his private fortune the money for its accomplishment, and also rewarding his own tenants who had served in or sent sons to the war, by allowing them free rent for the time they served in the army. He was a Freemason and was elected Grand Master in 1831. He was president of the New York Historical Society, vice-president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1829-39, and president-general, 1839-44; president of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1831-34, and a trustee of Columbia College, 1784-1804.

Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis married Gertrude Livingston, **daughter of Judge Robert Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman**, on 11 May 1779. He died on 7 April 1844 at the age of 89.

Child of Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis and Gertrude Livingston
Margaret Lewis+ b. 1780, d. 28 Sep 1860

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morgan_Lewis_%28governor%29

He graduated from Princeton (then the College of New Jersey) in 1773 and began to study law on the advice of his father. His studies were interrupted by military service during the Revolutionary War, and ultimately he became Quartermaster General for New York. In 1779 he married Gertrude Livingston (1757-1833), the **daughter of Robert R. Livingston**.

After the war, Lewis completed his legal studies and was elected to the New York Assembly and Senate. He was Attorney General and later Justice and Chief Justice on the state Supreme Court. He served as governor of New York from 1804-1807.

During the War of 1812 Lewis resumed his duties as Quartermaster General and served in western New York. Among his accomplishments were the capture of Fort George and serving as commander during the Battle of Sackets Harbor. Later he was commander of upstate New York.

Lewis helped to found New York University in New York City, where he was born and where he died.

<http://www.nndb.com/people/973/000051820/>

Buried, St. James Cemetery, Hyde Park, NY
Party Affiliation: Democrat-Republican
Executive summary: Governor of New York, 1804-07
Military service: Continental Army; US Army (War of 1812)

The American politician Morgan Lewis was born in New York City on 16 October 1754, was graduated at Princeton in 1773, and studied law. In 1774 he joined the army before Boston as a volunteer, was elected captain of a New York militia regiment, and received a commission as major when this regiment was taken into the Continental service as the 2nd New York. In 1776 Major Lewis was aide to General Horatio Gates, with rank of colonel and quartermaster-general of the northern army, serving throughout the campaign that terminated in the battle of Saratoga. In 1778 Colonel Lewis commanded at the battle of Stone Arabia and at Crown Point. In 1783 he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar of New York, and elected a member of the assembly, first from New York city and afterward from Dutchess county. He became a judge of the court of common pleas, in 1791 Attorney General of the state, in 1792 Chief Justice of its supreme court, and in 1804 Governor of the state. While governor he urged upon the legislature the necessity of national education, and under his administration a permanent fund for common schools was established, and the militia system was enlarged and rendered more efficient. From 1807 till 1812 Governor Lewis lived at his estate at Staatsburg, Dutchess county, and paid much attention to agriculture. In 1812 President James Madison offered him the post of Secretary of War, which he declined, and accepted the appointment of quartermaster-general of the armies of the United States. In 1813 General Lewis was promoted to the rank of major-general. He served on the Niagara frontier, captured Fort George, and commanded at Sackett's Harbor and French Creek. At the close of the war he advanced the funds that were necessary for the discharge of American prisoners in Canada. He remitted all arrears of rents that were due from those of his own tenants in Delaware county that had either gone or sent a son to the war, and by his good management avoided on his own estates all anti-rent difficulties. Early in life Lewis became a Freemason, and he was elected grand master of the order in 1831. He was president of the Historical society and of the Order of the Cincinnati. At the Centennial celebration of the birth of General George Washington, Lewis, who was then in his seventy-ninth year, delivered an oration that gave in a graphic manner an account of Washington's military career. Lewis married Gertrude, **daughter of Judge Robert R. Livingston**, and left one daughter, Margaret. He died on 7 April 1844 in New York City. Lewis County in New York State is named after him.

Father: Francis Lewis (Congressman, b. 1713, d. 1802)
Mother: Elizabeth Annesley
Wife: Gertrude Livingston (dau. of Robert R. Livingston)
Daughter: Margaret
University: Princeton University (1773)
New York State Senate Middle District (1810-14)
Governor of New York (1804-07)
State Supreme Court New York (24-Dec-1792 to 1804)
Attorney General of New York (Nov-1791 to 24-Dec-1792)
New York State Assembly Dutchess County (1791-92)
Freemasonry
Society of the Cincinnati

Is the subject the book: Biographies of Francis and Morgan Lewis, 1877, by Julia Delafield

Note: It would appear from the above that Gertrude Livingston was the
sister of Chancellor Robert R Livingston and the daughter of Judge Robert Robert Livingston.

A further biographical sketch of M.'W.'. Morgan Lewis appears in Ossian Lang's "History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," 1922. pages 129-132. I covers essentially the same information as above.

"The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans (in Four Volumes, 1853),
http://books.google.com/books?id=kJUDAAAAYAAJ&pg=PT164&vq=morgan&dq=editions:0svqQ1Sodb_toWhG0n&output=html

MAJOR-GENERAL MORGAN LEWIS, of the army of the United States, son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in the city of New York, on the 16th of October, 1754. His classical education was principally acquired at the Elizabethtown academy and Princeton college. He graduated and delivered one of the honorary orations at the commencement in 1773; and received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In the same year he entered, as a student at law, the office of the late Chief Justice Jay. In 1774, in expectation of the rupture which afterwards took place between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. LEWIS joined a company of young men, who united for military instruction, under an American, named Ritzman, who had served five years as a subaltern in the Prussian service, and who so perfected the individuals under his command in the military tactics and discipline of the great Frederick, that the company afterwards afforded to the army of the revolution more than fifty of its best officers.

In June, 1775, Mr. LEWIS joined the army, then investing the town of Boston, as a volunteer in a rifle company commanded by Captain Ross, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Towards the latter end of August, he returned to New York, and assumed the command, to which he had been elected, of the company of volunteers before mentioned. On the 25th of the same month, he was by order from the provincial congress posted with his company to cover a party of citizens, who, after nightfall, were engaged in removing the arms, ordnance, and military equipments from the arsenal on the Battery.

The Asia, a British ship of war, lay nearly abreast of the arsenal, and Captain LEWIS was specially instructed to prevent all intercourse between that ship and the shore, while the working party were engaged. Scarcely had the work of removal commenced, when a boat was discovered gliding slowly, with muffled oars, within musket shot of one of the sentinels, who, after hailing several times without receiving an answer, fired a shot over her, and ordered her to come to the shore or pull out into the stream. No attention was paid to this, but a small blue light was exhibited under the bow of the boat, near the surface of the water. In an instant the Asia was lighted from her topsail-yards to her main deck, and her battery opened in the direction of the arsenal. A section of the guard was now brought up, who discharged their pieces into the boat, by which, according to report, two seamen were wounded, one of them mortally.

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In June, 1776, when General Gates was appointed to the command of the army in Canada, Major LEWIS accompanied him as the chief of his staff, with the rank of colonel; after the army retired from Canada, congress appointed him quarter-master-general for the northern department. The remainder of the campaign was spent at Ticonderoga with an efficient force of about twelve thousand men, which kept the field until December, before it went into winter quarters, constantly expecting an attack from General Carleton, who, however, returned to Canada, after having approached within two miles and in full view of the American camp.

The campaign at the north opened in July, 1777, with the evacuation of Ticonderoga by its meagre garrison of two thousand two hundred men, in the face of a beleaguering force of quadruple its numbers. The retreat was effected with little loss; and the check given to the ninth British regiment at fort Ann, gave time for the security of the attirail, provisions, and munitions at the dependent posts, which were conveyed to Van Schaick's island opposite the city of Troy. About the 20th of August, General Gates again assumed the command; and the army, being reinforced, advanced to its ultimate position, selected by Kosciuszko, on Behmus' heights, where volunteers flocked to its standard from every direction.

Immediately after the action on the 19th of September, General Gates issued a general order in the following terms: " In the event of another conflict with the enemy, all orders given on the field by the adjutant, or quarter-master-general, are to be considered as coming from head quarters, and to be obeyed accordingly." From this it is fair to infer that the conduct of these officers in the preceding action, met with the approbation of the commander-in-chief.

On the morning of the 7th of October, the drums again beat to arms, and information was received that the enemy was marching in force against the American left. Colonel LEWIS received an order from head quarters to repair to the scene of action with six or eight of the most intelligent and best mounted of Vernejour's troops as videttes and messengers; to select the most commanding positions, whence to watch the movements of the enemy and the tide of battle; and to transmit to head quarters an immediate report of every important event as it should occur. That this mark of confidence in the judgment and capability of Colonel LEWIS was well bestowed, is sufficiently proved by the events that followed. The general himself saw nothing of the battle, but was constantly kept informed of its progress, and the reserved corps were marched by the most direct routes to the points where most required. The convention of Saratoga having been concluded on the 16th, the next day at noon the general officers of the hostile army, with its general staff, were introduced to the quarters of General Gates, with whom they dined; and about one o'clock, their rank and file descended from the heights to the plain on the margin of the Hudson river, where they were received by Colonel LEWIS, and, having stacked their arms, were conducted by him through a double line of American troops, to the rear of the encampment, whence they immediately commenced their march to Boston.

In 1778, Colonel LEWIS accompanied General Clinton on an expedition against a predatory party consisting of British regulars, Butler's, Caldwell's, and McKay's partisan corps, with Brant's savages, who, under command of Sir John Johnson, were laying waste the fertile valley of the Mohawk.

On this occasion, he was honored by Governor Clinton with the command of the advance, composed of a detachment of the first New York regiment, Major Van Benschoten's levies, and the Indians under Colonel Louis. At Stone Arabia, the enemy was attacked in the night and routed, with the loss of baggage, a small field-piece, and a few men; the residue fled, and reaching their boats before morning, escaped over the Oneida lake.

In 1780, he again marched with Governor Clinton to Crown Point, on lake Champlain, to cut off the retreat of the same hostile troops, who had debarked at that place, and crossed the country once more to ravage the ill-fated Mohawk valley. They escaped on this occasion by a ruse of Indian ingenuity.

At the close of the war, Colonel LEWIS returned to the profession of the law. He was appointed colonel commandant of a legionary corps of volunteer militia of the city of New York; at the head of which he had the honor of escorting General Washington at his first inauguration as president of the United States.

In the same year, he was elected a representative from the city of New York to the state assembly; and in the succeeding year, to the same situation from the county of Dutchess, to which he had removed.

He was also appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and in December, 1791, was appointed attorney-general of the state. The next year, he was raised to the bench of the supreme court, and in 1801, was commissioned chief justice of his native state.

In 1804, he was elected governor; and having now become ex officio chancellor of the university, his attention was drawn to the subject of general education, and he determined to press the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of common schools, as a foundation for science, literature, morals, religion, and every other social blessing. Accordingly we find in his first address to the legislature in 1805, the following:

"I cannot conclude, gentlemen, without calling your attention to a subject which my worthy and highly respected predecessor in office had much at heart, and frequently, I believe, presented, though not perhaps in an official form, to your view, the encouragement of literature.

In a government resting on public opinion, and deriving its chief support from the affections of a people, religion and morality cannot be too sedulously inculcated. To them science is a handmaid, ignorance the worst of enemies. Literary information should be placed within the reach of every description of citizens; and poverty should not be permitted to obstruct the path to the fane of knowledge.

Common schools, under the guidance of respectable teachers, should be established in every village, and the indigent educated at the public expense. The higher seminaries also should receive every support and patronage within the means of enlightened legislators. Learning would thus flourish, and vice be more effectually restrained than by volumes of penal statutes."

In his military character as commander-in-chief, he personally reviewed and inspected the whole militia of the state, and introduced as an important arm of defence among them the use of horse artillery; which, after having stood the test of ridicule for some years, established its importance in the course of the last war, and has sustained its character and employment ever since.

He also pressed upon the legislature, the obligation it was under, of complying with the injunction of the fortieth article of the then constitution, which, among other things, directed the establishment of magazines of warlike stores at the public expense, in each of the counties of the state.

This had hitherto been neglected, but was now to a considerable extent carried into effect, and greatly contributed to the successes of the war of 1812. Enmity, opposition, and censure, are invariably a part of the price paid for the enjoyment of elevated stations. On the occasions here referred to, acts which we should suppose patriotism would have approved, met in the halls of the legislature with vituperation.

The reviews by brigade were ascribed to the vanity of the governor, regardless of the fact that his orders left it to the discretion of the brigadier-general, to parade by brigades or regiments, as they should find it most agreeable and convenient. The establishment of magazines in compliance with the solemn injunctions of the constitution, was denounced as extravagant, and a useless and profligate squandering of the public funds, which had never been recommended, it was alleged, by any of his predecessors.

In 1810, Mr. LEWIS was elected to the senate from the middle district of the state, by a much larger majority than had ever before been given.

In May, 1812, he was appointed quarter-master-general of the armies of the United States, with the rank of a brigadier. In the discharge of the duties of that department after the declaration of war, his strict adherence to the established regulations gave dissatisfaction to some of the state authorities, who we are willing to believe were influenced more by an impatient zeal for the service, than by any just cause of complaint or personal inconvenience; but as we have on a former occasion given place to an implied charge against the "quarter-master-general of that day,"* it is proper that we should here give the explanation which we have since obtained. The charge, then, appears to rest on the following isolated fact. A regimental quartermaster applied at the pay office of the department for funds to convey a militia company of his regiment, from Albany to Sackett's harbor, and was informed that the army regulations did not admit of such advances, but on extraordinary occasions, and then only on an order from head quarters. That the mode for procuring transport was for the commander of the detachment to furnish a return of its strength, its time of departure, and its place of rendezvous; when the transport allowed by law would be furnished, and the necessary subsistence be granted on application to the contractor's agent.

* In the life of Governor Tompkins, p. 5., Vol. I.

This was declined. At the close of the campaign, a demand was made on the department for three thousand dollars, to discharge the expenses incurred by this company while on its march, which was refused. It was understood to have been afterwards paid by the state quarter-master-general, on the order of the governor. Had the legal course been adopted, the expense, it is said, would have been less than a tithe of that sum.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners having been settled between the commanding generals of the hostile armies, General LEWIS opened a correspondence with the secretary at war, urging him to take measures for bringing from captivity those belonging to the United States.

The secretary stated that the only difficulty was the procuring a sufficient sum in a currency which would be received in Canada in discharge of the debts they had contracted, and providing the necessary means of conveyance from Quebec to the United States. General LEWIS promptly engaged to furnish the means for the accomplishment of both objects, and received an unlimited and unrestricted authority to carry his proposition into effect.

Having, immediately after the unfortunate termination of the affair at Queenstown, sent letters of credit in favor of some of the officers there captured, upon a gentleman in Montreal, to whom he was well known, and who without hesitation, honored his drafts, he had no doubt of procuring the necessary means for the relief of the liberated prisoners, through the same channel. He, therefore, immediately despatched an infantry officer of the United States army, furnished with the required means for the performance of that duty. The debts of the prisoners were discharged, a transport chartered for their conveyance, and they were landed in Boston early in December.

By the treasury books it appears the government credited General LEWIS with the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, advanced by him on the occasion.

The gallant Colonel Worth, in a letter to the editor, speaking of "the quarter-master-general of that day," says, "at a period when the treasury was empty, and public credit nearly extinguished, his own good name and resources enabled him to minister to public and individual relief. American prisoners at Quebec were in a suffering condition,—the British commissary refused bills on our government, as through the ordinary commercial channels, it was impossible to negotiate them. The house of M'Gilvany, however, offered to cash any bills drawn on MORGAN LEWIS in his individual capacity. Thus our countrymen were relieved, and very few of the recipients to this day know the source whence the relief came."

We have also been favored with a copy of a letter from another American officer after his release from captivity, where he had been detained as a hostage from May, 1813. It is dated Beauport, August 29th, 1814, and addressed to General LEWIS :

DEAR GENERAL,

I am obliged to trouble you with another bill of exchange before I depart from this place. I have this day drawn a bill at sight for six hundred dollars.

This bill is not for my own use, but for the relief of the American officers, late hostages and still detained prisoners, though exchanged. It is proper briefly to state the reason which compels me to use your letter of credit, for purposes entirely of a public concern. Urged by the destitute condition of the officers, many of whom were without funds to pay their house rent, I applied to his Excellency, Sir George Prevost, commander of the forces, &c., to negotiate a bill on the government of the United States.

My request was refused, owing to the difficulty experienced in arranging these matters hereafter with the American government. Recourse was then had to mercantile houses in Quebec and Montreal, none of which would take a bill on the American government. But my countrymen have been most opportunely relieved by the generosity of the honorable Major Muir, who, feeling their embarrassment, has advanced the required sum on your private credit.

While in command at Sackett's harbor, General LEWIS advanced a considerable sum of money to Colonel Willcox, to enable him to fulfil his engagements to a corps he had raised in Canada, by permission of the American government, on his own funds, in the collection of which he had experienced a temporary disappointment.

Nor, while he remained at the post, was his beneficence confined to his own countrymen. Several British officers who were taken prisoners on the lake by Commodore Chauncey, were brought into Sackett's harbor destitute of funds and clothing, their baggage having been in another vessel, which escaped. These gentlemen applied to General LEWIS for assistance, which was readily granted. To the Baron de Longuille, (whom the general had known when a boy,) on his own personal responsibility; and to Captain Tyeth, for himself and officers, on his draft upon Colonel Edward Baynes, adjutant-general of the British forces. This draft was forwarded by flag to Kingston, and produced the following return:

"Kingston, July 13th, 1813.

"I do myself the honor of addressing to your care a letter for Captain Tyeth, of the eighth, or king's, a prisoner of war at Sackett's harbor, containing a bill on the American government, for one thousand dollars, being for cash advanced to Brigadier-General Winchester, by the commissary-general of the British army, endorsed in favor of Captain Tyeth, which you are requested to cause to be delivered to that officer, to enable him to pay the pecuniary obligation he is under to your kindness and consideration."

A postscript is added, that Sir George Prevost begs to assure General LEWIS, that any future advances he may in Ms discretion make to British prisoners, will be immediately repaid on presentment of their draft with his endorsement.

At the commencement of the last war, the justly lamented General Leavenworth tenanted a farm in a patrimonial estate of General Lewis, in the county of Delaware; and having obtained a captain's commission, he raised a company in that county, and joined the army acting on the Niagara frontier: its great gallantry procured for its able and worthy commander rapid promotion, but literally, in the course of the war, its own annihilation; only two or three of its members having, at its close, returned to their homes, and those disabled by wounds. The exigencies of the war had so greatly reduced agricultural labor and products in that part of the country, that the agent of the general had been unable to collect any rents from his estate during its continuance. In consequence of which the general sent to his agent the following order:

Every tenant who has himself, or whose son, living with and working for his father, has served in the course of the last war, either in the regular army or militia, is to have a year's rent remitted for every campaign he has so served, either personally or by substitute.

A regular discharge during a campaign on account of sickness, to be considered as serving a campaign.

It being stated to the general shortly after, that his tenants who had not served in the army had been unable to improve their farms to advantage, in consequence of the diminution of labor, he sent to his agent the following:

Mr. Landon will remit to such tenants as are actually resident on their farms all arrearages of rent accrued during their own residence up to the 1st day of February last, dated October 2d, 1816.

Mr. Landon, who lived on the estate and had the agency of it for more than thirty years, having recently died, the preceding documents have been furnished by his eldest son, who certifies that the aggregate of such remissions amounted to the sum of seven thousand four hundred and two dollars, sixty-three cents.

We have selected these incidents from the mass of interesting facts which have been communicated to us from various sources, because they are more or less connected with the general's military life, and are sufficiently characteristic of his generous disposition and public spirit.

In March, 1813, General LEWIS was promoted to the rank of major-general, his connection with the quarter-master's department ceased, and he was ordered to the Niagara frontier.

He assumed the command of his division on the 17th of April, concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Fort Niagara, introduced order and discipline, and prepared to follow out the plan of the commander-in-chief, General Dearborn, who arrived on the 2d of May, and united his forces, which had been employed in the capture of York, with the division of Niagara. On the 12th, Colonel Scott with eight hundred men arrived from Oswego; a few days afterward Chandler's brigade, one thousand two hundred and sixty strong, arrived from Sackett's harbor, to which were successively added Macomb's artillery, three hundred and fifty, and the twenty-third regiment, with recruits for other regiments amounting to about five hundred and fifty men.

On the 27th, a force of between four and five thousand men, under the command of General LEWIS, made a successful descent on the British side of the Niagara river, near Fort George. He landed at the head of his division immediately after the advance guard had attacked the force assembled to dispute the debarkation; this first brought him, during the campaign, under the fire of the enemy. The British troops, after an animated conflict on the shore, were compelled to retire towards the town of Newark and the fort, whence, after firing their stores and magazines, they retreated, part by the river, and part by the Black swamp roads. As the stores were known to be valuable, great exertions were made to extinguish the fires, which were, however, only arrested by tearing the buildings to pieces.

The American troops were allowed to rest in the village for a few minutes, after which the pursuit of the enemy commenced. The elite and Boyd's brigade, with the exception of the rifle corps, advanced by the river road, the riflemen by that of the Black swamp.

The pursuit was, however, soon arrested, not as has been erroneously stated, by orders from General LEWIS, but by those of the commander-in-chief, who, from indisposition had remained on board the Madison ship of war, anchored about two miles from the Canada shore. "Thus it was," says Colonel Worth, "by orders he (General LEWIS) recalled Scott, leading the advance guard, from his hot pursuit of the enemy then within his grasp near Queenstown." Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the time, because the enemy's garrison, about three thousand strong, was not captured as well as their post.

Whether the order of General Dearborn was well timed or not, we are not called upon to give an opinion; but as the execution of the plan was intrusted to General LEWIS, we do consider it proper to say, that we have the most ample testimony to prove that "his conduct on that occasion was worthy of his revolutionary character." When the British flag was seen to descend and the American to ascend in Fort George, General Dearborn despatched his deputy adjutant-general, Major Beebe, with an order to General LEWIS to "halt the troops, and take a defensible position for the night." His orders were forwarded to the several commanders. General Boyd was overtaken at the distance of four miles; Scott about a mile in advance of him. The two corps immediately united and returned to Newark. Forsyth returned with about one hundred prisoners, unarmed artillerymen, who had evacuated the fort after the infantry had abandoned them. A few minutes after Major Beebe had delivered the above order to General LEWIS, the commander-in-chief appeared on the ground, mounted, and reassumed the command. The reason for thus suspending the pursuit given in his official account of the transaction is, that "the troops, having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit."

A few days after the capture of Fort George, the brigades of Generals Chandler and Winder were advanced under the former, to seek and attack the enemy, who were supposed to be in the neighborhood of Burlington heights. - "On this command, badly and negligently posted, the enemy made a gallant, and, for the object, successful night attack, which, although finally repulsed with great loss to the assailants, resulted in the loss of our two brigadiers. After this disaster, General LEWIS was despatched to take command, and be governed by circumstances. He found the troops in good spirits, although somewhat disorganized; and the enemy's numbers and position not well defined. They were, however, on a favorable line for a retreat, moving on the arc of a circle, flanked on its whole trace by the lake shore, approachable on the entire circuit by their fleet, then in possession of the lake. Every step our force advanced, removed it from our main position, and gave the enemy the advantage of retiring on their resources; beside which, it would have been in their power at any moment, had the pursuit been continued, to have taken to their fleet, and by moving on the chord while we were retrograding on the arc, have thrown an overwhelming force on our base before the advanced command could, by any possibility, have come to the rescue. At this time the British fleet had been desecrated from Fort George, and General Dearborn, apprehending an attack on that post, ordered General LEWIS to conduct his command to head quarters, which he did; but not without considerable loss of baggage and batteaux." Towards the latter part of the summer of 1813, General LEWIS was ordered to assume command of the forces assembled at Sackett's harbor, and thence accompany the new general-in-chief, Wilkinson, on the descent of the St. Lawrence.

The precise object in view in this movement, if any, was at the time a mystery to the army, and one on which subsequent history has thrown no light. We only know that the secretary of war, who had joined the army, and the general-in-chief, like old tacticians, in view of contingent responsibility, were playing deeply at the game of ruse centre ruse.

It was understood the former proposed to strike at once at Montreal, and beyond all doubt the force (in conjunction with Hampton's division) was adequate; the latter interposed objections to leaving a fortress in his rear,—a doctrine exploded even among the Austrians, — that finally the war minister yielded the point, when lo! the general was for a dash at Montreal.

When the army moved from Sackett's harbor, about the 16th of October, General LEWIS was in bad health, and the general-in-chief complaining. After many delays and misadventures, the troops reached a place called Chrysler's, on the 10th of November; on the evening of that day, the enemy appeared in our rear, displaying a heavy flotilla, and an imposing column on the land, between which and our rear guard some skirmishing took place. Brown's brigade together with the light troops had previously advanced twenty miles to carry some batteries constructed by the enemy on eligible points, at the various rapids, the possession of which was indispensable to the passage of the boats. On that day, General Wilkinson gave up the command to General LEWIS, who was himself confined to his vessel by indisposition; he, however, made an effort, reconnoitred the enemy in the afternoon, and at midnight despatched an order to the general (Boyd) commanding on shore, forthwith to strike his camp and unite with the advance, and a corresponding order to the flotilla.

The effect of this movement would have been to draw the enemy farther from his resources, to entangle his flotilla in the rapids, rendering retreat impossible—to have had the advantage of attacking his columns with a united force, and finally, rendering the capture of both morally certain.

The officer who communicated the order to General Boyd had not left his presence before an order was delivered from General Wilkinson, (without the knowledge of or communication with the actual commander,) "to face about and beat the enemy." The disastrous battle of Chrysler's took place on the 11th. The next morning the troops joined the advance at Cornwall, and on the 13th, recrossed the St. Lawrence to seek winter quarters amid the snows of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude.

The following year, General LEWIS was intrusted with the organization and command of the defences of New York, a point which it was not doubted would attract the greatest effort of the enemy; instead of which, the forces liberated from the European contest were directed upon New Orleans.

One incident more and we have done, and that, though the last, is certainly not the least in the life of an American octogenarian; on the 22d of February, 1832, at the request of the corporation of the city of New York, he delivered an oration, commemorative of the character of "the Father of his country," at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of his nativity. A large edition of this production was published at the expense of the city.

In the spring of 1779, General LEWIS married Gertrude, the daughter of Robert Livingston, and sister to the two Livingstons, Robert R. and Edward, who were successively ministers plenipotentiary to the court of France. She departed this life at the age of seventy-six, after a union of forty-five years; and it is a remarkable fact, that this was the first death that had occurred in the general's family in that period, although it then numbered thirty individuals.

General LEWIS is at present the presiding officer of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, president of the Historical Society, Grand Master of York Masons of his native state, and a member and patron of several other institutions for the promotion of literature and the arts.

This venerable man has now attained his eighty first year, and is still in the enjoyment of vigorous health. Long may he abide among us a living monument to the youth of our country, and may the numerous progeny which surround him learn from him to illustrate and adorn the character of the gentleman and scholar, the patriot and philanthropist: so shall they in their turn become objects of the respect and pride of their countrymen.

LEE, MARTIN Granville, 55

LYON, GERSHOM Essex, 152 Died June 29, 1872.

Gershom Lyon b. ca 1786 VT, m. Lucretia _____. He d. 2 June, 1870 age 83 and she d. 16 Aug 1872 age 82. They are both buried in the Memorial Cemetery near Willsboro, Essex, NY. Had sons Louis, Richard, Saxton and William.

MILLS. JOHN Temple, 14 Commander of a military company raised in Albany. Killed at Sackett's Harbor, May 29, 1813. (See Lossing's "War of 1812," p. 617.)

Col. John Mills was shot while leading an attack on the British army at Sackett's Harbor at the head of the Albany Republican Regiment (and his remains were first interred in Capitol Park, later removed to the Albany Rural cemetery, Menands, NY), May 29. Capitol Park.— About 100,000 square feet in front of the (New York State) Capitol (in Albany); contains the Sheridan statue and beautifully kept lawns. Col. John Mills, who fell at the battle of Sackett's Harbor, was buried in the center of this park in 1844, but was removed to the Rural cemetery May 30, 1883.

From Lossing, pg. 617:

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wcarr1/Lossing2/Chap28.html>

"As fast as they appeared they were armed and sent to Horse Island, a mile distant, where Colonel Mills and about two hundred and fifty Albany Volunteers had been stationed for a week. The island (on which the light-house stands) [5](#) commands the entrance to the Harbor, and there it was believed the enemy would attempt to land. . . .

"The night of the 28th [May, 1813.] was spent by the Americans in active preparations for the expected attack. Toward midnight, about forty Indians, under Lieutenant Anderson, were landed on the shore of Henderson Bay, for the purpose of attacking the American militia in the rear. They were discovered, and Colonel Mills and his force, about four hundred strong, were withdrawn from Horse Island and placed behind the gravel ridge, at a clearing of five or six acres on the main, with a 6-pounder field-piece. . . .

"As the flotilla rounded the island, the huge pivot gun in Fort Tompkins hurled murderous enfilading shots in their midst, and when they were near the shore they received a scattering fire from the muskets of the militia. This was promptly responded to by Mulcaster's great guns, loaded with grape and canister, and by his first fire Colonel Mills, who was standing near his men, was shot dead. . . .

"The remains of all were deposited in the cemetery of the barracks in 1819, when the monument was erected. Those of Colonel Mills were taken to Albany immediately after the battle."

MURPHY, ELIJAH (Musician) Washington, 11

MORTON, JACOB (Grand Master, 1801-1805) St. John's, 1 Major-General, 1815. (See McClenachan's "History of Freemasonry In New York," vol. II., p. 190 ; Tompkins's " Military papers," edited by Hugh Hastings, State Historian ; and Guernsey's " New York City in War of 1812.")

Jacob Morton Grand Master 1801-05 (1756/62 - Dec 1836)

<http://www.nymasons.org/cms/files/CommunityServAwardBrochure.pdf>

Jacob Morton was born in 1756 to a family of New York's mercantile class. He received his Master of Arts from Princeton in 1778. He became clerk of the Common Council and later Inspector of Health. He was major general of the 1st Division, N.Y. militia for 30 years, and served as an officer in the American Revolution. Washington and Lafayette were frequent visitors to his home in lower Manhattan.

Morton was raised in St. John's Lodge, New York, sometime before 1779. He became Master of that Lodge in 1788. Grand Master Livingston appointed him Grand Secretary in that same year, and Morton served three years in that capacity. In 1789, he was marshal of the parade at the installation of George Washington as President of the United States, and stood alongside Grand Master Robert R Livingston as the oath of inauguration was sworn on the Bible of St. John's Lodge. Morton was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1792 and Deputy Grand Master in 1795 - a position he held for six years. When Livingston became minister to France in 1801, Morton succeeded him as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York and served until 1805, when he was succeeded by Grand Master DeWitt Clinton. Clinton and Morton remained strong allies in Masonry and in public life. They worked together to establish the first free school in 1806, and Morton supported DeWitt Clinton in the efforts to construct the Erie Canal.



The first of several distinctive historical phases into which the first 150 years of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York may appropriately be divided was an era of construction, beginning in 1781 and ending in 1820 or shortly thereafter. This period of almost forty years witnessed the laying of those broad and deep foundations on which New York Masonry has been building ever since and on which it securely rests today. Except for William Cook, who served merely through the preliminary stages of organization, the Craft throughout New York State had, during all that time, but three Grand Masters - Chancellor Livingston, Jacob Morton and DeWitt Clinton.

< Engraving from "The Memorial History of the City of New York – from its First Settlement to the Year 1892," ed. by James Grant Wilson, Volume III, New York History Company. 1893. pg 237

General Morton was first of a long line of Grand Masters who have attained - who have been required to attain - the highest office by virtue of persistent and successful labor in the everyday tasks. As Deputy Grand Master under Livingston, for six years he performed innumerable duties of the Grand Mastership itself; this was simply because his illustrious superior officer was unable to give them personal attention. Afterward he served for five years as Grand Master, in name as well as in fact. Thus for more than a decade, when navigation was peculiarly hazardous and difficult, General Morton's hand was on the helm.

Morton's primary success as Grand Master came in working to incorporate the "country" lodges - those lodges located outside of New York City - in the workings of the Grand Lodge and in Masonry across the state. Morton insisted on the attendance of proxies from the country lodges at the quarterly communications of the Grand Lodge, and he suggested the appointment of "Inspectors," a

role later to be fulfilled by District Deputies, to maintain open communication between the Grand Lodge that was located in the city and lodges across the state.

Inclusiveness, communication and dedication to service to his fellow Masons and to the communities they serve were watch words for our Brother's life.

Jacob Morton died in December of 1836.

Jacob Morton was:

Master, St. John's Lodge No. 1, 1788

Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of New York, 1788-1792

Marshal of the Day, Inaugural Parade for George Washington, 1789

Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of New York, 1792-1795

Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New York, 1795-1801

Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, 1801-1805

Jacob Morton Award

The **Jacob Morton Award** recognizes *exceptional* voluntary community service by a Master Mason or a Master Mason Lodge. Such service is to be one which exemplifies concern for the well-being of the community. The service provided shall be one that assists in freeing the community from concern affecting the safety and/or welfare of the citizens and is of a nature that goes beyond what is expected of a Mason or Masonic organization.

http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/historical/southernnewyork/s_ny_5.htm

John Morton (1), the progenitor in Ireland of the Morton family here dealt with, was probably born in county Antrim, Ireland, died there in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He probably belonged to the Mortons, who had derived their surname in the manner described above, and his progenitors had probably settled in Ireland at the time of the various confiscations of property in that country. They may have come direct from England, or by way of Scotland. The family was Protestant in religion. John Morton lived at Dawson's Bridge, county Antrim, Ireland. The names of his wife and most of his children remain unknown.

(II) John Morton (2), son of John (1), of Dawson's Bridge, county Antrim, Ireland, was probably born at Dawson's Bridge about 1729, died at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, in the spring of 1781. He came to America with the British Army in 1750, and in 1761, settled in New York City. He is said to have been known among his army friends as "Handsome Johnny." Later when he joined the patriotic side in the war on Independence he contributed largely to that cause as the "rebel banker." When the occupation of New York by the British was threatened in 1774, he removed his family first to Elizabethtown and later to Basking Ridge, New Jersey. He married, in 1760, at New York City, Maria Sophia Kemper, he had eight children, one of whom was Jacob, of whom further follows.



Jacob Morton (1761-1836), painting by Samuel F. B. Morse; After Henry Inman. >

Bro. Morton was the son of John Morton, who came to America with the British military forces in 1760, and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton of New York. He graduated from Princeton in 1778, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1782. He was one of the original incorporators of the Free School Society of the City of New York in 1805, and served as an officer in the New York State militia. He became a member of N-YHS in 1809. His portrait was a gift to the Society from his great-granddaughter.

http://independence.nyhistory.org/museum2/index.cgi?2a=object&item_id=5615&show1=1&show2=1

Jacob Morton, son of John (2), and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton, was born in New York City, in 1762, died suddenly in New York city, in 1836. Jacob Morton was well known in New York in his time. He was the messenger sent to procure the Bible on which General Washington took the oath as president of the United States, when he was inaugurated in New York. Afterwards in 1778 he was in command of a corps of artillery, and for an umber of years was a major-general of the militia of New York. He was a clerk in the common council for more than twenty years, and before holding that position held numerous other offices. He was a faithful and capable officer, a pleasant, polite and well-bred gentleman of the old school, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Always ready with a helping hand he helped his friends whenever they applied to him, and had a large circle of acquaintances of varying degrees of intimacy. He presented a large punch bowl to the city of New York, which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of that city. His portrait is in the governor's room in the City Hall, New York.

He married, in New York, **Catherine, the only daughter of Cary/Carey Ludlow** and Hester (Lynsen/Lansing) Ludlow of New York. In 1791; they occupied his family's home at 9 State Street.

Children:

1. John Ludlow, married Emily Ellison;
2. George William, married Caroline Denning;
3. Charles Ferdinand, married Henrietta Ellison; see below engraving inset
4. Hester Sophia, married Dr. Robert S. Bullus;
5. Catherine Margaretta, died young;
6. Edmund, of whom further;
7. Washington Quincy, remained unmarried;
8. Hamilton, also remained unmarried; and
9. Henry Jackson, married Helen MacFarlane; see biographical sketch below

Edmund, fourth son of Jacob and Catherine (Ludlow) Morton, was born in New York City, June 1, 1800, died in August, 1881, at New Windsor, Orange County, New York. Edmund Morton was sent to West Point, but did not remain there very long. Afterwards he entered the Phoenix Bank of New York as cashier, and when he was thirty years old married and settled in New Windsor, Orange County, New York, living with his brother in Knox's headquarters at Vail's Gate. He lived there six years and then purchased a

house built by Dr. Edward Bullus, of New York, on land inherited by his wife, Eliza Ellison, from her father, who owned large tracts of land in Orange county and the adjacent counties. Here he lived the simple life of a country gentleman. He was very fond of sailing, and with the assistance of a ship carpenter, built a small yacht, in which he spent many hours sailing about the Hudson River. He spent a great deal of time in farming on the estate of ninety-six acres, which he bought in 1837. While he was in the Phoenix Bank, he was made aide to Lafayette, when the famous general was here on his second visit, on which occasion Lafayette was entertained by Jacob Morton, the father of Edmund, to whom the general presented a handsome sword still preserved in the Morton family. Edmund was for years a warden and vestryman of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church of New Windsor, Orange County, New York.

He married, in 1830, Caroline Matilda, daughter of Thomas Ellison, of New York. Children: Margaret, married Aymar Van Buren; Emily L.; Charlotte Anne, living in New Windsor, Orange County, New York, and Edmund Quincy.

"History of the City of New York: Its Origin, Rise, and Progress," by Mrs Burton Harrison, Martha Joanna Lamb. Page 445.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=WtFm4qA0eJQC&pg=PA898&dq=%22king.+elisha+w.%22#PPA445.M1>

The elder brother of Mrs. Josiah Quincy (Eliza Susan Morton) and Washington Morton was **Jacob Morton**, a prominent public character in New York City for nearly half a century. He was a graduate of Princeton, and a lawyer by profession. Other employments, however, diverted his attention from practice at the bar.

He held municipal offices of trust for so long a series of years that he became almost as familiar to the eyes of New York as the City Hall itself; and so strong was his hold upon the popular regard, that no change in politics ever disturbed his position. He was a gentleman in breeding as well as politics of the school of Washington, a Federalist of the deepest dye — of fine presence, erect carriage, alert air, and cordial manners, with powdered hair and always in faultlessly elegant costume. For thirty years or more he was major-general of the first division of the State militia of New York. He married a great beauty in 1791, Catharine, the daughter of Carey Ludlow; and the Ludlow mansion on State Street subsequently became his residence, and for a full quarter of a century was the center of fashion, intellect, and refinement. It was immensely large, containing twenty-six apartments besides servants' rooms.

It had a double stairway in front of the door, with the elaborate iron railing so fashionable at that time; also carved oak chimney-pieces and wainscoting imported from England. Large bushes of sweet-brier were trained over the porch. When **General Lafayette** was in this country in 1824 it was the scene of a grand ball given in his honor.

The Ludlow Mansion, No. 9 State Street >
 [Residence of General Jacob Morton.]



John Morton, an eminent merchant of New York City, was one of the Committee of One Hundred, and a delegate to second New York Congress; he was styled the "Rebel Banker" on account of the large sums of money he loaned to the Continental Congress, all of which was lost. He retired to Morristown during the war. (See Vol. II. 156.) He had eight children: 1. Jacob, married Catharine Ludlow, and left a large family of children, who are allied with some of the principal families of the city; 2. John; 3. Andrew; 4. Mary Margaret, died young; 5. Margaret; 6. Elizabeth, married Hon. Josiah Quincy; 7. **Washington, married Cornelia Schuyler***; 8. George Clarke.

Cornelia Schuyler Morton died in 1807, and her husband, to dissipate the passionate affliction into which he was plunged by her death, went to Paris, where he also died in 1810. The Schuyler mansion, see p. 146 (Vol. II.), the scene of this romantic episode, was visited in 1879 by a lady from England, a near relative of Burgoyne, who as a prisoner of war received distinguished hospitality within its walls in 1777.

Carey Ludlow bought the property in 1768 — a lot fifty-two feet front extending through to Pearl Street — for which he paid £ 1,080. When the war began, in 1776, he left with his family for England, remaining until 1784. On his return he lived in Front Street, erecting the house of the sketch, and removing to it in 1792. It was sheltered by a fine growth of trees, three hundred in all, planted by his order on State Street and the Battery. The view of the bay was superb from the little balcony over the front door. After the death of Mr. Ludlow in 1807 the house became the property of his widow, and afterwards that of her daughter, Mrs. Morton. Carey Ludlow was the grandson of Gabriel Ludlow, who married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joseph Haumer, D. D., and came to New York City in 1694, and who was the eighth in descent from William Ludlow of Hill Deverell, Wiltshire, England, in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

* See also "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," by Benson Lossing. 1873. at Google Books,
http://books.google.com/books?id=ErMonE_7absC&pg=PA478&img=PA478&dq=%22cornelia+schuyler%22+morton&source=web&ots=rwP18ON_tG&sig=Nall0UiS3PFEpmryKZLWzbJtVZA#PPR3.M1

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap29.html>
 A pleasant ride of about three miles westward from Plum Point placed me at the residence of **Charles F. Morton, Esq.**, a picturesque old mansion on the south side of the New Windsor road. It was built about 1735 by John Ellison, one of the first settlers in New Windsor. The material is stone, and its dormer windows and spacious and irregular roof give it the appearance of a large cottage in rural England. A living stream passes through a rocky glen within a few yards of it. Just below is the old mill, erected more than a hundred years ago by the first proprietor; nor has the monotonous music of its stones and hopper yet ceased.

This view is from the turnpike road, looking southeast. The water in front is a mill-pond, over the dam of which passes a foot-bridge. The mill is hidden by the trees in the ravine below. This side was originally the rear of the house, the old Goshen road passing upon the other side. The old front is a story and a half high. Captain Morton, the proprietor, is a **son of the late General Jacob Morton**.



<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/1pa/church/hotchkin/e-clergy-13.txt>

A sketch of Rev. Dr. **Henry J. Morton** appeared in "The Church" in 1887. He was a native of New York, being the **son of Major-general Jacob Morton**. He graduated at Columbia College with honor, afterward studying law with his brother, **Washington Q. Morton**. His artistic skill and taste are well known. He was a graduate of the General Theological Seminary and was ordained by Bishop Hobart. In 1830 he became Assistant Minister in St. James's Church, and the next year was ordained priest by Bishop White. He served the Bishop in the assistantship five years. Bishop White died in 1836, and Dr. Morton was elected rector, assuming charge in 1837. He was long President of the Standing Committee of the diocese. He was been connected with various public societies. The University of Pennsylvania honored him with a Doctorate in Divinity. In 1886 he became Rector Emeritus of this church, having served the parish over a half-century. He followed the rule of the Church and the guiding of the Word of God, and receives due honor among those whom he had instructed in divine things. I quote the closing paragraph of the article: "His long life has been both beautiful and blessed. It has been eminent for the grace of gentleness, for charity, for brotherly love, for love of children, and sympathy for sorrow of every kind, for 'whatsoever things are of good report.'" Let me add, may this life be long prolonged to the benefit of this church.

At the first inauguration, George Washington, the President-elect, was escorted by selected military units commanded by General William Malcolm (a Freemason). His aides were Morgan Lewis (later Grand Master of New York), **Jacob Morton** and Leonard Bleecker (all prominent Freemasons). **Jacob Morton** was the Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge and Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1 (the owner of the Washington Bible). He later became Grand Master of New York.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington_Inaugural_Bible

On Inauguration day, 30 Apr 1789, upon arriving in the chamber, it was discovered that there was no bible present anywhere in Federal Hall. Robert R Livingston, a New York State Chancellor and fellow Mason of Washington's, recalled that the St. John's Lodge No. 1, a few hundred feet down the road, had a bible which would be suitable. After retrieving the bible with **Jacob Morton, master of that lodge**, and placing it on a red velvet cushion, the bible was opened to pages between Genesis chapters 49 and 50, the oath of office was administered. Upon completion of the oath, **Jacob Morton**, folded over a corner of the open pages to document which pages were used. Shortly after the inauguration, members of the lodge placed a special silk page in the bible to mark the location where Washington rested his hand.

<http://www.lesserbooks.com/cgi-bin/lesser/20042>

EULOGY ON THE M.W. MAJOR GENERAL JACOB MORTON, AND THE M.W. ELISHA W. KING

1837 Herring, James: EULOGY ON THE M.W. MAJOR GENERAL JACOB MORTON, AND THE M.W. ELISHA W. KING, ESQUIRE, PAST GRAND MASTERS. PRONOUNCED IN ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, NEW-YORK, JUNE 7TH, 1837. AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRAND LODGE, OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. BY...GRAND SECRETARY. New-York: Printed by George F. Nesbitt. 1837. 26pp. Disbound. Light scattered foxing. Good+. A meticulously detailed sketch of the lives and services of these recently departed Grand Masters. Born in 1762, Morton was educated in Elizabethtown, NJ, and went to Princeton. A friend of Alexander Hamilton, he became a clerk in Richard Stockton's law office, was admitted to the New Jersey and then the New York Bars. Herring discusses Morton's professional, business, and civic activities. King, also an attorney and a great jury lawyer, married well and became a fixture in Long Island civic and business affairs. His involvement in New York's Masonic schism is reviewed. FIRST EDITION. OCLC 54654962 [1]. AI 44754 [2]. Sabin 31578.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mussmhtml/mussmTitles272.html>

MAJOR GENERAL MORTON'S
Grand March.
 Respectfully dedicated
By permission, to
 Major General Jacob Morton
 COMMANDING THE
First Division
 OF
 New-York State Artillery.
 COMPOSED BY
 MISS MARY ANNETTE THOMPSON.
 No. 25.
 New-York, Pub.^d by FIRTH & HALL, 1 Franklin Square.
 And sold for the Author.
 Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1834 by W. Thompson, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

*No. 25. Deposited June 30th 1834
 at the Clerk's Office of the
 South Dist of New York.*

MAJOR GENERAL MORTON'S GRAND MARCH.

By Miss Mary Annette Thompson.

First system of the musical score, measures 1-8. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The tempo marking *presto.* is present.

Second system of the musical score, measures 9-16. This system includes a trumpet part (labeled *Trumpet.*) and continues the melody and bass line. Dynamics include *ff* and *con brio.* (with energy).

MAXWELL, THOMAS (Quartermaster) Union, 96

MYERS, MORDECAI (Captain, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.) Grand Master of "Phillips Grand Lodge." (See sketch in Lossing's " War of 1812," pp. 641 and 654, and in McClenachan's " History of Freemasonry in New York," vol. ill., p. 395.)

<http://www.jbuff.com/mmmye.htm>



< Earliest Jewish resident of Western New York (1776-1871). Born in Newport, Rhode Island. Myers was captain of the cantonment of Williamsville during most of 1813 and therefore qualifies as the earliest known Jewish resident of Western New York.

Myers saw substantial action throughout the War of 1812. He sustained a serious wound at the end of the Battle of Chrysler's Farm on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River in November 1813, while leading the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Myers became mayor of Schenectady in 1851 as a Democrat, and again in 1854 as a Whig.

<http://www.fau.edu/library/brody14.htm>

Captain Mordecai Myers: A Military Hero and Politician, by Seymour "Sy" Brody

After not faring well as a storekeeper in Richmond, Virginia, Captain Mordecai Myers, who was self-educated, achieved success as a military hero and a politician. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1776, the same year that the American Revolution began. One of the great thrills of his life happened while watching General George Washington take the oath of office as the first President of the United States of America.

He joined the military company under the command of Colonel John Marshall, who was to become the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. After his tour of duty in the army, he went to New York to try again operating a retail store, which also turned out to be a failure. He then turned to politics, where he achieved success.

He became a member of Tammany, which was a political group fighting the old conservative Federalist Party in New York. This political machine managed to break the strangle-hold of the Federalists and Myers started politically moving up the ladder.

While he was engaged with his newfound political life, Myers studied military tactics for two years. He joined an artillery company under the command of Captain John Swarthout and, later, he was commissioned as an officer in the infantry. When the War of 1812 started, Mordecai Myers was commissioned a captain in the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry. Captain Myers became a hero when he saved more than two hundred men and their military supplies.

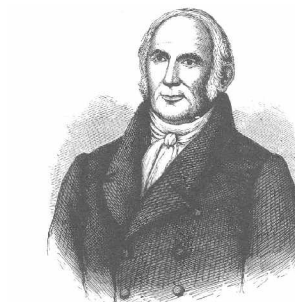
General John Parker Boyd sent Captain Myers to Sacketts Harbor, where two boats loaded with more than 250 men and military supplies were wrecked. When he arrived to rescue them, he found the two boats were fast filling up with water, the sails were flapping aimlessly in the wind, many of them were drunk from partaking freely of the liquor from the hospital stores and there was complete chaos among the crew.

Exercising great energy and skill and risking his life, Myers and his men rescued more than 200 men and saved what was left of the military supplies. However, fifty men lost their lives by drowning.

Myers distinguished himself in a number of engagements during the Canadian campaign. During one of these engagements at Chrysler's Farm, he was seriously wounded. He recovered from his wounds and became involved in politics in New York City. He was elected to the New York State Assembly and then decided to move to Schenectady, where he became the city's first Jewish mayor.

Myers died at the age of 95 in 1871, remaining active to the end in politics and Jewish circles.

MOOERS, BENJAMIN (Major General) Commanded at battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814. Member of New York legislature for many years. Died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., February 20, 1838. (See Lossing's " War of 1812 "; Gov. Tompkins's "Papers," etc.)



Benjamin Mooers

MULLIGAN, JOHN W. (Lieutenant-Colonel) Warren, 17 Was born in 1768. He was elected Grand Treasurer in 1814, and Deputy Grand Master In 1820. He died January 17, 1862, retaining to the last his Interest in the Craft.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Mooers

General **Benjamin Mooers** (April 1, 1758 – February 20, 1838) was born in [Haverhill, Massachusetts](#). He was a lieutenant in the New York militia and the [2nd Canadian Regiment](#) during the [American Revolutionary War](#).

In 1783 he settled in the vicinity of [Plattsburgh, New York](#), a frontier settlement at the time. Gen. Mooers commanded the New York Militia at the [Battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814](#) and later served as a member of the New York legislature. Mooers died on [February 20, 1838](#) and was buried at Riverside Cemetery.

A lot of General **Benjamin Mooers'** papers are located at the Benjamin F. Feinberg Library at the Plattsburgh (NY) State University. Included in those papers is an autobiography of Benjamin Mooers as well as some correspondence from family members.

Benjamin Mooers, born in Massachusetts in 1761, was a young soldier in the old war for independence. He was chosen commander of one of the two great divisions of the militia of the State of New York in 1812, but did not appear active on the field until the invasion of the Champlain region by the British in 1814, when he was in command of the militia who defended Plattsburgh. In that position he did his duty nobly. He died at his residence on Cumberland Head, in February, 1838.



MCKENZIE, ALEX. (Captain) Morning Star, 142 Captain of a cavalry troop. Master of his Lodge.

MCNEIL, CHARLES, JR Essex, 152 His father. Captain Charles McNeil, served in the Revolution, and his grandfather, Captain Archibald McNeil, of Litchfield, CT, served MX years in the "old French War." He died in the United States service, 10 Dec 1812, on the Canada line, a lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment, New York detached militia. He had been in command of his company, formerly Captain John Richardson's, from 1 Oct 1812, and was in command of it 22 Oct 1812, in the attack on and capture of St. Regis by the American forces. He is highly commended in the accounts of the affair. (See Lossing, p. 375; also "Brannan's Official Letters," p. 86, in Major Guilford Dudley Young's report to General Joseph Bloomfield, U.S.A.; also in Major Young's report to the Governor, Tompkins's "Papers," MSS., State Library, vol. iii., p. 309.) He was a brother of Mrs. Ransom Noble (Anne McNeil), also of David McNeil, No. 25, and cousin of David B. McNeil (see below). His letters while in the United States service to his brother-in-law, Major (afterwards Colonel) Noble, are in the possession of Brother Henry Harmon Noble, of Iroquois Lodge No. 715, one dated only six days before his death.

<http://ladyshoffner.wordpress.com/henry-harmon-noble/>
Plattsburgh sentinel

Henry Harmon Noble

Secretary of Clan Macneil Henry Harmon Noble of New York and Essex has been recently the subject of a biographical sketch published in the "Clan Macneil News" a publication to tester and promote Scottish clan traditions, sentiments and interests". Mr. Noble is the secretary of the Clan. Following paragraphs are taken from the paper referred to:

Henry Harmon Noble. Secretary of the Clan Macneil Association of America, was born in Essex, Essex county, NY, on 9 May 1861, son of Harmon Noble and Laura Ann Welch, and **grandson of Ransom Noble and Anne McNeil**. Through his father he is a line descendant of Thomas Noble, who, emigrating from England, was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, MA, 6 Jan 1653, and on his mother's side he is lineally descended from Thomas Welch and Thomas Buckingham who were among the founders of New Haven Colony In 1639. His grandmother, **Anne McNeil**, through descent from whom he derives membership in the Association, was The daughter of Charles McNeil of Litchfield, CT, who removed from thence in 1785 to what has since been known as "McNeils Ferry" Charlotte Chittenden, VT, whose father, Archibald McNeil, with his brothers Alexander and Adam ship owners and shipmasters of County Antrim, Ireland, coming from thence in their own ship to America, were ship wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia about 1737. Archibald and Alexander subsequently settled in Litchfield, CT, from whence Archibald served seven years in what was known as the 'Old French War,' as a captain of Connecticut provincial troops, in campaigns for 'the removal of encroachments on His Majesty's possessions to the northward, culminating in the taking of Quebec from the French.

Our secretary was educated in private schools in the United States, and under tutors in England, where he spent some time. He was for nine years, 1895-1904, employed in the office of the New York State Historian at Albany, to which office he was chief clerk on his resignation July 31, 1904. During which time he assisted in the compilation and editing for publication by the State of some fifteen volumes on New York history, much of this material having been transcribed by him from the original manuscript records of the Colony and State of New York; since destroyed In the disastrous State Library fire In 1911.

He entered the United States Customs service at Plattsburgh, NY, 15 Oct 1904, at which service he has since been, stationed for a number of years on the northern border of the States of New York and Vermont, later at Buffalo, NY, to Jan 1922, when he was transferred to the Port of New York, since his official station. He is deemed to be an authority on the history of New York Colony and State, on the War of 1812 and on the local history of Northern New York and the Champlain Valley, and has written and published a number of brochure on these subjects, and has also contributed extensively on them to Northern New York, Vermont and Albany and Troy newspapers. He served, by appointment of Governor Hughes and Sulzer, of this State, as a member of the Perry's Victory and Plattsburgh Centenary Commissions in 1913 and 1914. He is an honorary member of the New York State Historical Association, Corresponding Member, for Essex County, New York of the Vermont Historical Society and of the New York Genealogical and Biological Society. Has been a member for many years of the General Society of the war of 1812, and Its Registrar General since 1905, and was in 1896 one of the incorporators of the New York State Society, of which he has been Secretary since 1901. He is a life member of the **Iroquois Lodge No. 715 F&AM**, and Cedar Point Chapter, No. 269, RAM, and is also an honorary member of **Champlain Lodge No. 237 F&AM**, of Champlain, NY, and of Adirondack Chapter No. 294 RAM, Rouses Point, NY. During his employment in the State service at Albany he was made an Associate member of William A. Jackson post, G. A. R.

He married at Essex, NY, 16 Nov 1867, Cora Sherman, daughter of Henry Douw and Sally Maria Whitney Sherman of Essex. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have three children, all born in Essex John Harmon Noble, A. B., Harvard 1911 2nd Lieut. Inf. A.E.F, who married Ruth Darby, then of Ridgeway, PA, and has two children, John Harmon Noble, Jr., and Susanne Darby Noble; Laura Anne Noble, who married Hilliard Alonso Proctor, A. B., Amherst 1913, and has two children, Hilliard Noble Proctor and Anne MacNeil Proctor; and Miss Catherine Noble who is employed in New York city and makes her home with her parents.

Notwithstanding their domicile elsewhere, where 5 members of the family are legal residents of Essex, which they claim as their only home, as it has been of their forbears since January 3, 1800, when, as their grandsire, Ransom Noble set down in the family Bible, he "Cam to reside" there from his birthplace-, New Milford, Connecticut.

Henry Harmon, as he is affectionately known to the Chief and many Clansmen, is one of the most loyal supporters of the Association's activities. He personally represented the Chief of the Clan at the funeral of the beloved President of Saint Burr Sept, Nelson A. McNeil, traveling from New York city to Lakeville and back despite the inclement weather. He revels In the traditions of our race and the Clan considers it a privilege to give this place of Honour to him as a sincere token of esteem and affection.

McNEIL, DAVID Essex, 152 Born in Litchfield, CT, 3 Jan 1774. Brother of Charles McNeil, Jr.: served in the War of 1812. He was in United States service on the "Niagara Frontier" as a private in Captain Thomas Davis's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Philetus Swift's Seventy-First Regiment 1813, and in Captain Jenks Pullen's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb Hopkins, First Regiment detached militia, 1814, at Fort Erie.

McNEIL, DAVID BREAKENRIDGE Essex. 152 McNeil, of Litchfield. He was in the United States service in the War of 1812, as Adjutant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment and Brigade-Major and Inspector of the Fortieth Brigade, and acted as Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Mooers at the battle of Plattsburgh; was collector of the port of Champlain, and held many important positions, civil and military. He was born in Charlotte, 1 Dec 1787, and died 12 Feb 1863, in Montreal; buried in Plattsburgh. He was secretary of the Lodge in 1811. His son, Charles H. McNeil, of Plattsburgh, has his Masonic diploma, and many interesting and valuable papers.

<http://www.thewarof1812.com/CVHistory/December/dec1.htm>

David Breakenridge McNeil, son of John and Mary (Breakenridge) McNeil, was born at Charlotte, VT. In 1806, he entered the University of Vermont (UVM) when the President Sanders and one tutor consisted the entire faculty. He left college in 1808 and soon removed to Essex, NY, where he studied law with **Dean Edson** and was admitted to the bar in October, 1811. The preceding February he had been appointed lieutenant in the Essex county militia; a little later adjutant, and in July inspector of customs for the district of Champlain.

NELSON. JULIUS C Olive Branch, 40; Junior Warden in 1816, '17 and '21; Herkimer County Clerk.

Julius C. Nelson, born 14 Feb 1793, CT; farmer. Moved to Litchfield, afterwards to Sheridan, NY in 1836. In war of 1812; was elected county clerk of Herkimer county in 1832. Died at Kings, Ohio, 12 Apr 1882.

NEWELL, ELIJAH (Captain in the 37th) Valley, 314 – Elizabethtown (Pleasant Valley), Essex, NY; Moved to Northwest Bay and kept an inn on the north side of the brook on Pleasant Street, where many town meetings were held; m. Harriet Baker and had two sons, Charles and Henry, in Louisiana, where they served in the Confederate army. Elijah served as Principal Sojourner in Westport Royal Arch Chapter No. 127, and as Treasurer of Sisco Lodge No. 259 in Westport [in 1855].

NOBLE, DANIEL (Sergeant) Northern Constellation, 148 Served in Thirty-seventh Regiment.

NOBLE, RUSSELL Olive Branch, 244

NICHOLS, JOHN Clinton, 151 Private In Eleventh United States Infantry, March 22, 18J3, to May 23, 1815. Died at Plattsburgh, January 9, 1861, aged seventy-eight years.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~frgen/clinton/plattsburgh/riverside_1_z.htm

Riverside Cemetery, Plattsburgh, Clinton, NY

John NICHOLS, 1783 – 1861; Julia LYNDE, his wife, 1796 - 1890. (NOTE: 1812 marker on lot)

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hubbard/NNY_index/nichols.html

John, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Nichols, was born in Springfield, Sept. 25, 1782.. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and when a young man engaged in that calling on his own account in Plattsburgh. He was subsequently for many years connected with the United States custom house, holding various positions in the government service.

His death occurred in Plattsburgh -- 1861, at the age of seventy-nine years. His first wife, who was before marriage Mary Allen, bor him four children: Frederick, Elizabeth, Sarah S., Rodrick N.

For his second wife he married Julia, daughter of Jonathan Lynde, a revolutionary soldier. Having previously served in the American army for six months from June, 1775, Jonathan Lynde re-enlisted in July 1779, he again enrolled himself in the army at Westfield, Mass., for a period of nine months.

The children of John Nichols' second marriage are: 5. Elric L. 6. Mary Julia, married H. H. Rose. 7. Frances Charlotte, married J. M. Moore. 8. General George F., born Jan. 6, 1835.

<http://www.thewarof1812.com/CVHistory/November/nov27.htm>

At the advanced age of 94 (in 1890), Julia (Lynde) Nichols, widow of John Nichols, died at the home of her son, Col. George Nichols. She was a daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Jonathan Lynde and his wife, Molly Franklin, early settlers of Essex County, their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, born 4 Mar 1784, being the first white child born in Willsboro, Essex County.

"It is the spirit our brave and loyal ancestors that we want; the spirit that led women like Molly Franklin Lynde to keep the wild beast and the red man at bay, guarding their children with musket and ax, while the husband and father fought his share of the battle for country and freedom in the ranks of the army far away."—Miss Helen Palmer at the unveiling of the Gen. **Mooers'** Memorial Tablet.

NOBLE, RANSOM Essex, 152 He was in the United States service in 1812, as Second Major in Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Miller's Eighth Regiment, New York detached militia. This was in Brigadier-General Micajah Pettit's Third Brigade and Major-General Benjamin Mooers's Second Division. Major Noble's battalion was stationed at Chateaugay and St. Regis; it included the company of Captain John Richardson, Lieutenant Charles McNeil, and Ensign Ezra Parkhill, heretofore mentioned. He was again in the United States service as Major-Commandant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment at Murray's Raid, Plattsburgh, August, 1813, and ordered out and commanded the regiment as its Lieutenant-Commandant at the repulse of the British galleys at the mouth of the Boquet River, May 13, 1814, as is shown by the affidavits of Major John Richardson and of Job Stafford (the latter being severely wounded in the engagement) in the Pension Bureau at Washington, and by the letter of General Daniel Wright to Governor Tompkins, May 15th, as in Tompkins's "Papers" (MSS.), vol. ix., pp. 106-108, State Library, Albany. He was also in service at Plattsburgh, Sep 1814. His military papers and also a number of letters from his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Charles McNeil, Jr., while in service on the Canadian frontier, are in possession of his grandson, Brother Henry Harmon Noble. General Noble was supervisor of Essex in 1825-6, but gave little attention to public affairs, devoting most of his time to his extensive business interests, which were too well known to require notice here. He was born at New Milford, CT, 16 Aug 1778; went to Essex, January 3, 1800; and died at the house of his son, Harmon Noble, 5 Jun 1863; buried at Essex. His wife, Annel, was the sister of Charles McNEIL, Jr. above.

PRIOR, JOHN (Lieutenant-Colonel) St. John's, 90 (b. 1763; d. 11 Aug 1734, bur. Ingham Cemetery, Greenfield, Saratoga, NY); Elected Greenfield Assessor on April 7 1795; Soldier NY; pensioner 1833; Greenfield Town Supervisor 1810-1811.

John Prior, (1764-1834), enlisted from Swanzey at the age of sixteen in Capt. Jabez Barney's company, raised to reinforce the army at West Point [Aug 1780]. He was born at Norton, MA, and died at Greenfield, NY; m. 31 Mar 1791 Margaret Ring.

John Prior of Greenfield, Saratoga County, was an early settler near King's Station, and a prominent man in public affairs. He was the recipient of several public offices, among which were member of Assembly in 1813, and associate judge of the court of common pleas, to which latter position he was appointed in 1818.

ALBANY, *October 24th*, 1814.

"GENTLEMEN.— The only militia that I now recollect to have been called out under state authority since the date mentioned in the resolution of the honorable the Assembly, are those referred to in a message to the honorable the Senate on the 4th day of March last, as called out by Major Gen. Hall and others, and to a small detachment of 18 men, stationed as a guard at Pultneyville for a few weeks in . All the muster rolls which have come to hand of troops ordered into state service as above mentioned, are in the hands of the pay-master, for the purpose of completing the pay and receipt rolls, and I have not been able to obtain copies of them since the receipt of the resolution.

There has been kept up at Sagg Harbour, constantly, a militia garrison of from 200 to 300 men in the service and pay of the United States, except a detachment for about one month, in 1813, called out under state authority.

A communication made to the Honorable the Assembly on the thirtieth day of September last, contains an estimate of the militia called into the service of the United States at New York and Niagara.

The militia now at Plattsburgh are in the service of the United States, and consist of a detached regiment of 803 men under the command of **Lieut. Col. John Prior**. I am not yet advised whether those which were called out, temporarily, by **Major Gen. [Benjamin] Mooers [q.v.]**, previously to the attack on Plattsburgh, were so called under a regular requisition of the commanding officer of that district of the United States, or pursuant to the militia law of this State. I am inclined, however, to believe they were called for under the authority, and into the service of the United States, because, as appears by the documents transmitted with the message before mentioned, Major General Izard had previously made a requisition for militia on **Gen. Mooers**, and that the directions given by me to **Major Gen. Mooers** were to comply immediately with that requisition.

All the militia that have been ordered out on the Niagara frontier have been in the service and pay of the United States, except as first above mentioned. One regiment, detached for United States service in December or January last, has not been paid, on account of the irregular manner of making out and certifying the muster rolls. The funds, however, are in the hands of the paymaster for the purpose, and an order is expected from the War department, which will remove the obstacles that have hitherto prevented the payment.

The levy of the militia for the defence of Sackett's Harbour has been made under the authority of the United States; part of them upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the United States at that post, on the neighboring generals of militia, and the residue, upon a requisition communicated to me by the Secretary of the War Department. The exact number of militia in service at the Harbour and its vicinity, has not been reported to me, but I apprehend the number is 5000 at least.

The preceding statement, and the messages and documents referred to as heretofore communicated to the honorable the Assembly, contain all the information I am now able to furnish, in compliance with the resolution of the honorable the Assembly of the 17th instant.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. [q.v.]" Albany, October 24, 1814.

PAIGE, JOHN KEYES (Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry) Morton, 86 (See F. B. Hough's "Biographical Notes.")

b. about 1792 in Schenectady, NY

Mayor of Albany, 1845-46.

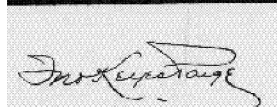
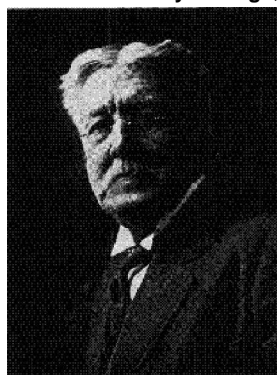
Paintings by Bro. Ezra Ames:

Paige, John Keyes, 1826

Paige, Mrs. John Keyes (Helen Maria Yates), 1826

Born: 28 SEP 1797 in Schenectady, NY; Died: 25 JAN 1829 in Schenectady, NY; Father: [Joseph YATES](#); Mother: [Maria KANE](#)

Colonel John Keyes Paige, eldest son of Rev. Winslow and Clarissa (Keyes) Paige, was born at Hardwick, MA, 2 Aug 1788; died 10 Dec 1857, at Schenectady, NY. He was graduated at Williams College, 1807, and was a cadet at West Point. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Schenectady, continuing until the outbreak of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He received a captain's commission in 1812; was soon promoted to colonel; was aide to General Covington and afterwards to General Wilkinson. He served throughout the war and earned for himself a distinguished reputation as a soldier. In 1818 he was elected district attorney; clerk of the supreme court, 1823-42; regent of New York State University, 1829; presidential elector, 1844, and April 8, 1845, was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for mayor of Albany, the forty-fourth elected incumbent of that office. The Whig candidate was Friend Humphrey, the then mayor, whom he was successful over by thirty-eight votes. After retiring from office he removed to Gilboa, NY, and in the fall of 1856 went to Schenectady. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a man who stood high in his profession and in the regard of his friends. He married (first) in Schenectady, NY, 16 Oct 1817, Helen Maria, daughter of Governor Joseph Christopher and Maria (Kane) Yates. She died Jan 1829, at Albany, leaving a son, Joseph Christopher Yates Paige, born 8 Jul 1818, in Schenectady, NY, died 30 May 1876, a graduate of Williams College; lawyer, chamberlain of the city of Albany, 1858-72. He married Harriet, daughter of Judge Jonas Vanderpoel, of Albany; children Helen Maria, Joseph Yates and Leonard. Colonel



John Keyes married (second) 2 Nov 1833, Anna Maria, born 12 Jun 1805, daughter of Hon. Francis Bloodgood, 38th mayor of Albany, and in office at date of his daughter's marriage. Francis Bloodgood was a direct descendant of Frans Jansen Bloetgoet, born in Holland, 1635, died at Flushing, Long Island, 29 Nov 1676; emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam (New York), 1658; settled at Flushing, 1659, was secretary to the Colonies on the Delaware river, 1659; schepen of Flushing, 1673; chief military officer there 1674; deputy to New Orange, and died from wounds received in a skirmish with Indians. He married, 1657, Lysabeth Jans, of Gouda, Holland. Their son William, born in Flushing, New York, 1667, was vestryman of the Episcopal church; grand juryman. He married Mary Brinkerhoff. Their son Francis, born in Flushing, New York, 1712, died there 1744; was justice of the peace; married Mary Doughty. Their son, James B., born at Flushing, 1736, removed to Albany, 1759, where he was a merchant. He married Lydia, daughter of Jacobus Van Valkenburgh. Hon. Francis, of the fifth generation in America, was born in Albany, 18 Jul 1768, died there in 1842.

He was a graduate of Yale College, 1787, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in New York City, and returned to Albany where he was clerk of the supreme court until 1823; secretary to the board of regents, 1798-1813; second president of the New York State Bank; president of Albany Insurance Company, and was elected thirty-eighth mayor of Albany, 29 Dec 1830, over his Whig opponent, John Townsend. He signalized his induction into the mayor's chair by paying all the debts of those confined in jail as debtors. He was re-elected 27 Dec 1832, being succeeded by Hon. Erastus Corning. Mr. Bloodgood was a Democrat, and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was noted for his integrity. He married (first) Eliza Cobham, of distinguished English and French ancestry (Cobham and Montmorency). He married (second) Anna (Morris) Shoemaker. Children of first marriage:

1. Margaret, and
2. Anna Maria, second wife of Colonel John Keyes Paige, who had issue:
 1. Anna Bloodgood, died unmarried 1886.
 2. Clara Antoinette, unmarried, of Schenectady.
 3. Frances Cobham, unmarried, of Schenectady.
 4. John Keyes, see forward.
 5. Alonzo Winslow, born September 12, 1845, now of New York City, unmarried.

His son, John Keyes Paige (2), son of Colonel John Keyes (1) and Anna Maria (Bloodgood) Paige, was born in Albany, 14 Dec 1843. He was graduated at Union College, A. B., class of 1865, and is a long time resident of Schenectady. He has been the organist of St. George's Episcopal Church for fifty years, beginning January 1, 1860. For thirty years he has been a vestryman. He is a Democrat politically; was alderman from his ward, and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Schenectady, holding that position until 1890. During his term of office the free delivery system was inaugurated in Schenectady. He is a distinguished Free Mason, and has had many honors conferred upon him. He is past master of **St. George's Lodge (1874-76)**, F&AM; is high priest of St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; is eminent commander of St. George's Commandery, Knights Templar; district deputy grand master, and has the past officers' jewels belonging to these high positions. He is influential in the grand bodies of these Masonic orders, and well versed in Masonic law and usage. He married, in Schenectady, (in the house where he now resides) November 20, 1873, Jeannette Franchot, born in Morris, Otsego county, New York, daughter of General Richard and Annie (Van Vranken) Franchot. She is a granddaughter of Judge Pascal Franchot, born March 30, 1774, in the department of de la Haute Marne, Canton de Sainte Dezier, Commune de Chamouelly, France, whose father emigrated from France to the United States at the beginning of the French revolution with his sons, who when he saw them safely settled in Otsego county returned to France. Judge Franchot was an important factor in the development of that then wild region and was an influential man in many ways. He married (first) Catherine, (second) Deborah, both daughters of Derrick Hansen. He had ten children. Richard, son of Judge Franchot, was born in Morris, Otsego county, New York, in 1816. He was for several years president of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. In 1860 he was elected to congress. In 1862 he was made colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment, New York Volunteers. He resigned his commission to Colonel Upton, and served out his term as congressman, after which he removed to Schenectady. He was instrumental in establishing the cotton and woolen mills at Morris, and did much to advance the general interests of that town. He died in Schenectady, November 23, 1875. He married Annie Van Vranken, and they were the parents of Jeannette (Franchot) Paige.

For a further history of St. George's Lodge No. 6, see page 115 at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=eWThMMumH2QC&pg=PA116&lpg=PA116&dq=%22JOHN+KEYES+paige%22&source=web&ots=VYKBZBGhRq&sig=3ziTNpBGNatc4Pb5Rx4d22IZxKU&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=10&ct=result#PPA115,M1

PECK, ALLAN Essex, 152

PARKHILL, EZRA (Colonel) Essex, 152 In United States service, in War of 1812, as Ensign of Captain John Richardson's Company, 8th Regiment, on the Canadian frontier, also as Lieutenant and Captain in the 37th Regiment at Murray's Raid, Boquet River, and battle of Plattsburgh; afterwards Colonel of the regiment. Born 15 Feb 1785; died March 14, 1848. Buried in Lake View.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~walkersj/Parkhill.htm>

7. **NATHANIEL3 PARKHILL** (ROBERT2, HUGH?1) was born 1745 in Massachusetts? of Cornwall township, Addison Co., VT, and died 1791 in Springfield, Otsego, NY (*No record found in Springfield or Otsego Co. Anyone know where he died?*). He married **MARY HOLDEN** 30 May 1766 in Lunenburg, Worcester, MA, daughter of **DANIEL HOLDEN** and **RACHEL RICHARDSON**. Revolutionary War Record; Private, Captain Enos Parker's co., Colonel Benjamin Simond's regiment; enlisted 9 Jul 1777; discharged 31 Jul 1777; service 23 days; regiment detached from Berkshire Co. militia to reinforce Continental Army at Ticonderoga; also same co. and regt.; enlisted 14 Aug 1777; discharged 19 Aug 1777; service 6 days; regiment detached from Berkshire Co. militia to reinforce Continental Army at Bennington. (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War) 9 Jan 1850; "engaged at the Battle of Bennington and his brother Nathaniel Parkhill was wounded then by a bull passing through his hip and he was found on the field after among the slain..." from a letter written and dated as above by Nathaniel's nephew David, son of his brother David, on making application for father's pension for Revolutionary War service. (Selected Records From Revolutionary War Pension Applications) Occupation: husbandman.

Children of NATHANIEL PARKHILL and MARY HOLDEN are:

- i. **ROBERT4 PARKHILL**, b. 7 Aug 1767, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA.
- ii. **JOHN PARKHILL**, b. 26 Apr 1769, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA; died young?
- iii. **ABIGAIL PARKHILL**, b. 7 Apr 1771, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA; m. TILTON.
- iv. **REBECCA PARKHILL**, b. 4 Jul 1772, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA; m. GOSLINE.
- v. **DAVID PARKHILL**, b. 10 May 1774, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA.
- vi. **HANNAH PARKHILL**, b. 14 Jun 1776, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA; m. FERGUSON.
- vii. **NATHANIEL PARKHILL**, b. 13 Sep 1778, VT; d. 3 Sep 1828, Whitestown, Oneida, NY.
19. viii. **TIMOTHY PARKHILL**, b. 25 Dec 1780, of Canajoharie, NY.
- ix. **REUBEN PARKHILL**, b. 2 Jan 1783, Williamstown, Berkshire, MA; d. 13 Feb 1869, dau. Helen's residence, Clockville, NY.
21. x. **EZRA PARKHILL**, b. 15 Feb 1785, of Essex Co., NY; d. 16 Mar 1848, Essex, NY.
22. xi. **POLLY PARKHILL**, b. 3 Aug 1787.
- xii. **JAMES OLIVER PARKHILL**, b. 1 Dec 1791.

21. **EZRA4 PARKHILL** (NATHANIEL3, ROBERT2, HUGH?1) b. 15 Feb 1785 of Essex Co., NY; d. 16 Mar 1848 in Essex, NY. He married **MARY ANN COLLINS** Bef. 1806. She was born about 1785 and d.1840 according to cemetery transcription, buried Lakeview Cemetery, Essex Co., NY. He m2 **RACHEL CLEMONS**, born 1799 died 1873 and buried in Essex Cemetery.

Children of EZRA PARKHILL and MARY COLLINS are:

55. i. **HORACE W.5 PARKHILL**, b. August 11, 1809, of Essex Co., NY; d. May 14, 1885, Essex Co., NY.
56. ii. **EMILIE E. PARKHILL**, b. 1810, Essex, New York.
57. iii. **EZRA PARKHILL**, b. 1812, Essex, New York; d. 1889, Essex Co., NY.
- iv. **WILLIAM BURRITT PARKHILL**, b. 1814, Essex, New York; d. March 19, 1882.
58. v. **MARIA F. PARKHILL**, b. 1816, Essex, New York.
- vi. **MARY ANN PARKHILL**, b. 1818, Essex, New York; m. HOMER C. NICHOLSON, 1843.
- vii. **CORNELIA G. PARKHILL**, b. 19 Sep 1821; died 26 Mar 1878; wife of ASHER L. CONGER b. 26 Jan 1822; died 26 May 1884. Both buried Lakeview Cemetery, Willsboro, Essex, NY.
59. viii. **SUSANA R. PARKHILL**, b. 1824, Essex, New York.
- ix. **SARAH I. PARKHILL**, b. 1826, Essex, New York.
- x. **EDWARD C. PARKHILL**, b. 1828, Essex, New York.
- xi. **BELDEN NOBLE PARKHILL**, b. 1831, Essex, New York.

PARTRIDGE, ELIJAH Caneadea, 357 – General. He resided in the town of Hume, Allegany, NY; 25th Div; 52nd Brigade .

PALMER, JOSEPH, JR Cuba, 310

ROWLEY, LEE T Granville, 55

Jonathan Todd and Colonel Lee T. Rowley were also a noted mercantile firm from 1828 to 1840.

REED, JOHN Newark, 83

RUMSEY, WILLIAM (Colonel) Olive Branch, 215, Batavia, NY. Commanded a regiment on the Niagara frontier, and made a creditable record. He died June 8, 1820 (see below also). - David Seaver. Col. William Rumsey, who came from Hubbardton, Vt., settled in 1802 on the Stafford Hill, the highest point of land in the town. He was a surveyor employed by Mr. Ellicott, a colonel of militia, and a representative of this county in the Legislature.

The town was organized March 24, 1820, from parts of Le Roy and Batavia. The first settlements in the town were made by Isaac Sutherland, Colonel William Rumsey and General Worthy L. Churchill. Mr. Sutherland erected a substantial log house on his farm about two miles west of the village. The pioneer homes of Colonel Rumsey and General Churchill stood about three miles east of the village. Batavia village was founded by Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company, in 1802.

Fargo Rd. Cemetery; Rumsey, William b. 1779; d. 3 Jul 1820/29 (War of 1812); b. 11 Jul 1775 - Fairfield, CT, son of Joseph Rumsey and Rachel St. John (who both died in Hubbardton, VT). He married Pamela Ashley, b. 10 Dec 1774, Sheffield, MA; d. 10 Oct 1832 - Stafford, NY.

Child: **Joseph Ellicott Rumsey**, Born: 26 Apr 1800 - Hubbardton, VT; d. 29 Jan 1877 - Chicago, IL

<http://www.gcv.org/attractions/historicVillage/businesses/Cooper.shtml>

Sometime around 1805, William Rumsey built this structure along the Ontario and Western Turnpike in what is now the Town of Stafford, NY. Rumsey was a surveyor for the Holland Land Company and, until his death in 1820, he was one of the most influential settlers of the area. This unusually sturdy construction is of special interest, the hand-hewn members being formed into trusses. Because of the unique character of the framework, portions have been left exposed. The building is presently used to exhibit the tools and equipment of the village cooper.

[Family History of Colonel William Rumsey \(1774-1820\): A Surveyor for the ...](#) by Jean Rumsey – 1968



REDFIELD. LUTHER (Captain) Clyde, 341

Luther is related to the family of the printer Lewis H. Redfield of Onondaga County, a member of Onondaga Lodge No. 98.

In 1805, Cap't. **Luther Redfield** with his brother-in-law Mr. Dryer, visited this locality. They ascended Dickson Hill, south-east of the intersection of Mill and Redfield Streets, where they climbed a tree to take in the view, and clearly saw Lake Ontario. Descending the hill to the river, they made a raft of driftwood, and came over to the site of the block house. It had been burned, but there were still left the charred ends of the logs at the corners

<http://wayne.nygenweb.net/history/galenhist1.html>

In 1809 James M. Watson moved from Schoharie county to Junius, Seneca county, whence he came with his family in 1810 to lot 95, near Marengo, and finally became stage proprietor, as before stated. Joseph Watson, his son, was born in 1800, came to Clyde in 1817, married a daughter of Capt. **Luther Redfield** in 1822, and died March 22, 1881.

<http://www.alden.org/aldengen/pafg397.htm>

12967. **Luther Redfield** (**Beriah Redfield**, **Peleg Redfield**, **Priscilla Grinnell**, **Lydia Pabodie**, **Elizabeth Alden**, **John**) was born on 26 Nov 1780 in of Killingworth, Middlesex Co., CT.

Luther married Mary Dryer about 1803 in of Richmond, Berkshire, MA. Mary was born about 1782.

They had the following children:

28012 i Kezia Redfield was born on 10 Mar 1804 in Richmond, Berkshire, MA. Kezia married Joseph Watson on 1 Jan 1820 in Clyde, Wayne Co., NY. Joseph was born about 1795 in of Clyde, Wayne Co., NY.

28013 ii John Redfield was born on 22 Oct 1805 in Richmond, Berkshire, MA.

28014 iii Beriah Stevens Redfield was born on 1 Mar 1807 in Junius, Seneca Co., NY. Beriah married Cornelia Nancy Parkinson on 25 Jan 1834 in Clyde, Wayne Co., NY.

28015 iv Mary Redfield was born on 20 Oct 1809 in Junius, Seneca Co., NY.

28016 v Sophia Redfield was born on 19 Feb 1812 in Junius, Seneca Co., NY.

28017 vi Sarah Redfield was born on 30 Mar 1814 in Junius, Seneca Co., NY.

28018 vii Luther Redfield was born on 1 Jul 1815 in Junius, Seneca Co., NY.

28019 viii Albert Francis Redfield was born on 15 Mar 1817 in Victor, Seneca, NY.

28020 ix Israel Dryer Redfield was born on 23 Nov 1818 in Junius, Seneca Co., NY.

28021 x Sarah Dryer Redfield was born on 21 Aug 1820 in Junius, NY. Sarah married George H. French on 19 Sep 1844 in Homer, Calhoun Co., MI. George was born about 1819.

28022 xi Dorothy Redfield was born on 14 Jan 1823 in Clyde, Wayne Co., NY.

28023 xii James Redfield was born on 27 Mar 1824 in Clyde, Wayne Co., NY.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=N0gFAAAQAAJ&pg=PA174&dq=%22luther+redfield%22&lr=> page 174

JAMES REDFIELD fell mortally wounded in the battle of Allatoona Pass, 6 Oct 1864, at the age of 40 years. He was son of Luther Redfield and was born in Clyde, Wayne Co., NY, March 27, 1824. After leaving college he studied law in his native place, was elected County School Commissioner, and finally accepted a position at Albany, in the office of Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State. In 1855, he removed to Iowa, and established himself near the geographical centre of the State. The town of Redfield, Dallas Co., received its name from him. He held several offices of trust in the county, and in 1860 was elected State Senator.

On the outbreak of the war he raised a company of which he was elected Captain, and on the organization of a regiment, the 39th Iowa Infantry, he was elected its Lieutenant Colonel. He continued in that post until his death. His regiment was in active service at the West, under Buel, Grant and Sherman. When Allatoona Pass was attacked by French's Division of Hood's army, Col. Redfield, then garrisoning the town of Rome, went forward with his command to defend the pass. While cheering on his men to resist the rebel attack, a ball pierced his heart and he fell dead.

His remains were buried in a village near the battle-field. He left a widow and three children.

28024 xiii Martha Redfield was born on 11 Feb 1826 in Clyde, Wayne Co., NY.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wcarr1/Lossing2/Chap27.html>

Statement of **Captain Luther Redfield**, of Clyde, Wayne County, New York, in a letter to the author in February, 1860, when the old soldier was about eighty-six years of age. He says that in a log house a few rods north of the present Presbyterian church, in the village of Junius, public worship was held. The attack of the British at Sodus was on Saturday evening. The next day, just as the afternoon service was about to commence at the house above mentioned, a horseman came dashing up at full speed with the news of the British Invasion. Redfield was a captain in the regiment of Colonel **Philetus Swift**. There were several non-commissioned officers in the church. These were sent to arouse the military of the neighborhood, and by five o'clock Captain Redfield was on the

march with about one hundred men. They halted most of the night a few miles north of Lyons, and resumed their march by moonlight toward morning. They arrived at Sodus at a little after sunrise on Monday morning, when they met a funeral procession with the body of Turner's slain soldier. The British had gone, but the fleet was in sight. The company remained about a week at Sodus, and were then discharged.

* **Philetus Swift** was a pioneer of 1789, a man of much energy and influence, particularly in early political history; and as well was he prominent in military affairs, he being commander of a company during the war of 1812. In Sep 1807, Ark Lodge No. 160 was chartered, with Philetus Swift named as the Master. The group met at the home of Brother Pearly Phillips on Exchange Street, and numbered 21 Brothers. In 1839 Grand Lodge issued Ark Lodge the number 33.

<http://www.comtrader.com/archives/122204/history/history.html>

Masonry came to America almost as soon as the colonies were established. It came to Phelps with the arrival of the brothers **Philetus and John Swift**. John settled in the Palmyra area and, of course, **Philetus** came to Phelps. They formed **Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 112 in Palmyra** in 1803 and Phelps Masons met alternately in Phelps and Palmyra. The difficulty in traveling in those early days resulted in the formation of a Lodge in Phelps. Philetus was responsible for the establishment of **Ark Lodge No. 33** in Geneva in 1807. Later, in 1811 he helped the Masons in Phelps set up **Sincerity Lodge No. 200 F&AM** and installed the new officers, which included his brother-in-law, Wells Whitmore, as the Lodge's first Master.

The new Lodge first met in Luther Root's tavern and later at the home of James Wolvin on Pre-emption Road. In 1820 the lodge contracted with the East Vienna School District to have a second story added to the new stone schoolhouse being built on Church Street. The Lodge met there until it surrendered its charter in 1835.

RHOIDS, DANIEL Fortitude, 84

RIKER, TUNIS Spencer, 290

Maj. Tunis Riker came from New York city in 1817, and located on the farms later owned by O. P. Riker and Antoinette Riker. He served as a major in the war of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed here. He married Eleanor Moore, of New York, and reared a family of twelve children. He was a Revolutionary War pensioner in 1840 at age 70 [b. 10 Aug 1770].

http://www.rockleigh.org/History/Families/Riker_family.htm

Theunis (Tunis) Ryken (Riker) (10 Aug 1770, Tappan RDC - 7 Jan 1864, Spencer, Tioga, NY), son of [Abraham Riker](#) & Elizabeth Conklin, m. 1st 10 Dec 1790 **Ellen (Ellena) Moore** (24 Oct 1773 - 21 Aug 1838, Spencer, Tioga, NY) of Tappan, sister of Rachel who m. Samuel Ryker. Appears to have resided in NYC then removed to Tioga Co, NY.

Theunis Ryken & Ellen Moore had children:

- i. **Abraham** 23 Nov 1792, NYC - 10 Jul 1873; m1 1816 Susan Brown (29 Sep 1799 - 29 Apr 1828, Horseheads, NY)
- ii. **Mariah** 17 Jan 1795 - 29 May 1877
- iii. twin **Henry** 17 Aug 1797 and
- iv. twin **Mary** 17 Aug 1797
- v. **Thomas Jefferson** 13 Apr 1799; m. Amelia Bradley in NYC;
- vi. **Samuel R..** 25 Jan 1802 - 24 Aug 1881
- vii. **Jane** 11 Jun 1804
- viii. **Anthony** 25 Nov 1806 - 22 Mar 1885
- ix. **Elizabeth/Eliza A.** 30 Apr 1809
- x. **Jacob Moore** 24 Nov 1811 - 1884
- xi. **James Lawrence** 24 Nov 1814- 9 Oct 1892
- xii. **Burke** 13 Dec 1816
- xiii. **Oliver Perry** 24 Nov 1817 - 1 Oct 1893

Theunis m. 2nd in 1838 at Elmira, NY, **Elizabeth Green** (1802-?) and had three children:

- i. **Sarah Jane** 1841
- ii. **Maria I.** 1844
- iii. **Franklin** 1847.

Theunis m. 3rd on 29 Jun 1851 in Spencer, Tioga, NY, **Mary Ann Fisher** (18 Jun 1812, Tioga Co., NY - 5 Oct 1871) dau. of George Fisher & Lucinda South of Spencer, NY.

At age 70, Theunis applied (1840; Spencer, NY) for a military pension for his service in the Revolutionary War.

Ross, WILLIAM D. (Major) Essex, 152 Brigade Quartermaster.

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/essex-ny.htm>

William Gilliland's daughter Elizabeth married Daniel Ross about 1785, and settled at what was then called Elizabeth, now the village of Essex. His daughter, Eliza Ross, was the first white child born in the town (i 786). Daniel Ross was the first settler in what is now the town of Essex. He built the first iron works in Willsborough in 1800, and was always a most liberal patron of the iron trade in all its branches. He was sheriff of Clinton county before its division, and represented that county in the State Legislature. He was appointed the first judge of Essex county, when it was formed, and held the office nearly thirty years. One of his sons, General Henry H. Ross, afterwards a prominent man in Essex county, was one of the first white children born in the town (1790). General Ross lived in Essex all his life and died in September, 1862. He was unanimously elected the first judge of the county under the new constitution of 1846, and several times represented his district in Congress. As adjutant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Militia he served on General McComb's staff at the battle of Plattsburg, and was afterwards and for some time a major-general in the militia. Of his descendants, his youngest son, Anthony J. B. Ross, two daughters, Mrs. Ellen B. Fairbanks (widow of Rev. J. N. Fairbanks, an Episcopal clergyman), and Frances J. Ross, now live together in the old homestead called "Hickory Hill" in the village of Essex. This homestead was built by Henry H. Ross in 1820. In 1822 Henry H. Ross married Susannah Blanchard, daughter of Judge Anthony J. Blanchard, of Salem, N. Y. She died February 26th, 1877.

James B. Ross, another son of Henry H. Ross, is now practicing law in Denver, Col. His son, Henry H. Ross, 2d, in July, 1881, married Anna Noble, and in December, 1882, died at Denver, leaving one child, a son, James H. H. Ross, who was born the day before his father died. He now lives with his mother in the village of Essex, at her place called "Rosslyn," and represents the fifth generation in the direct line of the descendants of William Gilliland. The other descendants of Daniel Ross and Elizabeth Gilliland were **William D. Ross**, who passed all his life in the village of Essex, and died in 1844. He was extensively engaged in lumbering and mercantile business, and the manufacture of iron. His descendants are now living in Chicago, Plattsburg, and in Washington county, N. Y. Edward Ross, another son, who died unmarried in 1825, aged thirty-three years. The two daughters of Daniel Ross were Eliza, wife of Charles Platt and afterwards of Ransom Noble, late of Essex, and Sarah, wife of Charles Noble, late of Elizabethtown.

The children of Henry H. Ross, now living in Essex county, are James B. Ross, lawyer, of Denver, Col.; Frederick H. Ross, merchant, of Dowagiac, Mich.; and John Ross, for many years engaged in building steam and sail vessels, and in general wood manufacturing at Essex, and f/OlV of the Plattsburg Dock Company. His adopted daughter, Susannah Ross, is the wife of Rev. E. D. Cooper, D.D., rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Sarah Shumway, granddaughter of Charles H. Platt and Eliza Ross (above named daughter of Daniel Ross and Elizabeth Gilliland) is also a resident of Essex.

Ticonderoga Sentinel, Thursday, September 7, 1899, p. 2

ESSEX CEMETERY - LIST OF BURIED SOLDIERS - WAR OF 1812.

Ransom NOBLE, 1678-1863, Lt. Colonel, Commandant 37th Regiment New York State Militia, Afterwards Brigadier General
Henry H. ROSS, 1790-1862, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 37th Regiment, afterwards Major General.

Simeon DRYDEN, 1789-1824, Surgeon, 37th Regiment.

William D. ROSS, 1790-1844, Major and Brigade Quarter Master, 40th Brigade.

http://www.inandaroundtheadirondackpark.com/History_of_Boquet_IAATAP.htm

Boquet, New York is a small hamlet situated about three miles to the southwest of the village of Essex, on the Boquet river. It was formerly a flourishing manufacturing community. The first manufacturing efforts of civilized man in this village were put forth in 1810, when **William D. Ross** erected a grist, mill on the bank of the river, and about the same time built quite an extensive rolling and slitting-mill and nail factory. As early as 1784, however, Daniel Ross conducted a general store here for the accommodation of the early settlers who had established themselves in scattered families along the river side. There must have been, too, at that early date, some lumbering done about the site of Boquet, for Daniel Ross also ran a saw-mill here in 1785. It was probably engaged entirely in supplying the home demand.

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/essex-ny.htm>

Before the War of 1812 the craft that sailed the lake were very small, there being none, according to the statement of Captain Martin Eggleston, that would carry more than forty or fifty tons. Several large sloops were built in Essex in 1811 and 1812, and, indeed, the principal boat-building on this side of the lake was done here. Richard Eggleston built in 1810 the first sloop that ever sailed the waters of these northern lakes. She was built for **William D. Ross**, who named her the *Euretta*.

As early as 1810 there were three asheries in the territory now composing the town of Essex. One near Whallon's bay, owned by Judge Heirn, one about six miles west of the village of Essex, owned by Daniel Ross, and one in the village of Essex, owned by **William D. Ross**. It is estimated that these three asheries manufactured from two hundred to three hundred tons of potash annually. **General Ransom Noble** owned and conducted a tannery in Essex as early as 1800, and was extensively engaged in the lumber and iron business. **William D. Ross** had a distillery just north of Essex before 1820, which was probably the only one in the town. He was Town Supervisor of Essex, 1838-39.

ROLFE, WILLIAM (Capt.) Essex, 152 37th Regiment, 1813; served as "veteran exempt" at battle of Pittsburgh. Died 27 Jun 1889.

RICHARDSON, JOHN (Major) Essex, 152 Secretary; was Captain 8th Regiment detached militia in United States service on the Canadian frontier in the year of 1812, and Captain and First Major 37th Regiment; also in United States service, Murray's Raid, Pittsburgh, August, 1813, and at repulse of British galleys at mouth of Boquet River, May 13, 1814, as shown by his affidavit in Pension Bureau at Washington, and at battle of Pittsburgh. Died May 12, 1858, aged 73 years; buried in Lyude Cemetery. Was Secretary of Essex Lodge, data supplied by his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Chase.
Ross, HENRY H. (Capt.) Essex, 152 One of Essex County's most distinguished sons. Born in Essex, May 9, 1790; son of Judge Daniel Ross and Elizabeth, daughter of William Gilliland. Graduated at Columbia College, 1808. Was Adjutant of the 37th Regiment; acted on the staff of General Macomb at the battle of Plattsburgh, and was commended in General Orders "for gallantry." He was subsequently Brigade Inspector 40th Brigade, Colonel 37th Regiment, of Essex Lodge in 1819.

SMITH, RICHARD Olive Branch, 40

SCHUYLER, LUCAS Temple, 14

SCOTT, LEWIS (Lieut.-Col.) St. John's, 80

SMITH. MELANCTHON (Col.) Clinton, 151 First Major 8th Regiment, 3d Brigade, New York detached militia, 1812; also Major 29th Infantry United States Army, February 20, 1813, and Colonel same, April 12, 1813. Died in Philadelphia, August 18, 1818, aged 38 years. (See Lossing, page 861, for sketch.) His tombstone has Masonic emblems.

http://james.com/beaumont/smith_melancton.htm

Admiral Melancton Smith was the son of **Colonel Melancton Smith and his first wife, Cornelia Haring Jones**. After Cornelia's death, Colonel Smith married Ann Green, sister of Deborah Green Beaumont. Colonel Smith died in 1818 at age 38, and in 1821 the young Melancton moved with his Aunt Debby and her new husband, **Dr. William Beaumont** *, to Mackinac Island in Northern Michigan. (Dr. Beaumont became friends with the young Melancton's father during the War of 1812 — the Colonel commanded Fort

Moreau where Beaumont served at the Battle of Plattsburgh in August 1814.) The young Melancton lived with his aunt and uncle on Mackinac, and joined the Navy at age 15.

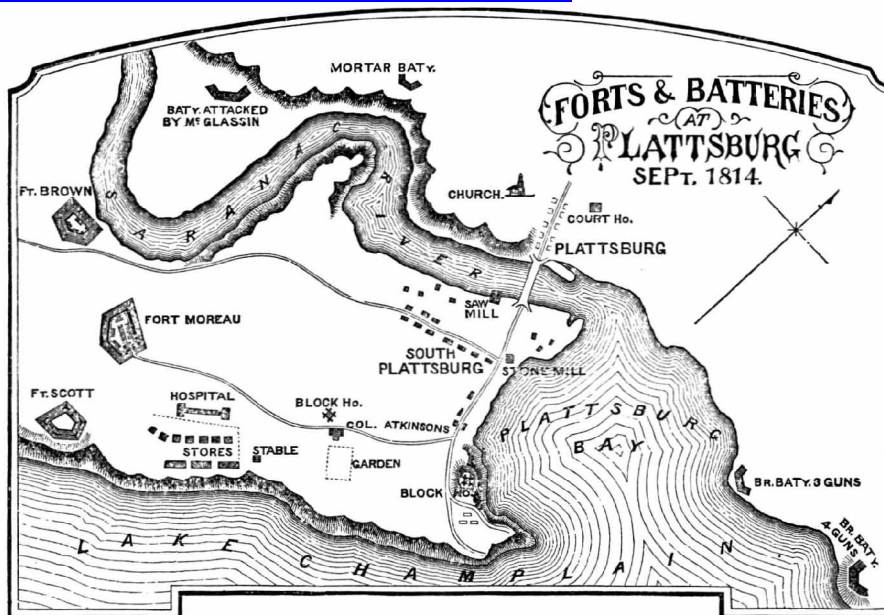
Colonel Melancton Smith (1780-1818), married Cornelia Haring Jones, daughter of a prominent physician of Welsh descent, Dr. Gardener Jones. To them, May 24, 1810, was born in New York City, the third Melancton (1810-1893), their youngest son, and the subject of this memoir. Melancton the second carried out the traditions of the family, and served his country faithfully and efficiently through the War of 1812-15, as a colonel of infantry; he commanded Fort Moreau, the principal garrison at Plattsburgh, during the battle at that place; while his brother Sidney was at the same time a captain in the navy, under McDonough, and won high honors in the Battle of Lake Champlain (Sept. 11, 1814).

* See Dr. Beaumont's interesting biography at http://james.com/beaumont/dr_life.htm

10,000 Famous Freemasons, by Denslow.

William Beaumont (1796-1853) Pioneer physician who laid the foundations for the present medical knowledge of how the human stomach functions. b. in Lebanon, Conn. He was a surgeon with the U.S. Army and when stationed at Mackinac, Mich. in 1822, he was called to treat a young Canadian half-breed named Alexis St. Martin, who had been wounded in the stomach by the accidental discharge of a gun in the store of the American Fur Co. The opening in the stomach failed to close and while alleviating the boy's suffering, Beaumont studied his stomach through this opening, noting the structure and action of gastric juices. He noted that when St. Martin was upset by fear or anger the secretions of acid in his stomach would increase. He observed the effects of alcohol and time required for various foods to digest. His work *Experiments and Observations of the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion* (1833) is considered the greatest single contribution ever made to the knowledge of gastric digestion. Although he did not expect St. Martin to live more than 36 hours, the youth survived Beaumont by many years. Beaumont was raised in **Harmony Lodge, Champlain, NY**, holding a certificate from that lodge dated 11 Apr 1820. He also held a certificate dated 3 Apr 1820 from the "Mark Master Masons Lodge in the town of Plattsburg, NY" A third certificate was issued to him by Plattsburgh Chapter No. 39, NY dated 3 Apr 1820, which vouched for him as a Royal Arch Mason. After resigning from the Army, he practiced at St. Louis, Mo. where he died on 25 Apr 1853. In 1954 the Michigan State Medical Society sponsored the reconstruction of the retail store of the American Fur Co. on Mackinac Island where St. Martin was shot, as a memorial to Beaumont. Beaumont Ave. in St. Louis is named for him.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wcarr1/Lossing2/Chap37.html>



To create a spirit of emulation and zeal among the troops, General Macomb divided them into detachments, declaring in orders that each detachment was the garrison of its own work, and bound to finish it and defend it to the last extremity. Colonel Melancton Smith, with the Sixth and Twenty-ninth Regiments, was placed in command of Fort Moreau.

Melancton Smith was commissioned a major of the Twenty-ninth Infantry on the 20th of February, 1813, and was promoted to colonel on the 12th of April following. He left the army at the close of the war, and died at Plattsburgh on the 18th of August, 1818.



COLONEL SMITH'S MONUMENT.

In the eastern extremity of the old burial-ground at Plattsburg I found his grave in 1860, and at the head of it an elaborately-wrought tombstone, of blue limestone, on which is the following inscription: "To the memory of Colonel MELANCTHON SMITH, who died August 18, 1818, aged 38 years. As a testimony of respect for his virtues, and to mark the spot where rests the ashes of an excellent Father, this stone is erected by his son RICHBILL. United with many masculine virtues, he had a tear for pity, and a hand open as day for melting charity."

SHOEMAKER, RORERT Amicable, 36 Major, 5th Brigade; Sackett's Harbor; see service in Maryland "Roll" of Society of the War of 1812. He was of German Flatts, Herkimer, NY, where he served as Sheriff and in the NY State Assembly.

Catharina Myers born ca 1790, her christening was in 1790 in St Johnsville Montgomery, NY; m. Robert Shoemaker 30 Oct 1808 in Herkimer NY. Catharina was the daughter of General Michael Myers of Amwell, N.J. and Catherine Harter of Prescott Canada.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=fgriffin&id=18052>

Robert SHOEMAKER b. 14 OCT 1782 in German Flatts, Herkimer, NY; d. bef. 1838; s/o [Han Yost SHOEMAKER](#) b: 1747, and [Mary SMITH](#) b: ca 1752 in England; m. 30 OCT 1808 in Herkimer, NY, [Catharina MYERS](#) c: 1790 in St. Johnsville, Montgomery, NY. Children, all born in German Flatts, Herkimer, NY:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Mary Catharine SHOEMAKER | b. 01 Nov 1809 |
| 2. Matthew SHOEMAKER | b. 16 Nov 1813 |
| 3. Robert Myers SHOEMAKER | b. 21 Oct 1815 |
| 4. Michael SHOEMAKER | b. 06 Apr 1818 |
| 5. Joseph Peter SHOEMAKER | b. 30 Aug 1820 |
| 6. Elisabeth SHOEMAKER | b. 20 Jan 1823 |
| 7. Margaret SHOEMAKER | b. 21 May 1825 |
| 8. Gertrude Herkimer SHOEMAKER | b. 06 Mar 1828 |
| 9. Anna Louise SHOEMAKER | b. 16 Oct 1830 |

Robert was a farmer, his farm extending from the Mohawk River back into the hills which rise so rapidly from the valley of that river, and was Lot 17th of the Burnetfields Patent, of which his great grandfather, Rudolf Shoemaker, was the patentee.

http://books.google.com/books?id=G1IOAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22History+of+Herkimer+County%22&source=bl&ots=BFrHexnvMM&sig=Azi67pwmo_aXoPJtrPn00OCzqgl&hl=en&ei=PS-WTKPpE4LGIQfav7CmCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=schumacher&f=false
page 181-82

THE SHOEMAKERS

There were two brothers of this name, in the list of patentees; Ludolph, afterwards called Rudolph, and Thomas. They were, both of them, young and unmarried, when they came to the German Platts. Rudolph had several sons, and one of them, Johan Jost, married the daughter of an Englishman, in 1775, by the name of Smith, the fame of whose eccentricities and devotion to the British crown still occupies considerable space in the unwritten history of the valley.

At the commencement of the revolution, Johan Jost had been one of his majesty's justices of the peace in Tryon county. He was not friendly to the cause of the colonists, and it was at his house that Lieutenant Walter N. Butler, Hanyost Schuyler, and a number of white soldiers and Indians were taken prisoners, in the night, by a party of American troops sent from Fort Dayton by Col. Weston.

Butler, soon after the Oriskany battle, had been sent down to the German Platts, on a secret mission, with the appeal of Sir John Johnson, Claus, and the elder Butler, to the inhabitants of the Mohawk valley, inviting them to give in their adhesion to the crown, and send a deputation of their principal people, in order to compel an immediate surrender of Fort Schuyler: promising kind treatment, and protection from Indian vengeance and retaliation for losses at Oriskany, in case of compliance. It was this address which drew from Gen. Arnold the denunciatory proclamation noticed in a former chapter. Some vigilant friend of the country had given notice of this clandestine meeting, and the tory caucus was broken up in the midst of Butler's midnight harangue.

Mr. Shoemaker, although disaffected, was not molested in person or property, and we must therefore conclude he was rather a passive than active adherent of the king. Brant halted near his house in 1778, the night before he with his Indians fell upon and destroyed the property of the inhabitants at the German Flats, but took no scalps or prisoners. With the exception of one member of the Herkimer family, I do not find any other name of note belonging to the Palatine emigrants or their descendants who faltered in their duty to the country and the cause of humanity.

Rudolph I. Shoemaker, born in 1776, who represented this county in the assembly of this state during the session of 1812-13, was the son of Johan Jost, before named. He was a farmer, and lived and died in the present town of German Flats, not far from the present village of Mohawk. He was a man of ardent temperament, and a warm supporter of the war of 1812.

Robert Shoemaker, a younger brother of Rudolph I., was appointed sheriff of the county in 1817, and held that office several years under the old council of appointment. He was often a contestant for popular favor in his native town, German Flats, against General Christopher P. Bellingier, and sometimes came off victorious, but he has often told me his victories were hard won. He was a gentleman of considerable general intelligence, and a prompt, efficient officer. Inheriting a portion of the paternal estates, gathered and enlarged by prudent and frugal hands, he devoted much of his time to agriculture, although he was not unmindful of political preferment when opportunity offered. He represented the county in the assembly in 1822, with Simeon Ford and Stephen Todd. At a late period in life, the spirit of immigration took hold of him and he removed with his family to northern Illinois, where he died many years ago. I have not the means of stating the fact with certainty, but from my knowledge of Mr. Robert Shoemaker, and his apparent age when I first saw him, I conclude he was born during the revolution.

His son, **Col. Michael Shoemaker**, rose to become the **Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of Michigan in 1886**. His biography may be viewed in a separate file in the archives or on the website of the OMDHS.

SCOTT, WILLIAM Speedville, 265

SPENCER, SYLVESTER Caneadea, 357

Ref. pages 154 and 271, "A Spencer Genealogy," by Harold L. Spencer. 1977.

Zaccheus Spencer had a deed in 1793 from Joel and Eunice, conveyed back to them in 1796, and in 1801 with Joel II, gave deed to Eunice Spencer. In his 7 Jun 1832 Revolutionary War Pension claim he stated he was '68 years old.' He enlisted in 1780 at age 16.

He moved to NH, settling in or near Lempster, possibly after the birth of Sylvester in 1792, relocating to Allegany Co, NY, in 1805. After Zaccheus' death, ca 1839, Irena returned to Lempster presumably to live with her son Ralph. It is quite likely that she had other relatives there also.

The Spencers reached Centreville in 1812. Zacheus, a crude shoemaker, i.e. he could mend shoes, had been twice married. By his first wife he had children, Allen, Sylvester, Jerusha; and his second wife, Mrs. Preston, had two children by her former husband, Porter Preston and a daughter, who married Ezra Dayton, Jr.. Zacheus was then about fifty and the children were all grown up. He was a little inclined to side with the English in political matters, and some called him a Tory but his influence was not extensive. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, but his knowledge of the law was hardly sufficient to fill the duties of the office,

The Spencers did not remain long on the North hill, but Allen acquired a farm in Lot 36, south of Trall's "upper tract." And Sylvester one next west on the hill. Allen married a sister of Jessie Bullock's wife, and 'before long' Dr. Willaim A. Stacy bought most of his farm and built on facing the Rushford Road a frame dwelling, barns and a doctor's office; Allen then sold out and moved to Caneadea. He sold 30 acres, his house and orchard to a stranger, the Dr. Cass tract to another and the remainder to Dr. Stacy as previously mentioned. **Sylvester against his father's wish enlisted in the War; he had been taken prisoner and returned home, married Livonia Dayton and went to work to improve his land.** He attempted to make it a fruit farm. Solomon Williams bought Sylvester's first farm and he moved to Caneadea, where he apparently was a member of Caneadea Lodge No. 357.

Sylvester is possibly the Master of LaFayette Lodge No. 428, F&AM, at Centerville, Allegany Co, NY, listed on their Return of Jun 1832 to Jun 1833. There is listed in this Lodge, also, an "A." Spencer and a Lyle Spencer, the latter of which was a Petitioner for it 22 Dec 1824.

SMITH, MARTIN Cuba, 306

SCHERMERHORN, CORNELIUS Franklin, 90

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/schermerhorn/chronicles/4c.html>

CORNELIUS L. Schermerhorn, son of Jacob L. Schermerhorn and Neeltie Saunders; b. 10 May 1796; d. 4 Dec 1869; m. 17 Dec 1814, **Hannah Robertson**, b.12 May 1796; d. 28 Jul 1883; dau. of Ebenezer Robertson of Ballston.

Children:

Jane E.,	b. 02 Apr 1815; d. 22 Jul 1895; m. Melancton [Melancthon?] Wicks.
Maria,	b. 1817; d. 1861; m. Stephen McIntosh.
Catharine,	b. 30 Oct 1819; d. 30 Oct 1896; s. p.
John R.,	b. 30 Mar 30, 1821; d. 4 Feb 1889; m. Louisa Robertson.
James,	b. 01 Jul 1827; d. 9 Mar 1848.
Loretta,	b. 29 Apr 1829; d. 19 Oct 1910; m. James MacNorton.
Lafayette,	b. 1832; d. 3 Jun 1862.
Harriet,	b. 11 May 1835; m. 17 Feb 1859, Robert Swartz; res. Cohoes, NY.

Cornelius Schermerhorn lived in Wilton, Saratoga, NY. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son James served in the Mexican War in the 9th Connecticut Infantry, and was in five battles — Vera Cruz, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultapec. He died of fever at Pachuca, 1848. Another son, Lafayette, was a soldier in the Civil War and enlisted 14 Sep 1861, in the 77th Regt., NY Infantry, Co. B. He was killed at the Battle of Gaines Mills, VA.

STACY. OLIVER D Phoenix, 115

SKINNER, ST. JOHN B. L. Clinton, 155; Master 1849-51, '53; son of Major John Joseph Skinner; died 10 Jul 1873; Eugene, Oregon, is named for St. John's brother, Eugene, who is buried there in the Masonic cemetery [d. 15 Dec 1864].

He was a Volunteer under Macomb, at Plattsburgh in a company of the village boys, who organized, only 3 were over 18 years of age. Not one was killed, though in a hot fire at a mill on the Saranac.

Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Clinton; 8 Feb 1831 Surrogate for Clinton County; 1841 Clinton County Clerk; 1861, Washington, D. C., 1861-69, First Assistant Postmaster-General; 21 Mar 1850, one of 95 stockholders and 3 Directors of the Plattsburgh Dock Co.; 1854 Dannemora, Most of the land that is now Dannemora was owned by St. John B.L. Skinner. Mr. Skinner was a lawyer in Plattsburgh, who named the town formed from Beekmantown, for a noted iron producing section of Sweden.



m. 8 Dec 1831 Judy [Julia] Lowry, daughter of the Hon. Haman Lowry.

< 28 Macomb Street, Plattsburgh – circa 1832 – St. John Skinner House. Built by St. John B. L. Skinner, a member of Aiken's Volunteers during the Battle of Plattsburgh, lawyer, surrogate judge, county clerk, and assistant postmaster general under Presidents Lincoln and Grant. This house is an excellent example of late Greek Revival influence on rural, upstate New York architecture.

A flag was raised over the General Post Office May 22 [1861], in presence of a large assemblage of citizens. General St. John B. L. Skinner was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and made an address, stating that the flag about to be raised was the contribution of the clerks of the Post Office Department. President Lincoln then, upon request, raised the flag.

[Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. I., Chapter VII.](#) Page 166.

http://books.google.com/books?id=RIiBAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA166&lpg=PA166&dq=%22st.+john+b.+l.+skinner%22&source=bl&ots=ivV G29WqdQ&sig=K_B_ZcHTFvt6CqWYX-TcqDGk_Q&hl=en&ei=KKyWTJbqEMT7lwet5OCpCq&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CBoQ6AEwAzgU#v=onepage&q=%22st.%20john%20b.%20l.%20skinner%22&f=false

It is a conspicuous point . . . in the history of our war with Great Britain commenced in 1812, for it is memorable as the place where one of the severest engagements of that contest took place, on the 11th of September, 1814, between the combined naval and military forces of the Americans and British. General Macomb commanded the land, and Commodore M'Donough the naval forces of the former, and General Prevost and Commodore Downie those of the latter. The engagements on the land and water were simultaneous, and for some time the issue was doubtful. The Americans, however, were successful. When the flag of the British commodore's ship was struck, the enemy on land, disheartened and confused, retreated across the Saranac, and the carnage ceased. The loss of the Americans was about one hundred and fifty; that of the enemy, in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, more than one thousand.

I passed a considerable portion of the afternoon with **General St. John B. L. Skinner**, who was a volunteer under Macomb in the battle. He was a member of a company of young men and boys of the village, who, after the military had gone out on the Chazy road, organized and offered their services to the commander-in-chief. They were accepted, and the brave youths were immediately armed with rifles and ordered to the headquarters of General Mooers. Only three of the company were over eighteen years old, and not one of them was killed, though for a long time they were exposed to a hot fire while occupying a mill upon the Saranac and keeping the enemy at bay. **General Skinner's** beautiful mansion and gardens are upon the lake shore, and from an upper piazza we had a fine view of the whole scene of the naval engagement, from Cumberland Head on the north to Valcour's Island on the south, including in the far distance eastward the blue lines of the northern range of the Green Mountains. The bay in which the battle occurred is magnificent, fringed with deep forests and waving grain-fields. A substantial stone break-water defends the harbor from the rude waves which an easterly wind rolls in, and the village is very pleasantly situated upon a gravelly plain on each side of the Saranac River.

A short distance from the village of Plattsburgh are the remains of the cantonments and breast-works occupied by Macomb and his forces; and to the kind courtesy of **General Skinner**, who accompanied me to these relics of the war, I am indebted for many interesting details in relation to that memorable battle. . .



General S. mentioned one or two circumstances connected with the naval engagement worth recording. He says that, when the fleet of the enemy rounded Cumberland Head, M'Donough assembled his men on board his ship (Saratoga) on the quarter-deck. He then knelt, and, in humble, fervent supplication, commended himself, his men, and his cause to the Lord of Hosts. When he arose, the serenity of faith was upon his countenance, and seemed to shed its influence over his men. A curious incident occurred on his ship during the engagement. The hen-coop was shot away, and a cock, released from prison, flew into the rigging, and, flapping his wings, crowed out a lusty defiance to the enemy's guns. There he remained, flapping his wings and crowing, until the engagement ceased. The seamen regarded the event as encouraging, and fought like tigers while the cock cheered them on. A notice of a relic of Washington, in the possession of **General S.**, may not be inappropriate here. It is a pouch and puff-ball, for hair-powder, which belonged to the chief several years. It is made of buckskin, and is about twelve inches long. The puff is made of cotton yarn. Mr. Gray, who was a number of years sheriff of Clinton county, readily recognized it as the one used by himself in powdering Washington's hair, when he was a boy and attached to the general in the capacity of body servant. When La Fayette was at Burlington, in 1824, Mr. Gray went up to see him, and the veteran remembered him as the "boy Gray" in Washington's military family.

SWETLAND, WILLIAM Clinton, 151

SMITH, SYDNEY (U. S. Navy) Clinton, 151

SANFORD, REUBEN Prestor, 268

SPERHY [Sperry], GILEAD Captain of cavalry troop at battle of Pittsburgh.

<http://www.plattsburgh.edu/library/specialcollections/files/sperry.pdf>

Gilead Sperry was admitted to the New York State bar in 1808 and began practicing law in the Plattsburgh area. On May 20, 1812, he married Catherine Marsh of Plattsburgh and the 1820 census reports that the couple had two children under 10. Gilead served as a captain in the militia during the War of 1812 with Major General Benjamin Mooers' division. In 1817 he escorted President Monroe to Sacketts Harbor during Monroe's tour of the Northern states. Gilead died in 1825 at Plattsburgh.

SAFFORD, HIRAM Battle of Plattsburgh.

http://www.archive.org/stream/threecenturiesin00tuttiala/threecenturiesin00tuttiala_djvu.txt

1844 Death, in Burlington, of the Rev. Hiram Safford, first pastor of the Baptist church to which he had come from his charge in Keeseville. His widow, Charlotte Safford, for whom Charlotte street in Plattsburgh is named, survived him many years. Hiram Safford served in the war of 1812, as first lieutenant; captain and major of the Third Squadron, 7th. Reg't NY Vols. Sept. 6, 1814, on the approach of the left wing of Prevost's army, Major Safford was on picket in command of his troops at Dead Creek Bridge and was attacked by the advanced guard of the enemy. During the battle, five days later, he and his command were in the old stone mill (site of Lake Champlain Pulp and Paper Co.) near the mouth of the Saranac river, on duty as sharpshooters, which duty was so well performed that they killed and drove away all the gunners from an English battery on the opposite bank near the present residence of Hon. Smith M. Weed.

SKINNER, JOSEPH (Major) Deputy Commissary of Military Stores. Captured by the British, but rescued at Plattsburgh. In a letter to Governor Tompkins he described himself as "a man and a Mason."

SHELDON, CHAUNCEY L Olive Branch, 244 Chauncey L. Sheldon was born in Vermont, 10 Jan 1786; came to Warsaw, NY, in 1811; was in War of 1812 and Patriot War of 1837-8; captured and tried by court martial; sentenced to be shot. When led out for execution he refused to obey the order to kneel, saying that he never had bowed the knee to Great Britain and he never would; that when they shot him they would do it standing, and in the face, but never in the back. These firm and resolute responses brought the officer in command to the scene, when Sheldon, as his last hope, gave him the Masonic **grand hailing sign of distress**, which was recognized and the order for his execution was countermanded. He was afterwards tried and sentenced to Van Dieman's Land at hard labor for life. He was pardoned in 1844, and came back to Warsaw in 1846. He died in 1865, at Ray, Mich. Sheldon, along with William Knapp, Jr., Russell Noble, Daniel Knapp, and Chester Warriner, petitioned Grand Lodge for a warrant for a Lodge at Warsaw, NY, in 1814. Dispensation Issued 15 Mar 1814; warrant issued, 9 Jun 1815. [by J. O. McClure, Watkins, NY]

SCOFIELD, JACOB SMITH (Corporal) Morning Star, 199 Jacob Smith Scofield, son of Smith Scofield, a Revolutionary soldier, was born at Milton, Ulster County, NY, 9 Sep 1791. He was a descendant of Daniel Schofield, who emigrated to this country from England, in 1639, and was one of the original settlers of Stamford, CT, in 1641. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Windham, Greene County, NY. He enlisted as Fourth Corporal in Capt. L. B. Canfield's Company, Twenty-third Regiment, U. S. Infantry (Col. D. Brown), February 1, 1813, for eighteen months, and was discharged at Greenbush, NY, Aug 1814. This regiment was located at Sackett's Harbor, NY. He re-enlisted as a Corporal in Capt. O. Thome's Company, First Regiment, New York Militia (Lieutenant-Colonel I. Belknap, Jr.), from 18 Aug to 3 Dec 1814, thereby serving all through the War of 1812. 14 Jun 1816, he joined Morning Star Lodge, No. 199, located at Cairo, Greene County, New York. In 1834, he removed to the State of Ohio, and remained a Mason in good standing until his death, which occurred at Venice, Erie County, Ohio, 23 Jun 1848. [Communicated by Mr. W. J. McKelvey, Rochester, N. Y.]

TOWNSEND, ZACHARIAH (Captain) Paris, 348 (warrant 10 Jun 1822), Saughquoit [sic], Oneida, NY

See also page 136 of the Grand Lodge Proceeding, 1908, for Sauquoit Lodge No. 150, where Zachariah appears as a Charter Member (1849). Zachariah was born ca 1782, died 29 Oct 1874, age 92. He was a farmer and lived in District 1, Oneida Co., NY at the time of his death.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=YDdLAAAMAAJ&pg=PA136&dq=%22zachariah+townsend%22#PPA136,M1>

TOMPKINS, DANIEL D Grand Secretary, 1801-1805; Grand Master, 1820-21. Was governor of the State of New York, 1807-17, and as such was commander-in-chief of the State forces.

Daniel Decius Tompkins Grand Master 1820-21 (21 Jun 1774-11 Jun 1825)

See also, PCD. 1911. pages 97-117.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_D._Tompkins



Daniel D. Tompkins (21 Jun 1774-11 Jun 1825) was an entrepreneur, jurist, [Congressman](#), [Governor of New York](#), and the sixth [Vice President of the United States](#).

There is evidence that Daniel Tompkins's middle name was Decius. However, others believe that he added the middle initial "D" (which stood for nothing) while a student at Columbia College, to distinguish himself from another Daniel Tompkins there.

He was born in Fox Meadows (later [Scarsdale](#)), [Westchester County](#), [New York](#). He graduated from [Columbia College](#) in [New York City](#), in 1795. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1797, practicing in New York City. Tompkins was a delegate to the [New York State Constitutional Convention](#) in 1801, a member of the [New York State Assembly](#) in 1803, and was elected to the [United States Congress](#), but resigned before the beginning of the term to accept an appointment as associate justice of the [Supreme Court of New York](#), in which capacity he served from 1804 to 1807.

On April 30, 1807, he defeated the incumbent Governor [Morgan Lewis](#) (Grand Master 1830-43) - Tompkins received 35,074 votes, Morgan Lewis 30,989 - and remained in office as [Governor of New York](#) until 1817. He was reelected in 1810, defeating [Jonas Platt](#) - Tompkins 43,094 votes, Jonas Platt 36,484; in 1813, defeating [Stephen Van Rensselaer](#) - Tompkins 43,324 votes, Van Rensselaer 39,718; and in 1816, defeating [Rufus King](#) - Tompkins 45,412 votes, King 38,647. He

declined an appointment as [United States Secretary of State](#) by President [James Madison](#). In 1815 Tompkins established a settlement and along the eastern shore of [Staten Island](#) that came to be called [Tompkinsville](#). In 1817 he built a dock along the waterfront in the neighborhood and began offering daily [steam ferry](#) service between Staten Island and [Manhattan](#).

He was elected Vice President on the ticket with [James Monroe](#) in 1816, and was reelected in 1820, serving from [March 4, 1817](#) to [March 4, 1825](#). Attempting to unseat the incumbent [DeWitt Clinton](#), he ran in April 1820, as a sitting vice president, for Governor of New York and lost - Clinton received 47447 votes, Tompkins 45900. He was a delegate to the [New York State Constitutional Convention](#) in 1821, serving as its president.

While as governor of New York, Tompkins personally borrowed money and used his own property as collateral when the New York state legislature would not approve the necessary funds for the [War of 1812](#). After the war, neither the state nor the federal government reimbursed him so he could repay his loans. Years of litigation did not end until 1824, and it took a toll on his health. Tompkins fell into alcoholism, and as vice president he at times presided over the Senate while drunk. He died in Tompkinsville, three months after retiring as Vice President, and was interred in the Minthorne vault in St. Mark's Churchyard, New York City. Tompkins had the shortest post-vice presidency of any person who survived the office: 99 days ([March 4, 1825–June 11, 1825](#)).



[Tompkins County](#), [Tompkins Square Park](#) in Manhattan, and the [Town of Tompkins](#) are named after him. Daniel D. Tompkins gained a slight notoriety in 20th century [cinema](#), when he was mentioned by [Kris Kringle](#) in [Miracle on 34th Street](#) during his psychological evaluation. (However, the screenplay erred: Kringle mentions that Tompkins served as vice-president under [John Quincy Adams](#) when it was actually James Monroe. The error is most likely due to confusion arising from the fact that Tompkins was the 6th vice-president and Quincy Adams was the 6th president. However, the two did not serve office concurrently because previous presidents had multiple vice-presidents).

Masonic record:

3 Feb 1800	Admitted to Hiram Lodge No. 72, Mt. Pleasant, Westchester, NY
1801-04	Grand Secretary
1820-21	Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York
5 Aug 1813	Elevated to Sovereign Grand Inspector General (SGIS), 33°, by De La Motta, and served as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction until he passed the Veil on 11 June 1825.

His brother [Caleb Tompkins](#) (1759-1846) was a [United States Representative](#) from New York from 1817 to 1821.

Caleb Tompkins ([December 22, 1759](#) - [January 1, 1846](#)) was a [U.S. Representative](#) from [New York](#), brother of [Daniel D. Tompkins](#). He was born near [Scarsdale, New York](#). Tompkins served as member of the State assembly 1804-1806. He served as judge of the court of common pleas and county court of Westchester County 1807-1811 and 1820-1824.

Tompkins was elected as a [Republican](#) to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses ([March 4, 1817–March 3, 1821](#)). He died in [Scarsdale, New York](#), [January 1, 1846](#). He was interred in the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, [White Plains, New York](#).

Daniel D. Tompkins, 6th Vice President (1817-1825)

http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/VP_Daniel_Tompkins.htm

The name of Daniel Tompkins deserves to be more kindly remembered than it has been.
New York Herald-Tribune editorial, 21 Jun 1932



[Daniel D. Tompkins](#) was by all accounts an exceptionally handsome individual. He had a "face of singular masculine beauty," one essayist noted, and a "gentle, polished and unpretentious" demeanor. Tompkins' biographer discovered that "almost every noted American artist" of the time painted the handsome New York Republican, and the images reproduced in Raymond Irwin's study of Tompkins' career depict an attractive and obviously self-confident young politician. John Trumbull's 1809 portrait, for example, shows Tompkins as he appeared during his first term as governor of New York: a carefully dressed, poised, and seemingly contented public man, his dark hair framing an even-featured and not-yet-careworn face.

But had Trumbull painted Tompkins in 1825, the year he retired from public life after two terms as vice president during [James Monroe](#)'s administration, he would have captured a vastly different likeness. A decade of financial privation and heavy drinking, coupled with accusations that he had mishandled state and federal funds while serving as governor of New York during the War of 1812, had prematurely aged Tompkins. He was, at the age of fifty, an embittered and tortured old man, his once-promising career brought to an untimely end. "There was a time when no man in the state dared compete with him for any office in the gift of the people," a contemporary reflected after Tompkins' death on June 11, 1825, "and his habits of intemperance alone prevented him from becoming President of the United States."

Tompkins' Early Years

Daniel D. Tompkins was born in Westchester County, New York, on 21 Jun 1774, one of eleven children of Jonathan Griffin Tompkins and Sarah Ann Hyatt Tompkins. His parents were tenant farmers, who acquired middle-class status only shortly before his birth when they purchased a farm near Scarsdale. Jonathan Griffin Tompkins joined several local resistance committees during the Revolution, serving as an adjutant in the county militia. After the war, he served several years as a town supervisor and as a delegate to the state legislature. A self-educated man, the elder Tompkins was determined to provide young Daniel with a classical education.

The future vice president began his education at a New York City grammar school, later transferring to the Academy of North Salem and entering Columbia University in 1792. An exceptional scholar and a gifted essayist, Tompkins graduated first in his class in 1795, intent on pursuing a political career. In 1797, he was admitted to the New York bar and **married Hannah Minthorne**, the daughter of a well-connected Republican merchant. They had one known child, Daniel Hyatt, born 17 Mar 1810 in Somers, Westchester County, NY. Tompkins' father-in-law was a prominent member of the Tammany Society, a militant, unabashedly democratic political organization that would one day challenge the Clinton dynasty for control of the New York Republican party. Also known as "Bucktails," after the distinctive plumes worn at official and ceremonial gatherings, the Tammanyites were a diverse lot. As Tompkins' biographer has noted, the society was comprised of "laborers . . . Revolutionary War veterans . . . who admired republican France and hated monarchical England; more than a sprinkling of immigrants . . . befriended by the Society . . . and, of course, hopeful politicians."

Tompkins began his political career in 1800, canvassing his father-in-law's precinct on behalf of candidates for the state legislature who would, if elected, choose Republican electors in the forthcoming presidential contest. He was a skilled and personable campaigner, never forgetting a name or a face; by the time the election was over, he knew nearly every voter in the Seventh Ward. Resourceful and energetic, he managed to circumvent New York's highly restrictive voter-qualification laws by pooling resources with other young men of modest means to purchase enough property to qualify for the franchise. The engaging and tactful Tompkins never allowed politics to interfere with personal friendships—an enormous asset for a New York politician, given the proliferation of factions in the Empire State during the early 1800s. Tompkins served as a New York City delegate to the 1801 state constitutional convention and was elected to the New York assembly in 1803. In 1804 he won a seat in the United States House of Representatives, but he resigned before Congress convened to accept an appointment as an associate justice of the New York Supreme Court.

War Governor

Tompkins was a popular and fair-minded jurist, well respected by members of the several factions that were struggling for control of the state Republican party during the early 1800s. He was also a close associate of [De Witt Clinton](#), who supported him in the 1807 gubernatorial race in an effort to unseat Morgan Lewis. Lewis was a "Livingston" Republican, supported by the landed aristocracy who sided with the Livingston clan, wealthy landlords whose extensive holdings had assured them of a prominent role in New York politics. In contrast, the Clintonians stressed their candidate's humble origins—Tompkins was the "the Farmer's Boy," with not a drop of "aristocratical or oligarchical blood" in his veins—and won a solid victory. During his first months in office, the new governor apparently took his marching orders from Clinton, sending him advance copies of his official addresses for review and comment. But he soon asserted his independence by supporting President [Thomas Jefferson](#)'s foreign policy and backing Clinton's rival, [James Madison](#), in the 1808 presidential election.

Reelected governor in 1810, Tompkins was a loyal supporter of the Madison administration. He advised Treasury Secretary [Albert Gallatin](#) about patronage appointments in New York and, after the United States declared war on Great Britain in the summer of 1812, did his best to comply with War Department directives and requisitions. With Federalists in control of the state legislature and the Clintonians resolutely opposed to the war, Tompkins was hard pressed to comply with the constant stream of requests for men and materiel. He used his own funds to pay and arm the militia and personally endorsed a series of loans from local banks in a desperate effort to buttress the state's defenses. It was a risk Tompkins could ill afford to take; he had already made substantial contributions to the war effort and had borrowed heavily to finance several large purchases of land on Staten Island. When President Madison offered him a cabinet appointment in the fall of 1814, Tompkins protested that he would be more useful to the administration as governor of New York. But, he later confessed, "One of the reasons was the inadequacy of my circumstances to remove to Washington & support so large and expensive family as mine is, on the salary of that office."

The Election of 1816

Tompkins' able and energetic leadership during the war made him one of the best-loved men in his state. One of his aides, novelist Washington Irving, pronounced him "absolutely one of the worthiest men I ever knew . . . honest, candid, prompt, indefatigable," a sentiment that many shared. The editor of the Albany Argus suggested in January 1816 that "if private worth—if public service—if fervent patriotism and practical talents are to be regarded in selecting a President then Governor Tompkins stands forth to the nation with unrivalled pretensions." Republicans in the state legislature endorsed him as their presidential candidate on February 14, 1816, and a week later he was renominated as the party's gubernatorial candidate. Tompkins defeated Federalist [Rufus King](#) by a comfortable margin in the gubernatorial race after an intensely partisan campaign focusing on the candidates' wartime records. But the victory was marred by Federalist accusations that Governor Tompkins had misused public monies during the war, charges that would haunt him for the remainder of his life.

Encouraged by Tompkins' victory, his supporters redoubled their efforts to secure his presidential nomination. Outside of New York, however, few Americans had ever heard of Tompkins, and few Republicans believed him capable of winning the presidency. Not even all New York Republicans backed Tompkins; some, like Albany Postmaster Samuel Southwick, a Madison appointee and the editor of the *Albany Register*, declared for Republican "heir apparent" James Monroe, who received the Republican presidential nomination on March 16, 1816. In a concession to New York Republicans, who were crucial to the party's national strategy, Daniel Tompkins did receive the vice-presidential nomination. Tompkins, like many New Yorkers, believed that Virginians had monopolized the presidency long enough, but, he assured one supporter, he had "no objection to being vice President under Mr. Munro." He declared, however, that he could not accept a cabinet post in the Monroe administration because "the emoluments . . . would not save his private fortune from encroachment . . . the vice Presidency in that respect would be more eligible to him—as he could discharge the Duties of that office and suffer his family to remain at home & probably save something for the support of his family."

The end of the war, by then popularly acclaimed as an American triumph, brought a resurgence in popularity for the Republicans and marked the beginning of the end for the Federalists, who had become suspect because of their opposition to the war. In this euphoric atmosphere, Monroe and Tompkins won an easy victory over Federalist presidential candidate Rufus King and an array of vice-presidential candidates.

Absentee Vice President

Tompkins' first term began auspiciously. He returned to his Staten Island home soon after taking the [oath of office](#) on March 4, 1817. There he welcomed President Monroe, who began the term with a tour of the northern states in the summer of 1817. A

gesture reminiscent of President Washington's 1789 New England tour, the trip was intended to quell the partisan resentments that had so bitterly divided the country during the Jefferson and Madison administrations. After the president's brief visit to Staten Island, Tompkins accompanied him to Manhattan, where they attended a military review and a reception at City Hall and toured New York's military installations. When Monroe was made an honorary member of the Society for Encouragement of American Manufactures on June 13, 1817, Tompkins, the society's president, chaired the proceedings.

But Tompkins paid only sporadic attention to his vice-presidential duties after Monroe left New York to continue his tour. The vice president was in poor health, the result of a fall from his horse during an inspection tour of Fort Greene in 1814. By the fall of 1817, Tompkins was complaining that his injuries had "increased upon me for several years until finally, for the last six weeks, they have confined me to my house and . . . sometimes to my bed. . . . My present prospect is that kind of affliction and confinement for the residue of my life." The problem was so severe that he expected to "resign the office of Vice President at the next session, if not sooner, as there is very little hope of my ever being able to perform its duties hereafter." Tompkins' health eventually improved enough to permit his return to public life, but his financial affairs were in such a chaotic state by 1817 that he found little time to attend the Senate. In his haste to raise and spend the huge sums required for New York's wartime defense, he had failed to document his transactions, commingling his own monies with state and federal funds. An 1816 audit by the New York comptroller had revealed a \$120,000 shortfall in the state treasury. A state commission appointed to investigate the matter indicated that Tompkins had apparently used the funds to make interest payments on an 1814 loan incurred "on the pledge of the United States stock and Treasury notes, and on his personal responsibility, for defraying the expenses of carrying on the war." In 1819 the New York legislature awarded him a premium of \$120,000, but currency values had plummeted since 1814. Tompkins maintained that the state now owed him \$130,000, setting the stage for a long and bitter battle that continued through his first term as vice president.

Tompkins' efforts to settle accounts with the federal treasury proved equally frustrating. Perplexed by the intricacies of the government's rudimentary accounting system and lacking adequate documentation of his claims, he received no acknowledgement of the government's indebtedness to him until late 1822 and no actual compensation until 1824. In the meantime, Tompkins could neither make mortgage payments on his properties nor satisfy the judgments that several creditors, including his father-in-law and a former law tutor, obtained against him. Tompkins slid deeper into debt and began to drink heavily.

The vice president's financial troubles, and his continuing involvement in New York politics, kept him away from Washington for extended periods. He spent much of his first term in New York, trying to develop his Staten Island properties and negotiating with Comptroller Archibald McIntyre to settle his wartime accounts--a nearly impossible task, given the political climate in the state. De Witt Clinton had succeeded Tompkins as governor, and Comptroller McIntyre was Clinton's staunch ally. Governor Clinton's resentment of the "Virginia dynasty" knew no bounds, and with Tompkins now on record as a supporter of the Monroe administration, the long-simmering rivalry between the vice president and his former mentor finally came to a head. "[B]oth parties thought they could make political capital" out of Tompkins' financial embarrassments, one contemporary observed, "and each party thought it could make more than the other." In the spring of 1820, the New York Senate voted to award Tompkins \$11,870.50 to settle his accounts, but Clinton's allies in the state assembly blocked a final settlement and affirmed the comptroller's contention that Tompkins was still in arrears.

Tompkins grew increasingly bitter with each new assault on his integrity, but many New Yorkers, having themselves suffered severe financial reverses during the panic of 1819, sympathized with his plight, and continued to hold him in high regard. In 1820, the Bucktails nominated Tompkins as their candidate to oppose Clinton in the gubernatorial race--a move that heightened public scrutiny of the charges against him while foreclosing any possibility of reaching a settlement before the election. Some questioned the wisdom of nominating Tompkins. Republican strategist [Martin Van Buren](#) tried, without success, to replace him with a less controversial candidate. But Tompkins, fearful that his withdrawal would only lend credence to the charges against him, refused to step aside. Although Clinton ultimately won reelection by a narrow margin, Tompkins achieved a personal victory when the state legislature finally approved a compromise settlement of his accounts in November 1820.

When Tompkins did find time to attend the Senate, he was an inept presiding officer. His shortcomings were painfully apparent during the debates over the admission of Missouri into the Union, a critically important contest that became, in the words of historian Glover Moore, "a struggle for political power between the North and South." New York Representative [James Tallmadge, Jr.](#) had sparked the debate when he offered an amendment to the Missouri statehood bill prohibiting "the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in the prospective state and requiring the emancipation, at the age of twenty-five, of all slave children born after Missouri's admission into the Union. The Senate took up the Missouri question in February 1819, with Senator Rufus King of New York leading the restrictionist charge and southern Republicans opposing the effort to restrict the spread of slavery. The debates continued through the spring of 1820, when Congress finally approved the Missouri Compromise.

In this contentious atmosphere, Tompkins found it difficult to maintain order. Mrs. William A. Seaton, who followed the debate with avid interest from the Senate gallery, recounted one particularly chaotic session that took place in January 1820:

. . . There have been not less than a hundred ladies on the floor of the Senate every day on which it was anticipated that Mr. Pinckney would speak . . . Governor Tompkins, a very gallant man, had invited a party of ladies who he met at [Senator Brown's](#), to take seats on the floor of the Senate, having, as President of the Senate, unlimited power, and thinking proper to use it, contrary to all former precedent. I was one of the select, and gladly availed myself of the invitation, with my good friend Mrs. Lowndes, of South Carolina, and half a dozen others. The company in the gallery seeing a few ladies very comfortably seated on the sofas, with warm foot-stools and other luxuries, did as they had a right to do,—deserted the gallery; and every one, old and young, flocked into the Senate. 'Twas then that our Vice-President began to look alarmed, and did not attend strictly to the member addressing the chair. The Senators (some of them) frowned indignantly, and were heard to mutter audibly, 'Too many women here for business to be transacted properly!' Governor Tompkins found it necessary the next morning to affix a note to the door, excluding all ladies not introduced by one of the Senators.

Tompkins left for New York shortly after this embarrassing incident, turning his attention to the gubernatorial race while the Missouri debate dragged on. His abrupt departure angered antislavery senators, who were thus deprived of the vice president's tie-breaking vote in the event of a deadlock between the free states and the slave states. There is little evidence to suggest that Tompkins' absence had any effect on the ultimate outcome of the Missouri debate, since his vote was never needed to resolve an impasse, but restrictionists reviled him as a "miserable Sycophant who betrayed us to the lords of the South . . . that smallest of small men Daniel D. Tompkins." In one of his last official acts as governor, Tompkins had petitioned the New York legislature to set a date certain for

emancipation, and northern senators apparently expected some type of support from his quarter during the Missouri debate. They were bitterly disappointed. Rufus King, for one, lamented that Tompkins had "fled the field on the day of battle."

The vice president was, admittedly, distracted by the New York election and obsessed with clearing his name, but in "fleeing the field," he had also avoided taking a public stand that would certainly have alienated the president, an important consideration since Tompkins had every intention of remaining on the ticket as Monroe's running mate in 1820. Monroe never commented publicly on the Missouri controversy, although he privately informed some advisors that he would veto any statehood bill incorporating a restrictionist proviso. Because his overriding concern had been to resolve the crisis before the 1820 election, he had worked quietly behind the scenes to help fashion a compromise acceptable to northern and southern Republicans. Monroe's biographer has suggested that, given the controversy over his unsettled accounts, Tompkins knew that he had little chance of winning the New York gubernatorial election and "intended to protect his career by remaining on the national ticket as Vice-President."

Whatever his motives, the vice president was by 1820 a bitter and desperate man, his judgment and once-considerable abilities severely impaired both by the strain of his ordeal and by his heavy drinking. Still, even though some Republicans attempted to block his renomination, most remained faithful to "the Farmer's Boy." The 1820 presidential contest generated surprisingly little interest, given the problems then facing the nation. The country was suffering from a severe depression, and the American occupation of Spanish Florida had unleashed a torrent of anti-administration criticism from House Speaker [Henry Clay](#) of Kentucky. Although the Missouri controversy had been resolved for the moment, the truce between North and South was still perilously fragile. Historian Lynn W. Turner has suggested that the reelection of Monroe and Tompkins in 1820 can perhaps be attributed to "the nineteenth-century time-lapse between the perception of political pain and the physical reaction to it." Monroe ran virtually unopposed, winning all but one of the electoral votes cast—a "unanimity of indifference, not of approbation," according to John Randolph of Roanoke.

Some of the electors who were willing to grant Monroe another term balked at casting their second votes for Tompkins. Among these was Federalist elector [Daniel Webster](#) of Massachusetts, who predicted that "[t]here will be a number of us . . . in this state, who will not vote for Mr. Tompkins, and we must therefore look up somebody to vote for." Federalist elector and former Senator [William Plumer](#) of New Hampshire felt "compelled to withhold my vote from . . . Tompkins . . . because he grossly neglected his duty." The vice president's only official function, Plumer maintained, was to preside over the Senate, "for which he receives annually a salary of five thousand dollars." But "during the last three years he was absent from the Senate nearly three fourths of the time, & thereby occasioned an extra expense to the nation of nearly twenty five hundred dollars. He has not that weight of character which his office requires—the fact is he is grossly intemperate." But Tompkins, like Monroe, ran virtually unopposed. He was easily reelected with 218 electoral votes.

Vindication

Tompkins' second term was, in his biographer's words, a time of "intensifying personal trial, and even of crushing misfortune." In 1821, he attended the New York constitutional convention and was deeply honored when his fellow delegates chose him to chair the proceedings. But his detractors complained that "Mr. Tompkins"—now "a degraded sot"—owed his election only to "the madness of party."

Tompkins missed the opening session of the Seventeenth Congress on 3 Dec 1821, but he was back in the Senate by December 28. He attended regularly until 25 Jan 1822, when the Senate was forced to adjourn until the following day, "the Vice President being absent, from indisposition." Less than a week later, Senator King arrived with a letter from Tompkins informing the Senate that, his health having "suffered so much on my journey" and since his arrival in town, he intended, "as soon as the weather and the state of the roads permit, to return to my family."

Tompkins was clearly losing control. During his brief stay in Washington, he had managed to alienate Monroe, having severely criticized the president during a meeting with Postmaster General Return J. Meigs and others. Not long after his departure, one observer ventured that Tompkins had never been "perfectly sober during his stay here. He was several times so drunk in the chair," Dr. James Bronaugh informed [Andrew Jackson](#), "that he could with difficulty put the question." Tompkins would spend the next several months trying to settle his accounts with the federal treasury. Before leaving Washington, he assigned what property he still owned, including his Staten Island home, to a group of trustees, and on his return to New York he moved into a run-down boardinghouse in Manhattan.

Tompkins' absence spared him the humiliation of presiding over the Senate as it considered a provision in the 1822 General Appropriation bill to withhold the salaries of government officials who owed money to, or had failed to settle their accounts with, the Treasury. The provision, part of a continuing effort to reform the government's auditing process and to insure greater accountability in public administration, prompted extensive debate. The April 19 session would have been particularly difficult for Tompkins, with New York Senator Martin Van Buren asking whether "gallant and heroic men, who had sustained the honor of their country in the hour of danger, should be kept out of their just dues"—an oblique reference, perhaps, to the vice president's plight—and South Carolina Senator [William Smith](#) exhibiting "voluminous lists of those who had been reported public debtors of more than three years' standing," lists that included the name of Daniel Tompkins.

The General Appropriation Act became law on 30 Apr 1822, depriving Tompkins of his last remaining source of funds. In a desperate attempt to settle his accounts, Tompkins petitioned the United States District Court for the District of New York to bring suit against him for the "supposed balance for which I have been reported among the defaulters." His trial began on 3 Jun 1822, with the U.S. district attorney seeking a judgment of over \$11,000 and the defendant coordinating his own defense. For three days, the jurors heard accounts of Tompkins' wartime sacrifices: bankers who had lent him funds to pay and arm the militia testified in his behalf, and Senator Rufus King recounted that he had urged his friend to take out personal loans for the common defense. Another witness gave a detailed accounting of Tompkins' transactions. But the high point of the trial was Tompkins' highly emotional summation to the jury, a detailed chronicle of "long ten years' . . . accumulated and protracted wrongs." After deliberating for several hours, the jury finally decided in favor of Tompkins. Although the court could by law deliver only a general verdict, the jurors proclaimed that "there is moreover due from the United States of America to the Defendant Daniel D. Tompkins the sum of One hundred and thirty six thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and ninety seven cents."

Tompkins returned to Washington by 3 Dec 1822, to resume his duties in the Senate. Finally exonerated after a decade-long struggle, Tompkins seemed a changed man. "[T]he verdict . . . had an evident effect on his spirits," Niles' *Weekly Register* reported. "His mind appeared to resume all its former strength, and, during the last session, in his attention to the duties of his office as

president of the senate, it is the opinion of many of the older members, that no one ever conducted himself more satisfactorily, or with greater dignity filled the chair." He remained until 18 Feb 1823; two days later, the Senate approved a bill to "adjust and settle the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins" and to restore his salary.

Tompkins received no actual remuneration until much later, however. Government accountants ultimately recommended a settlement of just over \$35,000, a finding that Monroe, convinced that "a larger sum ought to be allowed him," delayed transmitting to Congress. But Tompkins and his family were in dire straits, although rumors of his confinement to a New York debtors' prison ultimately proved false. On 7 Dec 1823, Monroe asked Congress for a \$35,000 interim appropriation to provide the vice president with "an essential accommodation." Congress approved the request in late December.

On 21 Jan 1824, Tompkins returned to the Senate. He was "determined to take no part in the approaching election," he informed [John Quincy Adams](#), "and wished for nothing thereafter but quiet and retirement." He still suffered from bouts of insomnia but was finally "relieved of all his embarrassments." He remained in Washington until the end of the session, taking his final leave from the Senate on May 20 with "a few brief remarks" expressing "his sense of the kind and courteous treatment he had experienced from the members, collectively and individually." On May 26, the Senate approved Monroe's request for an additional appropriation of just over \$60,000 "for the payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins."

The 1823 and 1824 appropriations came too late to be of much use to the impoverished vice president. He continued to drink heavily, and after years of indebtedness his business affairs were convoluted beyond resolution. Daniel Tompkins died intestate on June 11, 1825, and was interred in St. Mark's Church in New York City. After his death, his creditors squabbled over his once-magnificent Staten Island estate, until it was finally disposed of in a series of sheriff's sales. In 1847, Congress approved a payment of close to \$50,000 to Tompkins's heirs. But even this amount, one scholar noted long after the fact, "was only part of what was due him as generally admitted."

TUTTLE, SAMUEL (Captain) Union, 45

TOWNSEND, Z[achariah]. P. (Captain) Sauquoit, 150; commissioned May 23, 1812, by Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor.

<http://herkimer.nygenweb.net/townsend.html>

Captain Townsend resided in Litchfield in 1812, but afterward removed to Paris, and settled on the farm adjoining Baxter Gage's on the south, where he ever after resided, a man highly respected, a charter member of the Sauquoit Masonic Lodge, an active and worthy member of the Methodist Church. He lived to a ripe old age, being born Aug. 15, 1782; the veteran soldier passing away Oct. 28, 1874, aged 92 years. His grandson, Z. Townsend Wilcox, resides at Omaha, Nebraska.

GENERAL ORDERS

SIR: You are hereby requested to be and appear, and the Company under your command, at the house of Stutely Palmers in Gr. Flats, on the 13th day of this instant, at 8 o'clock A.M. for general review and inspection; and likewise you, and your Company under your command, are to meet at house of Reuben Reynotts, in Columbia, on the 12th day of this instant, at 8 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of battalion training. By order of

Lieut.-Col. CHRIST. P. BELLINGER, [q.v.]
DANIEL C. FOX, Adjutant.

Ger. flats, Sept. 6th, 1815

To Capt. Zachariah Townsend.

TERHUNE, JEREMIAH Home, 398; age 44 yrs. died May 9, 1841 .at Northumberland, Saratoga, NY; m. Amelia Force. 4 Feb 1818

TUTTLE, CHAUNCEY D Chauncey D. Tuttle served in the War of 1812, at battle of Plattsburgh, in Capt. Durham Sprague's company from Clarendon, Vt. Came to Essex in April, 1836, from Rutland, Vt., and lived in Essex until his death, July 16, 1861.

TAYLOR, LEVI Watertown, 289 Levi Taylor, a lineal descendant of John Taylor, who came from England in 1630 with Governor Winthrop, was born In Hartland, Windsor County, Vt., May 25, 1792. At the age of twenty-one he left Vermont for Watertown, N. Y. There he received the three degrees of Free Masonry. Watertown Lodge, 289, was then working under a dispensation. His entrance into the Order must have been between 1814 and 1817, for In 1817 he moved to Ontario County, and from that county to Niagara, which county was his home until March, 1837. While at Watertown he became a member of Capt. Stephen Gilford's company, New York State Volunteers or Militia, and for some time was at Sackett's Harbor. When he was no longer needed as a soldier, he engaged In the peaceful work as a builder. In 1818, September 10th, he married Lucy Reed, of Gorham, Ontario County. She was the daughter of Silas Reed, a Revolutionary soldier. At the time of his marriage, Lewiston, Niagara County, was his home. After three or four years' residence in that town he moved to Lockport, and there resided until he migrated to Michigan. It was In Lockport that he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason. I am confident he was in the first team after Amos Chapter was initiated (I think) in 1823. He had visited with the Lodge at its first organization. He received the Royal and Select Maker's in Bruce Council (I think) in 1827. Levi Taylor was in partnership with Eli Bruce In the chair making business, and the two families were on the most intimate terms. During that Anti-Masonic excitement of 1826 to 1836 Levi Taylor was associated with such Masons as Judfre Gardner, Henry W. Campbell, Peter Murphy, etc. Leaving New York in March, 1837, he made his home in Ypsilanti until January, 1838, when he moved to Ionia, where he resided until his death, February, 1871. It was not until June, 1849, that a Lodge was initiated under dispensation in Ionia, and he was the first Worshipful Master. He had five sons, all of whom followed in his steps, becoming members of the Order. In January, 1856, Ionia Chapter was instituted, and he was elected its Treasurer. In 1861 Ionia Council was organized, and he filled the part of the Grand Sentinel, though he had not been in an Assembly since 1827. In 1861 Ionia Commandery was instituted, and, on account of his zeal in organizing Ionia Lodge, the Commandery conferred upon him the Order of Knighthood, in May, 1867, his oldest son, Palmer H. Taylor, being the Eminent Commander. Up to this date there is no record of a son conferring the Templar degree over his own father. A life-size photograph of Levi Taylor graces the walls of Ionia Lodge. [Communicated by P. H. Taylor, Ionia, Mich., Past Master of Ionia Lodge, No. 36, Michigan.]

WARRINER. CHARLES Olive Branch, 244

WOLCOTT, THOMAS Montgomery, 42 Lundy's Lane.

WHEELER, NATHAN Unity, 9

WALWORTH, REUREN HYDE Clinton, 151 Adjutant General of New York Militia; Aide to General Benjamin Mooers. Grand Master, 1853. Chancellor of New York, 1828 until 1848, when the office was abolished. (See McClenachan's "History of Freemasonry in New York," vol. Hi., p. 474, and throughout the volume generally.)

Reuben Hyde Walworth Grand Master 1853 (23 Oct 1788-23 Nov 1867)

M.'W.'. Walworth was Raised in 1811 in Clinton Lodge No. 151, Plattsburg, NY. He affiliated with Rising Sun Lodge No. 103 at Saratoga Spring, NY, and was member of Chapter and the Knights Templar of Plattsburg.

From "History of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons," by William James Hughan, Henry Leonard Stillson. 1892

On June 24, 1853, the new schism of St. John's Grand Lodge occurred. There were four grievances set forth for this new outbreak:

"First Because of the election of Reuben H. Walworth, formerly Chancellor of the Slate, to the office of Grand Master. The objections against him were claimed to be the position he occupied, and the opinions he entertained concerning Masonry from 1837 up to about 1853; that for nearly twenty-five years he was a non-contributing member; and furthermore, it was alleged that it was intended to make him Grand Master for life."

Second. That large amounts of money had been shamefully squandered, "

Third. That lodges had been inordinately taxed by the Grand Lodge. "

Fourth. The inquisitorial exercise of power by the Grand Lodge over subordinate lodges and individual members."

The strength of the Grand Lodge at this time was atxjut 250 lodges, 70 being in the city. This included the St. John's Grand Lodge subordinates, having about 1000 members.

Upon the expiration of the term of service of Grand Master Walworth, the St. John's Grand Lodge subordinates returned to the bosom of the regular Grand Lodge, after a separation of about three years.

A more complete narrative of the above, and of the Grand Mastership of M.'W.'. Walworth may be read in "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. pages 440-447, especially Chapter XII, "Chancellor Walworth,"

available on line at: <http://books.google.com/books?id=GciAAAAAAAJ&pg=PA638&lpg=PA638&dq=%22standard+history+of+freemasonry%22&source=web&ots=UmsFCn73t4&sig=5z1V6ixfe7nrsf1AItITemdGnss#PPA442.M1>

or in hard copy in the archives of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Histoical Societies (OMDHS) Library, Liverpool, New York. [www.ondhs.syracuseasons.com]. In this book it is noted:

"Reuben H. Walworth, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1853, . . . as regards the incidents of his year of office . . . proved to be one of the stormiest and most exciting terms which any Grand Master had passed through."

His lengthy "In Memoriam" may be read in: "Reports of Cases in Law and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," Vol. XLIX, by Oliver Lorenzo Barbour, New York (State). Supreme Court, Albany. 1868. page 651-668.

http://books.google.com/books?id=nG8EAAAAAAAJ&pg=PA651&lpg=PA651&dq=%22apphia+hyde%22&source=web&ots=dmJcEWNyVq&sig=5Gafagizy6YEMtVy2R8u_UL_umA#PPA1.M1, a copy of which is in the computer archives of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS), Liverpool, NY.

Reynolds, Cuyler, "Hudson Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs," Vol II, New York. 1911. pages 584-86. Available on line at: <http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/walworth.html#walworth-iv>

Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth was of the fourth generation in this country and descended from **William Walworth**, of Fishers Island, Suffolk county, Long Island, New York. William, who emigrated to America from near London, England, 1689, is the progenitor of all the Walworths of America. He claimed to be a descendant of Sir William Walworth, who was lord mayor of London at the time of the rebellion of Watte Tyler in the reign of Richard II. The arms of the family of London and Suffolk is thus described by Burke: Gules, a bend engrailed argent, between the two gaibs or, Crest: a cubit arm vested or, cuff argent, the arm grasping a dagger sinister imbrued gules pommel and hilt or, Motto: "Strike for the laws." He came to America in 1689, at the special instance of Fitz John Winthrop, then major general, commanding the forces of the colony and afterwards governor. It was Winthrop's desire to introduce upon Fishers Island the English system of farming, with which Walworth was known to be well acquainted. He was the first lessee and settler upon the island. To it he carried his young wife and here most of his children were born. He was the sole citizen and could say, "I am monarch of all I survey." He was above all town meetings, sheriffs, constables and law officers. He made his own roads and mended them. No man unless a Winthrop had a right to hunt there. How long his independence lasted is not known, probably not since the revolution, when New York became a sovereign state. On this island he resided for nine years in safety. The Indian wars of Connecticut did not alarm him. There was some danger from French privateers, but the real danger that finally drove him to the mainland for safety was from the pirate, Captain Kidd. This was about 1699. He settled in Groton on Fort Hill. Here he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1703. His will and the record of it was burned at the time of the capture of New London by Benedict Arnold. He was a Congregationalist, and he and his wife were baptized at New London, 14 Jan 1691-92, at which time the record states: "William Walworth and wife owned the Covenant and were baptized with their infant daughter Martha." In 1690 he married Mary Seaton, who came from England on the same ship with him. She was an orphan. She remained a widow 49 years, and died 14 Jan 1752. She was left with seven children. She was a woman of rare wisdom and ability. She increased the value of the estate, and the children all began life with an increased equal share with her of the estate. All the sons were farmers and seem to have had ample means which they freely invested in more land. The daughters married and lived outside Groton with husbands of ample fortune. Children:

1. William (2), born on Fishers Island, Jan 1694, died 17 May 1774; married, 16 Jan 1720, Mary, d/o Captain Samuel Avery.
2. **John, see forward.**
3. Thomas, born on Fishers Island, May 1701; married Phoebe Stark, of Groton.
4. James, twin of Thomas, died before attaining his majority. Daughters were:

1. Martha, married, 10 Nov 1715, John Stark.
2. Mary, married Abiel Stark.
3. Joanna, youngest, married and continued to reside in Groton.

(II) **John**, of Groton, second son of William, of Fishers Island, and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, was born on that island in 1696, died 1748, buried in Wrightman cemetery, as is his wife and several of his children. He was a wealthy farmer and ship builder and owner. His inventory mentions four negro servants, fifty horned cattle, eight hundred and twelve sheep, a stud of thirty-two horses and seventy-seven ounces of wrought silver plate. He was appointed cornet of a troop of dragoons in the Eighth Connecticut Regiment and afterwards captain. In November 1718, he married Sarah B., only child of Captain Richard Dunn (2); and his wife, Hannah or Elizabeth Bailey, of Newport, Rhode Island. She died 1 Nov 1778, in her 70th year. Children:

1. Samuel, married Hannah Woodbridge.
2. Sylvester, soldier of the revolution and victim of the Fort Griswold massacre; his name is preserved on the tall monument that overlooks his burial place, Ledyard cemetery, and the scene of the massacre; he married Sarah Holmes, of Stonington.
3. William, married Sarah Grant, of Stonington.
4. James, unmarried.
5. **Benjamin, see forward.**
6. Philena, married Joseph Minor, of Groton.
7. Sarah, married Benjamin Brown.
8. Abigail, unmarried.

(III) **Benjamin**, youngest son of John, of Groton, and Sarah (Holmes) Walworth, was born at Groton, CT, 11 Nov 1746. He was a hatter in early life and worked at that trade at Poughkeepsie and in Minisink, Orange county, NY. He was a merchant later at Nine Partners in company with Philip Hart, of Troy. He also had a store at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county. He later sold his interest and settled on a farm in Norwich. In 1792 he removed to Hoosick, NY, where he was both farmer and mill owner, and where he was killed by his horse, 26 Feb 1812. He is buried in Union cemetery, Hoosick Falls. He had a revolutionary career as quartermaster of Colonel Nichol's New York regiment. He was engaged at the battle of White Plains, where he served as adjutant to Colonel Nichol. In 1782 he married Apphia Hyde, of Bozrah, CT, widow of Captain Samuel Cardell, a learned grammarian and author of *Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy*. She was a daughter of Rev. Jedediah Hyde, great-grandson of William Hyde, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, CT. Her mother was Jerusha, granddaughter of the first John Tracy **who married Mary Winslow, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Bourne) Winslow**. Children of Benjamin and Apphia (Hyde) Walworth:

1. Rosamond, married (first) Oliver Barbour, (second) Benjamin Randall.
2. John, entered the United States army and was captain of the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry and was at the battles of Little York and Fort George in Canada during the war of 1812-14, where he was wounded; General Pike was killed at his side during the first battle; he attained the rank of major; married (first) Sarah, daughter of Colonel Jonas Simonds, of the army, no issue; married (second) Catherine M., daughter of Judge William Bailey, of Plattsburgh.
3. James Clinton, removed to Otsego, where for twenty years he was judge of the county court; married (first) Helen Talcott, daughter of Deacon Andrew Sill, of Burlington, New York; (second) Maria M. Haynes, a descendant in the seventh generation of Jonathan Haynes, the first of Newbury, Massachusetts, who came from England in 1635.
4. **Reuben Hyde, of later mention.**
5. Sarah Dunn, married Field Dailee.
6. Benjamin, was a physician and surgeon of Hoosick and Fredonia, New York, and for many years one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Chautauqua county, New York; married Charlotte Eddy, of Hoosick.
7. Apphia, married David J. Mattison, of Arlington, Vermont, and later a farmer of Fredonia, New York.
8. Jedediah, a lawyer, unmarried.
9. Hiram, who though a mere boy was in the battle of Plattsburgh in the war of 1812, being one of Captain Allen's company of volunteers. He married Delia Arabella, daughter of Judge Jonathan Griffin, of Plattsburgh, New York; he was assistant register of the United States court of chancery succeeding his brother, Major John.
10. Ann Eliza, married Charles Theodore Platt, then a midshipman, afterward a master and commander in the United States navy; it was said at his burial service, "Under any other government upon the globe an Admiral's insignia instead of a commander's, would have been borne upon his coffin."



(IV) **Reuben Hyde Walworth**, third son of Benjamin and Apphia (Hyde) Walworth, is known as the last chancellor of the state of New York. He was born at Bozrah, CT, 26 Oct 1788, where the first four years of his life were passed, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, November 28, 1867. He received his early education in the schools of Hoosick, New York, and where the greater part of his childhood was spent. He began his law studies at Troy, New York, in December, 1806, in the office of John Russell, a noted practitioner of his day. In 1810 he was admitted to the New York bar and began practice in Plattsburgh at once. During the next thirteen years he was successively justice of the peace, master in chancery, supreme court commissioner, colonel of militia and member of congress. In April, 1823, he was appointed circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of the state of New York, and in October of that year removed his residence from Plattsburgh to Albany, where he resided several years, when he removed to Saratoga Springs. He held the office of circuit judge for five years, and in April, 1828, was appointed chancellor of the state of New York. During the war of 1812-14 he was in the United States military service. He was aide to Major General Mooers at the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army in September, 1814, and at the battles of September 6 and 11 was acting as adjutant general. In 1844-45 he was appointed by President Tyler to the high office of justice of the supreme court of the United States, but the nomination was opposed by several senators, principally by Henry Clay, and the appointment was recalled, Samuel Nelson being substituted

and confirmed. In the general election of 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York, but was defeated by the defection of Martin Van Buren and other "Free Soilers" from the party. At the breaking out of the civil war Chancellor Walworth, although strongly loyal to the Union, was an earnest advocate of conciliation and a prominent delegate to the so-called peace convention. A speech of his, made on that occasion, was spread throughout the Union. His appeal may have been hopeless and

perhaps inopportune, but it was a most touching appeal for peace, and does credit to his humanity and kindness of spirit. As a jurist he was of the most painstaking and just type as the law reports of his decisions attest. He had literary genius of the highest order and left many writings of value to posterity.

He married (first) 16 Jan 1812, Maria Ketchum Averill, born 31 Dec 1795, at Plattsburgh, died at Saratoga Springs, 24 Apr 1847, daughter and eldest child of Nathan and Mary (Ketchum) Averill. She was a descendant of William Averill, the first who came from Milford Haven, Wales, and settled in Topsfield, Massachusetts, through his son, Isaac Averill, of Kent, Connecticut, who was born about 1685. Daniel, son of Isaac Averill, married Lucy Cogswell, of New London, Connecticut. Children: Nathan, married Rosanna Noble, of Plattsburgh, New York, maternal aunt of Rev. Jeremiah Day, a president of Yale College. Nathan (2), son of Nathan and Rosanna (Noble) Averill, married, and among his children was Maria Ketchum Averill, first wife of Chancellor Walworth. He married (second) April 16, 1851, Sarah Ellen Smith, youngest daughter of Horace Smith, of Locust Grove, Kentucky, and widow of Colonel John J. Hardin, killed 23 Feb 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. She survived the chancellor several years, dying at Saratoga Springs, 15 Jul 1874. Children by first marriage:

1. **Mary Elizabeth, married Edgar Jenkins (see [Jenkins IV](#)). See below for further Masonic connections.**
2. Sarah, married John Mason Davison, of Saratoga Springs, ex-register of court of chancery, president and general superintendent of the Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad Company.
3. Ann Eliza, married Rev. J., Eleazer Trumbull Backus, D. D., LL. D., a descendant of Lieutenant William Backus, one of the thirty-five organized proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut.
4. Rev. Clarence A., LL. D., entered the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church and spent seventeen years in "Missions" in England and the United States; in 1866 he became rector of St. Mary's parish, Albany; he received the degree of LL. D., from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, July 6, 1887; he is the author of many published works, various sermons and articles contributed to the periodical and daily press; previous to entering the priesthood he graduated from Union College, studied law and was admitted to the New York bar.
5. Mansfield Tracy, graduated from Union College and was a lawyer, as well as a novelist of high repute; his wife, Ellen Hardin, was an active member of the Saratoga board of education and served for many years as trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association; to her judgment, zeal and energy the public are indebted for the many memorial tablets with which the battle ground from Bemis Heights to Schuylerville has been enriched and illustrated; she is the author of *Battles of Saratoga*, including a guide to the battle ground, with maps and a history of the Monument Association.
6. Frances De Lord, died in childhood.

By his second marriage Chancellor Walworth had one child: Reuben Hyde (2), b. 9 Apr 1852; d. 29 Oct 1852.

By her marriage with Colonel Hardin, Mrs. Sarah Ellen (Smith-Hardin) Walworth had:

1. Ellen, married Mansfield Tracy Walworth, fifth child of her stepfather.
2. Martin D., graduate of West Point, lieutenant in the United States army, 1860; colonel of volunteers in 1862; was dangerously wounded at Second Bull Run, was in the Peninsula battles of 1862, Gettysburg, 1863, and retired at the end of the war.
3. Lemuel Smith, lawyer and journalist of New York City.
4. Elizabeth, died in infancy.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/jenkins.html>

* **Elizabeth Walworth** (from above) was born at Plattsburgh, New York, 19 Dec 1812, died at Schenectady, 10 Dec 1875, **daughter of Reuben H. Walworth**, chancellor of New York, and his wife, Maria Ketchum Averill. (See [Walworth](#).) She married, 20 Oct 1831, at Albany, NY, **Edgar Jenkins**, son of Marshall (2) and Sarah (Jenkins) Jenkins, was born in Hudson, Columbia county, NY, 25 Feb 1805, died in New York City, 9 Nov 1846. He was a merchant, and soon after his marriage settled in New Orleans, Louisiana. Returning north he became an auctioneer of New York City. In 1837 he moved to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, where he was lessee of the fishery, and kept a store for supplying the soldiers at the fort. In 1843 he returned to New York City and resumed his business of auctioneer, remaining there until his death three years later. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a Democrat.

Children:

1. Walworth, born 8 Nov 1832; entered United States Military Academy, West Point, graduating 1853; served in regular army through the entire civil war, attaining rank of captain and brevet major; was in first battle of Bull Run; later in command at Louisville, Kentucky; at close of war resigned from the army.
2. James Graham, born 18 Jul 1834; lawyer; during President Cleveland's first term was appointed assistant judge eastern district of Wisconsin. During President Cleveland's second term he appointed him circuit judge of the same district; judge Jenkins is now (1909) living a retired life in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
3. **Edgar Marshall, see below.**
4. Clarence Trumbull, born 25 May 1838; a merchant.
5. Frances Walworth, married Frederick B. Hawley, of Albany, New York.

Edgar Marshall, son of Edgar and Mary Elizabeth (Walworth) Jenkins, was born in New York City, 12 Sep 1836. He was educated in the Columbia grammar school of New York, Troy (Vermont) Conference Academy, Kingston Academy, Ulster county, New York, and Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, where he was graduated, class of 1852. He made a specialty of mathematics, and so far distanced the other students in that branch that he was in a class alone. Leaving school, he at once entered the service of the state of New York, as civil engineer for the constructive work on the Erie canal, which position he held until 1860. For a short time he was with the Pennsylvania railroad in New Jersey, as assistant engineer. In 1861 he entered the employ of the Pacific Steamship Company and went to California as purser. He remained with them until 1865, when he returned to Schenectady. For the next three years he was treasurer of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, resigning in 1869. In that year he became registrar of Union College, so continuing for fourteen years, resigning in 1883. In 1885 he was appointed chief examiner of the civil service commission of New York state, resigning in 1886 on account of poor health. In 1904 H. S. Barney, founder and head of the large department store bearing his name in Schenectady, died, and Mr. Jenkins was appointed one of three trustees of the Barney estate, and the manager. When the H. S. Barney Company was formed he was elected president of the company, the largest concern of its kind in the city. During his many years of residence in Schenectady, Mr. Jenkins has been intimately connected with the public and official life of that city. Politically he is a Democrat, and as the representative of that party was elected and served two years as city surveyor; as city recorder four and one half years; president of the board of water commissioners three and one-half years. He was a competent and faithful city official and served his city well. Many of the city's substantial improvements were constructed during his

official life, and his practical engineering knowledge and skill was of the greatest benefit to the city. Advancing years has compelled his partial retirement from active life, although his interest in all that concerns the public good is unabated. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Union College, and **Past Master of St. George's Lodge, No. 6, F&AM**, the charter of which was granted in 1774. He is also **Past High Priest of St. George's Chapter, RAM**, both of Schenectady. He is a member of the Mohawk Club, of which he was president for several years and trustee for eight. He is the oldest elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, of which he was trustee for many years. In all these he has always been an active working member and unfailing friend.

While in the Pacific mail service he married, at Panama, Central America, 27 Oct 1861, **Fannie Myers**, born 14 Jul 1838, in Kinderhook, NY, died 10 Sep 1879. They had no issue. **She was a daughter of Major Mordecai Myers (Grand Master, F&AM, of the Phillips Grand Lodge in the State of New York, 1855)** born in 1776, died in 1871, a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. He was past grand master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, a member of the state



legislature, and several times mayor of the city of Schenectady. Major Myers married Charlotte Bailey, sister of Admiral Theororus Bailey, second in command under Farragut, and one of the small force of men landed from the warships who marched through the streets of hostile, defiant New Orleans, to the City Hall and demanded the surrender of the city. Major Myers and wife were the parents of ten children, of which Fannie (Mrs. Edgar M. Jenkins) was the youngest. Another child was Colonel Theororus Bailey Myers, who was prominent socially in New York and Washington, D. C., and married a daughter of Sidney Mason, of New York City. He was a well known writer on historical subjects, his best known work being: *Letters and Manuscripts of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, *The Tories or Loyalists in America*, and *One Hundred Years Ago*.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuben_H._Walworth

Reuben Hyde Walworth (October 26, 1788 Bozrah, Connecticut — November 27, 1867 Saratoga Springs, New York) was an American [jurist](#) and politician.

He studied law at [Troy, New York](#), and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He commenced the practice of law at [Plattsburgh, New York](#). He was a [United States Representative](#) in the 17th Congress 1821-23, and in April of the latter year was appointed judge of the 4th judicial district of New York state, which office he held for five years. In 1828, Walworth was appointed [chancellor](#) of New York, and gained President [John Tyler](#)'s attention because of his widely respected opinions on [evidence](#), [pleadings](#), [civil procedure](#), and [arbitration](#). Tyler nominated him to the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) three times in 1844, but the nomination was always postponed due to Tyler's lack of support from both [Whigs](#) and [Democrats](#). He lost his office when the [New York Court of Chancery](#) was abolished by the [New York State Constitutional Convention](#) of 1846. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful [candidate for governor of New York](#), but was defeated by [Hamilton Fish](#). Although he never sat on its bench, Walworth was asked by the Supreme Court to serve as a [special master](#) in the important case of [Pennsylvania v. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company](#) in 1850. He was buried at Greenridge Cemetery in Saratoga Springs.

He was for a long period president of the [American Temperance Union](#). He was also vice-president of the [Bible Society](#) and the [Tract Society](#). The [University of Princeton](#) gave him the degree of [LL.D.](#) in 1835. He was the author of *Rules and Orders of the New York Court of Chancery* (Albany, 1829; several revised eds.), and *Hyde Genealogy* (2 vols., 1864).

<http://history.rays-place.com/bios/ny-saratoga/walworth-rh.htm>

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH.

In the history and development of the judiciary of the State of New York, Chancellor Walworth (1) stands pre-eminent as an authority in equity law; and by his wisdom and fairness, his profound knowledge, and his force of character, he marks an epoch in the legal history of the State, and is entitled to that distinction which common usage has attached to this term. To praise him, we call him the last of the chancellors, as if, as Plutarch said of another, this Empire State has produced no other great equity jurist since that time. We may affirm this as true, and say, also, that possibly the dignity of the judiciary has suffered some loss in consequence of the absorption of the equity practice into the courts formerly limited to common and statute law.

The history of the Walworth family is full of interest, on both the paternal and maternal sides. The chancellor's great-grandfather, William Walworth, came from England with Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, at his request, about 1680, to make a model farm and show the colonists English methods. Walworth settled on Fisher's Island, near New London, where he succeeded with the model farm, and had a handsome residence; and, as stated in his will, he had much table silver and other valuables. In the latter part of his life the pirates, then infesting the eastern shore of Long Island, caused so many alarms at Fisher's Island, that Walworth bought farms at Groton and other places in that vicinity, and moved his family to the mainland. He was a descendant of Sir William Walworth, the Lord Mayor of London who killed Wat Tyler and thereby saved the life of King Richard II. A representation of the dagger with which he struck Wat Tyler appears in the coat-of-arms of the Walworth family, with the motto, "Strike for the Laws." From a very ancient time a large district in London was named Walworth, and the name still lingers in that region.

The maternal side of the family shows an illustrious line in this country, including a descent from the Winslows and Tracys, and in the Old World a genealogy of twenty-seven generations, carefully traced back to Queen Margaret of Scotland, wife of Malcolm III., and yet further to Queen Clothilde of France.

Reuben Hyde Walworth was born at Bozrah, CT, 26 Oct 1788, the third son of Benjamin Walworth. While he was a boy his parents moved to Hoosick, Rensselaer, NY. His father was an officer, with the rank of major, in the Revolutionary war, in Nicoll's regiment, Heath's division. When the young Reuben had finished his studies at home he went to Troy and taught school for a short time, when he entered the law office of John Russell, State's attorney for the northern district, who was said to be the best common law practitioner in the State. William L. Marcy was one of his fellow students. Mr. Russell was impressed with the ability and energy of young Walworth, and proposed to introduce him into practice in the northern part of his circuit; thus the young lawyer was led to settle in Plattsburgh. He quickly acquired a good practice there, and soon had occasion to refuse political preferment that would be out of the direct line of his profession; but he accepted an appointment as justice of the peace, and later one as a master in chancery. In 1818 a new law created the office of commissioner to perform certain duties of a judge of the Supreme Court, and he was chosen for the place.

During the war of 1812 he was engaged in the conflict at Plattsburgh, with the rank of major, and acquitted himself with marked courage. During the military occupation of the town he was selected by General Wilkinson to act as judge advocate in a difficult case that arose concerning a British prisoner. After the war Major Walworth was appointed division judge advocate, with the rank of colonel.

In 1821 he consented to run for Congress, and was elected by a large majority. Under amendments made to the constitution of this State in 1821, in each district there were appointed certain judges, who not only presided in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but they were made equity judges in each district, under supervision of the chancellor of the State. Colonel Walworth became judge of the fourth district. His decisions in this court were pronounced by Judge Cowen to be "able and luminous," and of such value as to be included in the State reports, although the Circuit Court cases were not a regular part of those reports. Judge Walworth was appointed chancellor of the State in April, 1828, when he was thirty-eight years of age, by Governor Clinton. He held the office twenty years. He was also ex-officio a member of the Court of Errors, and required to review the intricate legal decisions of the Supreme Court in cases of dissatisfaction. His decisions as chancellor are found in fifty two volumes of printed reports and thirty-nine books of manuscript. Amendments to the Constitution of the State in 1847 abolished the Court of Chancery, when Chancellor Walworth retired.

About 1844 the New York delegation in Congress and lawyers outside of Congress presented the name of Chancellor Walworth to President Tyler to fill a vacancy then existing in the Supreme Court of the United States. Tyler sent the name to the Senate, and it was referred to the judiciary committee, which delayed making a report. Charles O'Connor used to tell some amusing stories of "wire-pulling" in that committee. One of the absurdities related was that, after President Tyler had sent the chancellor's name to the Senate, some one told Tyler that this Walworth was a descendant of that Sir William Walworth who killed his (President Tyler's) progenitor, Wat Tyler, and thereupon the president withdrew the chancellor's name. The real cause was in one of those curious combinations that are peculiar to New York politics.

After Chancellor Walworth's retirement his counsel was sought from all parts of the country, and as referee in cases from the Supreme Court of the United States he held his court at his homestead in Saratoga, where cases were argued by such men as William H. Seward, Blatchford, Butler, Daniel Lord, and other distinguished lawyers.

Of this great man's ability Judge Story said: "Walworth is the greatest equity jurist now living. Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries, referring to Walworth's decisions, said: "I am proud of my own native State." Professor Dane of Harvard said: "No court was ever under the guidance of a judge purer in character or more gifted in talent than Reuben Hyde Walworth, the last chancellor of New York."

While residing at Plattsburgh Chancellor Walworth married Maria Ketchum Avery. They had four daughters and two sons, the latter being Rev. Clarence A. Walworth of Albany, N.Y., and Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the author. Mrs. Walworth died 24 Apr 1847, and Chancellor Walworth subsequently married Sarah Ellen, daughter of Horace Smith of Locust Grove and widow of Colonel John J. Hardin. She brought with her to Saratoga three children of her first marriage, one of whom is the present Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the noted historian and author.

For much of the material employed in preparing this sketch the compiler of this work is indebted to a paper read by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1895.

REMINISCENCES OF SARATOGA AND BALLSTON.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

1880.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nysarato/Stone/Chap34.html>

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Chancellor Walworth and Pine Grove .

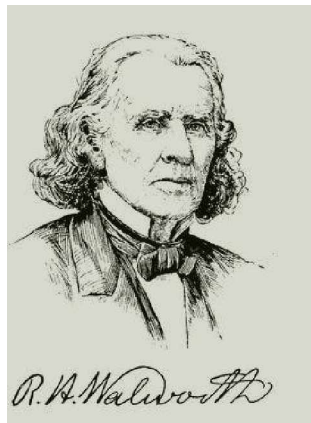
"Whom do we count a good man? Whom but he
Who keeps the laws and statutes of the senate,
Who judges in great suits and controversies,
Whose witness and opinion wins the case?"

— Milton's translation of Horace



Pine Grove

On the corner of Broadway and Van Dam Street, fronting on the former and facing east, stands the old homestead of the Walworth family, embosomed in a grove of stately pines. In giving a sketch of this place, and of the distinguished man who was its owner and occupant for more than half a century. I shall aim at neither a biography, nor a panegyric, but such a description of the man and the mansion belongs naturally to the reminiscences and traditions of Saratoga.



Reuben Hyde Walworth was born on the 26 Oct 1788, in Bozrah, CT. He was the third son of Benjamin Walworth, of the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer, County, N.Y. His father removed to Hoosick during the Chancellor's early childhood, and resided there until his death. The family was originally of London, England, the American branch deriving from William Walworth, who emigrated from that city in 1671, and settled on Fisher's Island, and afterwards in New London. In the early part of the Revolutionary war, Benjamin Walworth was quartermaster of Colonel Nicholl's New York regiment in the service of the United States, and acted as adjutant of the regiment at the battle of White Plains. It is related as an interesting fact, showing the rapid growth of cities in America, that, at one time, when seeking for an eligible site to erect a mill, the entire tract of land now occupied by the City of Troy was offered to the father of the Chancellor, and to his business partner, Philip Hart, for the sum of \$2,000, which was not accepted.

Reuben H. Walworth settled at Plattsburg, Clinton County, in January 1810. Here he married his first wife, and here he practised law for many years, holding various offices in the county, and representing his district in Congress from 1821 to 1823. Mrs. Walworth used to relate that while at Washington it happened on one occasion, when her husband was visited at his boarding-house by Henry Clay, that the two gentlemen remained for a long time closeted in private conversation. She and her aunt, who were left in an adjoining apartment, had formed their own

opinion of the great men about the capital, and were no admirers of that distinguished Senator. They indulged themselves therefore in expressing their unfavorable opinion of him, saying that they were sure he came there for no good purpose, and hoping that Mr. Walworth would not allow himself to be taken in by his witty tongue, etc., etc. To their confusion, the latter soon opened the door, and said: "Ladies, your conversation is no doubt very interesting to yourselves, but it is well for you to know that the partition is very thin, and that Mr. Clay hears every word you say."

By this first wife the Chancellor had six children, of which the oldest four are still living. His three surviving daughters all married young, and have large families; and of his two sons the younger, now deceased, has five surviving children, including two boys, the only grandsons left that bear the grandfather's name.

At the invasion of Plattsburg by the British army in September, 1814, Mr. Walworth was aid to Major-General Mooers in the United States service; and it was his good fortune to witness McDonough's battle and victory on the lake, being deputed to watch the contest from the shore, and report the issue to his chief. The house in which he resided for many years was occupied by the British during their short stay in Plattsburg, as an hospital, and bears the marks of bullets to this day. In April, 1823, he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which office he held for five years. In October of the same year he removed to Saratoga Springs. He was received there with great hospitality by his life-long friend, Gideon M. Davison, who gave lodging and entertainment to him and his family until his own residence was put in order to receive him.

The old Walworth place was purchased at that time of Judge Walton, its first occupant and builder, for the small sum of \$2,000. In those early days it was a much more secluded place, and exceedingly beautiful. The railroad then had not divided it, and a delightful wood that bounded it on the rear extended far back beyond Matilda Street to the Waterbury farm and orchard. Almost the entire block opposite the Chancellor's was used as a public ground, and was a favorite resort for both guests and villagers. It was called the "Pine Grove," and was traversed by fine walks. One very spacious walk was the usual means of transit by foot from the "Upper Village," or north end of Van Dam Street to lower Broadway. Broadway itself extended no farther back than Rock Street, the woods heading it off at that point. The aforesaid "Grove" enclosed a tenpin alley, which was, if memory serves me right, the only alley of the village, and was much resorted to. Swings hung down between the tall pines, which in warm and fair weather were in almost constant motion. Here sometimes the Indians encamped, sold their bows, canes, and baskets, and shot at pennies to show their skill; and here, too, the militia often met for drill on "training days," "armed and equipped as the law directs," with muskets, rifles, fowling-pieces or in lieu of these with umbrellas, canes, or broom-sticks.

Opposite the Chancellor's on Broadway, and just outside the wooden fence which enclosed the Grove, the Fourth-of-July gun was sometimes placed, dividing this honor with Congress Hall. On such occasions Primus Budd, a princely mulatto, presided over this battery of one gun. A planet of the first class was he on Independence Day, and, like Saturn, carried his rings with him. The boys considered "Prime" as something superior to the Chancellor, or to any of the dignitaries of the village. It so happened that the authorities conceived it possible to manage this gun without Primus. The consequence was that three human arms were blown off by a premature discharge, and the ramrod passing Grove Street, alighted near the corner of Church. "Next time," said Primus, "I guess dey'll know enough to give public business to 'sponsible persons."

At the northwest corner of this same grove resided also Mr. Peterson, occupying a small wooden house with a smaller candy-shop adjoining. He was a notable man, and, like Primus, had his days of glory. Whenever the masons turned out, his portly person was sure to be seen in full regalia, with a *cozam nobis* so prominent that the little apron stood out in front horizontally. **At Masonic funerals** he carried a large Bible, and it rested on the said prominence as easily as on a pulpit cushion. Alas! how fortunes vary! With its grove and visitors, that supported the old man's modest merchandise, the house and the shop have both disappeared, and the ground whereon they stood has been absorbed into the Willoughby estate. What became of poor Peterson no one knows – whether expanded indefinitely or become absorbed also; probably the former, for his tendency was that way.

The entire space occupied by these pleasure grounds has long since given place to private residences, and the name of "Pine Grove" remains attached to the Walworth homestead opposite, being indeed originally a patch of the same ground.

Judge Walworth presided in his circuit until 1828, when he was appointed Chancellor of the State of New York. This office he held for twenty years, when the new constitution of 1848 abolished the Court of Chancery. In 1828 he removed to Albany, occupying first a house in Park Place, near the Academy, and afterwards a house in Washington Avenue above Dove Street, the present residence

of Amasa J. Parker, Esq. In the spring of 1833 he returned to Saratoga Springs, and to Pine Grove, where he continued to reside until his death.

Mrs. Walworth, his first wife, whose maiden name was Maria Ketchum Averill, was a lady of singular sweetness and benevolence of character. Together with her husband she united herself with the Presbyterian church at the time of their marriage, to which communion she always remained attached. Of a truly devoted and unaffected piety, she was gentle and pliable in everything except where conscience was concerned – there she was immovable as a rock. She delighted to be among the poor and sick, and her love for little children was unbounded. Not an urchin in the village, however ragged, whether white or black, but "knew her like a book," and felt thoroughly at home with her. Indeed, she was greatly beloved by all classes, old or young.

Every one in Saratoga knows, or knew, Dexter, the livery-stable man, whose large frame and venerable white head were to be seen for so many years in front of the United States Hotel. There, in the summer season, from morning until sunset, he kept under one of the trees a chair for his own exclusive use. Never any one was known to sit in that chair but himself. Napoleon could cross the Alps with his artillery, but he never would have attempted to sit in Dexter's chair. No one ever suspected him of being soft or sentimental. But I particularly remember that the good old man idolized the memory of Mrs. Walworth, and never could speak of her without the tears coming to his eyes.

Gentle and amiable as this lady was, she had, when occasion called for it, a courage and resolution that amounted to heroism. On one occasion, in the early days of her residence at the Springs, a drunken aboriginal from the Indian encampment opposite entered the kitchen and demanded cider. This was before the total abstinence days, and the Chancellor's cellar was well stocked both with wine and cider. The cook, thinking he had already enough, refused to give him any, whereupon he drew his knife and threatened to kill her. Mrs. Walworth chanced to enter the kitchen at this moment, and comprehending the whole situation at a glance, seized the tongs, which she laid about the head vigorously, and drove him out of the house. Mrs. Walworth died at Pine Grove, on 24 Apr 1847, surrounded by the devoted members of her family. As Christian, wife, mother, friend, and neighbor, a model in every relation of life, her memory is still tenderly cherished in the locality where she lived so long, loved and was beloved.

Pine Grove: Its Distinguished Visitors .

The "Pine Grove" was for a long period of years a much-frequented place. Few residences in the land have seen more of the great celebrities of the country, especially of her distinguished jurists and statesmen. It has known **Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton**, Martin Van Buren, Enos T. Throop, Silas Wright, Churchill C. Cambreling, William L. Marcy, Albert H. Tracy, Francis Granger, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, Judge Grier, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, William L. Stone, Catharine Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Edward C. Delavan, Gerrit Smith, Generals Scott, Wool, Worth, Gottschalk the pianist, and a host of others, Governors, Senators, and Congressmen, celebrated authors and soldiers, who have chatted in its parlors, dined at its table, and walked about under the shade of its pines. The Chancellor never forgot an acquaintance, and was fond of bringing every one to his house. Every morning during the summer season he looked carefully over the list of arrivals at the hotels, and hastened to call on every one he knew. The Grove has known the portly form of Joseph Bonaparte in tights, and the squat figure of Mar Yohannan in multitudinous folds of cloth.

Clergymen always found a welcome there, whatever their type of faith or form of worship. Its traditions array such names as Eliphalet Nott, Lyman Beecher, William B. Sprague, George W. Bethune, Samuel H. Cox, Francis Wayland, James Milner, Archbishops Hughes, McCloskey, Purcell, Kenrick, and Spalding, Cardinal Bedini, and Bishop Alonzo Potter. Methodist Bishops have visited there whose names I do not know, and at a very early date a Catholic bishop from Canada, in quaint knee-breeches and large buckled shoes, whose zeal in the cause of temperance brought him in connection with the Chancellor. Thither also came, at various times, innumerable missionaries from foreign parts, and now and then a russet-coated elder from the Shaker settlements.

Lewis J. Papineau, Dr. E.B. O'Callaghan, and Marshall S. Bidwell, exiled from Canada by the unsuccessful rebellion of 1837, found here a hearty welcome, and always remained on terms of the most intimate friendship with the Chancellor. It is said that the first named of these illustrious exiles, after his precipitate escape from Canada, was found friendless and unknown in the city of Albany, by James Porter, Esq., at that time Register in Chancery, who took him to his house. Here the Chancellor made his acquaintance, and carried him to Saratoga. Mrs. Papineau and her children were entertained for some time at Pine Grove, and a son, L.J.A. Papineau, was an inmate there for two years.

The front room in the north wing was the Chancellor's office for forty-three years. Any one passing the house, or entering by the north piazza, might see him hard at work, throughout the day, and his lamp was burning there still until two, three, and often four o'clock in the morning. His constitution was of iron, and his capacity for labor was enormous, and yet he loved recreation, and no man could enjoy society better. He loved to spend the hours of evening with his family at games of chess, backgammon, or whist, or in lively conversation, until all the rest had retired to bed, when he returned to his office, and to his solitary labors of the night. From these habits it may easily be inferred that he was not an early riser. And yet he often rose early in the summer-time, when the Congress Spring was crowded with visitors, and the desire to meet his friends would bring him there among the rest.

He was a great talker and a most lively one, and when a good story was told by himself or others, he would throw his head forward, rub his hands together, and laugh until the walls rang again. He never stood upon his dignity, but was always ready for any fun, even to the latest years of his life. He had been a notable jumper in his youthful days, and once even as late as 1835, when Judge Nelson (late of the United States bench), John A. Collyer, the late Attorney-General, Benj. F. Butler, of New York, and other like grave gentlemen of the Bar and Legislature were enjoying themselves together, he challenged them to show their agility by leaping over the parlor chairs, and set the example himself. They were all wild enough at the time, but wisely declined this challenge. Less discretion was manifested on another occasion by a young Presbyterian divine, who was preaching on trial in the village at the time, and was seduced into a trial of his legs at the Grove. A clothes-line was stretched at a good height between two trees, which the Chancellor easily cleared with a running leap. Divinity was not so successful. He landed astride of the line, and after an extremely awkward gyration went most ignominiously to grass. The piety of the bystanders was no great check upon their merriment, some laughing in hearty bass and some in high soprano.

In the same "office" aforesaid the Chancellor held his "motion courts." This was not only a convenience for himself, but generally agreeable to the members of the bar. By going there, instead of to Albany, they were able to combine a little business with a trip to the Springs. A wood-box being covered with a carpet, an arm-chair was placed upon it, and the little office was thus converted into a court-room. Here, during a long course of years, distinguished counsel came to make, defend, and argue motions in chancery. Hither came Ambrose Spencer, Chief-Justice of New York; John C. Spencer, Joshua Spencer, Charles O'Connor, Samuel Stevens, Mark Reynolds, Benj. F. Butler of New York; Daniel Lord, Wm. H. Seward, David Graham, and many other men of equal mark, though of a later generation. Here once William Kent and George Griffin were pitted against Daniel Webster, in some case involving the Illinois State bonds, which crowded the room, piazza, and sidewalk with anxious listeners, until out of consideration for these the Chancellor adjourned to the Universalist church. (Now a private residence, owned and occupied by a daughter of the late Daniel T. Reed. Mr. Reed, who died on 6 May 1875, was, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Jewel, the oldest resident of Saratoga. He was a native of Washington County, and was born in the year 1785. About the year 1824 he removed to this village and purchased the lot on which the late Judge W.L.F. Warren's house now stands, on the corner of Broadway and Church Street, on which he erected a hotel. Two years later it was burned, and he purchased the Franklin House on Church Street, and enlarged and repaired it. He kept this house for about thirty years, and then sold it to Deacon Britnall. He then built the house on Matilda Street standing on the corner of the railroad, and resided there a few years. He next purchased the Universalist church building, on the corner of Church and Matilda Streets, and converted it into the boarding-house which was kept by him, in connection with his daughter, until his death.) "This cause does not end here," said Griffin, in a tragic tone of voice; "we shall meet again at Philippi." "Ay!" replied Webster, with a grim humor that convulsed the audience; "the learned counsel will meet us again at Philippi, but will they pay us when we get there?"

Here the celebrated Spike case dragged its slow length along for many years, in which nearly all the great lawyers of the land had a finger. It was a reference case, which the Chancellor undertook after the abolition of his office. The original suit was brought in the United States Court for the infringement of a patented right to give a peculiar rap to the head of a railroad spike in the process of its formation; and the question before the referee was to ascertain the increased profits of a party of manufacturers (Winslow, Corning & Co.) so rapping as aforesaid, and the consequent damages to the other party (Burden & Co.) having the exclusive right so to rap as aforesaid. Mrs. Walworth once in conversation with Governor Seward said: "I wish you would explain what this everlasting Spike suit is about. I don't understand it." "Indeed, madam," he replied, "I should be very much ashamed if you did. I have been engaged in it for several years and I don't understand it yet."

To this same office came the new aspirants to chancery practice, and signed their names to the roll of counsellors. This was a veritable roll made of strong parchment, piece added to piece as the list increased. It holds the names of almost all the distinguished lawyers of New York now living. It is at present in the possession of William A. Beach, a resident of New York City, but a native of Saratoga, and one of the honored names on the roll.

----- *Peculiar Professional Traits* -----

Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theories which, to a certain extent, characterized the great British jurist. What Bentham did in removing defects in English jurisprudence, Walworth did in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States.

Before his day, the Court of Chancery in this State was a tribunal of illy-defined powers – of uncertain jurisdiction, in a measure subservient to the English Court of Chancery in its procedure. Chancellor Walworth abolished much of that subtlety – many of those prolix and bewildering formalities which had their origin in the recesses of the medieval ages. He reduced the practice of his court to certain standing rules, which he prepared with great industry. These rules greatly improved the old system of equity practice, and though he has been charged with thus complicating the Court of Chancery with expensive machinery, it cannot be gainsaid that with Chancellor Walworth equity was the soul and spirit of law, "creating positive and defining rational law, flexible in its nature, and suited to the fortunes, cases, and reciprocal obligations of men." (The contents of fourteen volumes of Paige's *Chancery Reports*, and a large part of the matter comprising the contents of the thirty-six volumes of *Wendell and Denio's Reports*, attest to his vast judicial labors.)

It scarcely, however, belongs to a sketch of this kind to dwell upon the legal acquirements, the judicial character, or the public reputation of Chancellor Walworth. But certain peculiarities which he had when presiding in court were as well known to his fellow-villagers as they were familiar to the lawyers who frequented his little forum at the Grove, and may be considered as local reminiscences.

In endeavoring to master the points of a case he had a method of his own, and it was necessary for counsel to conform to it in their arguments. Those who frequented his court soon learned to humor him in this respect; but strangers were often annoyed by his interruptions and contradictions. He wanted to make up a sort of brief for his own use at the very beginning, and in making this he put the counsel to his catechism. He required, not only the names of the parties and the general nature of the cause or motion, but the peculiar character of each one's interest, and the main points at issue, clearly stated, before he would listen to any argument, or to any rhetorical preambles. These preliminaries being arranged to his satisfaction, he would lay up his pen over his ear, push back his chair, put his thumbs into the armholes of his vest, and then, and not before then, the counsel might proceed without interruption. But woe to the unlucky man who accepted papers for a motion, however simple, without taking time to read and prepare for it, trusting to be allowed to begin by reading the affidavits! And woe to any one who, having no legal ground to stand on, looked fondly for time and grace to make the mere show of a good fight! Time, indeed, he sometimes got, but only the time in which to be fearfully and wonderfully badgered.

A noted lawyer of Brooklyn once, after reading his affidavits, was endeavoring to enter upon his argument in support of a motion. But the Chancellor was not satisfied. "I think," he said, "that Widow Van Bummel ought to be heard from in this matter." "Indeed, your Honor," replied the counsel, "I do not see how the Widow Van Bummel can have any possible interest in the motion." He endeavored to proceed, but was soon interrupted again, "I should like to know what the Widow Van Bummel has to say." After a hard contest for liberty to proceed, despairing at last of success, the counsel began tying up his papers again, and said testily: "Well,

your Honor, I will hunt up this Widow Van Bummel, and see if she has anything to say; and if there is any other old woman in the United States, or elsewhere, that your Honor would like to see, I will bring her into court."

All widows and orphans in the State were wards of the Court of Chancery. The Chancellor construed this tutelage in the most simple sense, and acted accordingly. His wards had easy access to him without any formalities of red tape. He listened to their stories patiently, instituted enquiries after his own fashion, and often made some prompt order in their favor upon such informal application. The trustee of a young Albanian refused to let him travel to Europe, on the ground of its being a useless expense. The young man made a complaint to the Chancellor in person, alleging that there was plenty of money, and that the desire was reasonable under the circumstances. The Chancellor thought so too, and gave an order to that effect. A person of weak intellect, and who passed for *non compos mentis*, had not been allowed to manage a large estate which he inherited from his father. This was represented to be a hardship. The Chancellor sent for him privately, conversed with him on business matters, and deeming that he had sufficient capacity to keep things together, put promptly in possession of his property. No Barnacles of the Circumlocution Office stood on guard at "Pine Grove." {One is reminded by this trait of Chancellor Walworth of a well-authenticated anecdote related of Alexander Hamilton. On one occasion a client came to him stating that he had discovered a flaw in a will which left certain property to his wards. He accordingly hoped, by securing the services of Hamilton, to substantiate this defect, and thus secure the property for himself. Hamilton took the papers and told him to call the following day. Punctually the client was on hand. Hamilton then said he had examined the papers left with him. "You are now," also added Hamilton, "completely in my power, and if you do not at once deal justly by your orphan wards, I shall immediately take up this case and see that they are righted." His client, seeing himself thus caught in his own trap, made complete restitution.}

The Chancellor was a great water-drinker. He always kept a pitcher of water and a glass on his desk, and the frequent passage of the glass back and forth from the desk to his lips was something wonderful. Governor Seward once astonished a party of gentlemen who were sitting at table after dinner, by asserting that Chancellor Walworth and ----- (naming a celebrated statesman of New York) drank more brandy and water than any other two men in the State. It seemed a most unwarrantable attack on the former, who was well known as a total abstinence man and President of the American Temperance Union. The Governor soon explained that the Chancellor drank the water, and the other party the brandy. Zealous advocate of temperance as he was, his efforts in the cause were not always prosperous, as the following anecdote will show. Riding once in the railway cars, when his *vis-a-vis* was a very corpulent and red-faced Assemblyman, he grew enthusiastic in praise of his own favorite drink. "To my mind," said he, "there is nothing in the world equal to pure cold water. Don't you think so?" "No," growled the other, "I don't care a ---- for your pure cold water. It's poor stuff." "Why," insisted the Chancellor in surprise, "what objection can you have to cold water -- pure cold water, understand me, sir?" "D----! that's just what I object to," roared the uncompromising Assemblyman; "it don't make good beer." This for a time silenced our water-drinker; but presently he remarked that most men were given to too much eating. "If he only knew it, a man requires to eat very little, in order to sustain life and to be healthy." "Well, yes," the other reluctantly admitted, "perhaps so; but by George! he wants a great deal of drink. His guns being now all spiked, the Chancellor gave it up.

He was very fond of riding. He enjoyed a mettlesome animal, and loved to bring such a one up to face a band of music, or the puffing of a locomotive. The oldest villagers will remember well a sorrel horse named "Araby," which he bestrode for many years and was, at the time he purchased him in 1834, or thereabouts, a perfect model of life and beauty. They will also remember a riding suit of homespun, not differing much from the horse in color. Both horse and homespun grew old in service, and gave him finally the appearance of a country farmer on a plough-horse. Mounted on the animal once of a summer morning, and waiting at the Congress Spring for a "dipper boy" to bring him his glass of water, he attracted the attention of a wealthy and dashing gentleman who was standing by with a party of friends. "Wait a moment," said the gentleman with a wink, "while I quiz this old farmer"; and then, advancing with much gravity, he began to ask the Chancellor in regard to this horse, asking what he would take for his "colt," what speed was in him, whether his sight was good, etc. All of which questions were answered with great good humor. On returning to his own party, one of them said: "Well, Colonel, what do you think of the Chancellor and his horse?" "Chancellor!" he said in amazement; "Chancellor who?" "Why, Chancellor Walworth; didn't you know him?" "O my God!" said he; "I'm in the devil's own luck this morning. Confound my impudence! I've a suit in that man's court for a hundred thousand dollars."

No village has suffered more from fires than Saratoga Springs, beginning with a great fire about forty-six years ago on the south-west corner of Broadway and Church Street. Then came the burning of the old two-story wooden school-house, near the Universalist Church, on the site afterwards occupied by a school-house of stone. (Small buildings these, but memorable to those of us who have been whipped there.) The fine old Pavilion Hotel, once the favorite resort of Cubans and Southerners generally, was destroyed by an early fire, and so was the Columbian. Scarcely a hotel in the town and of the village that has not been burned down at least once. At most of these fires, particularly the first mentioned, and at the two burnings of the United States Hotel, the Chancellor was an active and intelligent fireman. When no regularly authorized person presented himself, he very rapidly assumed authority, and no one thought of disputing his orders. He supplied the want of engines and horse-trucks, ranging the citizens in lines to pass buckets of water, changing and directing these lines as the exigencies of the time required. When the last fire occurred at the United States Hotel, he was on the roof of the building, although nearly eighty years old, moving about amid the flames with great hardihood and presence of mind.

On 6 Apr 1851, Chancellor Walworth married again. **His second wife was Sarah Ellen, daughter of Horace Smith**, of Locust Grove, Mercer County, KY, and widow of Col. John J. Hardin, who was killed in the Mexican war at Buena Vista. She brought with her to Saratoga the three young children of her first marriage, two manly boys well known in the village, where they passed their childhood, and a daughter, the present Mrs. Ellen (Hardin) Walworth, who married her step-brother, and with her family of children still occupies the family mansion.

The second marriage was, like the first, a very happy one. The new wife brought with her to Pine Grove not only a sweet and loving temper, but a certain Southern style of hospitality which consorted admirably with her husband's own disposition. A cheerful circle of friends soon gathered around her. She loved to keep open house, and many more familiar faces passed in and out than ever thought to ring the bell, or wait in the parlors. She survived her husband nearly ten years, still dwelling at the Grove, although in greater privacy, until her own recent and lamented death in July 1874.

His legal and political relations with others, his residence at a watering-place so frequented as Saratoga Springs, but still more his social habits and cordial, warm-hearted disposition, had gained for him a very enlarged circle of acquaintances. Few men have been more extensively known throughout the country. Perhaps no man in it ever remembered his friends so well. He seemed never to forget either faces or names. His memory reached beyond the personal knowledge of individuals to their relations and connections

in life, their marriages and intermarriages, their family history, genealogies and chronologies. Often it happened that strangers on being introduced to him for the first time would be astonished to find that he knew more of their families and family connections than they did themselves. He may perhaps have acquired the habit of noticing these things in his first chancery practice. Certain it is that, after retiring from office, the study of genealogy became his chief relaxation and enjoyment, his peculiar hobby. His leisure time when in the house was chiefly occupied in writing upon this subject, and he delighted to talk about it with others of similar tastes. The history of the multitudinous begetting and marrying done in his mother's family, entitled *The Hyde Genealogy* is said to be the largest account of a single family ever published. It contains 1,446 pages in two volumes of large octavo. While composing this work he corresponded with every one that he thought could give him the least information. His letters caused great commotion in certain quarters. Some imagined that he must have discovered a great mine of wealth, and wrote to enquire what their share was likely to be. Some claimed descent from Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, thinking that perhaps his estate had gone begging down to our times. Others seemed to fancy that Hyde Park, London, was to be divided, and hoped not to be forgotten in the distribution. Although the Chancellor's expectations were more modest, he was none the less alive on the Hyde question, and hunted up his relatives into remote generations with a zeal that never wearied. A daughter of his once recommended him to put up for a sign over his office-door, "Cash paid for Hydes."

In search of materials for this book he traveled about from time to time, more particularly in New England, visiting those from whom he expected to get information, inspecting parish records, and deciphering the worn-out letters on many a moss-covered tombstone. Any one that knew the keenness of his intelligence and his wondrous memory, and that saw the industry and perseverance with which he pursued this driest of all the dry sciences, can easily understand the process which long before had made him the glory of the bench and the pride of the bar.

His notions of honesty were high above the prevalent standards of our day. He held in abomination that greedy and reckless traffic in the rise and fall of land, gold, stocks, securities, etc., which is commonly called "speculation," but which he denominated gambling. If not contrary to law, he held it to be contrary to natural morality, and would never take part in it in any way. During that wild fever of speculation which preceded the terrible crash of 1857, he was offered a great price for some land of his. His reply to the feverish applicant was: "It is not worth so much. You can have it for half the price, if you want to keep it. Otherwise, you will do better to leave it alone."

It is difficult for any one who had only seen him in public life and amid the cares of his office and profession, to appreciate his social and domestic character, the kindness and affectionateness of his heart, the delicacy of his attention to others, the liveliness of his conversation, his exuberant and sometimes boisterous merriment, his fondness for the society of the young, with whom, even in his extreme old age, he loved to romp without the slightest thought of his own dignity. If dignity means a grandeur of soul arising from a high sense of honor, he had his full share of it. If it means to assume the posture of one who expects worship, it is a grace which he never acquired. It was something strange – with all his respectful courtesy to others, and his actual veneration for every great and good man – how little he exacted for himself.

Chancellor Walworth died at Pine Grove on 28 Nov 1866, of an attack of diabetes, from which disease he had suffered more or less for three or four years previously.

He was attended in his last moments by his brother, Dr. Benjamin Walworth, of Fredonia, and surrounded by the members of his family, to whom he bade farewell a short hour before his death in the most touching manner. His body was interred in the village cemetery, and in the family plot. This plot had long been an object of his especial care and interest. It was his custom for many long years to go there on Sunday morning before service, and when flowers were in season to carry thither bouquets which he had gathered in his garden. Indeed, he loved to walk around through the avenues of this cemetery, and visit his many friends in their resting-places, as if prompted by that same scrupulous and affectionate courtesy which he manifested to them when living, and which was so strong a characteristic of his nature. His body now lies beside that of the wife of his youth, among the graves that he had so well cherished, and beneath the soil where his affectionate hand had so often scattered roses.

The family mansion is still standing in the old Grove, very little altered in external appearance since the day when the Chancellor first came to the Springs. But henceforth neither stranger or villager, when passing by, will see him work in his garden, as in the olden time, or romping with his grandchildren under the pines. No light will twinkle at late hours of the night through the office window. An unwonted stillness and loneliness has settled upon the place. The magnet which drew thither so many feet is no longer there. The joyous and affectionate heart which made the old walls glow with life and hospitality has ceased to beat. The Pine Grove is disenchanted. And soon, perhaps, the busy hand of innovation will demolish the buildings, divide the grounds, and level the stately pines. New residences will spring up, marshalled like soldiers in close line upon the street, and obliterate every mark by which now we recognize the quaint old mansion and lovely grove where dwelt the last of the Chancellors.

<http://www.famousamericans.net/reubenhyde/walworth/>

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Pine Grove was for many years a much-frequented place, few residences in the land seeing more of the great celebrities of the country, especially jurists and statesmen, among them De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Daniel D. Tompkins, William L. Marcy, Francis Granger, William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, and General Winfield Scott.

Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theories which, to a certain extent, characterized the great British jurist. What Bentham did in removing defects in English jurisprudence Walworth did in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States. Justice Story pronounced him "the greatest equity jurist living."

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The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, by Henry Fritz-Gilbert Waters. Page 98-100.

http://books.google.com/books?id=z77K5hK85ScC&pg=PA98&lpg=PA98&dq=%22apphia+hyde%22&source=web&ots=zLczmA7Mu2&sig=NkV_OSSyYJkd_7oVv2KFOJLVB8c#PPA100,M1

WALWORTH, Hon. Reuben Hyde, LL.D. died in Saratoga, NY, 21 Nov 1867, aged 78. He was born at Bozrah, CT, Oct. 26, 1788; third son of Benjamin Walworth and Apphia Hyde-Cardell, of Hoosick; was a great grandson of William Hyde of the third generation, and through his maternal grandmother, Jerusha Tracy, he was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Post, the first of Norwich, and Hester Hyde his wife, and from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, the first of Norwich.

Benjamin Walworth, the father, the youngest of nine brothers and sisters, was the grandson of Wm. Walworth, of Groton, CT, who came to this country from the neighborhood of London, near the close of the 17th century, with Gov. Fitz-John Winthrop. He lost his father in 1750, when he was only four years of age. He learned the trade of a hatter, and worked at the business several years after he arrived at manhood. He was adjutant in Col. Stevens's New York regiment in the early part of the revolution. After the term of service had expired, he was engaged in merchandise for a few years, but relinquished it soon after marriage, and became a farmer, which business he followed until his death, in 1812. He married Apphia Hyde, a dau. of Rev. Jedediah Hyde, a baptist clergyman of Norwich, who at the time of her marriage was the widow of Samuel Cardell* (27 Aug 1744-13 Jan 1781) of Bozrah. Wm. S. Cardell (b. 27 Sep 1780), her only child by her first husband, but who died many years since, was a scholar and teacher, and the author of some valuable school books and other literary and scientific works. She had ten children by her second husband, Benjamin Walworth. Her first son, Major John Walworth, was a distinguished officer in the army of the United States, in the war of 1812, was assistant register of the Court of Chancery, and died in 1839. James Clinton Walworth, a farmer in Otsego, NY, was for many years a judge of the court of Common Pleas of that county. Benjamin, the fourth son, a noted physician and surgeon, was for several years one of the associate judges of the county of Chautauqua. Jedediah H. Walworth, the fifth son, was a member of the bar of the county of Washington, but died in 1827, a year or two after he was licensed to practise. Hiram, the youngest son, was deputy to his brother John, the assistant register, and after his death succeeded him in this office.

* For more on the Cardwell genealogy see: http://www.cardwellfamily.org/html/wm_conn.html
Apphia died 8 Feb 1837 in Fredonia, Chautauqua, NY.

Reuben Hyde Walworth in Feb 1793, removed with his father's family from Bozrah, the place of his nativity, to the town of Hoosick, NY. He was brought up a farmer until the age of 17, with no advantages of education but such as could be obtained by the ordinary public schools of the day, during that part of the year when his services were not required on the farm. Yet so anxious was he to get an education that, at the age of 12, he went from home and worked through the winter, mornings and evenings, for his board, that he might have the advantages of a better common school than the one in the vicinity of his father's residence. At the age of 16, he was himself a teacher of a village school, during the winter months. And here let it be noted, that the only classical education the afterwards chancellor of New York ever received was for about fourteen weeks, while first engaged in the business of school-teaching himself. During that time, when he was not engaged in his school, he studied the Latin language and mathematics, under the advice and direction of Mr. Cardell, his half brother, who had received a liberal education.

In the summer after he attained his 17th year, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for a long time from working on a farm, and changed the whole course of his life. While engaged with an elder brother in drawing in a load of wheat from the harvest field, the loaded wagon was overturned, and both the wheat and the wagon were thrown down a precipice. Being on the top of the load, he, with his brother, was pitched down the precipice with it, and fell beneath the load of grain and the wagon, by which one of his ankles was so badly injured that his parents supposed he would be a cripple for life. As soon as he had recovered from the effect of this accident, which had unfitted him for farming, so as to be able to engage in any other business, he went into a country store for a short time as a clerk. While there, he became acquainted with an attorney in the neighborhood. He then determined to endeavor to overcome the obstacles of a defective education, and to prepare himself for the bar. Having entered his name with the attorney, he studied law under the direction of the latter for a few months, while he continued to discharge the duties of a merchant's clerk. But as the lawyer, under whose directions he commenced his legal studies, possessed very few books, and not a very extensive practice, he finally induced his father to furnish him the means of pursuing his studies at what was then the village of Troy; the place where the courts of the county were held, and where there were several lawyers of eminence in their profession. In the selection of an office, in which to pursue his legal studies he was particularly fortunate in obtaining a first rate legal instructor, Mr. John Russell, formerly States' Attorney for the Northern District of New York, who died in the prime of life, some 40 years since. This gentleman was said to be the best common law practitioner in the State. Wm. L. Marcy, afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court, Governor of the State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State of the United States, with others, was for a part of the time in the same law office with Mr. Walworth. For the purpose of enabling him to pursue his studies to greater advantage. Mr. W. had a sleeping bunk placed in the office, and lodged there most of the time during the three years he continued to be a student

with Mr. Cassell. At the end of the first year he had been so successful in acquiring a knowledge of the practice of legal principles, that his instructor entrusted him with the whole charge of the office, and with the drafting of all the ordinary pleadings and proceedings. At the end of the second year, he voluntarily offered him a year's board, on account of the services he performed beyond what was usually expected of students preparing themselves for their profession. At the age of 20, he was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas. In connection with Mr. John Palmer, who was licensed as an attorney of the Supreme Court about the same time, he commenced the practice of the law at Pittsburgh, in the county of Clinton. Business began to flow into their office rapidly, and during the eleven or twelve years the co-partnership of Palmer and Walworth, continued, no legal firm in the county did a more profitable professional business. Two years after he settled at Plattsburgh, he was appointed by Gov. Tompkins a justice of the peace for the county of Clinton, and a master of the Court of Chancery. He was appointed circuit judge in the spring of 1823. He married, 16 Jan 1812 a few days after she had entered upon her 17th year, **Maria Ketchum Averill**, the eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Averill, of Plattsburgh. By this marriage, Mr. Walworth had two sons and four daughters; the youngest daughter died at the age of 5 years. Clarence Augustus, b. 30 May 1820, became a Roman Catholic clergyman; Manfield Tracy, a lawyer, b. 3 Dec 1830, had 8 children; **Mary Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1812, m. Oct. 20, 1831, Edgar Jenkins**, of Albany, who died in 1846, leaving 5 children, some of whom, also, have children: Sarah Simonds, b. 2 Feb 1815, m. 31 Aug 1838, John Manon Davison, had children; Anne Eliza, b. 29 Sep 1817, m. 30 Apr 1835, Rev. Jona. Trumbull Backus, they had children. The first wife of Chancellor Walworth died in Saratoga. 24 Apr 1817. He m. 16 Apr 1851, at Harrodsburgh, KY, Mrs. Sarah Ellen Smith-Hardin, widow of Col. John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, IL, who was killed 23 Feb 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico. By this lady the late chancellor had one son, who died in infancy.

He was aid to Maj. Gen. Mooers, in the service of the United States, at the invasion of Plattsburgh by the British army, in Sep 1814, and in the battles of 6 and 11 Sep, he was acting as adjutant general. In 1821, in connection with Gen. Pitcher, who was afterwards Lieut. Governor, he was elected to the Congress of the United States, from the double district, comprising the counties of Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex and Franklin. He held the office of circuit judge for five years, and then received his appointment 22 Apr 1828, as chancellor of the State of New York, which office he held for more than twenty years when the court was abolished by the new constitution, 1 Jul 1848. In his address to the bar, on first assuming his seat as chancellor, he says: "Brought up a farmer till the age of 17, deprived of the advantages of a classical education, and with a very limited knowledge of chancery law, I find myself, at the age of 38, suddenly and unexpectedly placed at the head of the judiciary of the State—a situation which has heretofore been filled by the most able and experienced members of the profession." Justice Story once remarked, that "Walworth is the greatest equity jurist now living." A late Dane-Professor of Law in Harvard University once said, that "no court was ever under the guidance of a judge purer in character or more gifted in talent than the last chancellor of New York." In 1835, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the college of New Jersey, at Princeton; and the same honors had been since bestowed on him by Yale College in 1839, and by Harvard College in 1848.

Chancellor Walworth was a man of great benevolence; liberal of his means for ameliorating the condition of others; bestowing generously for moral and religious purposes. He was one of the elders of the Presbyterian church, and a presiding officer; and a member of numerous religious, literary and other institutions. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1857, and honorary member in 1865. Besides his legal publications, Chancellor Walworth was the compiler of one of the most extensive and valuable genealogical works ever published, the *Hyde Genealogy*, in two large octavo volumes of nearly 1500 pages, in which he traces out the family from its first arrival in this country down to the date of publication (1864), in both the male and female lines. Some idea may be formed of the elaborateness of the work, by those who have not examined it, when it is stated that the indices of Christian and family names, intermarriages, &c., take up 246 pages. Some of the connections are of those highly distinguished, and of the most noble worth in our American annals.

WEBSTER, GEORGE H Clinton, 151

WADHAMS, LUMAN Valley, 314 Senior Warden of his Lodge. Born In New Milford, Conn., March 5, 1772. Was commissioned Captain February 11, 1811; Second Major, March 2, 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 22, 1816, and Colonel, March 4, 1817, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Brigadier-General of the Fortieth Brigade, March 17, 1821. Resigned March 19, 1824. He was in the United States service as Captain, Murray's Raid, and as Second Major at the Boquet River and battle of Plattsburgh, where he was commended for "gallantry and good conduct." He died April 19, 1832. Buried at Wadhams' Mills.

http://aleph0.clarku.edu/~djoyce/gen/report/rr14/rr14_313.htm

Lucy Bostwick, b. 5 Mar 1772, d. at Wadhams' Mills, NY, m. 1st 1792 William Prindle, m. 2nd 1803 Luman Wadhams (b. 17 Sep 1781 at Goshen, CCT, d. 19 Apr 1832 at Wadham's Mills, son of Abraham & Triphena (Collins) Wadhams);

<http://www.anglicanhistory.org/rc/wadhams/intro.html>

Edgar P. Wadhams was born 21 May 1817, in the town of Lewis, Essex County, NY. He was the sixth and youngest child of **General Luman Wadhams** and his wife Lucy. His father, Luman, a native of Goshen, CT, settled early in life at Charlotte, VT, and afterward moved to Lewis, in Essex County, NY. He finally fixed his residence in the adjoining town of Westport, giving name to the village of Wadhams Mills, where he died April 1832, age 50. He was an officer at the battle of Plattsburgh, and rose to the rank of general in the militia service. His wife, Lucy Prindle (née Bostwick), the mother of Edgar, was a woman of great piety as well as remarkable for sagacity, and a wondrous wisdom born of both these qualities. To her thoughtful care, pious moral training, and the example she gave by her conscientious discharge of every duty, is no doubt due in great part that life of manly principle and nobility of soul which always characterized the subject of these reminiscences. I knew her well, resided in the same house with her for several months, conversing with her daily, and have never lost the impression made upon me by a certain simple but marvellous tact she possessed which amounted to true wisdom. She survived her husband, General Wadhams, many years, living to see her son a priest, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four. Her body, as well as that of her husband, lies buried at Wadhams Mills.

WAIT, ROSWELL Clinton, 151

WINCHELL, MARTIN Clinton, 151

WOODWARD, JONATHAN Clinton, 151

WOOD, BENJAMIN Richmond, 66 The first Master of old Richmond Lodge, No. 384, when it received its charter, in 1825, from the (city) Grand Lodge. A local newspaper thus sketched his career:

"It is a notable fact that this distinguished Brother wielded the gavel with unflinching dignity, firmness, and devotion during the 'dark days of Masonry' in this jurisdiction; and it is equally remarkable that this Lodge, which he founded, was one of the few who stood by their faith from the beginning, and never faltered in the noble mission which Masonry imposes."

Of late years, by reason of advanced age and incidental bodily infirmity, his opportunities for attendance have been measurably interfered with; but the heart was in the right place, and, when the Grand Architect summoned him above, as good a Mason passed from earth as ever entered the portals of the Lodge.

"This aged veteran of the War of 1812 has just died in Brooklyn. His life has extended through three average generations. Thirty years ago — say 1845 — few men were better known in New York City and vicinity than he.

"Benjamin Wood was born in New City, Orange (now Rockland County), July 30, 1780, and lived a few weeks beyond his ninety-fifth birthday. . . . He came to New York at fourteen years of age to seek business, and engaged himself at first as an apprentice to a silversmith in Maiden Lane.

"In 1812, having been some years established in a business of his own, he raised, at his own expense, a company of volunteers, 125 in number, in the war against Great Britain. He was stationed first at Ellis Island, then at New Utrecht, and finally at Sandy Hook. During the war he received a Captain's commission in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, and served until June 5, 1815, when the army was disbanded.

"Captain Wood mounted and fired the first gun put into Fort Lafayette, at the Narrows. He was Officer of the Day at Sandy Hook, and boarded the vessel that brought the news of peace in 1815, and was the first man in the country to receive the good news. He was the Boarding Officer in the Revenue Service at Quarantine from 1821 to 1841, and during that period exerted an almost controlling influence in the politics of Staten Island, and it was an influence never tarnished by an unworthy act.

"At last, in 1875, he came to his death, like a shock of corn fully ripe. His life was eminently Christian. He cherished from his early manhood the Christian hope, and exemplified it always by true devotion to his Divine Master and by an untiring consecration to his Church. He has now exchanged the Infirmities of age for the rests and rewards of heaven."

WORTH, WILLIAM JENKINS Rose to the rank of Major in War of 1812. The hero of the Mexican war. (See sketch in any biographical dictionary, and McClenachan's "History of Freemasonry," vol. ill., pp. 212, 529.)
<http://www.famousamericans.net/williamjenkinsworth/>

William Jenkins Worth, soldier, born in Hudson, NY, 1 Mar 1794; died in San Antonio, Texas, 17 May 1849. He was of Quaker ancestry, and of a family that produced many well-known men, among others Judge John Worth Edmunds, Gorham Worth, and Lawrence Worth, president of the Park bank. Young Worth received only a common-school education, and in early life entered a store in Hudson, whence he soon removed to Albany, where he continued in mercantile pursuits till he was eighteen years of age. On the opening of war with Great Britain he applied for a commission in the army, and on 19 Mar 1813, received the appointment of 1st lieutenant in the served as aide to General Winfield Scott, and for gallantry was promoted to the rank of captain, 19 Aug 1814. In the battle of Niagara he again so distinguished himself as to receive the thanks of his general and the rank of major. At the close of the war he was appointed superintendent of the United States military academy, and in 1824 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In 1838 he became colonel of the 8th infantry. In the Florida war he was especially active, fighting the battle of Palmdaklaha, 19 Apr 1842, in which the Seminoles were disastrously defeated. He was second in command to General Zachary Taylor at the opening of the war with Mexico, leading the van of his army, and being the first to plant, with his own hand, the flag of the United States on the Rio Grande.



W. J. Worth



Under Taylor he conducted the negotiations for the capitulation of Matamoras, and by him was entrusted with the assault on the bishop's palace at Monterey. It was a hazardous undertaking, the cannon having to be dragged up precipitous cliffs, and throughout the action his troops were exposed to the heaviest fire, but he achieved it with a small loss of life, and escaped personal injury, though constantly on horseback passing from post to post during the entire action. He was subsequently ordered to from Vera Cruz to Mexico, having a principal part in the capture of the important city of Puebla, and being the first to enter the city of Mexico, where, with his own hand, he cut down the Mexican flag that waved from the National palace. After the war he was placed in command of the Department of Texas, and there he died of cholera. He was a man of tall and commanding figure, and said to be the best horseman and handsomest man in the army. He was of a manly, generous nature, and possessed talents that would have won him distinction in any sphere of action. He was brevetted major-general for his services at Monterey, and given swords by congress, the states of New York and Louisiana, and his native county, Columbia. A monument was erected to his memory by the city of New York at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue. Thomas, caricaturist, born in New York, 12 Feb 1831, is the son of a cousin of General William J. Worth. He was with his father in banking business for a few years after leaving school, but soon devoted himself entirely to art. He first came prominently before the public in 1862, with his illustrations to "Plutarch Restored." He illustrated also some of the books of "Orpheus C. Kerr," the edition of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" that was published by the Harpers in 1878, and numerous other works. He is best known to the general public by his lithographed caricatures, many of them on sporting subjects or scenes in negro life; and he has furnished pictures for every illustrated paper

of note in the country. He was on the staff of "Texas Siftings." He was married to Rebecca C. Goodman.

Although he was buried Masonically and although Worth Lodge No. 210 of NY is named for him, his lodge is not known. d. 17 May 1849. The Grand Lodge of New York dedicated a memorial to him on 25 Nov 1857 in Madison Square Park.

<http://blog.insidetheapple.net/2009/05/william-jenkins-worth-and-worth-street.html>

William Jenkins Worth and Worth Street



< The fall of Mexico City, 1847

May 7, marks the anniversary of the death of General William Jenkins Worth, hero of the Battle of Chapultepec in the Mexican-American War and namesake of Fort Worth, Texas. But while Worth died of cholera in Texas in 1849, his remains ended up in New York, a city in which he never lived while he was alive.

That Worth was well-regarded in his life is unquestioned. A protégé of Winfield ("Old Fuss and Feathers") Scott, Worth fought in the War of 1812, the Seminole War in Florida, and the Mexican-American War. At the Battle of Chapultepec, Worth's division took Mexico City's San Cosme Gate, thus gaining access to the city in what would prove to be a decisive battle in the war. When Mexico City fell to the Americans, it was Worth himself who raised the American flag from the top of the National Palace.

(Though the Mexican-American War is often overlooked these days, it was a major turning point in American history, netting the United States the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and California. And the Battle of Chapultepec—also known as the "Halls of Montezuma"—is still commemorated in the opening line of the [Marine Corps hymn](#).)

When Worth died in 1849, he was a famous man—but why he didn't end up buried in Texas or in Hudson, New York (his childhood home) remains a bit of a mystery. Certainly, New York embraced him as a man deserving of all the pomp and circumstance it could muster. He was brought to the city and buried in a temporary tomb in Green-Wood cemetery while a proper monument could be erected at Madison Square. Once the monument was finished, Worth was reburied on November 25, 1857, in an elaborate ceremony after lying in state at City Hall. (November 25 was in those days an important holiday—[Evacuation Day](#)—which marked the end of the American Revolution.)

Like an Egyptian pharaoh, Worth had numerous objects entombed with him, and they provide a fascinating insight into the customs of the time. Worth was a Mason and so many Masonic items were included, ranging from *The Masonic Manual* to a list of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge in New York. Other items were particularly New York-centric and provide a time capsule of 1857; they include *Valentine's Manual*, the constitution and by-laws of the Metropolitan Social Club, a catalogue of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and many documents pertaining to the building of Worth's tomb. Added for good measure were newspaper stories covering George Washington's funeral in 1799 and two pennies—perhaps on the general's eyes—dating from 1787 and 1812.

The Worth Monument, which stands at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Broadway near the Flatiron Building, is one of only two stand-alone military gravesites of its kind in the city. (The other, grander structure is Grant's Tomb in Riverside Park.)



But the tomb isn't Worth's only commemoration in New York. Running through Chinatown and Tribeca is Worth Street, which was named for him in the early 1850s. For many years that thoroughfare had been called Anthony Street and it was known as one of the



worst streets in New York. Low-cost brothels clustered in the blocks of Anthony near the intersection of Orange and Cross Street. In 1829, the five-cornered intersection where Anthony, Orange, and Cross met had been dubbed "the Five Points," and soon that name came to refer to the entire slum that radiated out from that hub.

By the 1850s, with a surge of poor Irish and German immigrants moving into Five Points, the city decided to improve the neighborhood's fortunes through a little creative street renaming. If Anthony Street was terrible, they would literally wipe it off the map. In its place was Worth Street, named for the great hero of the war, and therefore free of any taint. (Around the same time, Orange Street was renamed Baxter in honor of Colonel Charles Baxter who had commanded the New York Regiment at Chapultepec and was killed. When Cross Street later became Park Street—now called Mosco Street—all three

original street names that made up the infamous Five Points intersection were gone.)

The Grand Secretary in New York (R. W. Bro. Kenworthy) made an exhaustive search for his lodge membership, but was unable to find any record. [*The Builder*, July 1927]

See also: "Reports on the erection of a monument to the memory of **William Jenkins Worth** . . .," by New York Common Council. 1857. 64 pages . . . in which the Grand Master's address appears, but no mention of Gen. Worth's specific Masonic affiliation. http://books.google.com/books?id=G3sFAAAQAAJ&pg=PA50&dq=%22William+Jenkins+Worth%22&hl=en&ei=BRFYTPipFoH48Ab0sejGCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEcQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q&f=false

WESTCOTT, REUBEN (Captain) Franklin, 90

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/r/o/Rebecca-L-Brown/GENE15-0077.html>

Reuben Westcott (Joseph⁹, Stukely⁸, Stukely⁷, Stukely⁶, Jeremiah⁵, Stukely⁴, Mr.³, Edward², Thomas¹) b. 25 Nov 1791 in Stephentown, Rensselaer, NY; d. 15 May 1862 in Milton, Saratoga, NY; m. **Phebe Hart Howard** 10 Sep 1817 in Ballston Spa, Saratoga, NY, d/o John Howard and Sarah Wallbridge. She was born 23 Mar 1798 in Milton, Saratoga, NY; d. 1 Feb 1834 in Milton. Reuben served in the War of 1812 in the 32nd regiment, Saratoga Co, as ensign and in 1814 was promoted to lieutenant. He was the president of the village of Ballston Spa in 1845-52. When two years old he moved with his father to Ballston Spa, and when 32 went to New York City. He later settled in Milton where he was a merchant, and in 1845-1852 was president of the village. He served in the War of 1812 at Plattsburg.

Children:

- i. Sarah Maria¹¹ Westcott, b. 27 Jul 1818 in Ballston Spa; d. 10 Apr 1906 in Rochester, Saratoga, NY.
- ii. Hannah Mary Westcott, b. 01 Aug 1820 in Ballston Spa; d. there 29 Sep 1872.
- iii. John Howard Westcott, b. 20 Sep 1823 in Ballston Spa; d. there 20 Feb 1895.
- iv. Elizabeth Barnum Westcott, b. 2 Jul 1826 in Milton; d. there 14 Mar 1828.
- v. Joseph Howard Westcott, b. 17 Sep 1827 in Milton; d. 1 Jun 1902.
- vi. Frances Barnum Westcott, b. 14 Jul 1830 in Milton; d. 28 Mar 1897; m. 12 Sep 1849 Nathan Jewitt Johnson; b. 22 Aug 1822 in Granville, Washington, NY; d. 10 Oct 1884.

YOUNG, GUILFORD DUDLEY Apollo, 13 Major. May 20, 1812 ; in U. S. service on Canada frontier, 1812-13; as Second Major, Eighth Regiment, Third Brigade, detached militia, succeeded Major Ransom Noble August 26, 1812; captured, St. Regis, October 22, 1812 ; Major Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., February 20, 1813, and Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-ninth Infantry, April 12, 1813. Killed August 18, 1818, In Miranda's expedition to Mexico.

Fraternally submitted,
PETER ROSS,
Historian. (1901)