

## Richard [Nicholls] Harison / Harrison

### Compilation of Notes and References

b. 1747; d. 7 Dec 1829

#### Deputy Grand Master 1786-1788

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In many years of researching Lodge histories and Freemasons, it is all too common to find little or nothing about a Lodge or a Brother. Such records as may reveal information may have been destroyed by the many fires which swept away Lodge records, from the pillage of records during the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 or the Civil War, from the concealment of records following the Morgan Incident, or just the simple lack of interest in recording such information as may interest subsequent generations.

While recently preparing a compilation of the Franklin and Hamilton Masonic Districts I ran across just the slightest hint of a name that somehow seemed familiar, that of Richard Harison. Having a recall of having read that name in the Grand Lodge Proceedings in the listing of past Grand Lodge officers I quickly found that there was A Richard Harison who was Deputy Grand Master with Robert R Livingston from 1786 to 1788.

From the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 27 Jun 1786, a Grand Lodge of Emergency opened in due form, at which the proceedings record: "The Worshipful Brother Harison of Union Lodge informed the Grand Lodge by a letter from the Right Worshipful Grand Master of his appointment as Deputy Grand, Right Worshipful Brother Kerr having resigned." . . . "Those appointed having met the approbation of the Grand Lodge, were regularly installed, and received the congratulations of their brethren."

He next appears on 30 Aug 1786 when a Grand Steward's Lodge was opened in due form, which records:

Present

The Right Worshipful Brother Harison, D. G. Master, in the Chair.

R. W. Brother Harison . . . Union Lodge No. 3. [later named Mt. Vernon Lodge - On 21 Feb 1765, Union Lodge, of Albany, received its warrant from George Har[r]ison, Provincial Grand Master; member no. 24 of Union Lodge is recorded as Richard "Hanfon or 'Hanson,'" which owing to the handwriting of the time may or may not be Richard "Harison."]

#### Notes regarding Union Lodge –

See also discussion at End Notes below on page 43.

Regarding the above noted Union Lodge of Albany, there was another Union Lodge in New York City.

The only record we find of this Lodge, is that it took part in celebrating the festival of St. John the Evangelist, Dec. 28, 1767, in the City of New York, and from the minutes of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, of Poughkeepsie, that, Robert R Livingston, Esq., was the Master during the year 1771.

This Union Lodge suspended labor during the Revolution; a new warrant issued by the Atholl Provincial Grand Lodge as Union No. 8 after the close of war [29 Nov 1783]; Daniel McCormick was Secretary of Union Lodge in New York in 1772. He is listed among the following officers of this Lodge as subscribers to Wellins Colcott's "A Candid Disquisition of the Principles and Practices of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons" [1769].

R.'W.'. Robert R Livingston, jun. Master

**W.' Richard Har[r]ison, sen. Esq. SW**

Dr. Samuel Bard JW

W.' Mr. Daniel McCormick Secy

Above may be seen that a Richard Har[r]ison was Senior Warden of Union Lodge, associated with Robert R Livingston and Daniel McCormick, all of whom resided in New York City at the time [ca 1769] in which year he would have been ca 22 years of age.

There is a very good chance that Richard Harison belonged to Union Lodge of New York City, rather than the Union Lodge of Albany.

He was again in the Chair as D. G. M. at a Lodge of Emergency opened on 23 Dec 1786, and at a session of Grand Lodge on 7 Mar 1787. The proceedings an Extra Grand Lodge of 18 Jun 1789 record the following:

"Right Worshipful Brother [William] Malcom produced a letter from the Right Worshipful the Grand Master appointing him Deputy Grand Master, which, being read, was in the words following:

"New York, 8th June 1789

"Brethren, - Our worthy Brother Richard Harrison, Esquire, having resigned the place of Deputy Grand Master of Masons for this State, I have turned my eyes to you as most capable of supplying his loss, and by your zeal, knowledge and diligence of continuing

to the Lodges under my care the advantages they derived from his attention, I must, therefore, pray you to take upon you the office of Deputy Grand Master; to consider this your Warrant for so doing, and to cause it to be entered accordingly on the records of the Grand Lodge.

"I am, Brother, with the Sincerest wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

Your Affectionate Brother,

R. R Livingston.

Apart from the above, this is all that appears in the records of the Grand Lodge of New York regarding Bro. Richard Harison, with no personal information whatsoever.

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### The 'other' Richard Harison

Quite the opposite appears regarding 'another' Richard Harison, for which nothing appears to indicate he was ever a Freemason.

There does however appear to be reasonably strong collateral information from which it may conjectured that this 'other' Richard Harison is one and the same as the one who was the Richard Harison who was Deputy Grand Master under Robert R Livingston. Also, as further collateral information, Daniel McCormick, a known associate of Richard Harison, was Grand Treasurer the two years preceding [1783-84] Harison's being Deputy Grand Master.

This 'other' Richard Harison was born 12 Jan 1747 and died 7 Dec 1829, would have been 21 years of age in 1768 and 39 years of age at time the Deputy Grand Master [Richard Harison] was under Robert R Livingston in 1786.

Little, if anything, is know of the early years of this 'other' Richard Harison until he steps on the stage of the remarkable founding times of our country as the only classmate of John Jay [12 Dec 1745 – 17 May 1829] at King's College in the class of 1764 at the young age of 15.



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"The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, Volume 3," by Michigan State Medical Society, page 286.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=D\\_ABAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22jane+nichols%22+%22george+harison%22&source=bl&ots=DEK\\_vawtMt&sig=U2N9RMlfZzS-RdTOj68L\\_SgdJM0&hl=en&ei=4eCnTIHvI4KCIaf\\_9829DQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAA#](http://books.google.com/books?id=D_ABAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22jane+nichols%22+%22george+harison%22&source=bl&ots=DEK_vawtMt&sig=U2N9RMlfZzS-RdTOj68L_SgdJM0&hl=en&ei=4eCnTIHvI4KCIaf_9829DQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAA#)

In England the "Harisons were a family of great antiquity, originally from Cumberland, afterwards of East Court and Hurst, Berkshire. They became of considerable importance in the reign of Charles I, and were most loyal supporters of that sovereign during the Rebellion."

**James Harison** b. 1447 of Cumberland; m. Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bourclair, was great grandfather of

**Thomas Harison,** b. 1530, of East Court, Berkshire, who married **Alse**, daughter of Sir Richard Warde of Hurst House, Hurst, Berkshire. Cofferer (treasurer) to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, and who died aged ninety-seven years, father of eight sons and nine daughters. Hurst House and Whistley Manor in Hurst were granted to the Wardes by Henry VIII, in 1539 and had formed part of the endowment granted by King Edgar to the convent at Abingdon . Thomas Harison's grandson,

[http://www.archive.org/stream/nsberkshirearcha24berkuoft/nsberkshirearcha24berkuoft\\_divu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/nsberkshirearcha24berkuoft/nsberkshirearcha24berkuoft_divu.txt)

"Berkshire Archaeological Journal," Vol. 24, No. 1. 1918.

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF RUSCOMBE, SHOTTESBROOKE:

On the north wall is placed a curious brass representing a young woman in bed with an infant by her side. An inscription on the stone from which this brass has been removed runs as follows:

HEERE LYETH THE BODIE OF  
ALSE HARISON  
THE WIFE OF **THOMAS HARISON** ESQUIER:  
ELDEST DAUGHTER OF RICHARD WARD ESQUIER  
COOPEROR TO QUEENE ELIZEBETH I  
WHOE DIED IN CHILD BED OF HER FIRST SONN  
**RICHARD HARISON** ESQUIER:  
THE FATHER OF **SIR RICHARD HARISON** KNIGHT.

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[On another inscription on a black marble slab.]

HERE LYETH IN EXPECTATION OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION  
LADY MARGARET SAVILE, DAUGHTER TO GEORGE DACRES ESQUIER  
DESCENDED FROM YE RT NOBLE & ANCIENT FAMILY OF THE BARONS DACRES OF YE NORTH.  
SHE HAD THREE HUSBANDS  
THE FIRST GEORGE GARRARD ESQ SECOND SONNE TO SIR WILL GARRARD  
KNT SOMETIMES LD MAYOR OF LONDON. THE SECOND JOHN SMITH ESQ

IN THE COUNTYE OF ESSEX. THE THIRD THE HONORABLE & MOST  
 FAMOUS KNIGHT BOTH FOR THE STUDYES & ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING  
 SR HENRY SAVILE READER TO QUEENE ELIZABETH OF BLESSED  
 MEMORY WARDEN OF MERTON COLLEGE IN OXFORD, & PROVOST OF EATON,  
 WHERE HE LEYTH INTERRED. AND BY THEM NINE CHILDREN.  
 BY HER FIRST HUSBAND THREE DAUGHTERS THE ELDEST  
 YE LADY ANNE CARLETON, WIFE TO THE LORD CARLETON, VISCOUNT DORCHESTER.  
 THE SECOND DYED IN HER INFANCY,  
 THE YOUNGEST THE LADY **FRANCES** HARISON, WIFE TO SR RICHARD HARISON, KNIGHT . . .

There are numerous monuments, mostly of 17th century date, in addition to those already specially set out in this same chapel. On the south wall is a very large and 'fair monument of black and white marble' to Sir Richard Harison, son of Richard and grandson of Alse Harison, and great grandson of Richard Ward, with effigies of a man in armour, his wife and son. We learn from the epitaph that 'He served King Charles the I all the time of the civil wars, for which he suffered the Persecution of Sequestration, Composition, &c. His estate was much wasted by raising 2 troupes of horse at his own charge,' &c. He lived to see the joyful return of King Charles II, by whom he was made a member of the Privy Chamber. He died in 1683. There is another monument to his son William, with later inscription; he died in 1694.

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**Sir Richard Harison, Kt.** b. 1584, of East Court and Hurst; B. A. St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Member of Parliament Wootton-Basset, Berkshire and Windsor, 1621-1640 (intimate friend of Archbishop Laud, and whose sister, Frances, married Thomas Howard, third Earl of Berkshire), married **Frances**, in direct descent from the Barons Darcas of the North, daughter of Sir Henry Saville, Reader to Queen Elizabeth, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, Provost of Eton;

The manor of Hurst, which includes the liberties of Whistley and Hinton, was granted by King Edgar to the Abbot and convent of Abingdon, and held by them till the dissolution of the monasteries, when it was granted to Richard and Anne Ward, and from them, it passed by marriage to the Harisons. Sir Richard Harison married a daughter of Lady Savile, and resided at Hurst House, which was then the seat of the Lords of the Manor. He was an ardent Royalist, and raised two troops of horse for the service of King Charles I. The liberties of Winnersh and Newland are within the Manor of Sonning. The Manors of Windlesham and Twyford were formerly within this parish. Hurst House was pulled down in 1847.

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63819>

A brass tablet in Lewknor church records the death of the owner of Nethercote, Robert Whitton, in 1612. The trustees appointed under his will later sold the manor and farm of Nethercote to William Deane of Warborough for £2,200. (fn. 130) William Deane died in 1620, leaving a son and daughter. (fn. 131) The son, also named William, made his will in 1645 'on taking a voyage beyond the seas, and not knowing whether I shall ever return again', and thereby devised the manor and farm of Nethercote, with lands in Oddington and Aldermaston (Berks.), **to his sister Dorothy [Dean(e)] and her husband Richard (subsequently Sir Richard) Harison of Hurst** (Berks.). (fn. 132) On the death of their eldest son and heir, George Harison of Hurst, the Nethercote estate was vested in trustees appointed under a private Act of Parliament passed in 1699, to allow its sale for the payment of George Harison's debts and legacies. Heritage Lenten, the new owner of Nethercote, paid £3,511 for his purchase in 1701.

Sir Richard's son,

**Sir Richard Harison,** b. 1611; d. 1683; Bart, of Hurst House, Hurst; B. A. St. Alban's College, Oxford (1629) Lincoln Inn, London (1631), Barrister, was father of

**Rev. William Harison,** d. 1694; M. A. (Oxon), Rector of Cheriton, Hants, [Lord of Hurst b. 1643 Berkshire, d. 1696, m. **Dorothy (Dorothea) Morley**] whose son,

**Francis Harison,** B. A. (Oxon), Lincoln Inn, Barrister, settled in New York city in 1708. He figured prominently in connection with its history for many years and for over two decades was a member of the Colonial Council and Examiner in Chancery.

"The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York: history," Vol. 1, by Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, page 224.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=CJM-AAAAAJAJ&pg=PA224&dq=%22Rev.+William+Harison%22&hl=en&ei=RMitTOn0GsaAIe3gKGgBQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD0Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Rev.%20William%20Harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=CJM-AAAAAJAJ&pg=PA224&dq=%22Rev.+William+Harison%22&hl=en&ei=RMitTOn0GsaAIe3gKGgBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD0Q6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22Rev.%20William%20Harison%22&f=false)

**Francis Harison** (-1740) was the third son of the **Rev. William Harison**, Rector of Cheriton, England, Master of S. Cross Hospital, Winchester, and Prebendary of Winchester, and **Dorothea Morley**, his wife, and grandson of Sir Richard Harison, of Hurst, Berkshire. He came to New York with Francis, Lord Lovelace, Governor of the Province, in 1708. He was recommended to Governor Hunter by Henry St. John (afterward Lord Bolingbroke), and was appointed Sheriff of New York in June, 1710, occupying this office until 23 Jul 1717, when he was appointed Surveyor and Searcher of the Port of New York. He was Farmer of the Excise and Examiner in Chancery, and on 15 Jan 1720, was advanced to the Governor's Council by mandamus. On the death of Caleb Heathcote in 1721, he succeeded that gentleman as Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in New York, his jurisdiction being subsequently enlarged so as to include Connecticut and New Jersey. In Jun 1724, he became Recorder of the City of New York, in which office he remained until 1735, when he returned to England. His son,

**George Harison** b. 1719; d. 1773; married **Jane Nichols**, in direct descent from General Sir Richard Nicholls\*, first governor under the English of the then North American Station, and who named New York in honor of his commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, in 1664. The Dutch bourgermaster, Peter Stuyvesant, with the wooden leg, surrendered to General Nichols.

His daughter Jane (d. bef Jul 1809) married 1739 to George Folliott (merchant and ship owner), third son of William Folliott. During the War of Independence he took the side of the Loyalists, with the result that all his property in lands and mortgages were confiscated. Forced at last to leave America, he and Jane and his emancipated slave Cato, sailed from New York, and arrived at Falmouth on 23 Jun 1784. George Harison's son [see Richard below] . . .

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Nicolls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nicolls)

\* **Richard Nicolls** b. 1624 in [Amphill](#), [Bedfordshire](#); d. 28 May 1672 on the [North Sea](#), off [Suffolk](#) was the first British colonial governor of [New York province](#).

He commanded a royalist troop of horse during the [English Civil War](#), and on the defeat of the king went into exile. Soon after the [Restoration](#) he became [Groom of the Chamber](#) to the [Duke of York](#), through whose influence he was appointed in 1664 on a commission with Sir Robert Carr (d. 1667), George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick, to conquer [New Netherland](#) from the Dutch and to regulate the affairs of the New England colonies and settle disputes among them. The expedition set sail from [Portsmouth](#) on 25 May 1664, and [New Amsterdam](#) was surrendered to Nicolls on 8 September 1664. Under authority of a commission from the Duke (later King James) Nicolls assumed the position of deputy-governor of New Netherland (New York).

His policy was vigorous but tactful, and the transition to the new regime was made smoothly and with due regard to the interests of the conquered people. They were guaranteed in the possession of their property rights, their laws of inheritance, and the enjoyment of religious freedom. The [English system of law](#) and administration was at once introduced into [Long Island](#), [Staten Island](#) and [Westchester](#), where the English element already predominated, but the change was made much more slowly in the Dutch sections. A code of laws, known as the "Duke's Laws," drafted by the governor with the help of his secretary, [Matthias Nicolls](#) (c. 1630-1687), and dated 12 March, was proclaimed at [Hempstead](#), [Long Island](#), on 1 March 1665 and continued in force until 1683; the code was compiled from the codes of the [New England](#) colonies, and it provided for trial by jury, for proportional taxation on property, for the issuance of new patents for land and for land tenure only by licence from the duke. Nicolls returned to England in the summer of 1668 and continued in the service of the [Duke of York](#) and was replaced by [Francis Lovelace](#) as Governor. He was killed in the naval [battle of Southwold Bay](#) on 28 May 1672. His monument at [Amphill](#) incorporates the cannon-ball that killed him.

Nicholls was born in 1624 in [Amphill](#) in [Bedfordshire](#), [England](#). He was the son of Francis Nicolls (1582–1624), a barrister and [Member of Parliament](#), and Margaret (née Bruce) Nicolls (1577–1652),<sup>[1]</sup> who were married at [Abbots Langley](#) in 1609. His mother was a daughter of Sir George Bruce of [Carnock](#) (c. 1550–1625), a Scottish merchant who built [Culross Palace](#), and a niece of [Edward Bruce, 1st Lord Kinloss](#) (1548–1611).

He commanded a royalist troop of horse (i.e., cavalry) during the [English Civil War](#), and on the defeat of the king went into exile. Soon after the [Restoration](#) he became [Groom of the Chamber](#) to the [Duke of York](#).

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*NIEUW AMSTERDAM OFTE NUE NIEUW LORX OPT TEYLANT MAN* by [Johannes Vingboons](#) (1664), an early picture of Nieuw Amsterdam made in the year when it was conquered by the English under Richard Nicolls.

He made [74th Street](#), beginning at the [East River](#), the southern border patent line (which was called the "Harlem Line") of the village of Nieuw Haarlem (later, the village of [Harlem](#)); the English also renamed the village "Lancaster".

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis\\_Lovellace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Lovellace)



Portrait of Governor Francis Lovellace. Courtesy of Pennsylvania-German Society.

**Francis Lovellace** (1621–1675) was the third son of Sir William Lovellace (1584–1627) and his wife Anne Barne of Lovellace Place, Bethersden and Woolrich, Kent. He was the younger brother of [Richard Lovellace](#), the Cavalier poet. The Bethersden Lovellace lineage was founded in 1367 by John Lovellace, six generations before Francis, and has been confused over the years with the Hurley Lovellaces who were raised to the [House of Lords](#). The five Lovellace brothers supported [Charles II](#) in his fight to be restored to the throne. When [Cromwell](#) was defeated, Charles gave his brother, the Duke of York (later to become King [James II](#)), rights to the colony of [Nieuw Amsterdam](#) when Richard Nicolls took it from the Dutch in 1667. Many people did not like him because they thought Oliver Cromwell was their savior.

The Duke of York appointed Lovellace the second governor of the [New York Colony](#) in 1668 after the departure of [Richard Nicolls](#). His administration was terminated by the temporary re-capture of the colony by the [Dutch](#) in 1673. During a brief period in 1673, Dutch Admiral [Cornelis Evertsen the youngest](#) captured New York and re-established [Nieuw Amsterdam](#). From 1673 to 1674, Dutch naval Captain [Anthony Colve](#) was military governor-general pro-term until the [British](#) recaptured the colony.

Lovellace was meeting with the Governor of Massachusetts when the Dutch re-established [Nieuw Amsterdam](#). He was planning the first postal system from New York to Boston. The Duke of York blamed Lovellace for the loss of his colony, confiscated his plantation on Staten Island, and shut him up in the Tower of London, where he contracted [dyspepsia](#) and died in [penury](#) two years later 1675.

The third new Governor of New York after Francis Lovellace was [John Lovellace](#), 4th Lord Lovellace of [Hurley](#) - no kin to Francis of the Bethersden Lovellaces. Early genealogists confused Francis with an identically named son of Richard, 1st Lord Lovellace of Hurley, due to a pamphlet issued at the time of his appointment mistakenly asserting that he was the brother of the said Richard. The confusion has also spread to more modern historians.

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**Richard Harison**, b. 12 Jan 1747; d. 7 Dec 1829; A. B., Columbia University 1764 (John Jay only other member of graduating class of 1764); D. C. L. (Oxford); lawyer and federalist, acted with Hamilton, Jay and Livingston against Clinton and Burr; member of New York legislature, 1788-1789; member of constitutional convention, was first United States federal attorney under Washington at New York (1790), and recorder of the city of New York, 1798-1801. He served as vestryman, warden and comptroller of Trinity church, New York, from 1783 to 1827, and had sons, grandsons and great grandsons who graduated from Columbia University. He married . . . **Frances [Ludlow]**, daughter of **George Duncan Ludlow**, chief justice of New Brunswick, in direct descent from Edward I of England, 1272, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France, through their son, Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and his daughter, Margaret Plantagenet, who married John, third Lord Segrave (Burke, Haldan's Ms.).

The above genealogical record is found in the:  
History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Sawyer),  
Chronicles of Finchampstead (Lyon),  
History of the City of New York (Lamb),  
History of the Parish of Trinity Church, N. Y. (Dix),  
History of Berkshire (Ashmole).  
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. XXV., 1894.

Child of Richard and Mary Jones, d/o of Evan Jones, M.D. of Philadelphia:

1/. George Folliott Harison b. 5 Mar 1776; d. 5 Jan 1846

Children of Richard and Frances Ludlow: 4 (Harison), 2 sons and 2 daughters [Jane and Frances]:

1. Frances, m. ?

2. Richard Nichols, m. Phoebe Champlin. A. B., Columbia University, 1804, counselor-at-law, resided in New York City and Canton, New York. Children: 8 (Harison), 5 sons and 3 daughters:

i. Champlin, resided at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; d. unm.

ii. Frances, b. ; d. unm., 1892.

iii. Richard, b. 16 Mar 1816; d. 25 Feb 1896; m. 7 Jun 1847, Harriet Seton **Ogden**, d/o Gouverneur **Ogden** and Charlotte Curzon Seton, of Waddington, NY.

iv. Isaac.

v. Penelope, d. y.

vi. William, Episcopal rector at Newark, NJ; d. at Atlanta, Ga.

vii. Minturn, resided in Toronto, Canada; m. Susan Drake, born at Ithaca, NY, d/o Judge Beverly Drake, who served with distinction on the bench at Ithaca for more than four decades.

2nd son: Dr. Beverly Drake Harison, b. 8 May 1865, Canton, NY; practiced medicine in Detroit, Michigan;

- m. 1889, a daughter of the Honourable James Frederick Lister, K. C, a justice of the Court of Appeal, Ontario, and a blood relative of Viscount Lister, the famous English Surgeon; one daughter, Frances Lister Harison.
- viii. Ann, b. ; d. unm. in New York.
- 3. Francis Duncan, d. unm.
- 4. William Henry, b. 29 Apr 1795; d. 1 May 1860; m1. Gertrude H. Ogden, b. 1806; d. 1839. d/o Thomas Ludlow **Ogden**, (1773-1844); Children: 6 (Harison) sons:
  - i. Thomas Ludlow, b. 1832 in New York d. 20 Oct 1899, unm.; M. A. Columbia College. President New York State Agricultural Society. Resided in **Morley, NY**. [see article and photo below about the Morley school house]
  - ii. Richard **Morley** \*, b. 23 Sep 1833; d. 22 Dec 1895; m. 20 Feb 1868, cousin, Gertrude H., d/o Richard H. **Ogden**.
  - iii. William Ogden, d. y.
  - iv. George Duncan Ludlow, b. 1835; m. Elizabeth Nightingale. No issue.
  - v. Francis R. W., b. 15 Dec 1839; d. 29 Dec 1885; m. 10 Jul 1867, Laura Johnson Phillip, of Claverack, NY. No issue. Rector for many years at St. Paul's Church, Troy, NY.
  - vi. William, d. y.

William Henry, m2. Mary Hammond (dau. of **Abijah Hammond and Catharine Ludlow Ogden**).

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<http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/harrison/pats?raw=1>

### **Berkshire, England Harrison Families**

This family is listed in the *Vistations of Berkshire*, p. 140. The arms of this Harrison family are as follows: "Quarterly, 1 and 4, HARRISON Or, on a chief Sable three eagles displayed of the first; 2, WARDE, Argent, on a chevron Sable three wolves' heads erased Or, on a chief Azure a cross patence between two martlets Gold; 3, GARRARD, Argent, on a fesse Seble a lion passant of the field, in the chief point a mullet Gules for difference. Crest: out of a ducal coronet Or a talbot's head Gold, gutte de poix." These arms are compared to the "Harrison of the North 1574, which differ in color..." "they are Or, on a chief Gules three eagles displayed of the field. The crest is the same.

The younger branches of the line are listed in *The House of Harrison* by C.R. Harrison (1914), and *The History of Yorkshire*, v. 1, by G. H. Harrison (1879) The Berkshire Harrisons are a junior branch of the Harrisons of the North, whose head is Prince Anthony, Duke of Haruson.

Harrison of Finchampstead, Berkshire

**I. James Harrison** b. abt 1455, res. Coupland, Cumberland, m. Margaret Bouchier

II. James Harrison b. abt 1480, res. Nuttbeams, Southampton and Finchampstead, Berkshire, m. Alice Pettiplace

III. Thomas Harrison, Lord of Finchampstead, Berkshire b. abt 1505, d. abt 1562, m. Elizabeth Slitherhurst

**IV. Thomas Harrison**, Lord of Finchampstead b. abt 1530 Berkshire, d. 25 Feb 1602, m1. **Alice Ward**

V. Richard Harrison b. 1558 Finchampstead, Berkshire, m. Elizabeth Anton

i. Thomas Harrison b. abt 1580 Berkshire, died without issue

ii. Sir Richard Harrison b. 1 Oct 1584 Hurst, Berkshire, d. 1656 Hurst, Berkshire, m. Frances Gerrard

Sir Richard Harrison, Lord of Hurst b. abt 1610 Berkshire, d. 1683 Hurst, Berkshire, m. Dorothy Dean

a. John Harrison b. 1639 Berkshire, d. 12 Feb 1698, m. Lydia

John Harrison b. abt 1665 Berkshire, d. abt Nov 1727 Berkshire, m2. Phoebe Ford

Cornelius Harrison b. 1701 Hurst, Berkshire, d. 4 Oct 1748, m. **Mary Marley**

Cornelius Harrison b. 1744 Stubb House, Durham, d. 1806 Bowes, Yorkshire, m. Ann Brunskell

i. Marley Harrison b. 22 Feb 1772 Stubb House, Durham, d. 14 Jul 1822 Gingerfield, Yorkshire, m. Margaret Hutchinson

ii. Thomas Harrison b. abt 1775 Stubb House, Durham

b. Richard Harrison b. abt 1640 Berkshire

c. Philip Harrison b. abt 1640 Berkshire

**d. William Harrison**, Lord of Hurst b. 1643 Berkshire, d. 1696, m. **Dorothy Morley**

e. James Harrison b. abt 1640 Berkshire

f. Charles Harrison b. abt 1640 Berkshire

g. Deane Harrison b. abt 1645 Berkshire

John Harrison b. abt 1610 Berkshire

iii. John Harrison b. 1585 Berkshire, res. Beech Hill, Berkshire, d. aft . 1665 Beech Hill, Berkshire

IV. Thomas Harrison b. abt 1530 Berkshire, res. Finchampstead, Berkshire 1574, **m2. Katherine Chamberlin**

i. Thomas Harrison b. abt 1590 Berkshire

a. Thomas Harrison b. abt 1615 Berkshire

b. Charles Harrison b. abt 1615 Berkshire

II. John Harrison b. abt 1590 Berkshire

[http://www.stirnet.com/main/index.php?option=com\\_wrapper&Itemid=79&startUrl=http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:K2X1Uuz5AzEJ:www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/mm4fz/morleyxy.htm+%22William+Harison%22+%22Dorothy+Morley%22&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us](http://www.stirnet.com/main/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=79&startUrl=http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:K2X1Uuz5AzEJ:www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/mm4fz/morleyxy.htm+%22William+Harison%22+%22Dorothy+Morley%22&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us)

**'MorleyXY'**

Families covered: Morley of Droxford, Morley of Holme

Index links to:

Both of the Visitation records used as sources for the families reported on this page report that the relevant family descended from Thomas, 3rd son of William, Lord Morley. [We are not sure whether this refers to the 1st Lord or the 3rd Lord.] It seems very likely that the family reported in the lower section of this page was connected to that reported in the upper section but we do not (yet) know exactly how they were connected.

Henry Morley

m. \_ Holme (dau/heir of \_ Holme of Holme in Bottesford)

1. John Morley of Holme & Colby, Lincolnshire (d 10.10.1557)

m. \_ Lacon of Derby

A. William Morley (dvp c25.10.1553)

m. Eleanor Skipwith (dau of Edward Skipwith of Habrough, m2. John Boxe)

i. Edmund Morley (2nd son?)

m. Margaret Hopkinson (dau of Robert Hopkinson of Kirmington)

a. Edmund Morley of Holme (bpt 03.05.1575, a 1635)

m1. Philippa Bowyer (bur 13.01.1621-2, dau of John Bowyer of Hitchin)

(1) Thomas Morley of Holme (bpt 25.06.1608, bur 16.09.1662)

m. Elizabeth Dolman (bpt 03.07.1610, bur 05.01.1669-70, dau of Marmaduke Dolman of Messingham)

(A) Edmund Morley (bur 06.05.1708)

(i) Marmaduke Morley of Messingham (d before 06.1715)

m. Mary (bur 18.06.1740)

(a)+ issue - Marmaduke (bpt 19.04.1713, bur 19.05.1765), Anne (bpt 20.03.1722-3)

(B) Marmaduke Morley of Holme

m. (11.11.1660) Mary Brewer of Hurstall (bur 30.07.1704)

(i) John Morley (bpt 21.09.1670, a 1715, 2nd son)

(a) John Morley (bpt 25.04.1702, bur 29.04.1767, 2nd son)

m. Anne

((1)) Edmund Morley (dvp bur 17.01.1753)

(b)+ other issue - Marmaduke (bur 17.10.1695), Edmund (bpt 10.02.1704-5), William (bur 17.04.1713), Mary (bpt 05.02.1695-6), Anne (bur 29.05.1700), Anne (bur 07.01.1710-1)

(ii) Elizabeth Morley (bpt 04.05.1674)

m. (20.02.1700-1) Thomas Hudson of Barrow

(iii)+ other issue - Thomas (bpt 29.06.1664), Mary (bpt 19.03.1661-2), Magdalen (bpt 03.03.1667-8)

(C)+ other issue - William, John (bpt 23.03.1644-5), Elizabeth (bpt 23.03.1644-5)

(2) Beatrice Morley (bpt 20.01.1606-7)

m. (25.01.1622-3) John Shaw of Bottesford Manor (d by 1632)

(3) Magdalen Morley (a 1634)

m. Thomas Dolman (son of Marmaduke of Messingham)

(4) Elizabeth Morley

m. William Parkins of Ashby

(5)+ other issue - John (a 1634), William (bur 27.03.1656), Mark/Marmaduke (a 1634), Jane, Frances (bpt 19.09.1612), Katharine (a 1634)

m2. (02.03.1621-2) Elizabeth Bullingham (dau of Francis Bullingham of Lincoln, widow of Henry Bowyer of Bottesford)

(11)+ other issue - Edmund (bpt 30.12.1624), Henry (bpt 10.07.1626, bur 08.11.1626), Susanna (bpt 23.05.1623, a 1636)

ii. Margaret Morley

m. Anthony Santon of Santon

iii.+ other issue - Augustine, William

Presumably connected to the above family was ...

**Robert Morley of Holme, Lincolnshire**

m. Anne Tancred (dau of Richard Tancred of Pannell)

1. Francis Morley of London

m. Sarah Denham (dau of William Denham, sister of Sir John (Baron of the Exchequer))

A. George Morley, Bishop of Winchester (d 29.10.1684)

B. Francis Morley (Captain)

**m(1). Joane Collins (dau of John Collins of Northamptonshire)**

i. Richard Morley

m. Anne Bradburn

ii. Thomas Morley (Captain)

m. Penelope Hunlock (dau of Denham Hunlock of London, widow of John Allen)

a. Frances Morley

iii. Francis Morley of Droxford, Southamptonshire (Hampshire)

m. Jane Tancred (dau of Charles Tancred of Arden)

a. Sir Charles Morley 'of Droxford' (b 1652-3, d 23.08.1697, Master of Requests, Chancellor of Winchester)

[m. Magdalen Herbert \(dau of Sir Henry Herbert of Ribsford, brother of Edward, Lord of Chirbury\)](#)

(1) Elizabeth Morley

(2) Jane Morley **who married ...**

[m. Norton Paulet of Amport \(d 06.06.1741\)](#)

b. Francis Morley (d by 1696, rector of Bishops Walton, prebendary of Winton)

m. Penelope Allen (dau of John Allen)

(1)+ issue - George, Francis (bpt 05.08.1689), Frances (bpt 09.11.1690)

c. **Dorothy Morley**

**m. William Harrison (son/heir of Sir Richard)**

d. Alethea Morley

m. Seth Ward (chancellor of Salisbury church)

e.+ other issue - George (d young), George (b 1664-5, d 1711), Richard (a 1686), Thomas (a 1686), Jane (a 1686), Elizabeth (d young), Sarah (d young)

Main source(s):

(1) For upper section : Maddison's Lincolnshire Pedigrees (1903-6, Morley of Holme in Bottesford)

(2) For lower section : Visitation (Hampshire, 1686, Morley of Micheldever)

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<http://www.morley.northcountryny.com/> ; [conniesterner@gmail.com](mailto:conniesterner@gmail.com)

#### **Richard Morely Harrison.**

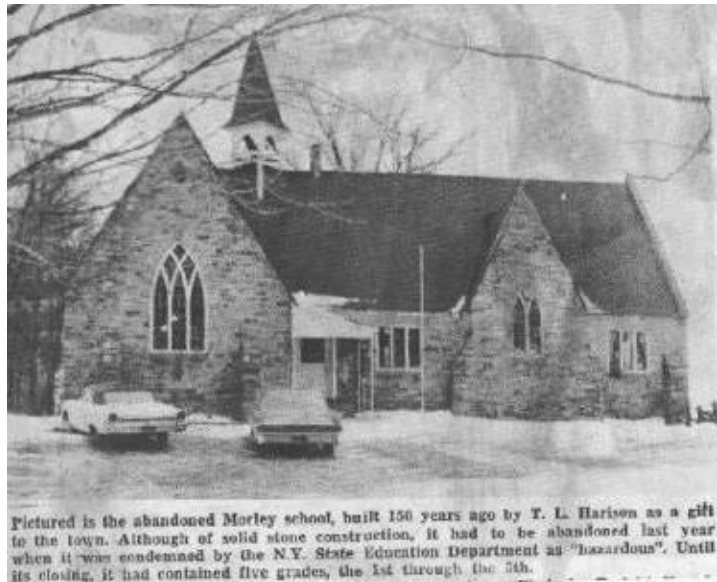
Richard Morley Harison died in his home, in Orchard Street, Astoria, L. I., yesterday morning, after an illness of three months. Mr. Harison was junior member of the law firm of Varnum & Harison, with offices at 31 Nassau Street, this city. He was born in this city in 1833. His father was William Henry Harison, his mother being a daughter of Thomas Ludlow Ogden.

Mr. Harison was graduated from Hobart College in the class of '52, and at once accepted the post of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the college. After a trip to Europe he took up the study of law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was subsequently connected with the law offices of Governor M. Ogden and the late Alexander W. Bradford. Mr. Harison formed the law firm of Harison & Davies, and later became a partner in the law firm of Varnum, Turney & Harison.

Mr. Harison was Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New-York, and Treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York. He was for many years a Trustee of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and was also an Alumni Trustee of Hobart College. He was for a number of years Treasurer of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, of Astoria, but resigned that post recently, retaining his membership in the vestry of the church. Mr. Harison was the lay representative of the Church of the Redeemer in the conventions of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Mr. Harison in 1868 married his cousin, who was a daughter of Richard H. Ogden. Mrs. Harison, a son, and two unmarried daughters survive him. Mrs. Harison is a direct descendant of Philip Schuyler, on her mother's side.

Mr. Harison's father was for a number of years attorney and Controller of Trinity Church, this city. His grandfather, Richard Harison, was an eminent attorney in this city, immediately after the revolution, and was the first United States District Attorney for this district, and also the first Recorder of New-York City.



Pictured is the abandoned Morley school, built 150 years ago by T. L. Harison as a gift to the town. Although of solid stone construction, it had to be abandoned last year when it was condemned by the N.Y. State Education Department as "hazardous". Until its closing, it had contained five grades, the 1st through the 5th.

\* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morley,\\_New\\_York](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morley,_New_York)

**Morley** is on the Grasse River, 6 miles (9.7 km) downstream (north) from the Village of Canton, where the river goes through some rapids. Today, Morley is at the junction of St. Lawrence County Routes 14 and 27.

Morley was first settled in 1810. It was originally known as **Little Rapids**. A post office was established in 1839, and the hamlet got its new name of Morley in that year. The post office has since been closed. In its heyday, the center of activity in Morley was the Harrison Grist Mill. At its peak, the hamlet had a population of about 300.

**Harrison Grist Mill**, also known as **Morley Grist Mill**, is a historic gristmill located at Morley in St. Lawrence County, NY. It was built about 1840 and is a rectangular random ashlar, cut sandstone building with a simple gable roof.

It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

23 Dec 1895 - Copyright © The New York Times



# MORE MEMORIES OF OLD MORLEY VILLAGE

ONCE KNOWN AS VILLAGE OF  
LONG RAPIDS

Place Became Famous As Home of  
Thomas L. Harrison.

In the village of Morley, formerly known as Long Rapids, long ago lived a man by the name of Thomas Ludlow Harrison. He owned a large estate on the edge of the village and his residence and grounds were one of the show places of St. Lawrence county. It was when the postoffice was first established that the name of the village was changed from Long Rapids to Morley at Mr. Harrison's request. The first boy born after renaming the town was James Morley Austin, son of Jeremiah and Betsey Howe Austin and was always called Morley.

Our present grist mill was built in 1840 and was owned by Mr. Harrison. It was for many years under the management of Rufus K. Jackson.

Trinity Chapel was erected in 1870-71 through the efforts of Mr. Harrison, who was a liberal and wealthy churchman. He gave the land on which the church was built and also for the cemetery and the stone was quarried on the bank of the river on the Harrison estate. The chapel is a beautiful stone structure of the English Gothic rural style of architecture.

Mr. Harrison died Oct. 20, 1899, at the age of 67 and is buried in the cemetery which he gave. No headstone marks his grave as he wished to have the church his monument. He was a bachelor, coming to Morley when he was 21 years old. His aunt, Mrs. Susan Ogden Roebuck, was his housekeeper.

Mr. Harrison was a breeder of blooded stock and had the finest herd of short-horn cattle in the country. He received as high as six thousand dollars for a cow, fifteen to twenty thousand for a bull and a thousand for a calf.

His house and barns were very spacious, three smaller houses were included in the estate, one for the parsonage. His coachman, John Brumley, lived in one. His foreman, Richard Parkinson in another. Mr. Parkinson boarded the day laborers and those hired by the month who worked for Mr. Harrison.

Herbert Longshore bought the estate and is the present owner. Miss Margaret Martin, who now resides with her nephew, James O'Brien, of Morley, is the only surviving person formerly employed by Mr. Harrison. Mrs. Karn.

## WHEN LONG RAPIDS BECAME MORLEY

OLD PAPER OF 1839, OFFICIAL  
NOTICE OF CHANGE

Found in Mass of Old Papers—Was  
Written to Lorenzo Fenton.

Frank Palmer, Clark street junk dealer, last week turned up an interesting document found among a mass of old papers secured at Morley. Its value rests with those who have a penchant for items flavored with local history, for this find is certainly pungent with an important event in Morley.

The document is the official notification to Lorenzo Fenton, Postmaster at that village 97 years ago, informing him that the hamlet of his domicile would henceforth be listed by the Post Office Department at Washington as Morley and not as Long Rapids, its hitherto name. The paper is signed by Robert Johnston, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and is dated May 20, 1839.

In the main the document is a printed form, filled in with the necessary local information, and reads as follows:

Post Office Department  
Appointment Office  
Washington, May 20, 1839

Sir,

The Postmaster General has changed the name of your postoffice from "Long Rapids" to Morley in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, by which name only will it be, hereafter, officially known.

You will be careful in correspondence from your office, especially with the department, to designate your office by its official name only, and in the date of your communication to the department, to insert the name of your county, and the initials of your state, as well as the name of your Office.

You will have the enclosed bond properly executed with two sufficient sureties. When received here and approved, a new commission will be sent to you.

Very respectfully  
Your obedient servant  
Rob. Johnston,  
Second Assistant Postmaster  
General.

Lorenzo Fenton, Esq  
P. M. Long Rapids, N. Y.

Hough's History gives about the only clue as to how the name of Long Rapids was changed to Morley. Not long ago the writer was speaking before the Ogdensburg Kiwanis Club on stamp collecting. When he told the Ogdensburg Kiwanians that the Post Office Department apparently passed over Ogdensburg in distributing the first stamps printed by the government, that was back in 1847, the gentlemen around the tables became instantly vocal, in unison, "politics," they exclaimed. The postoffices at Canton, Potsdam and Gouverneur all received small allotments of the first United States stamps, but Ogdensburg apparently received none. It may have been politics.

Politics may have figured in changing the name of Long Rapids to Morley, certainly pressure was brought to bear and influence used. The place had been called Long Rapids from the date of its first settlement, about 1810, when Stillman Foote, original settler of Canton village, set up a saw mill there. As time went on the Harrisons became quite the people of that place, and it was the Harrisons who were responsible in having the name changed. Morley was the name of some of the Harrison relatives and they thought it would be fine to have the little village perpetuate the name. Being people of influence it is apparent that the Post Office Department acceded to their wish, and the document now found indicates the outcome.

The settlement of Long Rapids was quite a thriving place in its early days. Stillman Foote built the first saw mill, in 1810, to be followed by another in 1811 built by Christopher Wilson, possibly an ancestor of Mrs. Marie Fleming. \$150 was raised in 1817 with which to build a stone bridge across the Grasse river, and the Harrisons built the stone grist mill. Long Rapids could boast of the saw mills, shingle mill, sash factory, tannery, wagon shops and the old plank road from Canton to Madrid connecting with the Northern Railroad passed through there.

Postmaster Lorenzo Fenton ran a druggists store in Morley and served as postmaster. His son, Healy Fenton, was the father of Rev. Carroll and Harold Fenton.



<http://rpiarchives.wordpress.com/2009/06/19/the-moustache-club/>

Morley Harison >

Richard Morley Harison was the son of Rev. Dr. Wm. Henry Harison (an Episcopal Priest) and Mary Gibbons Jones. He was born in Augusta, GA in the late 1850's and died in NYC in 1907. He is buried in Summerville Cemetery, Augusta, GA, next to his two brothers, **Wm. Henry Harison, Jr.**, M.D. and Noble Wimberly Harison. Morley never married. He was a civil engineer and spent much time in Europe. He participated in a number of bridges built in Glasgow, Scotland. He was friends with King Leopold of Belgium and was a favorite bridge player of the King. Morley traveled the world.



[http://magazine.augusta.com/stories/040108/feature\\_clubs.shtml](http://magazine.augusta.com/stories/040108/feature_clubs.shtml)

**The Augusta County Club** - According to Eileen Stulb's A Chronicle of Augusta, Georgia's Golf Beginnings and an Informal History of The Augusta Country Club Inc., four men introduced golf to Augusta in the late 19th century. One afternoon in 1895, **Dr. William Henry Harison Jr.** asked "Miss Jenny" Verderey if he and three friends could stop by her Summerville residence and introduce a new outdoor sport. That day, the men—Harison, Morley Harison, Henry H. Cumming and Louis P. Berckmans—ignited Augusta's love affair with golf.

Augusta Country Club originally began as Bon Air Golf Club. By 1899, Hotel Bon Air created a nine-hole tract for their winter guests and Summerville residents. The course, the first one built in Augusta, consisted of sand greens and resided on the east side of Milledge Road, opposite where Augusta Country Club exists today. The sport became a hit with the winter tourists who visited from the north during a season that lasted from mid-November to mid-April.

In 1900, the club changed its name to Country Club of Augusta. Twenty-one years later, the courts granted the club the corporate name of Augusta Country Club.

**In the Beginning** - Dr. Harison suffered a severe case of the flu in 1890 and was forced to retire his practice. He was an avid sports fan, and Harison formed a local polo team and several gun clubs. He is most notably remembered for serving as the club's president from 1900-1920. During this time, Harison and longtime head pro, David Ogilvie, routed the Hill Course. Harison also became an integral part of Augusta by helping the poor with free medical care while also helping the country club become a major force on the city's golf and social scene.

His love of golf passed down to his descendants. His son, Montgomery "Gummy" Harison, won the 1921 Georgia State Men's Amateur Championship and 1937 Southern Men's Amateur Championship. Gummy also struck up a friendship with Bobby Jones, the pair playing many rounds of golf together.

Following Dr. Harison's reign, Fielding Wallace served as Augusta Country Club president from 1921-1935. He would spread his love of golf not only through Augusta but throughout the United States. Wallace, one of the founding members of Augusta National Golf Club, served as United States Golf Association president for two years starting in 1948. Like Harison, Wallace was a close friend of Bobby Jones. Wallace witnessed Jones's second career ace on the par-3 14th hole on the Hill Course in 1932.

[http://www.columbia.edu/cu/web/digital/collections/cul/texts/ldpd\\_7441339\\_000/ldpd\\_7441339\\_000.pdf](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/web/digital/collections/cul/texts/ldpd_7441339_000/ldpd_7441339_000.pdf)

Columbia College:

**Admissions Anno 1760** - Admitted

Richard Harrison

John Jay

Anno 1761 – Robert Livingston

**Admissions Anno 1764** - Morley Harison left Coll. at ye end of his 3d Year.

**Graduations Anno 1764** – The Commencement was holden in St. George's Chapel, May 22d when ye following gentlemen graduated.

John Jay, B.A.

Richard Harison, B.A.

Anno 1765 – Robert Livingston. B.A.

**Graduations Anno 1766** – The Commencement was held in St. Paul's Chapel May 19 and the following gentlemen were graduated.

John Jay, M.A.

Richard Harison, M.A.

Samuel Auchmuty, admitted ad eundem, viz. D.D. from Oxford.

Anno 1768 – Robert Livingston, A.M.

And the following Gentlemen were admitted ad eundem from different Universities.

**Peter Middleton M.D.** from St. Andrew's.

This Year, viz. 1767 ye following gentlemen (August ye 14th) were elected & chosen professors in Medicine -- **Peter Middleton M.D.** professor of physiology and pathology.

The Introductory Lecture was given in the College Hall ye first Monday in November, by **Dr. Middleton** - ye rest followed in Succession.

A LIST OF THE BENEFACTORS to KING'S COLLEGE.

Mr. George Harison presented us with the Engraving of the Seal v/h cost 10 Guineas.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=xN48AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA89&dq=%22morley+harison%22&hl=en&ei=rZasTOzJEoKC8gbrsKWyCA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22morley%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=xN48AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA89&dq=%22morley+harison%22&hl=en&ei=rZasTOzJEoKC8gbrsKWyCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22morley%20harison%22&f=false) page 89.

RICHARD M. HARISON.

(PREPARED BY JAMES M. VARNTJM, ESQ.)

**Richard Morley Harison** was born in the city of New York, September 23, 1833, and died at Astoria, Long Island, on December 22, 1895. Mr. Harison came of good old legal stock.

His father, **William H. Harison**, was a much respected practitioner in this city, and is still remembered as such by some of the older members of the profession, though he practically retired from practice in the early forties.

His grandfather, Richard Harison, who was a very eminent lawyer of the period immediately following the Revolution, was appointed by President Washington the first Attorney of the United States for the New York District, and was for many years Recorder of the city.

His great-grandfather, George Duncan Ludlow, was Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York, and afterwards Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

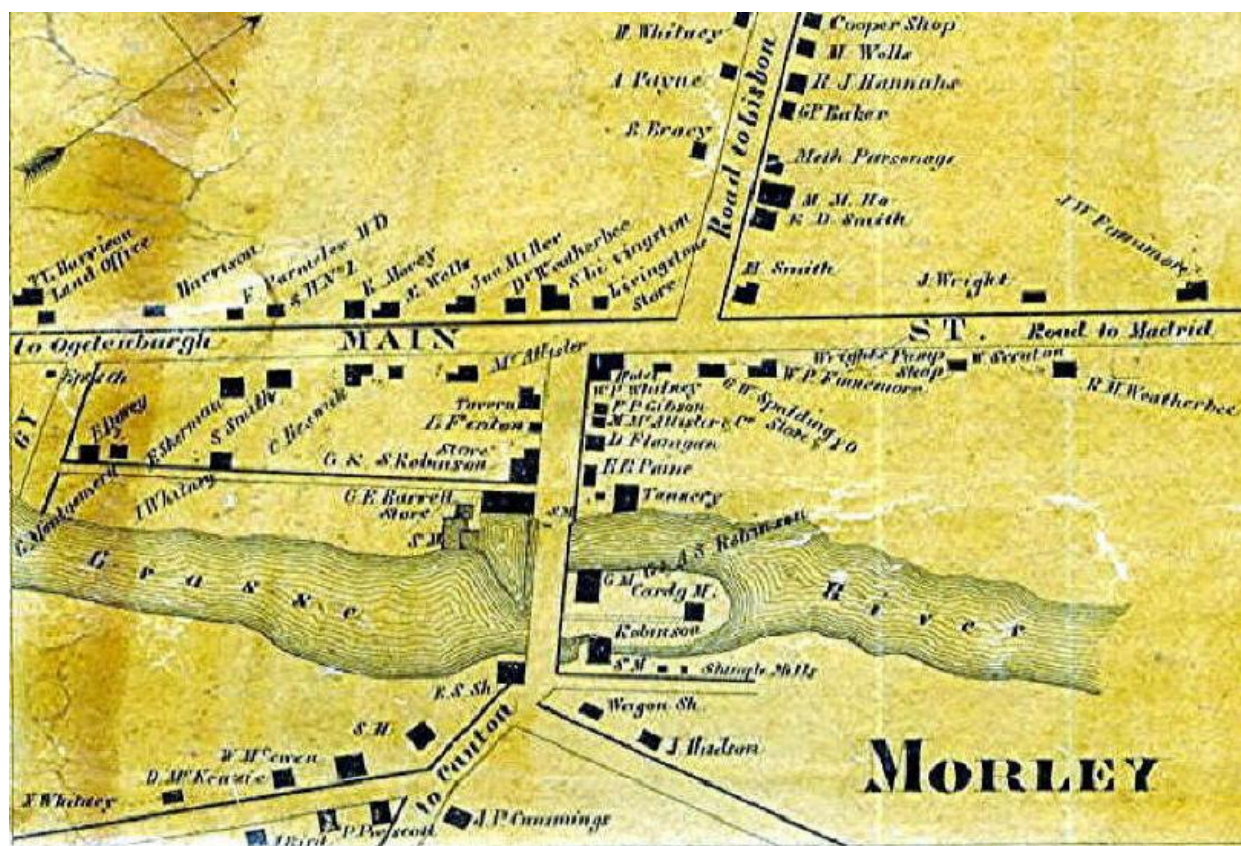
His maternal grandfather, Thomas Ludlow Ogden, was an eminent chamber counsellor, and the latter's father, Abraham Ogden, was U. S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey, and was himself the son of David Ogden, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Jersey.

Richard M. Harison was graduated at Hobart College, in 1852, studied law with Orlando Mead, Esq., of Albany, and at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1859.

After graduation and admission to the bar he went into business in New York, in partnership with his brother George D. L. Harison, and in connection with his relative and his father's former partner, Gouverneur M. Ogden. This partnership he dissolved in 1866, to enter the office of the Hon. Alex. W. Bradford. Upon the death of Judge Bradford, in the following year, he formed, with Mr. Julien T. Davies, the firm of Harison & Davies. This firm was dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Harison practiced by himself until, in 1873, he was invited to join the firm of Varnum & Trnney, the firm name being changed to Varnum, Turney & Harison. This firm was succeeded on the death of Mr. Turney, in 1875, by the firm of Varnum & Harison, of which Mr. Harison continued a member until his death. Mr. Harison was one of the founders of the Bar Association, and also of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and was prominently identified with many of the charitable and educational institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

<http://www.morley.northcountryny.com/> ; [conniesterner@gmail.com](mailto:conniesterner@gmail.com)

1858 Map - Thomas Ludlow Harison Land Office on left (built Harison Mill & Trinity Church)







[http://books.google.com/books?id=cFIOAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA451&dq=%22morley+harrison%22&hl=en&ei=HJ2sTM2-DcK88ga9ntGpCA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgU#v=onepage&q=%22morley%20harrison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=cFIOAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA451&dq=%22morley+harrison%22&hl=en&ei=HJ2sTM2-DcK88ga9ntGpCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgU#v=onepage&q=%22morley%20harrison%22&f=false) page 451.

In the name of God, Amen. I, JEREMIAH STANTON, of Richmond County, Gent., being in good health, " but reflecting on the many Casualties to which Life is exposed." I leave to my wife, Louisa Teresia Stanton,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all my estate, real and personal. I leave to my wife during the non age of my children the use of all the rest of my estate for her support and that of my children. I leave to my son, George Augustus Stanton, and to my two daughters, Dinah Maria Stanton and Louisa Stanton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all my estate. I make my wife and my brother, John Stanton, Captain in the Royal Navy, and **my friend, George Harrison, of New York, Gent., executors.**

Dated October 3, 1767. Witnesses, Peter Marquis De Conty, Gent., James Leadbeater, **Richard Harrison**, attorney at law.

*Codicil.*—Whereas I devised to my children, George Augustus, Dinah Maria, and Louisa,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all my estate, And since making my will I have had another son born, named William Edward Stanton, He is to have an equal share.

Dated June 19, 1769. Witnesses, **Morley Harrison**, James Leadbeater, **Richard Harrison**. Proved, October 14, 1771.

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**BRIG CHARMING SALLY.** 12 guns. Captain Morley Harrison. Date of Permit, July 24, 1760. Owner: George Harrison. Reference: A, page 713.

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**1753-66 George Harrison**

**Provincial Grand Master of Masons, State of NY; 1753-66 (and perhaps duties until 1771)**

[http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000\\_famous\\_freemasons/Volume\\_2\\_E\\_to\\_J.htm](http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_2_E_to_J.htm)

**George Harison** (1719-1773) Fourth Provincial Grand Master of New York (English constitution). b. in England. He changed the spelling of his family name which had contained two "r's." His father, the Hon. Francis Harrison, Esq. of Berkshire, England, came to N.Y. with Governor Lovelace in 1708, where he served as a member of the provincial council, recorder of the City of New York, and judge of the admiralty court. He later fell into political disfavor and returned to England, leaving his family in America. Son George visited him in England in 1738, and returned home with an appointment to the office of surveyor of customs in N.Y. He **married Jane Nicholls**, d/o Richard Nicholls, a prominent NY citizen, on Sept. 3, 1740. On June 8, 1753 he was made provincial grand master of New York by Baron Carysfoot. He was in charge of the celebration of St. John the Baptist on June 25, 1753, at the King's Arms Tavern, and again that fall, at the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. A full account of these ceremonies was published in the New York Mercury on Dec. 31, 1753. The paper was owned by Hugh Gaine, secretary of the grand lodge, and he took the opportunity to refute the charges against Freemasonry by drawing attention to their acts of public and private charity. Freemasonry grew under Harison's leadership, and by 1771 there were seven lodges in New York City, two at Albany, one at Johnstown, one at Fairfield, Norfolk, Stratford, and Stamford, Conn. and even one at Detroit, Mich.—all deriving their authority from New York. He was one of the original vestrymen of Old Trinity Church and was also the owner of the brigantine, *Charming Sally*,

with 12 guns, which his brother, Capt. Morely Harison, commanded. In 1765 he **went into the brewing business with his father-in-law and James Leedbeater**, a professional brewer. d. April 18, 1773.

Appointed by Sir John Proby (25 Nov 1725-18 Oct 1772), 1st Baron (Lord) Carysfort, Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England, 1752-53.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=pmAEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA277&lpg=PA277&dq=%22george+harrison%22+%22grand+master%22&source=web&ots=eRNAGL3jJi&sig=7fKp4XpF9pOL18Va3zodUU-YKgw#PPA277,M1>

A public service in Trinity Church on the festival of St. John the Evangelist is noticed in the Mercury of December 31, in the following manner:

"On Thursday last, at a Grand Lodge of the Antient and Worshipful Fraternity of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, a Commission from the Honourable JOHN PROBY, Baron of Carysfort, in the Kingdom of Ireland, GRAND MASTER of England, appointing GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., to be Provincial Grand Master, was solemnly published, we hear, to the universal Satisfaction of all the Brethren present. After which, it being the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, the Brethren went in Procession, to attend Divine Service at Trinity Church. The Order in which they proceeded, was as follows. First walked the SWORD BEARER, carrying a drawn Sword; then four STEWARDS, with white Maces; followed by the TREASURER and SECRETARY, who bore each a crimson Damask Cushion, on which lay a gilt Bible, and the Book of Constitutions; after these the GRAND WARDEN, and WARDENS: Then came the GRAND MASTER himself, bearing a Truncheon and other Badges of his Office, followed by the Rest of the Brotherhood, according to their respective Ranks, MASTERS, FELLOW-CRAFTS, and 'PRENTICES, to about the Number of Fifty; all clothed with their Jewels, Aprons, white Gloves, and Stockings. The whole ceremony was concluded with the utmost Decorum, under a Discharge of Guns from some Vessels in the Harbour; and made a genteel Appearance. We hear, they afterwards confer'd a generous Donation of Fifteen Pounds from the publick Stock of the Society, to be expended in Cloathing the poor Children, belonging to our Charity-School; and made a handsome private Contribution for the Relief of indigent Prisoners.

"In the Evening, by the particular Request of the Brethren, a Comedy called The Conscious Lovers, was presented at the Theatre in Nassau Street, to a very crouded Audience. Several Pieces of vocal Mustek, in Praise of the Fraternity, were performed between the Acts. An Epilogue, suitable to the Occasion, was pronounced by Mrs. Hallam, with all the Graces of Gesture, and Propriety of Elocution; and met with a universal and loud Applause."

[http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000\\_famous\\_freemasons/Volume\\_2\\_E\\_to\\_J.htm](http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000_famous_freemasons/Volume_2_E_to_J.htm) page 183.

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"Freemasonry in the Thirteen Colonies," by J. Hugo Tatsch, pages 64 and 180.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=MT8TG7sHDoAC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=%22george+harison%22+%22connecticut%22&source=bl&ots=lpP\\_OQj9Sj&sig=09fLchix2d1kTrip3SPqya5PPy4&hl=en&ei=ArXcTL\\_ePMaIAesrNzcBQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=results&resnum=10&ved=0CDEQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22george%20harison%22%20%22connecticut%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=MT8TG7sHDoAC&pg=PA64&lpg=PA64&dq=%22george+harison%22+%22connecticut%22&source=bl&ots=lpP_OQj9Sj&sig=09fLchix2d1kTrip3SPqya5PPy4&hl=en&ei=ArXcTL_ePMaIAesrNzcBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=results&resnum=10&ved=0CDEQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22george%20harison%22%20%22connecticut%22&f=false)

The fourth Provincial Grand Master of New York, George Harison, was installed 27 Dec 1756 at Trinity Church. With his coming the Craft in New York entered upon a new epoch. He warranted the following Lodges:

St. John's No. 2 [now No. 1], New York  
Independent Royal Arch No. 8 [now No. 2], New York  
St. Patrick's No. 8 [now No. 4], Johnstown, NY  
King Solomon's No. 7 [extinct]  
Masters' No. 2 [now No. 5], Albany, NY  
King David's Lodge [moved to Newport, RI; now extinct]  
Solomon's No. 1, Poughkeepsie, NY  
Temple, Trinity, Union and Hiram Lodge, not as yet satisfactorily accounted for.

He also confirmed the warrant of Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, NY on 12 Feb 1765.

St. John's No. 1 [later No. 3, Fairfield \*, [later Bridgeport as No. 2], CT – 12 Feb 1762; Eleazer Hubbell, Master  
St. John's No. 1, Norwalk, CT – 23 May 1765.  
St. John's No. 1 [Union Lodge], Stamford, Horseneck and 'parts adjacent,' CT – 18 Nov 1764; In later years it met as Greenwich, but it is now Union Lodge No. 5 of Stamford.  
St. John's No. 8, Stratford, CT – 27 Apr 1766.  
Zion No. 1, Detroit, Michigan  
St. John's No. 1, Newark, NJ

\* ST. JOHN'S LODGE, FAIRFIELD, CT

[http://www.ctfreemasons.net/index2.php?option=com\\_content&do\\_pdf=1&id=345](http://www.ctfreemasons.net/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=345)

This Lodge was instituted in 1762, under a Warrant from **R. W. George Harrison**, Provincial Grand Master of New York, by which "our worshipful and well-beloved Brother Eleazer Hubbell, was nominated, constituted and appointed to be Master of the Saint John's Lodge, in the County of Fairfield, and Colony of Connecticut."

The members of this Lodge, in the year 1763, were Eleazar Hubbell, Isaac Youngs, Woolcott Chauncey, Benjamin Wyncoop, David Wheeler, Ebenezer Bartam, Jr., Joseph Silliman, Joseph Knapp, N. Smith Odell, Gold, Samuel Hull, Jr., Daniel Brown, Timothy Northam, Seth Sherwood, Henry Ketch, Seth Warner, John Whiteo, Aaron Hubbell, John Gregg.

Upon the organization of the Grand Lodge, a new charter was taken out by this Lodge, locating it at Newfield, and giving it rank as "number three" in the list of subordinates. From and after the October session of 1801, St. John's, No. 3, was located at Bridgeport, or, at least, their returns to the Grand Lodge were dated at that place, until the May session of 1809, when by vote of the Grand Lodge it was "ordered, that Saint's Lodge, No. 3, be holden in future within one mile of the court-house in the town of Fairfield." This arrangement was continued until the annual communication of 1821, since which, without any action of the Grand Lodge, the permanent location has been at Bridgeport; and in 1826 a new Lodge was constituted in Fairfield.

St. John's, No. 3, has generally been among the most active flourishing Lodges in this jurisdiction; but in the excitement that, which prevailed for a few years after 1826, she bowed before the storm, only to rise when it had passed, and to stand again, more erect and firm than ever.

<http://www.unionlodge5.org/index.php/our-lodge-history-mainmenu-27/39-1963-200-year-history-of-union-lodge-5.html>

## 200 Years of FREE MASONRY in Stamford

**T**HE ORIGINAL CHARTER for Union Lodge #5, F. & A. M., was issued to Sylvanus Waterbury on November 18, 1763, by Most Worshipful Brother George Harrison, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of the Province of New York. This charter marked the coming of Masonry to the southwestern corner of Connecticut, but it is a comparatively recent event in the long history of Masonry.

The principles for which Masonry stands are older than civilization; indeed, if they had a beginning at all it was at the Creation. Our own Order and its structure were devised to support those principles, and the symbols by which we teach them were established in the building of King Solomon's Temple. We even reckon our "modern" era from the patronage of Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist.

In this ancient context, the 200 years of an individual Lodge can be no source of vanity or misdirected pride. Rather does the 200th Anniversary of Union Lodge #5 provide all masons within its original jurisdiction an opportunity to celebrate with gratitude that our 18th century brethren brought Masonic Light to this place, and established it so well that we share its glow today.

The charter first granted for the establishment of Union Lodge specified that it serve "the towns of Stamford and Horseneck, and parts adjacent in the Colony of Connecticut." Now, five more Lodges are required to serve the same area. Acacia Lodge #85 in Greenwich, Ivanhoe Lodge #107 in Darien, Commonwealth Lodge #129, Roosevelt Lodge #130 and Harmony Lodge #67 in New Canaan share the 200 years we celebrate every bit as much as Union Lodge #5, regardless of organizational parentage.

Indeed, our colonial brothers drew members from outside the specified area. Members hailed from Rye and Bedford, N.Y., despite the settlement of the Byram River as the border of the Colony of Connecticut long before the establishment of the Lodge.

Grateful as we are to these early brethren, let us examine their task in the light of the times in which it took place. On that foundation we may more properly build through the chronicles of the Lodge assembled by Brothers I. Newton Phelps and C. Harris Scofield and added to over the years by Brothers Alfred G. Walton and Donald G. Hoyt.

Stamford and Horseneck—or Greenwich, as the entire area around Horseneck was already being called—offered fertile ground for the teachings of Brotherly Love in 1763. The last of the French and Indian Wars ended in that year, and while the supreme horrors of those conflicts took place elsewhere, the two towns were not unaffected. Each sent organized militia to fight on the northwestern frontier (northern New York and western Pennsylvania); and during one of the absences of able-bodied men in 1758, it had been deemed prudent to quarter regular British troops in Stamford homes. There is evidence that residents had been glad to have Colonel Fraser's Highland Battalion

around, so a real threat to the safety of the area is likely to have existed.

These were loyal subjects of the English King who fought his war with the French while they fought their own with the Indians. As such, they expected to be treated as Englishmen. But already in 1763, a stubborn monarchy was preparing to disaffect a strong-willed segment of its people, simply because they were colonists. In that year, Patrick Henry challenged the authority of the Crown to disallow colonial statutes. The next year, the sugar act stirred up protests; the next was the year of the Stamp Act, and a major grievance was added to the colonists' ledger every year up to 1770 when the list was capped by the Boston Massacre.

Stamford and Greenwich were not remote from the stream of these events. They were, in fact, important points on the path of news travelling between New England and the other colonies. Sons of Liberty from New York on their way to confer with Boston Patriots often spent their first night in one of these towns; dispatch riders on their way to Virginia from Boston were frequent visitors.

In this context, our colonial brethren brought Masonry to the Connecticut Panhandle. It is hardly surprising that we have no official records of the Lodge other than the charter itself before the first surviving minutes for meetings in the year 1780; it is more surprising that even these exist today, since the turmoil of civil and then military unrest enveloped the area until some months after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October of 1781.

Some details can be surmised, however, and much can be guessed from the facts which are at our disposal to give us a proper appreciation of the labors of those to whom we owe so much.

Recorded reference to Sylvanus Waterbury, for example, appears only in the charter; we must go



to sources other than the Lodge for additional information about the first Master of Union Lodge.

His family was one of Stamford's earliest and most prominent. His great-grandfather, John Waterbury, was an Englishman who came from Massachusetts to the Wethersfield Plantation which sponsored the settlement of Stamford, and he arrived here in 1650, shortly after the town's founding. Sylvanus was descended from John through David, his grandfather, and John, his father. Both served significant military roles in Stamford history, David as a leader in 17th century Indian wars and John as a colonel of militia against the French and Indians. An older brother, one of several fourth-generation David Waterburys, later earned a commission as brigadier general in the American army for his services as an officer in the American Revolution, so it appears likely that our first Master's family background would have suited his being in the thick of the events that swirled around his area in these times.

Born September 24, 1735, he was of military age during the French and Indian Wars, and if he returned to Stamford with the militia when the North American campaigns of these wars were concluding several months after the departure of the British troops from Stamford, it would account for his probably being married in 1759. In any event, he and his wife Sarah had a son, Peter, on August 5, 1760.

If he indeed served with the militia, it would be reasonable conjecture to assume that he was raised to Masonic Light during his military travels in New York. This would have allowed him opportunity to observe members of the Craft, derive a favorable opinion of the Order and petition for membership.

Or perhaps he was in Stamford during its use by the Highlanders as winter quarters and was

raised in a military Lodge, but on home grounds. This would account for the belief that Scotch Masons played a part in the founding of Union Lodge.

In any event, there being no Grand Lodge of Connecticut in 1763, Worshipful Brother Sylvanus Waterbury petitioned the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York for a charter and received it.

The charter of Union Lodge is itself the latest record of any kind we have of Worshipful Brother Sylvanus Waterbury. His death is not mentioned in either standard geneological references or the records of the Town of Stamford. The surviving minutes of Union Lodge, from 1780 on, mention him not at all. Whether he was a victim of the Revolutionary ferment that engulfed the area as the United States came into being, or whether he took his family elsewhere during the 17 years of darkness, we can only guess blindly.

As our first surviving minutes pick up the activities of Union Lodge, the Revolution was still being fought in its immediate vicinity. British headquarters were in New York City; our Masonic Brother, General Washington, was encamped along the Hudson north of the city—well within a short automobile drive from Stamford or Greenwich today. The French regiments of Rochambeau who were to help make the ultimate victory at Yorktown possible had yet to make their march across Connecticut that won them the admiration and friendship of the Nutmeg towns through which they passed; but it was in this year they landed at Newport, R.I.

A sort of no-man's-land occupied by neither British nor Continentals, the Stamford-Greenwich area was controlled by the new, self-proclaimed United States. As such, frequent alarms were raised by the presence of British and Tory raiding parties. In 1779, indeed, the Redcoats under General Tryon ransacked Greenwich, and this is offered as an ex-

planation for the missing minutes of Union Lodge prior to 1780.

Another explanation may be apocryphal, but certainly is possible. It suggests that a Master of Union Lodge in these times was a Tory; removing his family to the safety of the King's armies, he is said to have taken with him the early minutes of the Lodge. According to this story, it is possible that these minutes still exist somewhere in Nova Scotia, where loyalists from the 13 rebellious colonies were usually resettled.

(Arguing against the Master's being a Tory, however, is the likelihood that he would have taken the charter, rather than just the minutes. Slight evidence to back up the general outline of this explanation, if we substitute the Secretary for the Master, would be the action reported in the first surviving minutes of the appointment of a newly initiated Brother to the post of Secretary even before he was raised to Master Mason.)

The very first existing minutes appear to be for an emergency communication in Stamford, January 18, 1780. These include the notation that "By unanimous consent of the brethren, and members within the district of Union Lodge, the place of meeting is removed to Horse Neck."

A separate chronicle of Union Lodge's meeting places by Brother Scofield offers an insight to the men who were our colonial brethren as well as information about the sites of the communications themselves.

Numerous places (for meetings) are mentioned, and agreeable to the custom of our ancient brethren, many of these places were in taverns or inns. Occasionally, the members would meet at the home of some brother, choosing a place or time convenient to the candidate rather than to themselves. One such instance is indicated by the minutes of February 12, 1782, when 'Dr. Whiting urges

that the situation of the Lodge and his situation being such that he can't attend on regular lodge days and requests that a special lodge be called for the purpose of initiating him as aforesaid, on which this Lodge is called."

While it is apparent that just prior to 1780 meetings were held in Stamford, we know nothing of these years for certain. After that date, however, the minutes are quite specific. On removing to Greenwich after the first meeting of which we have minutes, the Lodge's center of gravity remained in that town for some years. Occasional meetings were held in various places, of course, but it can be seen from the following list of sites in each town where the emphasis lay as time went on:

#### PERMANENT MEETING PLACES

##### GREENWICH

1780-84	Israel Knapp's Tavern
1784-96	John Hobby's Tavern
1796	William Knapp's, Cos Cob
1798-1802	Peter Quintard's
1802-03	Hardy Mead's
1803-05	William Peacock's
1811	William Peacock's (once)
1815-16	Hezekiah Tracy's

##### STAMFORD

1793-06	Isaac Quintard's
1806-08	Abraham Davenport's Inn
1808-10	Andrew Neaman's
1810	James Stevens'
1811-21	Over Hubbard & Close's store
1821-48	Isaac Quintard's Jr., "Union Hall"
1848-73	Over A. N. Hobby's hardware store
1873-1923	Masonic Hall, 125 Atlantic St.
1923-24	Horticultural Hall, Forest Street
1924-35	Masonic Temple, Bedford Street
1935-56	422 Atlantic Street
1956-63	Masonic Temple, 69 Federal Street

#### OCCASIONAL MEETING PLACES

##### GREENWICH

1782	Josiah Utter's, once
1788	Moses Husted, Jr.'s, twice
1792	Elias Newman's, twice
1795	Elias Newman's, once
1798	Jonathan Finch's, three times
1800	Dr. Clark Sanford's, once

##### STAMFORD

1781	David Webb Tavern, once
1782	David Webb Tavern, once
1796	David Webb Tavern, once
1800	Hoyt's Hall
1804	David Waterbury's(?)

The names of members found in the earliest minutes are names which pepper the colonial history of the area. The grandfather, father and brothers of Sylvanus Waterbury are linked many times with Hollis and Hobbys, Meads and Weeds, Hoyts and Fitches. Many of them, too, must have fought the French and Indians side-by-side with the British, and then turned their military experience on the Redcoats to help achieve the birth of a nation.

Certainly Jabez Fitch was prominent in the affairs of the Revolution. A colonel, Worshipful Brother Fitch was Master of Union Lodge from 1785-88, from 1792-95 and from 1798-1801. An example of the worth of our early brothers as well as of the men in this area during trying times, Colonel Fitch was brother-in-law to Israel Knapp, Jr. The latter, made a Mason in 1780, was Master of Union Lodge from 1781 to 1785. Knapp also fought in the Revolution, was appointed to the Committee of Safety (through which civil control was exercised over local areas by the Americans) in 1776 and was Surveyor of Highways in 1787.

Fitch, a leader of even more prominence, was a delegate from Connecticut to the Constitutional

Convention in 1787. Since he was at that time Master of the Lodge, it is possible that he became more than officially acquainted with Brother George Washington, who presided at the Convention.

During the Revolution itself, especially in the early years, General Washington is known to have travelled through Stamford and Greenwich more than once on his way to or from Boston. With his known affection for the Order of which he was a member, it is even possible that he visited Union Lodge or with members during a stopover. This could only have happened before 1780, however, and whether due to a British raid or a Tory Secretary, we shall never know for certain.

The Knapp Tavern where the Lodge met was a favorite of soldiers and officers in the Continental Army and was used by General Israel Putnam as his headquarters part of the time. According to Mead's history of Greenwich, Putnam is supposed to have stopped at the tavern the night before Tryon's raid in 1779. That evening, he is said to have attended a ball at the house of Moses Husted, and this may be the same house where the Lodge met twice in 1788. The next day, Putnam made his famous escape from the British trap.

We thus owe a good share of our national heritage as well as our Masonic heritage to these men. Their principles and mode of conduct is exemplified by the by-laws which they adopted for Union Lodge.

These by-laws were adopted in 1780, but are supposed to be identical with those in effect when the Lodge was originally constituted. The passages quoted by Brothers Phelps and Scofield were well chosen to illustrate the timber of our founding brothers:

"In order to prevent all feuds, controversies, illegal arguments or debates, which might in any

The roll of attorneys of the Supreme Court at this time in the city of New York consisted of one hundred and twenty-two names. Among these were James Duane, admitted in August, 1754; **Richard Nichols Harrison, in January, 1769**; Burr, in January, 1782; Hamilton, in July, 1782; Jay, in October, 1758; James Kent, in January, 1785; Morgan Lewis, in October, 1782; Robert Troup, in April, 1782; and **Robert R. Livingston**, Edward Livingston, Egbert Benson, John Watts, Gouverneur Morris, Richard Varick, Josiah Ogden Hoffman and James Lansing,

"Historical sketches of Franklin county and its several towns . . .," by Frederick Joel Seaver, page 13.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=FNh4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA412&lpg=PA412&dq=%22Cone+Andrus%22+%22malone%22&source=bl&ots=t13DbXqzYN&sig=BDYfVckGoB6rdRAPQZ8NigaGTbY&hl=en&ei=LDsmTPSXDI08IQfeyIQZ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=res&resnum=5&ved=0CCAQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=FNh4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA412&lpg=PA412&dq=%22Cone+Andrus%22+%22malone%22&source=bl&ots=t13DbXqzYN&sig=BDYfVckGoB6rdRAPQZ8NigaGTbY&hl=en&ei=LDsmTPSXDI08IQfeyIQZ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=res&resnum=5&ved=0CCAQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false)

Francis Harison (never spelled with two rs) queen's counsel, and direct descendant of Richard Harison, Lord of Hurst, and the grandfather of Richard, the proprietor of the township of Malone, came to New York in 1708 with Lord Lovelace, the then recently appointed Governor of the province, and two years later sheriff, afterward becoming a judge of the admiralty court and also recorder. The Harisons were thus one of the earliest English families in New York, and the descendants are disposed to emphasize the fact that they are in no way related to the Round Head General Harrison, but are of cavalier ancestry.

The Malone **Richard Harison** was born in New York in 1747, and at the age of thirteen entered King's College (now Columbia University) in a class of which he and John Jay, the eminent jurist and statesman, twice Governor of New York, were the only members. The two remained friends and associates throughout their lives. Mr. Harison studied law after graduation from college, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. Almost immediately he won success and distinction, which not only placed him in the front rank in his profession, but brought him wealth also. He was at one time the law partner of Alexander Hamilton. In a work by the then president of Columbia College, in 1847, he is named with Mr. Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Broekholst Livingston and two or three others as having given to the bar of his time an eminence of character and talent comparing favorably with the high standing of the bench, and as one of "its brightest ornaments," to which was added: "Richard Harison was the most accomplished scholar of the group," and "he was, moreover, a sound lawyer."

Historians generally of New York city, covering the period of Mr. Harison's activities, refer to him as "that great lawyer" or "that great man." He succeeded James Kent as recorder, "and his refinement and urbanity were as conspicuous on the bench as in private life." As bearing upon his scholarship, it is told that, naturally a student, he was a thorough master of Greek, Latin and French, and a reader of widest range: even after reaching his seventy-second year, he took up the study of Hebrew, and mastered that language.

Besides having been recorder of New York, he was secretary of the board of regents of the University of New York from 1787 to 1790; member of Assembly in 1787 and 1789: a member in 1788 with Hamilton, Jay and others of the convention which adopted the federal constitution; and from 1789 to 1801 United States attorney for the district of New York. Through the kindness of his great grandson, William Beverley Harison, I am privileged to have before me as I write a photographic copy of his commission as United States attorney, signed by George Washington, and also a photographic copy of a personal letter from President Washington, transmitting the commission, from which I quote: "The high importance of the judicial system in our national government makes it an indispensable duty to select such characters to fill the several offices in it as would discharge their respective duties with honor to themselves and advantage to the country." Mr. Harison was nominated to the Senate by President Washington to be judge of the United States district court, but declined the office. He died in New York December 7, 1829.

Married 4 Sep 1783: Richard Harrison; Frances Ludlow  
Recorder of New York: [Richard Harison](#) 15 Feb 1798-25 Aug 1801

The New York genealogical and biographical record (Volume 72), page 176.  
<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/new-york-genealogical-and-biographical-society/the-new-york-genealogical-and-biographical-record-volume-72-ywe/page-22-the-new-york-genealogical-and-biographical-record-volume-72-ywe.shtml>

**Richard Harison** [a son of a Tory councilor of New York } is not unknown, and I would merely mention him, but I find his name does not appear in Drake's Biographical Dictionary ; nor is it in Hough's Biographical Notes, which claims to take up the names omitted from Allen and Drake. Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography also fails to mention him. He was vestryman, Trinity Church, NY , 1783, 1788-1811. Warden, 1811-27. Secretary of the Board of Regents, July, 1784, to 1790. A lawyer and a federalist, he was appointed by President Washington United States District Attorney for New York, and acted in politics with Hamilton, Jay, and Livingston against Clinton and Burr. In 1788-89 he was member of the New York Legislature, and in the former year was also member of the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, where his votes were in favor of its adoption. He was made Recorder of the City of New York February 15, 1798, and held this important office till August 25, 1801. He had sons and grandsons who graduated from the College. He received degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University, England.

"The law practice of Alexander Hamilton: documents and commentary, Volume 5," by Julius Goebel, page 16.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=IhByzTg62dEC&pg=PA16&lpg=PA16&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22robert+r+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=vISe4YHwdh&sig=wN9aGX8AftwtdVXSxTrVeUEETj2E&hl=en&ei=CE2nTKONAO8P88AacILH2DA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAA&v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22robert%20r%20livingston%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=IhByzTg62dEC&pg=PA16&lpg=PA16&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22robert+r+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=vISe4YHwdh&sig=wN9aGX8AftwtdVXSxTrVeUEETj2E&hl=en&ei=CE2nTKONAO8P88AacILH2DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAA&v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22robert%20r%20livingston%22&f=false)

. . . By the Chancellor: . . . Richard Harison . . . on behalf of the Chancellor may have talked to Duane [about a land usage dispute regarding the building of grist mills] following the exchange of letters in late 1779 . . . Morgan Lewis, brother-in-law of the Chancellor and one time a law partner of Richard Harison may have come in connection with the dispute . . . certainly from 183 onward Lewis was aiding the Chancellor in prosecuting ejectment actions against neighbors on the south boundary of Clermont. In an unsuccessful attempt to enlist the help of John Jay, friend of his youth, and early associate in law practice, the Chancellor wrote: "In a dispute which has unhappily arisen between me & the up[p]er Manor . . . your advice would be of singular use to me if (as I suppose) you should not return to the bar" {draft letter, 25 Jan 1784, Robert R Livingston Papers}. [John] Jay's\* polite inattention to the request owed something to his having married a manor Livingston (Sarah, sister of Brockholst Livingston) as well as to his continuance in a diplomatic and political career. . .

In spite of his overtures to the manor, the Chancellor continued to claim the right to build mills. On 5 Apr 1788, he retained Aaron Burr. Six day later, Richard Harison delivered an opinion to the Chancellor in which he largely agreed with "Mr. Morris" (Gouverneur Morris) on the questions submitted to counsel. . .

\* Note: John Jay entered King's College (later Columbia) in 1760 at the age of fourteen. . . Among his classmates were some of the sons of New York's elite: Robert R Livingston . . . and Richard Harison [class of 1764]."

The Magazine of American history with notes and queries, Volume 2," page 376.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=q30FAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA396&dq=%22richard+harrison%22+%22robert+r+livingston%22&hl=en&ei=NVunTlydNML88Ab-ioGRDQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CFUQ6AEwBw&v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harrison%22%20%22robert%20r%20livingston%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=q30FAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA396&dq=%22richard+harrison%22+%22robert+r+livingston%22&hl=en&ei=NVunTlydNML88Ab-ioGRDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8&ved=0CFUQ6AEwBw&v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harrison%22%20%22robert%20r%20livingston%22&f=false)

Robert R. Livingston was the Chancellor of the State; he also had served in various positions of high trust: as member of the Assembly, delegate to the Continental Congress, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation. The influential family of Livingston was still further represented by Philip, sent up by Westchester; Gilbert, by Duchess; and incidentally by James Duane, who had married a daughter of Robert Livingston. The record of James Duane, who had also been in Congress, was illustrious. He had served in the Colonial Assembly, in the first and second Congress, as Senator of the State, and in the full tide of popularity as the first Mayor of New York. The names of the remaining three, although less widely known out of the State, commanded universal respect within its borders. Isaac Roosevelt, an early patriot and member of the Provincial Congress; **Richard Harrison**, an eminent lawyer and one of the Commissioners appointed to arrange with the British for the evacuation of New York in 1783

[http://www.northcountryny.com/richard\\_harison.htm](http://www.northcountryny.com/richard_harison.htm)

On September 24, 1789, President George Washington signed into law the Judiciary Act, which marked the beginning of our national system of American law. Two days later, the President commissioned **Richard Harison** as the first "United States Attorney



for the New York District." On November 3, 1789, thirteen weeks before the Supreme Court held its first session, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York opened its courtroom in a market building, located at the foot of Broad Street in lower Manhattan. One of its first orders of business was to record **Richard Harison's** commission as the United States Attorney for this District. By the spring of 1790, the United States Attorney's Office had brought successfully its first criminal and civil cases before a New York Federal court.

Harison received his Columbia degrees in the same years as John Jay, and they each received an LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, 1792. He was Secretary of the Regents of New York State, 1784-1790; vestryman, warden, and comptroller of Trinity Church, 1783, 1788-1827, where he is buried; Delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention; Member, New York Assembly, 1788-1789; Trustee, Columbia College, 1788-1829; U.S. District Attorney for New York State, appointed by George Washington, 1789-1801; Recorder, New York City, 1798-1801. His second wife, Frances, was daughter of George Ludlow, jurist and loyalist, and niece of Daniel Ludlow, merchant and banker.

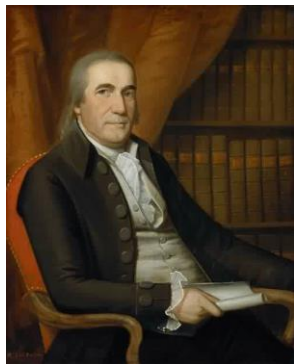
The correspondence [in his papers] consists of letters from Richard Harison to his wife, Frances, 1790-1794, from his trips to Albany and one to Philadelphia. There seem to be periodic meetings with various well-known legal figures including Egbert Benson, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Abraham Ten Broeck, Morgan Lewis, and William North, who are mentioned in the letters. Two letters from Princeton and Philadelphia, Jan.-Feb. 1794, have interesting reference to Citizen Genet. Of his wife's letters to him, from New York, sixteen were while he was in Poughkeepsie at the Constitutional Convention in 1788, and three letters, 1783-1784, were sent to him in New Jersey while she was attending to family affairs in New York during his exile from the city. The manuscripts include his commonplace book, entitled "Extracts from various authors, upon several subjects," [after 1763]-1781, and ten genealogical and biographical records from his family papers.

"Historical sketches of Franklin county and its several towns . . ." by Frederick Joel Seaver, page 396.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=FNh4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA396&lpg=PA396&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22macomb%22&source=bl&ots=t13E2Vty\\_M&sig=7Fj13AzUefZasBrxPVM9DVFz9Bc&hl=en&ei=E3inTOqPCMT38AbqufjwDA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&sqi=2&ved=0CCEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22macomb%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=FNh4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA396&lpg=PA396&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22macomb%22&source=bl&ots=t13E2Vty_M&sig=7Fj13AzUefZasBrxPVM9DVFz9Bc&hl=en&ei=E3inTOqPCMT38AbqufjwDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&sqi=2&ved=0CCEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22macomb%22&f=false)

Malone was erected from Chateaugay March 2, 1805, at Harison, so called because **Richard Harison** (never spelled with two rs) was a leading member of the Macomb syndicate, and consisted originally of all of Great Tract No. 1 of the Macomb purchase and the St. Regis Indian reservation. Yet quite inexplicably a section of the act of 1808 by which the county was created annexed to Harison "all those parts of Plattsburgh and Peru lying within the county of Franklin west of the old military tract," when, as a matter of fact, such parts had been detached by the act of 1805. Thus all of the county's nineteen towns except Belmont, Burke, Chateaugay and Franklin are offshoots, directly or indirectly, from Malone, which originally had an area of more than three-quarters of a million acres, exclusive of water. It now includes only two townships, aggregating 63,200 of assessed acreage.

The name Harison was changed in 1808 to Ezravlle as a mark of Mr. Harison's respect for his friend, Ezra L'Hommedieu \* of Long Island, and on June 12, 1812, Ezravlle became Malone. For nearly three-quarters of a century no one appears to have speculated concerning the origin or derivation of the latter name, but in 1885 Vice-President Wheeler believed that he had ascertained that it had been taken in compliment to Malone Constable, assumed to have been a daughter of William Constable. That theory was generally accepted as correct until Dr. C. W. Collins, undertaking investigation of the matter for the Historical Society, found that there had never been a Malone Constable, and learned from a descendant of Richard Harison that the name had been given to the township for Edmond Malone, the Irish Shakespearian scholar and critic, who was **Mr. Harison's friend**. The change of 1812 was therefore merely application of the name of the township to the whole town; the other township (number nine) was called Shelah. Each of the townships in great tract number one of the Macomb purchase had not only a number, but its distinctive name also; and, the original owners having been almost all Irishmen, the names were for the most part those of places in Ireland.



\* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezra\\_L'Hommedieu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezra_L'Hommedieu)

**Ezra L'Hommedieu** (August 30, 1734 – September 27, 1811) was an lawyer and statesman from Southold, NY. He was a delegate for New York to the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1783 and again in 1788. He had also served in the State Assembly, among other local offices, and was an author of the Empire State's Constitution.

Born into a Long Island family of Dutch and French Huguenot ancestry, he had practiced law in New York City after his graduation from Yale in 1754. Widely respected for his integrity and intelligence, he had helped to design the lighthouse at Montauk Point, a project on which he advised George Washington, and had also developed methods of scientific farming, including the use of seashells to fertilize soils. He was serving as Regent of the State University of New York

when he died at age 77. He was buried near the grave of his first wife, the former Charity Floyd, whose brother was General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"Irish-American historical miscellany: Relating largely to New York city . . ." by John Daniel Crimmins, page 206.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=EgbBaCqEzfoC&pg=PA206&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22macomb%22&hl=en&ei=VXunTN\\_rNKB8gb3-LSjDA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22macomb%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=EgbBaCqEzfoC&pg=PA206&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22macomb%22&hl=en&ei=VXunTN_rNKB8gb3-LSjDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22macomb%22&f=false)

"The great land proprietors, Dutch, English and Huguenot, and a few rich merchants of Manhattan, made up the aristocracy. In the upper middle class, Scotchmen, Yankees, a few Welshmen and many Irishmen were rapidly achieving social and commercial importance. \* \* \* In no American colony were these Irishmen more prominent than in New York. Three of them, Constable, Duane and Macomb, came with their families to the northern settlements.

"Alexander Macomb, of 'Macomb's Purchase,' was born July 27, 1748, at Dunturky, Ballynure parish, Antrim county, Ireland. He was the son of John and Jane (Gordon) Macomb. \* \* \* John Macomb came to America and settled at Albany, NY, in 1755. He brought with him his wife, two sons, Alexander and William, and one daughter, Anne. Here young Alexander became acquainted with William Constable, a boy then living with his father, Dr. John Constable, at Schenectady, and a life-long friendship ensued.

"In 1772 the Macomb family removed to Detroit, Mich. There the son, Alexander, with his brother, William, engaged in the fur trade, and in thirteen years amassed a large fortune. He married, May 4th, 1773, Catharine, daughter of Robert and Mary (Lootman) Navarre. Robert Navarre was sub-intendent and royal notary to Fort Ponchartrain, at Detroit, having been appointed to that position in 1730. His ancestors came to Quebec from France in 1682, and his ancestral line goes back to Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, father of Henry IV of France.

"By this marriage Alexander Macomb had ten children, four sons and six daughters, one of the sons being the famous General Alexander Macomb, of the War of 1812, father of Com. Wm. H. Macomb, who rendered distinguished service during the civil war. Catharine Navarre died on the 17th of March, 1789, and two years later Mr. Macomb married Jane Rucker, the widow of John Rucker, who in 1784 was a partner of Wm. Constable in the firm of Constable, Rucker & Co. Three sons and four daughters came from Mr. Macomb's second marriage.

"In 1785 Mr. Macomb removed to New York and erected one of the finest residences in the city. This house, on the west side of Broadway, between the Battery and Trinity church, was rented to Washington when President. The family entered the highest social circles. One of the daughters, Sarah, married Capt. Arent Schuyler de Peyster, from whom one of the Ellice Islands in the South Pacific was named. Another daughter, Jane, became the wife of the Hon. Robert Kennedy, son of Admiral Archibald Kennedy, the Earl of Cassilis. John Navarre Macomb, a son, married Christina, daughter of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"In New York Mr. Macomb took an active interest in politics, was in the Assembly several years, and engaged in various speculations. On the advice of Mr. Constable he purchased stock in the Bank of New York, and was brought into intimate business relations with Daniel McCormick, Robert Gilchrist, John McVicar, Gouverneur Morris, Alexander Hamilton, **Richard Harison** and other men who were prominent later in opening Northern New York to settlers.

"For some years Mr. Constable had engaged in land speculations, purchasing large tracts in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia and Western New York. Surveys of his last purchase, in the Genesee country, reported the prevalence of malaria, and Constable's attention was turned to the high lands of Northern New York. An unfavorable opinion of this region was general. Surveying parties engaged by Totten and Crossfield, before the Revolution, had run lines up from the fertile Mohawk Valley to the sandy southern foothills of the Adirondacks.

"The land became more sterile as they went northward, and it was believed that the wilderness beyond was nearly worthless. One map, published about this time, designates the present counties of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence as 'impassable and uninhabitable.' Macomb, however, told Mr. Constable a different story. While a fur-trader at Detroit he had made several trips down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and the lands, as he saw them, seemed far from being 'impassable.' There were prosperous Canadian settlements on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, and he believed equal opportunities could be found in the territory southward. He readily joined Mr. Constable in the purchase, in 1787, of 640,000 acres on the St. Lawrence, known as the 'Ten Townships.'

"Four years later, June 22, 1791, Wm. Constable, Alex. Macomb and Daniel McCormick, in the name of Macomb, made application to the Land Commission for the purchase of the tract now known as the great 'Macomb Purchase.' The price offered \* \* \* was accepted, and the first patent issued on the 10th of January, 1792. This tract embraced \* \* \* 6,620 square miles, and included the present counties of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin, and parts of Oswego and Herkimer counties. It is the greatest land transaction in the history of the state. Mr. Macomb soon engaged in a disastrous speculation in stocks, and in 1792 failed for nearly one million dollars. Later he achieved a measure of his former prosperity, but the war of 1812 reduced him again to bankruptcy, and he was dependent during his latter years on his son, Gen. Alexander Macomb, for support. He died Jan. 19, 1831, at Georgetown, D. C., and was buried in Arlington Cemetery." . . .

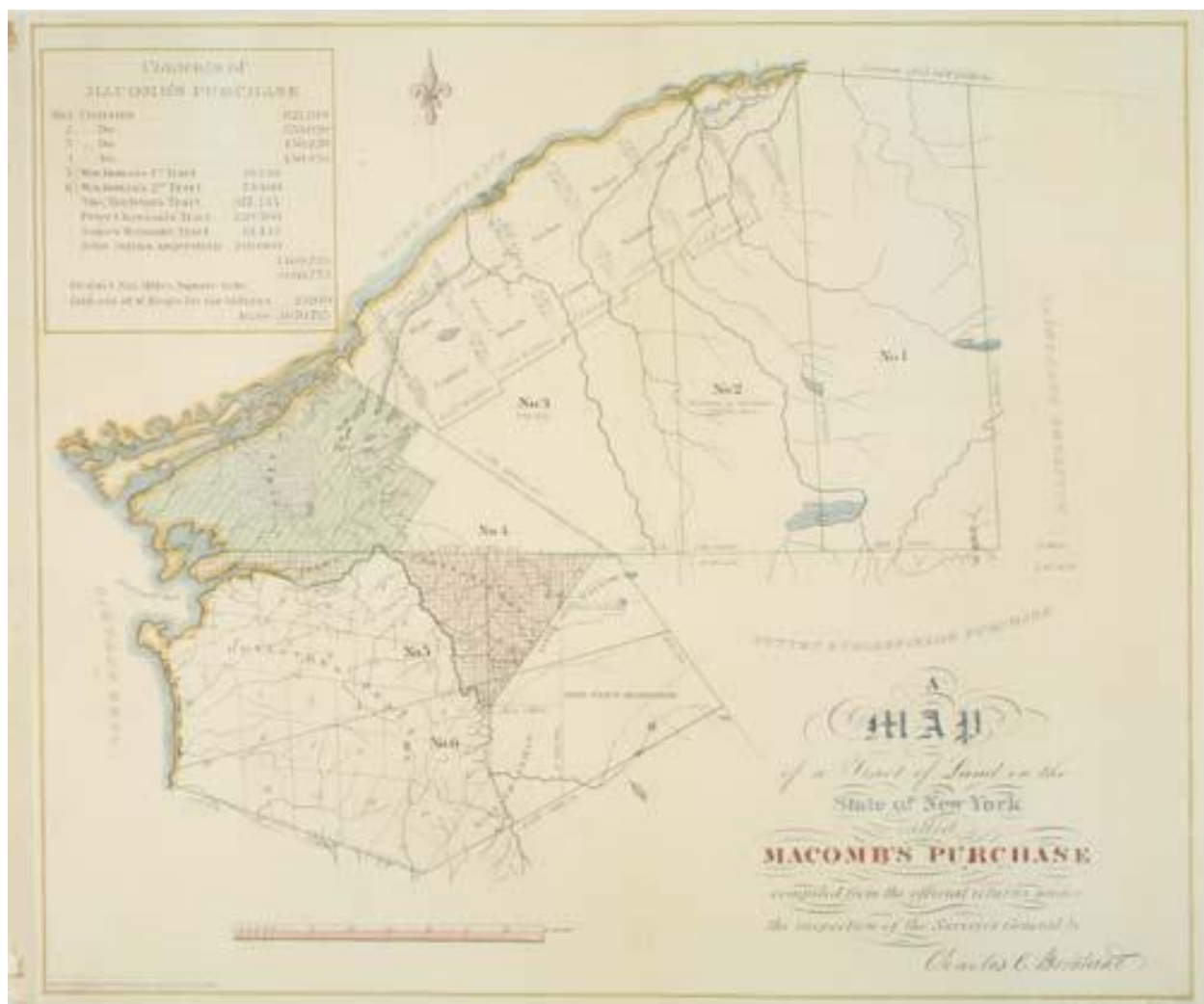
<u>Year</u>	<u>Grantor(s)</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Grantee(s)</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Film Reference</u>
1816	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church <b>Richard Harison</b>	byAtty	John Ingersol		A	5	FHL US/CAN 1012256
1817	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church Bertram P Cruger <b>Richard Harison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	byAtty	William Marsden		A	79	FHL US/CAN 1012256
1798	<b>Richard Harison</b> Francis Harison Joseph Ogden Hoffman		Henry Champion	etal	Onei1	56	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1800	<b>Richard Harison</b>		Henry Champion	2nd etal	Onei1	112	FHL US/CAN 1012255



	Joseph Ogden Hoffman						
1802	<b>Richard Harison</b> Joseph Ogden Hoffman	etal	Abel French		Onei1	132	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1817	<b>Richard Harison</b>	etal	Susannah Holmes		A	184	FHL US/CAN 1012256
1818	<b>Richard Harison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	byAtty	Reubin Benton		A	247	FHL US/CAN 1012256
1829	<b>Richard Harison</b>		Humphrey Howland		J	146	FHL US/CAN 1012260

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grantor(s)</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Grantee(s)</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Film Reference</u>
1813	Elizabeth Bunner John B Church <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	Trus.	Benjamin Wright		Onei2	111	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1814	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner Bertram P Cruger <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	byAtty	Constant Sowle		Onei2	141	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1814	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church Bertram P Cruger <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden Benjamine Wright	byAtty	Isaac Lehigh		Onei2	152	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1814	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden Benjamine Wright	byAtty	Samuel Graham		Onei2	163	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1814	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	byAtty	John Ingersol, Jr		Onei2	174	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1815	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church Bertram P Cruger <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	byAtty	Daniel Smith		Onei2	190	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1815	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner Bertram P Cruger <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden Thomas L Ogden	byAtty	Stephen Douglass		Onei2	215	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1819	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church Bertram P Cruger <b>Richard Harrison</b> David B Ogden	byAtty	Ira Ives		B	15	FHL US/CAN 1012256

	Thomas L Ogden						
1819	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner John B Church <b>Richard Harrison</b>	byAtty	Joshua Arnold		B	67	FHL US/CAN 1012256
1830	Elizabeth Bunner Rudolph Bunner <b>Richard Harrison</b>	byAtty	William Deams		J	298	FHL US/CAN 1012260
1798	1798		<b>Richard Harrison</b>		Onei1	55	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1814	<b>Richard Harrison</b>	by atty	Russel Rathbun		Onei2	133	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1814	<b>Richard Harrison</b>	by atty	Elias Hills		Onei2	170	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1815	<b>Richard Harrison</b>	by atty	Johathan Hooker		Onei2	225	FHL US/CAN 1012255
1837	<b>Richard Harrison</b>	etal	Erastus Clark		Y	147	FHL US/CAN 1011768
1837	<b>Richard Harrison</b>	etal	Erastus Clark		Y	147	FHL US/CAN 1011769



Macomb's Purchase compiled from the official returns of the Surveyor General.

New York, J.E. Gavitt, 1840.

Alexander Macomb, a wealthy merchant, bought 3,600,000 acres of upper New York from the state in 1791 for 12 cents an acre. Bounded by the St. Lawrence River and eastern Lake Ontario. From this purchase are derived the deeds for all the lands that are now included in Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, as well as portions of Herkimer and Oswego Counties.

The map illustrates the Macombs Purchase area, bounded by the Hudson River to the west and the Albany River to the north. Key locations and tracts include:

- Ogdensburg** (top left)
- Ten Towns** (top center)
- St. Lawrence** (top center)
- Plattsburgh** (top right)
- OLD MILITARY TRACT** (top right)
- GREAT TRACT NO. 1** (top right)
- GREAT TRACT NO. 2** (center right)
- GREAT TRACT NO. 3** (center)
- GREAT TRACT NO. 4** (center left)
- GREAT TRACT NO. 5** (center left)
- GREAT TRACT NO. 6** (center left)
- John Brown's Tract** (center)
- TOTTEN & CROSSFIELDS PURCHASE** (center right)
- Macombs Purchase** (center)
- SCRIPPS' PATENT** (bottom left)
- ONEIDA RESERVATION** (bottom left)
- Utica** (bottom center)
- PREVIOUSLY PATENTED BY SMALL HOLDERS** (bottom right)

A small illustration of a Native American figure is in the top left corner.

## LOOKING THROUGH A MAIN STREET WINDOW

THE PASSING SHOW AS SEEN  
FROM MINUTE TO MINUTE  
DAILY

May morning—The thirteenth of May—Rain in the air and summer warmth with mercury around seventy—For the first time since many months does the ancient lane across the street—Prentice Lane—show anything like color—Trees greening—foliage everywhere thickening—Nature is putting on a real summer dress—Little traffic on the street at this time.

And here is something new for these days, a lone horseman riding down Main Street—A horseman with nicely fitted horse, saddle and other trappings is unusual these days unless one gets into the vicinity of the city where they have their riding horses and riding schools—Were this a strange car one might say, "it's from such and such a county, or state or country."—No such markings on a saddle horse, but one may well be sure the rider did not ride his steed from afar.

The man on horseback will recall to the old timer days when riding was an accomplishment everywhere—Not only an accomplishment but a necessity—That isn't so any more and hasn't been so for a generation—And the old timer will recall the riders of yester years coming down and up and across.

The late Lieutenant John H. Mills we came to Canton in the fifties of the last century used to describe the Harison horses of those years—The Harison family were then prominent in the life of Canton—Harison mansions were found in the eastern section of the village—Some of these buildings or homes still are found, greatly changed, yet the ancient habitation of what was once one of the first families of Canton—The University President's house on East Main Street stands today as one of those houses—Owen D. Young saw the possibilities of it, secured the property, renewed its youth, preserving the old lines and there it is today a very attractive property that always draws the attention of the passer.

Across from this house on the opposite side of Main Street is Kappa Lodge—Here too was a Harison home—In fact this was one of the last Harison homes, in which Harisons lived in Canton—The chronicler on coming to Canton fifty years ago the present year recalls there were Harisons living in this house at that time—Part of the year the house would be closed and the family went back to New York where Harisons made their home—Way over on Judson Heights another Harison mansion reared its chimneys—This was a low rambling home with a porch around its exterior and there were many low sheds and barns on the premises—This place around fifty years ago, probably a little less, was purchased by the late Worth Chamberlain who lived here a number of years—Later on it passed into the Wellington family—Fred M. Wellington could tell about that—and in recent years Cyrus F. Clark took it over and made a nice apartment house of it—It was for a number of years the home of the St. Lawrence chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, which remained here until the purchase of the Judge Leslie W. Russell home, College, Elm and University Avenue, upwards of a quarter of a century ago.

(Continued on page seven)

(Continued from page one)

These Harison homes were fine homes of their day and there was hospitality there, for the Harisons were of the old landed aristocracy—The Harisons owned all the north part of the town of Canton in those days and large tracts of land to the north and east, extending well into Franklin County—It is interesting that the community of Malone was first named Harison, to be later changed after it had passed out of Harison hands—But this isn't a story of the Harison family, though in this connection, at least to the old timer, it is interesting.

Lieutenant Mills in describing the Harison horses, told how the liveried grooms could be seen exercising the horses on Main Street in the early morning—All Harison servants wore livery—The Harisons, as the chronicler recalls were Democrats and in the old days wouldn't have a Republican or Whig paper in the house—One day a Republican paper got into the home and the two Harison old maids discussed the manner of its removal—They finally decided to take the tongs to it, as they wouldn't touch it with their hands—Truth or fable, the story is at least interesting and shows the character of the people and their mental attitude toward the things that were not according to their beliefs.



In connection with the very interesting story of the 100th anniversary of Grace Church of Canton, something about some of the men who founded the church in Canton one hundred years ago is of interest. It is interesting that some of those men who participated in the establishment of the little church in Canton were of notable families—the VanRensselaers and the Harisons. Richard N. Harison was one of the first wardens of Grace Church and Henry VanRensselaer, a member of the first vestry of this church.

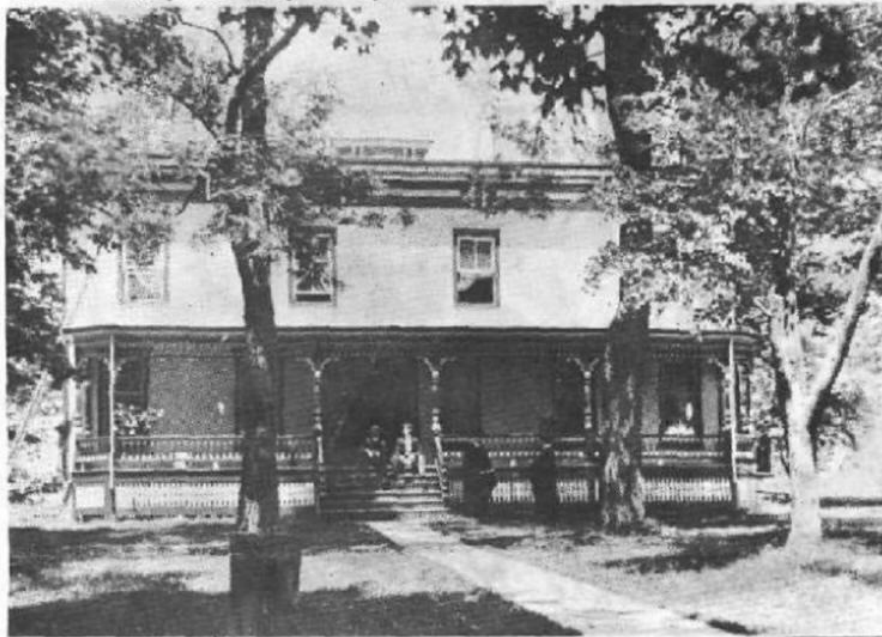
Richard N. Harison was one of the large land holders of Northern New York, as was Stephen VanRensselaer, father of Henry VanRensselaer. It is interesting that when Alexander McComb, a wealthy Irishman, was forced into bankruptcy in New York and imprisoned for debt, his large land holdings in Northern New York were sold, and the towns of Canton and Lisbon very early fell into the hands of Stephen VanRensselaer and Richard Harison. VanRensselaer owned about 80,000 acres in the two towns, the southern portions and Harison the northern portion, adjoining Potsdam and Waddington. At this time the

Clarksons were acquiring large property interests further north in the County. The Harisons and the Constables had wide domain in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties—It is interesting that Malone was first given the name "Harison" to be changed some time later.

Henry VanRensselaer, one of the founders of Grace Church, was the son of Stephen VanRensselaer, a member of a family that came into the Hudson Valley early in the history of the country. Stephen VanRensselaer was a patron of the arts and was the founder about 1824 of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy which bears the family name as does Rensselaer County. In 1836 Stephen VanRensselaer deeded to the son, Henry VanRensselaer, his real estate interests in the towns of Lisbon and Canton, and this very year 1836, we find Henry VanRensselaer joining in the founding of Grace Church at Canton.



It was in the Harrison mansion in Judson Street, pictured above, that Clement C. Moore came to Canton on visits to the Richard Harisons, the New York City family which, as an investment, bought the lands which comprised much of the town of Canton and a quarter of St. Lawrence County. Moore was the author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas", also known as "Twas the night before Christmas", a jingle which he wrote for his own children but which, a century and a half later, is still the poem we recite at this season of the year to our children. The Harrison home is pictured above as it was originally built between 1840 and 1850, one story high in brick, wholly surrounded by a pillared piazza. Below it is pictured after a second floor was added when, before 1912, it was the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house. The mansion is owned today by Dr. and Mrs. Harry Howe who live next door at 45 Judson Street and is giving way to a luxury apartment house. The old photos are by courtesy of Atwood Manley.



By G. Atwood Manley

For many years a local legend has persisted that once upon a time Clement C. Moore, the author of "Twas The Night Before Christmas" paid Canton a visit and slept in the old Harrison home on Upper Judson Street, the place which will soon be replaced by mod-

ern apartments being built by Dr. and Mrs. Harry Howe.

How much credence can be attached to this somewhat nostalgic bit of whimsy no person seems to have known, other than to guess that possibly Dr. Moore had been a friend of the Harisons in New York City.

Even though the legend might not bear an iota of truth it seemed romantic, a story which has been passed down from Canton generation to Canton generation.

It is interesting, therefore, that just at this season of the year when so many small folk

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will hear from the lips of their parents that time-honored and beloved ballad . . . its original title was, of course, "A Visit From St. Nicholas" . . . tangible evidence has been found here in Canton which definitely associates Dr. Clement C. Moore with the Harisons.

Therefore, it is appropriate to rehearse some of our early history in order to better substantiate this local legend.

To those who know their history there is not the slightest question about Canton's traditional past, of how the Harisons were among that group from New York City who invested heavily in the "waste" and "unappropriated lands" of northern New York shortly after the American Revolution.

The Harisons, along with the Constables, the VanRensselaers, Clarksons, Ogdens and one-legged Gouverneur Morris, were associated with that

"Prince of Speculators", Alexander Macomb, in purchasing from the State of New York, nearly four and a quarter millions of acres of wilderness lands. The price ranged from eight to twelve pence per acre.

The underlying motive in taking such a huge gamble, was entirely pecuniary, that of profit, to make money.

Old Richard Harison, one of the leading New Yorkers at the time, an able lawyer who served as City Treasurer, was the member of this esteemed upper-crust family who first entered this Canton picture.

Just how many thousands of acres of North Country land old Richard purchased, it is a bit difficult to determine today, but there were Harison tracts in Lewis, Jefferson, Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties.

In fact, Richard Harison became the owner of the easterly one-third of the Town of Canton. Stephen VanRensselaer, Lieutenant Governor under George Clinton, owned the westerly two-thirds.

It is an interesting thing that a number of these "first families" in New York City became so enamored of their

North Country realty holdings either financially or otherwise, that they established homes in this area. Such was the case with the Constables, the Ogdens, the Clarksons, the VanRensselaers . . . the Harisons.

Thus it came about, just when we cannot say for sure, that the Harisons built three homes in Canton and another in Malone.

The oldest of these three Canton residences must have been the place on Judson Street, which from existing old photographs was certainly the most picturesque of all, the most typical of our pioneer period.

A much more pretentious home was built later on East Main street, and it was there some of the Harisons lived long after the Judson Street place had been sold.

Then, there was the third Harison home, down in Morley, something of a plantation-type, which became the farm residence of Thomas L. Harison, a bachelor.

That Dr. Clement Moore was a friend of the Harisons in New York and of Richard's children, there can be no doubt. But what would bring him into the then still raw North Country before the day of the railroad, even if some of the Harisons were here? Such a trip would have been demanding and tedious, by stagecoach.

Since this was written it is found out that Dr. Moore's two daughters married into the Ogden family, the Ogdens from whom Ogdensburg is named and who settled and resided in Waddington.

In the Book of Deeds No. 20 in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's office, beginning on Page 200, in a lengthy legal Indenture setting forth how the realty owned in this North Country by Richard Harison, deceased, late of New York City, was to be distributed and conveyed to his several children. This Indenture is dated the second day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

In the first paragraph it sets forth that the following were the "acting executors" and "trustees" of the estate of the deceased: Thomas Ludlow Og-

den, former law partner of the late Alexander Hamilton, and Beverly Robinson, both counselors at law in said city; Clement C. Moore, "gentleman" of said city, and William H. Harison, counselor of law in said city.

In other words Richard Harison so esteemed his friend, Clement Moore, so trusted him, that he was the only non-lawyer named in this group of executors and trustees. Page upon page of description covers the property divided among Richard Harison's children, evidence of the task it must have been to distribute the same equitably.

The children to whom this realty was bequeathed under the will were: Jane Harison, George F. Harison, Catherine Jones Harison, Francis S. Harison, of Malone; Frances D. Harison, William H. Harison and Richard N. Harison. No mention is made of Thomas L. Harison, who may not have been born when the will was drawn.

How many of the above seven legatees eventually moved north, and when? Who now can tell?

Hough's History states that in 1836 Richard N. Harison, a son, was named one of three commissioners "to superintend the academy" in Canton. That in the same year he joined in establishing Grace Episcopal Church in this village and was elected one of its two first wardens. He later served as Town Supervisor, in 1843-44.

The Richard N. Harisons lived in high style at the East Main Street home, the original residence now partly incorporated in the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority house.

Richard Harison lived well, had money, and maintained an establishment in keeping with his position. To the rear and west of the East Main street home was a small Land Office, a tiny frame building connected with the rear porch of the Big House by a latticework and painted green.

Behind the big house and slightly toward the east, was the fine horse barn with its cupola, an imposing green building, in which his purebred carriage horses were housed, along with the elaborate phaetons, landaus, elegant surreys and buggies.

When Senator Lynde acquired the property he moved the Land Office building to what is now Crescent Street, and the big barn to a site directly back of his new residence built beside the "Big House" in 1900. He had by then sold the big house to the Kappas.

Thus, we know more about the East Main street Harison home than we do about the Judson Street place, which, however, was by far the more picturesque, romantic, and apparently the older, the place where we now feel positive Clement Moore visited.

## Ames Sells Service Station To H. R. Taylor

Hermon R. Taylor has leased the Mobil Service Station and purchased, from Gerald Ames the Ames Mobile Service, at the corner of Main and Miner Streets. Mr. Taylor took possession October 1.

A resident of Canton for 45 years, Mr. Taylor for the past 13 years has had the franchise for Superior School and Transit Coaches. He is a past master of St. Lawrence Lodge, F. & A.M. He has had several years in mechanical experience in trucks and cars and will operate a complete automotive station.

The service station will be open from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m. daily and until 10 p.m. on Fridays. A formal opening is being planned for later this month.

Mr. Taylor is married to the former Roberta McKenney, who is employed in the offices of the Canton Central School system. The couple are parents of a daughter, Martha, a senior at Canton Central.



## RECALLS MEMORIES OF THE YESTER YEARS

### WHEN THE HARISONS AND VAN- RENSSELAERS WERE IN CANTON

Visit of Albert H. Marsh of Augusta, Ga., Agent of Dr. Wm. H. Harrison, Results in Interesting Coincidence. This is a little story of today and yesterday—Of the early part of last century, and the latter part of the previous century—in the late 1700's—And again it is a story of February 1929. The story comes from quite a remarkable coincidence that occurred during the week—a mere trifle, but remarkable nevertheless.

In the weekly Forty Years Ago Column of this paper, last issue, appeared a notice of the death in New York City of Miss Annie Harrison, and her funeral from Trinity church, that city. Annie Harrison was formerly from Canton and lived in one of the Harrison mansions on the hill in the eastern section of this village. Many Canton people remembered her well at that time, and some Canton people recollect her even today. That was Tuesday.

About the time of the publication of the old time item there came to Canton from Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Albert H. Marsh, agent and auditor of Harrison interests. He came as the representative of Dr. Wm. H. Harrison, Jr. of Augusta on business matters. Dr. Harrison is one of the Canton Harrison family, now a prominent resident of the state of Georgia.

But to be brief, as the story might be interminably long, Mr. Marsh was a guest at the home of President Clarence S. Cook of the St. Lawrence County Natl. Bank, and while sitting in the Cook home, looking over the Commercial Advertiser, he was astonished to read the notice of the death of Miss Harrison. He had, in fact, brought with him a copy of the will of Miss Annie Harrison, among other papers, and while here found it necessary to apply for letters of administration for her estate in order that certain pieces of property still in the Harrison possession in Lisbon, Pierrepont and other parts of the North Country might be legally disposed of. He thought it quite remarkable that this item should appear at the very time he was here on this mission, and for a period of only two or three days. It most certainly was remarkable.

fine stone mill on the west side of the river, now standing in a fine state of preservation. This mill was built in 1842.

During these early years the Harisons who owned also vast acres settled in Canton. In 1836 when the Grace Episcopal church was established in Canton we find the names: Richard N. Harrison and Henry Van Rensselaer among the officers—Van Rensselaer was one of the vestrymen and Harrison a warden of the newly established church, with the Rev. Richard Bury as its first rector—the late Richard Bury Ellsworth was named for that Rev. Richard Bury nearly a hundred years ago.

From now on we find the name: Harrison common in the annals of Canton, and that section of the town where their interest lay. In Morley the Harisons have left several monuments that will long recall them—the Chapel and the fine stone school. The last of the family who held direct interest in that section was the late Thos. L. Harrison, who had a fine stock farm in that section. His pride in his Shorthorn cattle was unbounded. At one time he was offered \$45,000 for seven head of this strain. It was a common thing for him to sell cow and bulls at \$6,000 per head. Mr. Harrison, who has been dead many years, was Collector of the Port of Ogdensburg under the first Cleveland administration—the Harisons as we knew them in Canton were Democrats through and through.

But to get back to Canton and the Harisons, the name is still found as a street designation—Harrison street. On the hill there are two of the Harrison mansions still standing though changed by the builders and owners of later years. For many years—generations—what is now Kappa Lodge was a Harrison mansion. Here were fine grounds and in their day a show place. More than forty years ago the Harrison family ceased to reside the year around in Canton. The Harisons were always found interested in the work of their church, here or elsewhere. Grace church in New York City has marks of their thoughtful consideration. One of the last Harisons to live here will be better remembered as "Champ" Harrison—Champlin Harrison. He lived in one of the large houses on the hill. It is interesting that one of these was the large house on Judson street height occupied at times as a college or state school chapter house. The home of Clark Goodnough, corner of College and Main streets was also one of the Harrison homes.

was remarkable.

Now this opens up a very prolific field of local history and the story of the old land proprietors of Northern New York. The Harisons, Alexander Macomb, VonPfeister and Stephen VanRensselaer, the distinguished patron of the Dutch colonies down the Hudson and on Manhattan Island. It is too long a story to tell at length. It may be touched around the edges and on the surface and still be quite interesting to Canton people.

Those who know something about the history of Northern New York are aware that in the late 1700s a large part of the Northern section of the state, which later became the five Northern counties between Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario were sold by the Surveyor General of the State under the direction of Governor Clinton, and these vast waste and unappropriated lands were bid in by a Scotchman—Alexander Macomb at something like 8 pence per acre. They are known as the Great Tracts of the Macomb Purchase—Great Tracts 1, 2 and 3 being titles which concern St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, more intimately, and the remaining tracts running over Jefferson and Lewis counties of today.

It would seem that Macomb bit off more than he could chew and he failed and his interests were sold and among the buyers, with others were Stephen VanRensselaer and Richard Harrison. The share of these two men was considerable. VanRensselaer had sections that covered eighty thousand acres, and on top of this there were many other large tracts; while Richard Harrison had about half the acreage in this vicinity as VanRensselaer, some forty thousand acres. The figures are not exact. They are so large that something like a few hundred acres are not worth speaking of for the purpose of this story.

To come closer home to the town of Canton—VanRensselaer had the west half of the town, a section ten miles by seven, and Harrison had the east section of the town, three miles by ten, making the ten miles square. The line ran through the Northern and Eastern part of this village. The section on the hill where stands the heights of Judson street and East Main street were Harrison property. The Harrison section took in the village of Morley. Lower Main street and the main section of this village belonged to VanRensselaer—of course there was no village here at that time.

Stephen VanRensselaer was a most distinguished resident of New York City. A wealthy land owner down the Hudson—a man of vast interests and vast estates. A man of great wealth and a forward looking man with vision. Here is a point of interest. He was the founder of Troy Institute—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of today. It is named after him.

And here is another point of interest in this story. In 1836 Stephen VanRensselaer gave to his son, Henry VanRensselaer, all his property interests in Northern New York. Stephen VanRensselaer died in 1839. Now we are very interesting things. Henry VanRensselaer is the Henry VanRensselaer of Canton. It was Henry VanRensselaer who built the

The older residents will remember the coming here during the summer months of numerous members of the family, when the homes were opened. Sometimes they brought fine equipment and handsome riding horses. But in the late eighties the last of the homes on the hill were disposed of—the Kappa Lodge property having at that time been purchased by the late Senator D. S. Lynde.

From then on the Harisons did not come here, excepting occasionally a member of the family. The late Noble Harrison was here from time to time looking after property interests. He will be remembered as a small quite figure, riding a bicycle—for these were the days of bikes.

There still remain some remnants of the vast acreage of the Harisons in this vicinity. A dab in Lisbon, some in Pierrepont, for Ezekiel Pierrepont didn't get all of that town ship; some in Jefferson county, perhaps some not mentioned—it was for the disposal of this that Mr. Marsh—pleasant Scotsman—came from the South, as a representative of one of the Harrison family, so long and so well known in Northern New York.

Now the writer cannot forego another little digression. We find in Hough's History that Malone was first named "Harrison" after the Harrison family, and that it was changed to "Malone," Malone being a Harrison family name.

This article would not be complete without mentioning a distinguished member of the Harrison family, who died four years ago in Detroit, Mich.—To be exact in Dec. 1924. Dr. Beverly Drake Harrison was born in Canton in 1855, the son of Minton and Susan Drake Harrison, then residents of Canton. He became a distinguished physician of the middle west, a lecturer, a university man of high educational qualifications and an authority in medical science. His name may be found in Who's Who in America, Vol. 13. He traced his descent back to Francis Harrison, Barrister, Oxford and Lincoln Inn, 1708. A resident of New York City. And that reminds us of a Francis Harrison that was known to Canton, though a hundred and fifty years later.

There is an oft repeated saying "There's a story at every turn in the road; under every pebble on the beach, back of every door in every farm house, right under your nose anywhere and everywhere"—The little coincidence that brought the eye of Mr. Marsh onto the Annie Harrison death notice would seem to bear this out.

### FRED O. SQUIRES OF PIERRE- PONT PASSES

Ogdensburg, Feb. 20.—Fred O. Squires of Pierrepont died at a local hospital Tuesday after an illness of some time.

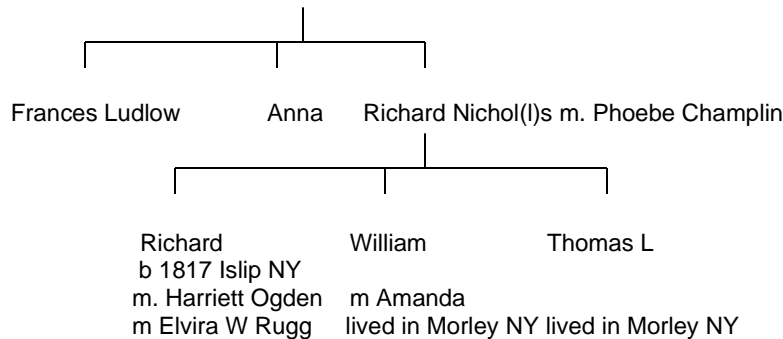
Funeral services will be held from the Crary Mills church at Crary Mills Thursday afternoon at 1.

Surviving Mr. Squires are his widow and two sons, Kenneth and Orin.

Probably Mr. Ford's advice on saving is to be understood as "Save the down payments, my boy, and Uncle Henry will see to the rest."

### Richard Harison (one r) -

Richard Harison (partner of Alexander Hamilton) m. Frances Ludlow Sept 4, 1783



### The Ludlow Family

"The New York genealogical and biographical record, Volume 50," by New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, page 41  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=YdgUAAAYAAJ&pg=PA153&lpg=PA153&dq=%22Thomas+LUDLOW%22+%22Catharine+LEROUX%22&source=bl&ots=nBvoffBcPF&sig=CdriP2bAkTzqRd5WJh769glicNQ&hl=en&ei=i16oTlrdMYL7lwet5\\_iGDQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=YdgUAAAYAAJ&pg=PA153&lpg=PA153&dq=%22Thomas+LUDLOW%22+%22Catharine+LEROUX%22&source=bl&ots=nBvoffBcPF&sig=CdriP2bAkTzqRd5WJh769glicNQ&hl=en&ei=i16oTlrdMYL7lwet5_iGDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false)

VI. Gabriel Ludlow, b. Nov. 19, 1704; son of Gabriel; m. (1) to Frances Duncan, who was a sister of Thomas Duncan; he m. (2) to Elizabeth Crommelin, dau. of Charles Crommelin. Gabriel3 Ludlow was a Member of the New York Assembly from 1739 to 1745, and a vestryman of Trinity Church from 1742 to 1769. He died Dec. 12, 1773.

Children: 6 (Ludlow), 4 sons and 2 daughters; by his first wife, Frances Duncan, 2 sons, viz.:—

1. George Duncan Ludlow, b. 1734; d. Nov. 13, 1808. Councilor and one of the four Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York (1769-78); Senior Councilor and Governor of New Brunswick, Canada, and Chief Justice of the Province, 1784. He married his cousin, Frances Duncan, who was a daughter of Thomas Duncan. While in New York they resided in Pearl St. With other Royalists they were compelled to leave New York and they removed to St. John, New Brunswick. His estates at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, were confiscated. He became an extensive landowner at St. John, his principal estate being "Spring Hills," upon the St. John River near Fredericton, N. B., where he died. Frances Duncan was the eldest of nine children. Her father resided in a large three-story residence in Pearl St. (then Queen St.), or Hanover Square. In the year 1764, this house caught fire and was burned to the ground. All the children except the youngest, Arabella, who had been sent out of the house, were in the nursery at the top of the house and their mother was with them. All perished in the flames except Frances, who leaped from an upper window and was caught by Capt. Miller, a British officer, father of Mr. Blackburn Miller. Frances was then 17 years of age and engaged to be married to George Duncan Ludlow. After her marriage her father resided in her house, but did not long survive the loss of his wife and children. She also brought up her young sister Arabella, who married George's half-brother, Daniel Ludlow.

Children: 3 (Ludlow), 1 son and 2 daughters:

i. George Duncan Ludlow, b. July 18, 1773; d. Jan. 23, 1847; m(1), 1825, Mrs. Carson, who was born in the Island of Nevis, W. I. Afterwards he married in Paris, France, Miss Camille Bernier.

Child: 1 (Ludlow), daughter, viz.:—

1. Camille Duncan Ludlow, b. 1826; m. 1844, in Paris, Jean Francois Christian Michel, Chief of the Department of Cavalry at the Ministere de la Guerre de France. M. Michel was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1871, and subsequently an officer of that distinguished body. He resided 20, Rue de Lubeck, Paris. Madame Michel d. Nov. 25, 1900. She was buried in Pere Lachaise Cemetery.

Child 1 (Michel), daughter, viz.:—

i. Georgiana Ludlow, b. 1850; m. M. Lubin.

ii. **Frances Ludlow**, b. Sept. 4, 1783 (see Marriage Bond Book 40, p. 23), **Richard Harison**, Counsellor-at-Law of the Supreme Court, New York.

Children: 4 (Harison), 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. Frances, m. ?

2. Richard Nichols, b. m. Phoebe Champlin. Children: 8 (Harison), 5 sons and 3 daughters,

i. Champlin, resided at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; d. unm.

ii. Frances, b. ; d. unm., 1892.

iii. Richard, b. March 16, 1816; d. Feb. 25, 1896; m. June 7, 1847, Harriet Seton Ogden, dau. of Gouverneur Ogden and Charlotte Curzon Seton, of Waddington, NY.



- iv. Isaac.
- v. Penelope, d. y.
- vi. William, Episcopal rector at Newark, NJ; d. at Atlanta, Ga.
- vii. Minturn, resided in Toronto, Canada.
- viii. Ann, b. ; d. unm. in New York.

3. Francis Duncan, d. unm.

4. William Henry, b. April 29, 1795; d. May 1, 1860; m. (1) Gertrude H. Ogden (dau. of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, 1773-1844), b. 1806; d. 1839.

Children: 6 (Harison) sons, viz.:—

- i. Thomas Ludlow, b. in New York, 1832; M. A. Columbia College. President New York State Agricultural Society. Resided in Morley, NY; d. Oct. 20, 1899, unm.
- ii. Richard Morley, b. 23 Sep 1833; d. 22 Dec 1895; m. 20 Feb 1868, cousin, Gertrude H., d/o Richard H. Ogden.
- iii. William Ogden, d. y.
- iv. George Duncan Ludlow, b. 1835; m. Elizabeth Nightingale. No issue.
- v. Francis R. W., b. 15 Dec 1839; d. 29 Dec 1885; m. July 10, 1867, Laura Johnson Phillip, of Claverack, NY. No issue. Rector for many years at St. Paul's Church, Troy, NY.
- vi. William, d. y.

William Henry, m. (2) Mary Hammond (dau. of **Abijah Hammond** [see **Appendix I**] and **Catharine Ludlow Ogden**.

iii. Elizabeth Ludlow, b. ; d. 1828; m. John Robinson, who was a son of **Col. Beverly Robinson** [see **Appendix II**] and a Lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment, commanded by his father; they resided in St. John, New Brunswick. Children: 7 (Robinson), 5 sons and 2 daughters,

VII. John, b. Jan. 20, 1706; d. Nov. 4, 1775; m. Sept. 23, 1731 (see Register of First or Old Reformed Church at Passaic (Acquackanonck), N. J.), to Susan Broadbury. They left New York, 1734, to reside near Newark, N. J., on the Passaic River.

VIII. William, b. April 21, 1707; died ; m. Aug. 10, 1731, in Trinity Church, New York City, to Mary Duncan (dau. of Captain George Duncan and sister of Thomas Duncan), b. Feb. 14, 1713-14; d. Sept. 21, 1779. This was a runaway marriage. Both families objected, but solely on account of the extreme youth of the bride. They met as she was returning from school, and were married the same evening. The bride received many handsome wedding presents, amongst others a golden bell for the toilet table. This bell she had exchanged for a large silver tankard, which still remains in the possession of the family.

IX. Mary, b. Sept. 22, 1708; d. Oct. 17, 1708.

X. Hanmer, b. March 23, 1710; d. Aug. 22, 1711.

XI. Mary, b. July 6, 1711; m. Rev. Mr. Marzellus, Pastor, of the church at Tappan, N. Y. No children.

XII. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 22, 1714; d. May 7, 1718.

XIII. Thomas, b. Dec. 31, 1717; m. Catharine, dau. of Charles Le Roux.\*

Child: **Sarah Frances Ludlow**, b. Feb. 18, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1823; **Abraham Ogden**, Esq. (David so , Josiah 10 , David 3 , John 1 ), b. Dec. 30, 1743 O. S.; d. Jan. 31, 1798; m. Dec. 22, 1767, Sarah Frances Ludlow, b. Feb. 18, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1823; dau. of Thomas Ludlow and Catharine Le Roux, his wife.

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Frances Ludlow married **Richard Harison** [9741] [MRIN: 1505] on 4 Sep 1783. They had four children: **Frances**, **Richard Nichols**, **Francis Duncan**, and **William Henry**.

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[http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/archival/collections/ldpd\\_4078865/index.html](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/archival/collections/ldpd_4078865/index.html)

#### **Richard Harison Papers 1734 – at Columbia University .5 linear ft. (1 box)**

Harison received his Columbia degrees in the same years as John Jay, and they each received an LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, 1792. He was Secretary of the Regents of New York State, 1784-1790; vestryman, warden, and comptroller of Trinity Church, 1783, 1788-1827, where he is buried; Delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention; Member, New York Assembly, 1788-1789; Trustee, Columbia College, 1788-1829; U.S. District Attorney for New York State, appointed by George Washington, 1789-1801; Recorder, New York City, 1798-1801. **His second wife, Frances**, was daughter of George Ludlow, jurist and loyalist, and niece of Daniel Ludlow, merchant and banker.

#### **Scope and Contents**

The correspondence consists of letters from Richard Harison to his wife, Frances, 1790-1794, from his trips to Albany and one to Philadelphia. There seem to be periodic meetings with various well-known legal figures including Egbert Benson, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Abraham Ten Broeck, Morgan Lewis, and William North, who are mentioned in the letters. Two letters from Princeton and Philadelphia, Jan.-Feb. 1794, have interesting reference to Citizen Genet. Of his wife's letters to him, from New York, sixteen were while he was in Poughkeepsie at the Constitutional Convention in 1788, and three letters, 1783-1784, were sent to him in New Jersey while she was attending to family affairs in New York during his exile from the city. The manuscripts include his commonplace book, entitled "Extracts from various authors, upon several subjects," [after 1763]-1781, and ten genealogical and biographical records from his family papers.





<http://books.google.com/books?pg=PA296&dq=%22richard%20nichols%20harison%22&ei=bX6oTIGKYOYOB8qbslcDUDA&ct=result&id=L3JVAAAAMAAJ&output=text> page 296.

1403. WILLIAM OGDEN (David A/85, Abraham176, David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. Oct. 18, 1801; d. 1838; m. June 29, 1832, No. 1465, HARRIET SETON OGDEN, b. Dec. 16, 1806; d. Dec. 15, 1884; dau. of No. 491, Gouverneur Ogden and Charlotte Seton, his wife [see below].

They were married by the Rector of St. Paul's Church, Waddington, N. Y.

< HARRIET SETON Ogden 1465 2d m., St. Paul's Church, Waddington, N. Y., June 7, 1847, RICHARD HARISON, b. Mar. 16, 1816; d. Feb. 25, 1896; son of **Richard Nichols Harison and Phebe Champlin**, his wife.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=L3JVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA296&dq=%22richard+nichols+harison%22&hl=en&ei=bX6oTIGKYOYOB8qbslcDUDA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDqQ6AEwAq#v=onepage&q=%22seton%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=L3JVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA296&dq=%22richard+nichols+harison%22&hl=en&ei=bX6oTIGKYOYOB8qbslcDUDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDqQ6AEwAq#v=onepage&q=%22seton%22&f=false) page 191

491. GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, ESQ. (Abraham176, David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. Aug. 13, 1778; d. Mar. 4, 1851; m. Feb. 20, 1806, CHARLOTTE CURZON SETON, b. May 1, 1786; d. Feb. 12, 1853; dau. of William Seton and Anna Maria Curzon, his wife.

His son John Greig Ogdenm75 was the author of the following biographical sketch:

"GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, son of Abraham Ogden"76 and Sarah Frances Ludlow [daughter of Thomas LUDLOW and Catherine LE ROUX], was born in New Jersey Aug. 10, 1778. Graduating from Columbia College in 1796, acquiring subsequently a legal education, and liberally endowed by nature, but without fortune, he was called at an early age to face the problem of life. His first undertaking was to accept, at the instance and on behalf of the leaders of the Federalist and conservative party in New York, a confidential mission to the old Natchez district of West Florida in order to have a conference there with the Honorable Winthrop Sargent who, up to 1801, had been its territorial Governor and stood high in the estimation of the cultured community then resident in the district. He accordingly left New York 8 February, 1803, for Philadelphia, going thence by stage to Lancaster; thence on horseback over the mountains to Pittsburgh where, on 18 February, he embarked with two men in an open boat, and after five weeks journey on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, rowing by day and floating by night, a situation full of exposure, hardship and danger, he finally reached Natchez on the 24th March. Here, at the political headquarters of that growing though distant part of the country, so great was the extent and strength of public sentiment on the subject of expansion, then as now a vital question, and just on the point of solution through the cession by France of the vast Louisiana tract, that it hardly needed his interview with Governor Sargent to confirm the obvious fact that the administration policy of expansion was then largely in the ascendent. After a week of rest and conference with Governor Sargent, he resumed his journey by boat to New Orleans, where he embarked 6 April on ship for New York, arriving there 21 April, 1803, a journey of two and a half months for an object obtainable today in as many hours. Thus returning, he resumed and completed his law studies. Afterwards, becoming deeply impressed by the then very prevalent idea of the desirability of investment in the wild lands of western and northern New York, he went to England and also to Germany, with the intention of impressing these views on foreign capitalists. In this he was successful, and returning home, he located himself at Hamilton (afterwards Waddington) on the St. Lawrence river. Here was the scene of his future labors, and of a domestic life rarely excelled in felicity. The erection of flour-mills and furnaces, the direction of the resulting business, and the management of the extensive landed interests committed to his care, the building of a large mansion called 'Ellerslie,' in which he raised a numerous family, all these added to a wide circle of social life embracing the best and most prominent people of the state and of the country, afforded the varied and abundant materials of a life not without its cares and responsibilities, but of more than common interest, happiness, and average attainment. Honored, esteemed and respected while he lived, he left at his death an unspotted character, and a name held in loving remembrance by all who knew him. He died at the residence of his son G. Parish Ogden, Troy, NY, March 4, 1851, in the 72nd year of his age."

"Ellerslie" was built by GOUVERNEUR OGDEN491 in 1804. It was destroyed by fire in 1840, the accompanying illustration being drawn from a photograph taken about 1887.



#### CHILDREN (Chart 3):

1465. HARRIET SETON OGDEN,	b. Dec. 16, 1806; d. Dec. 15, 1884; 1st m. No. 1403, WILLIAM OGDEN; <b>2d m. RICHARD HARISON.</b>
1466. MARY SETON OGDEN,	b. Oct. 4, 1808; d. Apr. 22, 1862; m. GEORGE WILLIAM OSBORNE.
1467. BARBARA CECELIA OGDEN,	b. Sept. 22, 1810; d. Jan. 3, 1811.
1468. CHARLOTTE S. OGDEN,	b. June 10, 1812; d. 1830.
1469. GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, JR.,	b. Aug. 8, 1814; d. in infancy.

1470. REBECCA E. OGDEN, b. Feb. 26, 1816; d. Feb. 7, 1893; m. ABIJAH BIGELOW, JR.  
 1471. GERTRUDE GOUVERNEUR WADDINGTON OGDEN, b. Sept. 16, 1817; d. Dec. 10, 1898; m. JOHN GORDON.  
 1472. CATHARINE F. OGDEN, b. June 5, 1819; d. infant.  
 1473. GEORGE PARISH OGDEN, b. Sept. 19, 1820; m. HENRIETTA C. CRAFT.  
 1474. HENRY VINING OGDEN, b. Oct. 15, 1822; m. CAROLINE BRIGGS.  
 1475. JOHN GREIG OGDEN, b. Jan. 15, 1824; d. Jan. 10, 1904; m. ELLEN E. THORNTON.  
 1476. FRANCES L. OGDEN, b. July 6, 1826; d. July 10, 1862; m. FRANCIS M. HOLMES.  
 1477. WALLACE OGDEN, b. Dec. 31, 1829; d. Mar. 15, 1884; m. LOUISE BELL.

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The roll of attorneys of the Supreme Court at this time in the city of New York consisted of one hundred and twenty-two names. Among these were James Duane, admitted in August, 1754; **Richard Nichols Harrison, in January, 1769**; Burr, in January, 17S2; Hamilton, in July, 1782; Jay, in October, 1758; James Kent, in January, 17S5; Morgan Lewis, in October, 17S2; Robert Troup, in April, 17S2; and **Robert R. Livingston**, Edward Livingston, Egbert Benson, John Watts, Gouverneur Morris, Richard Varick, Josiah Ogden Hoffman and James Lansing,

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**Richard Harison** was twice married, his first wife being Maria Jones, daughter of Evan Jones, MD, of Philadelphia. ... The youngest son (by Richard's second wife, **Frances Ludlow**) was William Henry Harison, born April 29,, died May, . . .

"Genealogical record of the Saint Nicholas Society: Advanced sheets, first series," by Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York. 1902. page 30.

[http://books.google.com/books?id= 6Q-AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA30&dq=%22Frances+Ludlow%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=99anTLTJHoP68AaX0cCfDA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Frances%20Ludlow%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id= 6Q-AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA30&dq=%22Frances+Ludlow%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=99anTLTJHoP68AaX0cCfDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Frances%20Ludlow%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false)

## FOREWORD

To the student of genealogy the roll of the Saint Nicholas Society presents a veritable mine of wealth, but, unhappily, like most mines it requires to be "worked" in order to reveal its richness. So conscious were the founders of the Society of their right to be regarded as "Old New Yorkers" by virtue of their birth and lineage that they took no thought to record the precious facts for the benefit of their descendants. The mere statement that Washington Irving was a son of William Irving, who resided in the State prior to 1789, was deemed sufficient to render him eligible for election in the Society, and not until the last twenty years has a more detailed statement been required. Even then a list of names, without dates or further particulars, was the most demanded, so that the Committee appointed a year ago to compile the "genealogical records" of the Society found themselves confronted with much genealogy, but practically no records. Compelled, therefore to resort to a process which some may have regarded as "boring" the Committee sent to each member of the Society once and again a request for particulars as to his line of descent, and furnished a form for the insertion of the necessary names and dates; with what result this pamphlet will show. If the veins of ore thus discovered are not more numerous the explanation must be patent to the members whose lineage does not appear.

The Committee have indulged themselves, however, in a certain amount of research and are therefore able to present the genealogies of some two hundred former members, many of whom are not represented by descendants in the Society at the present time.

Fully conscious that their work is not only incomplete, but probably inaccurate in some particulars, the Committee submit this pamphlet in the hope that its defects and shortcomings may prove the strongest inducements to the members of the Society to correct what is therein amiss and to supply what is lacking.

The data for a work of the general and permanent value which the Genealogical Record of this Society should possess can only be obtained through the active co-operation of all the members, and the Committee are minded to issue a supplementary pamphlet, or even a volume, when provided with the material for publication.

NEW YORK, Paas, 1902.

GEORGE DUNCAN LUDLOW HARISON.  
 Born 19 Nov 1837. Elected May 31, 1875.

William Henry Harison 1795-1860 — Gertrude Waddington Ogden -1839

**Richard Harison** 1748-1829 — Frances Ludlow

**George Harison** -1774 — Jane Nicholls

Francis Harison -1740 — Anne

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Gardener's tribute, by Richardson Little Wright, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1949 - Biography & Autobiography - 256 pages

From this union was born the elder son, George Folliott Harison (March 5, 1776—January 5, 1846). The younger son (by Richard's second wife, **Frances Ludlow**) was William Henry Harison, born April 29, 1795, died May 1, 1860. This latter son lived in a house on a knoll at 48 Beach

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<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/william-ogden-wheeler/the-ogden-family-in-america-elizabethtown-branch-and-their-english-ancestry-i-eeh/page-12-the-ogden-family-in-america-elizabethtown-branch-and-their-english-ancestry-i-eeh.shtml>

176. Abraham Ogden, Esq. (David so , Josiah 10 , David 3 , John 1 ), b. Dec. 30, 1743 O. S.; d. Jan. 31, 1798; m. Dec. 22, 1767, Sarah Frances Ludlow, b. Feb. 18, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1823; dau. of Thomas Ludlow and Catharine Le Roux, his wife.

John Greig Ogden'47s, a descendant of Abraham Ogden 176 , contributes the following biography:

"Abraham Ogden, the third son of David Ogden, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1743. He married Sarah Frances Ludlow, daughter of Thomas Ludlow, a wealthy and prominent citizen of New York.

"He became a distinguished lawyer, and is said to have had no equal before a jury. He was also Surrogate of Morris Co., N. J., holding the office for many years, and residing in Morristown until the end of the Revolutionary War. He then removed to Newark, N. J., having been appointed by Washington as the first U. S. Attorney for that District, and died there in 1798 at the early age of 55, leaving a large family. It was the good fortune of Mr. Ogden and his family to be on terms of friendly intercourse with Washington, who, while a portion of the Continental Army was quartered at or near Morristown, passed much of his time at the house of his friend 'Squire Ogden,' as he was then called. It appears that the General took a particular interest in his host's son Thomas Ludlow, and would often make his rounds among the army with the boy mounted before him on his saddle. It was about this time that the following incident, not without historic interest, occurred. The General, seeing a pair of foils, playfully challenged his young companion to a fencing match. After a few thrusts, the button flew off the boy's foil, the unprotected point of which penetrated the General's hand, inflicting a slight flesh wound and drawing the only blood shed by him during the war. The Royalist sentiments of the boy's grandfather David Ogden, 'the old Judge,' as he was called, were well known in the community, and the report got abroad that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Commander in Chief while among his Tory friends. The anecdote, as a matter of family history, is well authenticated."

Abraham Ogden 176 was member of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1790, and was U. S. Dist. Attorney 1792-8. Some of the most eminent men of the country studied law in his office, among them being Richard Stockton, Gabriel Ford and Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

Gen. Washington appointed him a commissioner to obtain the relinquishment of a title which the Iroquois Nation of Indians held to a part of northern New York state. This gained for him a knowledge of the country lying south of the St. Lawrence river, and resulted in the purchase of a large tract of country by himself, his brother Samuel Ogden, Gouverneur Morris, Nicholas Hoffman, **Richard Harison, and Stephen Van Rensselaer**, and Ogdensburg was founded.

CHILDREN (Chart 3):

- 485. David A. Ogden, b. Jan. 10, 1770; d. June 9, 1829; m. Rebecca C. Edwards.
- 486. Catharine L. Ogden, b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. Abijah Hammond.
- 487. Charles L. Ogden, b. Oct. 30, 1772; d. July 15, 1826; m. Elizabeth Meredith.
- 488. Thomas Ludlow Ogden, b. Dec. 12, 1773; d. Dec 17, 1844; m. Martha Hammond.
- 489. Abraham Ogden, Jr., b. July 22, 1775; d. Oct. 24, 1846; m. Mary L. Barnwell.
- 490. Gertrude G. Ogden, b. May 22, 1777; d. ; m. Joshua Wadington.
- 491. Gouverneur Ogden, b. Aug. 13, 1778; d. Mar. 4, 1851; m. Charlotte Curzon Seton.
- 492. William Ogden, b. Mar. 28, 1780; d. Aug. 16, 1801.
- 493. Sarah F. L. Ogden, b. Feb. 17, 1782; d. Feb. 15, 1849.
- 494. Margaretta E. Ogden, b. Aug. 17, 1783; d. Sept. 3, 1834; m. No. 498, David B. Ogden.
- 495. Isaac Ogden, b. Oct. n, 1784; d. June 6, 1867; m. No. 1500, Sarah Ogden Meredith.
- 496. Samuel N. Ogden, b. July, 1787; d. Oct., 1787.
- 497. Frances S. Ogden, b. June 23, 1788; d. Aug. 3, 1824; m. Nathaniel Lawrence.

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"The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, Volume 3," by Michigan State Medical Society, page 286.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=D\\_ABAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22jane+nichols%22+%22george+harison%22&source=bl&ots=DEK\\_vawtMt&sig=U2N9RMlfZzS-RdTOj68L\\_SgdJM0&hl=en&ei=4eCnTIHvI4KCIAf\\_9829DQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAA#](http://books.google.com/books?id=D_ABAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22jane+nichols%22+%22george+harison%22&source=bl&ots=DEK_vawtMt&sig=U2N9RMlfZzS-RdTOj68L_SgdJM0&hl=en&ei=4eCnTIHvI4KCIAf_9829DQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAA#)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Beverley Drake Harison was born at Canton, St. Lawrence County, NY, in 1855, being the second son of Minturn Harison of New York, who married a daughter of Judge Caleb Beverlev Drake of Ithaca, N. Y. He comes of old English and colonial stock, being descended in direct line from James Harison of Cumberland, England, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bourclaire, whose great-grandson, Thomas Harison, of East Court, born 1530, married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Warde, of Hurst, and their grandson, Sir Richard Harison, of Hurst House, Hurst and East Court, Berkshire, and a member of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King Charles the Second, was the grandfather of Francis Harison, who settled in New York city October, 1708, and who on April 21,



1720, by a warrant under the Privy Seal was sworn in as a member of the Council of the Province. His son **George, born 1719, married Jane Nichols**, in direct descent from General Sir Richard Nichols, first governor under the English of the then North American Station, and who named New York in honor of his commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, in 1664. The Dutch bourgermaster, Peter Stuyvesant, with the wooden leg, surrendered to General Nichols. **Richard, son of George Harison, born in New York in 1747**, and great grandfather of Dr. Harison, was the first U. S. District attorney for New York State and one of the original vestrymen of Old Trinity church, Broadway. He married Frances, daughter of Sir George Duncan Ludlow, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, who in turn was the grandson of Gabriel Ludlow, who came to New York in 1694. Dr. Harison married, 1889, a daughter of the Honourable James Frederick Lister, K. C., a justice of the Court of Appeal, Ontario, and a blood relative of Viscount Lister, the famous English Surgeon. They have one child, a daughter, Frances Lister Harison.

Dr. Harison was educated at Bishop College School, Lennoxville, and Trinity College School, Port Hope, and his literary course followed in natural sequence at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, and the University of Toronto, from which latter institution he graduated in medicine in 1882. He has been practicing at Sault Ste. Marie in this State since 1887.

In 1898-'99 he as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society, edited and had introduced the Chandler Medical Act. At a meeting of the committees of the several schools of practice he was appointed a committee of one to look after the medical bill in its passage through the legislature, and was appointed by Governor Pingree a member of the first board of 10 members and elected Oct. 10, 1899, by the board as secretary. He was re-appointed a member of the board Oct., 1901, by Governor Bliss, and re-elected secretary. As the chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Society, 1902-'03, and secretary of the Medical Board, he edited the Nottingham Amendments to the '99 Medical Act and had charge of amendments in the legislature, which became law, Sept. 17, '03. The present Medical Act of Michigan is unquestionably the best medical act in the United States. The preliminary educational requirements for admission to medical schools are 40 per cent, higher than the N. Y. State medical requirements; also higher than those of other States. The rules and regulations of the Board, methods, and forms edited by Dr. Harison are original and are models of legal exactness and thoroughness and upon a higher plane than those of the other States, so that other States copy Michigan's forms and methods. The complaint at the Chicago meeting of the Confederation of State Boards was that Michigan was setting too high a standard in advanced requirements. Dr. Harison was re-elected the secretary of the Board October, 1903.

The reciprocal exchange of license between States has for a number of years been a very important and complicated question with the medical profession in this country. Up to 1902 nothing of a practical nature had resulted from the many plans proposed by the Committee of the American Medical Association or by confederations of medical boards, further than directing professional opinion—an important factor of course. Indeed at this time the friends and advocates of reciprocity had about given up the fight, as all the plans proposed had been rejected by Boards as impractical. In January, '02, at Dr. Harison's suggestion and call the executive officers of the Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan Boards met in Chicago with the object of formulating some practical basis upon which medical reciprocity would be possible, with the result of the formation of the American Confederation of Reciprocating, Examining and Licensing Medical Boards. At the present date the following States have membership in the Confederation and are reciprocating one with the other: Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio,

Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Kentucky, Pennsylvania (Eclectic), Maryland, Georgia and Oklahoma. In addition, Virginia, New Jersey and Maine reciprocate with States in the Confederation. Dr. Harison has been the secretary of the Confederation since its formation, and he is not only to a very large degree responsible for the policy of the Confederation which has demonstrated the practicability of a heretofore supposed impractical question, but he does the necessarily large and ever increasing amount of clerical work connected with the secretaryship in connection with his office as the secretary of the State Board of Registration in Medicine.

As the President of the Upper Peninsula Medical Society, '99, Dr. Harison was solely responsible for the interest and partnership of the State Medical Society in the Beaumont Memorial at Mackinac Island, and as the chairman of the Executive Committee, 1900, he arranged all the details and the program for the dedication of the memorial.

Dr. Harison was Vice-President of this Society, 1900-'01, President and Member of the Board of Trustees of the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, 1897-1903; and is a member of the American Medical Association; Division Surgeon of the D., S. S. and A. R. R. and of the Soo Line, and President of the Board of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons.

It is as a slight recognition of this untiring and ceaseless devotion to the interest of the medical profession and to medical education, that Dr. Harison was the choice of this Society for the office of President.

A. P. BIDDLE.

Editor.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=2TTiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&dq=%22richard+nichols+harison%22&hl=en&ei=bX6oTIGKOYOB8gbslcDUDA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20nichols%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=2TTiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&dq=%22richard+nichols+harison%22&hl=en&ei=bX6oTIGKOYOB8gbslcDUDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20nichols%20harison%22&f=false) page 357.

BEVERLY DRAKE HARISON, M. A., M. D., F. A. C. P. Dr. Beverly Drake Harison, an eminent representative of the medical profession of Michigan, now practicing in Detroit, and the secretary of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 8, 1855, his parents being Minturn and Susan (Drake) Harison, the former a native of the city of New York, while the latter was born at Ithaca, New York, and was a daughter of Judge Beverly Drake, who served with distinction on the bench at Ithaca for more than four decades. In England the "Harisons were a family of great antiquity, originally from Cumberland, afterwards of East Court and Hurst, Berkshire. They became of considerable importance in the reign of Charles I, and were most loyal supporters of that sovereign during the Rebellion." James Harison of Cumberland, born in 1447, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bourclaire, was great grandfather of Thomas Harison, born 1530, of East Court, Berkshire, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Warde of Hurst House, Hurst, Berkshire. Cofferer (treasurer) to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, and who died aged ninety-seven years, father of eight sons and nine daughters. Hurst House and Whistley Manor in Hurst were granted to the Wardes by Henry VIII, in 1539 and had formed part of the endowment granted by King Edgar to

the convent at Abingdon. Thomas Harison's grandson, Sir Richard Harison, Kt. of East Court and Hurst, born 1584, B. A. St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Member of Parliament Wootton-Bassett, Berkshire and Windsor, 1621-1640 (intimate friend of Archbishop Laud, and whose sister, Frances, married Thomas Howard, third Earl of Berkshire), married Frances, in direct descent from the Barons Darcres of the North, daughter of Sir Henry Saville, Reader to Queen Elizabeth, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, Provost of Eton; his son, Sir Richard Harison, Bart, of Hurst House, Hurst, born 1611. B. A. St. Alban's College, Oxford (1629) Lincoln Inn, London (1631), Barrister, was father of Rev. William Harison, M. A. (Oxon), Rector of Cheriton, Hants, whose son, Francis Harison, B. A. (Oxon), Lincoln Inn, Barrister, settled in New York city in 1708. He figured prominently in connection with its- history for many years and for over two decades was a member of the Colonial Council and Examiner in Chancery. His grandson, Richard Harison, born 1747, died 1829, A. B., Columbia University 1764 (John Jay only other member of graduating class of 1764), D. C. L. (Oxford), lawyer and federalist, acted with Hamilton, Jay and Livingston against Clinton and Burr; member of New York legislature, 1788-1789; member of constitutional convention, was first United States federal attorney under Washington at New York (1790), and recorder of the city of New York, 1798-1801. He served as vestryman, warden and comptroller of Trinity church, New York, from 1783 to 1827, and had sons, grandsons and great grandsons who graduated from Columbia University. He married Dr. Harison's great grandmother, Frances, daughter of George Duncan Ludlow, chief justice of New Brunswick, in direct descent from Edward I of England, 1272 (the greatest of constitutional monarchs, and who established the English parliament, and also the English courts practically as they exist today), and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France, through their son, Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and his daughter, Margaret Plantagenet, who married John, third Lord Segrave (Burke, Haldan's Ms.). Dr. Harison's grandfather, **Richard Nichols Harison**, A. B., Columbia University, 1804, counsellor-at-law, resided in New York city and Canton, New York.

The above genealogical record is found in the History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Sawyer), Chronicles of Finshampstead (Lyon), History of the City of New York (Lamb), History of the Parish of Trinity Church, N. Y. (Dix), History of Berkshire (Ashmole). New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. XXV., 1894.

#### [The letters and papers of Cadwallader Colden: Volume 2](#)

**George Harison** was the husband of **Jane Nicholls**, and John Burges, the first husband of Susannah Nicholls. Their wives were daughters of Richard Nicholls and sisters of Mrs. Alexander Colden . . .

#### [History of free masonry in Michigan: Volume 1](#)

James Fairbairn Smith, Charles Fey - 1957 - 324 pages - Snippet view

... widow of John Burges(s) and sister of **Jane (Nicholls)** Harison, November 23, 1766. ... The man who succeeded Provincial Grand Master **George Harison**, and who became England's last Provincial Grand Master . . .

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham\\_Ogden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Ogden)

**Abraham Ogden** (December 30, 1743 – January 31, 1798) was an [American](#) lawyer and politician who served as [U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey](#) from 1791 to 1798 and negotiated the [Treaty of New York](#) in 1796. Ogden was born in [Newark, New Jersey](#) in 1743. He was the third son of [David Ogden](#) and Gertrude (Gouverneur) Ogden. His father was a noted jurist and a member of the supreme court for the royal province of New Jersey before the [Revolutionary War](#). He trained as a lawyer, establishing his practice in [Morristown, New Jersey](#). He was appointed Surrogate of [Morris County](#) in 1768.

Among those who studied law at his Morristown office were [Richard Stockton](#) (later [United States Senator](#) from New Jersey) and [Josiah Ogden Hoffman](#) (later [New York State Attorney General](#)). The latter was his nephew, the son of his sister Sarah Ogden Hoffman (1742-1821), who married Nicholas Hoffman (1736-1800).

During the Revolutionary War, Ogden and his brother Samuel sided with the [Patriots](#), while their father David and brothers Isaac, Nicholas and Peter sided with the [Loyalists](#). He befriended [George Washington](#), who often visited the family residence while the [Continental Army](#) was quartered in Morristown. During that time his young son Thomas Ludlow Ogden wounded General Washington's hand in a fencing bout, in what is believed to be the only injury suffered by Washington in the course of the war.

After the war, Ogden settled in Newark. He represented [Essex County](#) in the [New Jersey General Assembly](#) in 1790. In 1791 President Washington appointed him [U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey](#), a position he served until his death. Washington also appointed him Commissioner to the Indians in Northern New York, and he led the delegation that negotiated the [Treaty of New York](#) with the [Seven Nations of Canada](#) in 1796.

Ogden died in 1798 in Newark.

Ogden married Sarah Frances Ludlow (1744-1823) on December 22, 1767. They had 13 children:

[David A. Ogden](#) (1770-1829), [U.S. Representative](#) from [New York](#)  
 Catharine L. Ogden (1771-1814); **m. Bro. Abijah Hammond; St. George's Lodge No. 6**  
 Charles L. Ogden (1772-1826)  
 Thomas Ludlow Ogden (1773-1844)  
 Abraham Ogden (1775-1846)  
 Gertrude G. Ogden (1777-?)  
 Gouverneur Ogden (1778-1851)  
 William Ogden (1780-1801)  
 Sarah F.L. Ogden (1782-1849)  
 Margaretta E. Ogden (1783-1834)  
 Isaac Ogden (1784-1867)  
 Samuel N. Ogden (1787-1787)  
 Frances S. Ogden (1788-1824)

Ogden's brother Samuel Ogden (1746-1810) served as a Colonel of the New Jersey Militia during the Revolutionary War, and was later prominent in the iron business. In 1775, he married Euphemia Morris (1754-1818), a sister of [Gouverneur Morris](#). After Abraham Ogden served as Commissioner to the Indians in Northern New York, he and Samuel Ogden, along with Gouverneur

Morris and others, purchased a large tract of land in [New York](#) south of the [Saint Lawrence River](#). The town of [Ogdensburg, New York](#) was named after Samuel Ogden.

## Appendix I

**Hammond, Abijah**, St. George's Lodge No. 6; EA 5 Dec 1779; FC & MM no record; 2Lt, 3rd Continental Artillery, 1 Jan 1777; 1Lt, 2 Dec 1778; served until Jun 1783.

<http://www.saltygen.com/cgi-bin/igmpget.cgi/n=Saltmarsh?I0089>

Abijah was born 22 Feb 1757, Boston, Suffolk, MA; d. 30 Dec 1832, New York City. **Residence:** 1791 : New York; **Military Service:** Lieutenant, Revolutionary War, Crane's Artillery

He married first, [Catherine L. Ogden](#) **Married:** 9 FEB 1791 in Newark, Essex, NJ.

He married Second, [Margaret Aspinwall](#) **Married:** 22 FEB 1816 in Trinity Church Parish, New York City.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=IR2YOYMplbMC&lpq=PA330&ots=Us2rz7La3l&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&pg=PA330&output=text> page 330.

Captain John Aspinwall married late in life, then settled down, and became the father of six children. He bought a country seat and mansion at Flushing, L. I., and there he assisted mainly to erect a church. His sons were Gilbert, William and John. He had three daughters. He died about 1779. His youngest son, John, was born about a month after his father died.

One daughter married **Abijah Hammond**, a great man in this city, in the Revolution, and afterward. He owned a large quantity of land on this island, and ought to have been worth more than Astor. Taxes and assessments were high, and his tracts were unproductive. He owned nearly all of that part of the city called Greenwich. He sold a large portion of his real estate at auction to pay taxes, and [John Jacob] Astor bought it.

Abijah's father was also called Abijah:

Capt. b. 5 Nov 1732, Newton, Middlesex, MA; d. 29 Sep 1790: Boston, Suffolk, MA

[Hist. and Gen. of the Hammond Fam.] Abijah Hammond, of Newton, enlisted in Capt. John Dunlap's Co. and served as a private from May 15, 1761, to Dec. 13, 1761, in the French War. (M ass. Arch. Muster Rolls Vol. 99, p. 157.) He re-enlisted Dec. 13, 1761, into a company commanded by Capt. Gideon Parker as a private and served until May 27, 1762. (Ibid. Vol. 99, p. 181.)

He again re-enlisted July 15, 1762, into a company under command of Capt. Johnson Moulton and served as a private until July 15, 1763. (Ibid. Vol. 99, p. 209 .)

He was also an officer in the Continental Army during almost the entire Revolution.

Abijah Hammond enlisted as a private in Capt. Theodore Bliss' Co., Col. John Patterson's 26th Mass. Regt., May 3, 1775, and served three months and six days. Muster roll dated August 1, 1775. He also appears on a return for Oct., 1775, and on an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Dec. 20, 1775. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of the Revolution.)

Abijah Hammond was Lieutenant in Col. John Crane's Artillery Regt. Continental Army, pay account for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779. He appears also in a return of Capt. Benjamin Eustice's Co., Col. Crane's Regt. of men in camp on or before August 1, 1777, who were granted gratuities.

He also appears as a 2d Lieut. in Capt. Benjamin Frothingham's Co., Col. Crane's Regt. on muster rolls for Sept Dec. 1777, appointed March 25, 1777. He appears as Captain in Lieut. Col. Crane's Regt., return for clothing delivered officers of Mass. regiments, agreeable to an order of the General Court, dated March 13, 1778.

He also appears as 2d Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. on a return of officers for clothing, dated at Boston, May 26, and Sept. 25, 1778, also as Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. Continental Army, pay account for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780, also 1st Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. on a list of officers who continued in the service as returned by Thomas Vase, Capt. and Adjutant, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781; also 1st Lieut. in an Artillery Regt. as per receipt given to Capt.-Lt. Knowles signed by said Hammond and others for subsistence money for June, 1782. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of the Revolution.)

**As his son Abijah was also in the service** and rose to the rank of Captain or possibly Colonel, some of the above records may refer to him rather than his father.

"Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati," by John Schuyler, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, page 226.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAIAAJ&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&as\\_brr=1&pg=PA226&output=text](http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAIAAJ&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&as_brr=1&pg=PA226&output=text)

### ABIJAH HAMMOND

*Lieutenant 2d Artillery, Massachusetts.*

Born at Cambridge, Mass., 22d of February, 1757. Died 30th of December, 1832.



ABIJAH HAMMOND

In 1776, at the age of nineteen, he joined the Continental Army as a member of *Captain* Frothingham's Company of Artillery, which had been attached to *Colonel* John Crane's Regiment—formerly Knox's—and in the following year, 1777, he was commissioned as a *Lieutenant* and served as such with his regiment. He was attached to the Adjutant-General's Department under *Colonel* Scammel, toward the close of the war.

He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and is said to have been in Fort Schuyler during the siege. At Monmouth he was wounded, once by a sabre cut and again by a musket ball, and at Valley Forge endured the hardships of the Winter of 1777-78.

When the army, after the war, was reorganized, Washington tendered him the command of an artillery regiment, which he declined, preferring to pass the remainder of his life at his beautiful and attractive residence on Throgg's Neck, where he died in his seventy-fifth year, universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, having served his country well as a brave and intelligent officer.

He married Catharine Ogden, and died, leaving three sons and two daughters. This Society elected him their Treasurer in 1793. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES HENRY HAMMOND, eldest son; admitted by the Society of the Cincinnati in 1843, and died in 1849, unmarried.

OGDEN HAMMOND, his second son, was in 1850 admitted by the South Carolina State Society. He died leaving issue a daughter, Mrs. Trenholm Inwood of Charleston, S. C.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND, his youngest son, succeeded him in the direct male line, and was admitted by the New York State Society in 1875. He presented the Society, in 1876, with an oil painting of his father in full uniform.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=kXgsAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&pg=PA99&output=text>

*New York, December 31, 1832.*

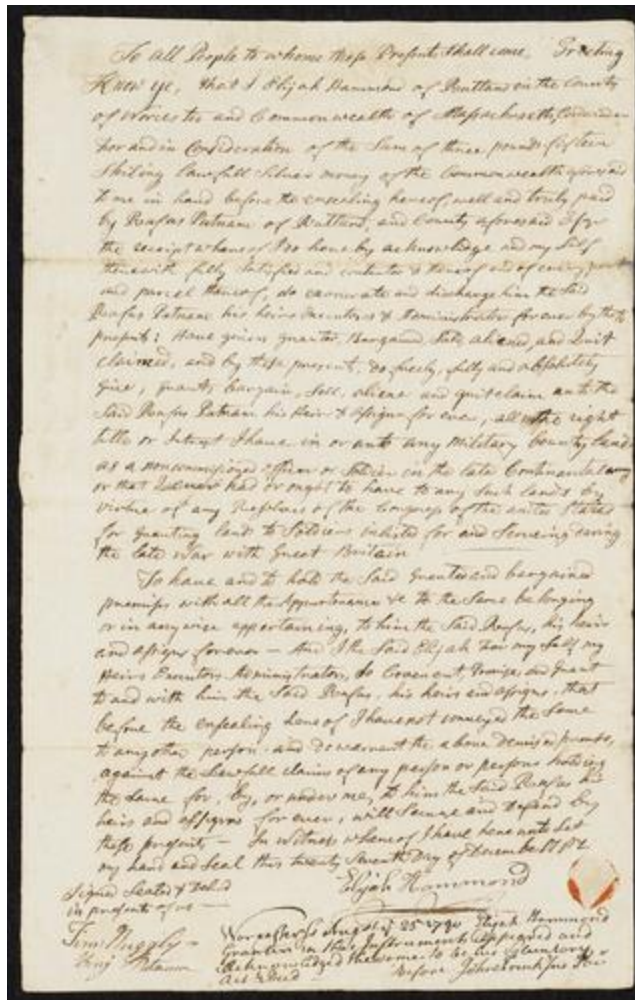
The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society (of Cincinnati), the death of Abijah Hammond, Esq., another of their Revolutionary companions. He died yesterday, at his residence, at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Hammond joined the Continental Army in the year 1776, as a member of Capt. Frothingham's company of artillery, attached to Col. Crane's regiment, and was, in the next year, commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery, of the Continental Army. In the early part of the campaign of 1777, Mr. Hammond went with his company to the North, and was in Fort Stanwix, (afterwards Fort Schuyler,) during the time it was besieged by Gen'l St. Ledger. He subsequently went with his regiment to Virginia. He was afterwards, and in the same year, attached to the Adjutant General's Department, under Col. Scammel, and continued in that department until the close of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hammond was a brave and intelligent officer, and his services in the Adj. Gen'l's Department, were highly esteemed by the army.

<http://www.geocities.com/marci2/patents/patents.html>

NOTE: from the book "History of Broome County" by Smith "the second tract in Sidney, NY, was patented to Abijah Hammond April 27, 1787, containing 10,880 acres and lies in Vestal".)





[http://drc.library.marietta.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.MARIETTA/36/Series1\\_Box4\\_Folder04\\_Item03\\_0001.jpg?sequence=3](http://drc.library.marietta.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.MARIETTA/36/Series1_Box4_Folder04_Item03_0001.jpg?sequence=3)

<http://www.oakwood.edu/ougoldmine/adoc/sepulveda/>

In many communities the poor were auctioned off and treated with barbarity and neglect by their keepers. In many cases the cruelty and torture of their keepers ended in death. The words of Abijah Hammond in October of 1820 describes what generally happened to the poor in the northeastern in the first half of the 19th Century.

"Most of the poor are sold, as the term is, that is, to those who agree to support them on the lowest terms, to purchasers nearly as poor as themselves who treat them in many instances more like brutes than like human beings, and who instead of applying, the amount they received from the poor master, for the comfort of the pauper, spend it to support their own families, or which is too often the case, in purchasing ardent spirits; under the maddening influence of which, they treat these wretched pensioners, and not infrequently their own wives and children, with violence and outrage."

[http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nygreen2/beers\\_original\\_land\\_titles.htm](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nygreen2/beers_original_land_titles.htm)

A tract of land north of Batavia was granted to Abijah Hammond July 9th 1790.

6 maps of **Abijah Hammond's** Tract, Windham Township, by James Cockburn, ca.1790-1804.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammond\\_\(village\),\\_New\\_York](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammond_(village),_New_York)

**Hammond** is a village in St. Lawrence County, NY. The original landowner of the town was Abijah Hammond. The village was formerly known as "Hammond Corners."

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

Hammond derives its name from Abijah Hammond, of New York, who owned the township previous to 1814 He was a New York merchant and a brother-in-law of David A. Ogden, but he never visited his northern property. On the 12th of September, 1814 David Parish purchased of Hammond 28,871 acres. On some of this tract beginnings of settlement had been made, but no titles actually passed to settlers until in July, 1818, when William Wiley took the first contract.

<http://appraisersforum.com/showthread.php?p=1759119>

**Silver Beach** is a neighborhood in the Throngs Neck section of the Bronx, NY.

Silver Beach is a predominantly Irish, German, and Italian neighborhood in the northeastern Bronx, lying on a bluff on the southern shore of Throngs Neck. The land was used as a lookout during the American Revolution. A farm in the area owned by the Stephenson family was sold in 1795 to Abijah Hammond, who built a large mansion (later the offices of the Silver Beach Garden Corporation)



<http://www.forgotten-ny.com/NEIGHBORHOODS/silverbeach/silverbeach.html>

**This is the Abijah Hammond Mansion**, built circa 1805, at Sunset Trail and Plaza. It became home to a couple of generations of Havemeyers and is now used as the office for the Silver Beach Co-op Association.

[http://violet.ohiolink.edu/drc\\_search/index.php/record/view/69285](http://violet.ohiolink.edu/drc_search/index.php/record/view/69285)

Abijah Hammond, of the City of New York, sold to Ezra Putnam of Marietta, Ohio, one full share of land in the Ohio Company.

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/lpc/downloads/pdf/reports/354west11thstreet.pdf>

of Greenwich, as well as the country seats and summer homes of wealthy downtown aristocrats, merchants, and capitalists. The vicinity of the Far West Village was amassed during the 1740s by Sir Peter Warren as part of a vast tract of land along the North (Hudson) River. An admiral in the British Navy, Warren earned a fortune in war prize money and had extensive land holdings throughout the New York region. As historian Jill Lepore suggests based on a review of documents at The New-York Historical Society, "Warren appears to have owned a sizable number of slaves."2 Warren's three daughters, who resided in England, inherited the property after his death in 1752 and slowly sold off portions. In 1788, Richard Amos, one of Warren's trustees, acquired the portion of the estate north of today's Christopher Street, between Hudson and Washington Streets. The land west of this tract was acquired by 1794 by **Abijah Hammond**, another Warren trustees and also owner of holdings to the southeast.

According to the New York Census (1790 to 1810), **Hammond** owned several slaves, while Amos had none.

New York State's first prison, the 4-acre "State Prison at Greenwich," or Newgate State Prison, was constructed in 1796-97, with grounds extending between today's Christopher, Perry, and Washington Streets and the North (Hudson) River shoreline. The land was transferred from **Hammond**.

Construction and 19th-Century Ownership and Residency of No. 354 West 11th Street 6

This block, formerly part of the Greenwich Village land holdings of **Abijah Hammond** (the western, underwater portion of which he acquired in 1821), was extended by landfill and later plotted and sold by **Hammond** in 1827. This lot was acquired by cartman/milkman Jonathan Lounsberry and his wife, Charlotte, who built a house here c. 1828. The address was originally No. 144 Hammond Street (the name was officially changed to West 11th Street by the City Council in 1865).

[http://etext.virginia.edu/etcbin/toccer-](http://etext.virginia.edu/etcbin/toccer-new2?id=WasFi23.xml&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed&tag=public&part=47&division=div1)

[new2?id=WasFi23.xml&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed&tag=public&part=47&division=div1](http://etext.virginia.edu/etcbin/toccer-new2?id=WasFi23.xml&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed&tag=public&part=47&division=div1)

### **To LIEUTENANT ABIJAH HAMMOND (from George Washington)**

[Note: Formerly of the Third Continental Artillery, at this date in the Invalid Corps. He is stated to have served to June, 1783.]

Head Quarters, Kings Ferry, August 24, 1781.

Sir: Congress have been pleased to refer to me a petition from you to them for liberty to go a voyage to sea for the recovery of your Health. To this I consent, and you have leave of absence for Six Months, upon the following condition, that you do not go on board any armed Vessel as a marine Officer or in any character which shall entitle you to a share of prize Money. I am &c.

[Note: The draft is in the writing of Tench Tilghman]

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L3JVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA188&ots=iFpUGPcMVi&dq=%22Abijah%20Hammond%22&pg=PA188&output=text> page

486. CATHARINE L. OGDEN (Abraham176, David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. Jan. 22, 1791, **ABIJAH HAMMOND**, b. 1757; d. 1832; of Westchester Co., N. Y.

"The Old Merchants of New York" says that ABIJAH HAMMOND was one of the founders of the "Tontine Coffee House." The signers of the Tontine shares were many, and "they were the *crème* of the *crème* of New York society. They were the founders of our great commercial city, and their names should be honored as long as the city endures." The establishment was to be used as a Coffee House, "and for no other use or purpose, until the number of nominees should be reduced to seven, " when the property was to be sold and the proceeds divided between the seven remaining shareholders.

The town of Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., was named for ABIJAH HAMMOND, who owned the township previous to 1814. CHILDREN (Chart 32):

1412. SARAH MARY HAMMOND

1413. CATHARINE HAMMOND, m. WILLIAM BAYARD.

1414. MARY SARAH HAMMOND

1415. CHARLES H. HAMMOND

1416. GEORGE WILLIAM HAMMOND

1417. ABRAHAM OGDEN HAMMOND, m. MARY C. B. EDWARDS.

1418. WILLIAM HAMMOND

1419. MARY HAMMOND, m. WILLIAM H. HARISON, b. Apr. 29, 1795; d. May 1, 1860; son of Richard N. Hanson and Phebe Champlin, his wife.

1420. GERTRUDE WADDINGTON HAMMOND

1421. ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND

Notes regarding Abijah Hammond's father in law, Abraham Ogden:

Ibid. page 103.

176. ABRAHAM OGDEN, ESQ. (David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. Dec. 30, 1743 O. S.; d. Jan. 31, 1798; m. Dec. 22, 1767, SARAH FRANCES LUDLOW, b. Feb. 18, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1823; dau. of Thomas Ludlow and Catharine Le Roux, his wife.

John Greig Ogden, a descendant of ABRAHAM OGDEN, contributes the following biography:

"ABRAHAM OGDEN, the third son of David Ogden, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1743. He married Sarah Frances Ludlow, daughter of Thomas Ludlow, a wealthy and prominent citizen of New York.

"He became a distinguished lawyer, and is said to have had no equal before a jury. He was also Surrogate of Morris Co., NJ, holding the office for many years, and residing in Morristown until the end of the Revolutionary War. He then removed to Newark, NJ, having been appointed by Washington as the first U. S. Attorney for that District, and died there in 1798 at the early age of 55, leaving a large family. It was the good fortune of Mr. Ogden and his family to be on terms of friendly intercourse with Washington, who, while a portion of the Continental Army was quartered at or near Morristown, passed much of his time at the house of his friend 'Squire Ogden, as he was then called. It appears that the General took a particular interest in his host's son Thomas Ludlow, and would often make his rounds among the army with the boy mounted before him on his saddle. It was about this time that the following incident, not without historic interest, occurred. The General, seeing a pair of foils, playfully challenged his young companion to a fencing match. After a few thrusts, the button flew off the boy's foil, the unprotected point of which penetrated the General's hand, inflicting a slight flesh wound and drawing the only blood shed by him during the war. The Royalist sentiments of the boy's grandfather David Ogden, 'the old Judge,' as he was called, were well known in the community, and the report got abroad that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Commander in Chief while among his Tory friends. The anecdote, as a matter of family history, is well authenticated. "

ABRAHAM OGDEN was member of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1790, and was U. S. Dist. Attorney 1792-8. Some of the most eminent men of the country studied law in his office, among them being Richard Stockton, Gabriel Ford and Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

Gen. Washington appointed him a commissioner to obtain the relinquishment of a title which the Iroquois Nation of Indians held to a part of northern New York state. This gained for him a knowledge of the country lying south of the St. Lawrence river, and resulted in the purchase of a large tract of country by himself, his brother Samuel Ogden, Gouverneur Morris, Nicholas Hoffman, **Richard Harison, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Ogdensburg was founded.**

CHILDREN (Chart 3):

485. DAVID A. OGDEN, b. Jan. 10, 1770; d. June 9, 1829; m. REBECCA C. EDWARDS.

**486. CATHARINE L. OGDEN, b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. ABIJAH HAMMOND.**

487. CHARLES L. OGDEN, b. Oct. 30, 1772; d. July 15, 1826; m. ELIZABETH MEREDITH.

488. THOMAS LUDLOW OGDEN, b. Dec. 12, 1773; d. Dec 17, 1844; m. MARTHA HAMMOND.

489. ABRAHAM OGDEN, JR., b. July 22, 1775; d. Oct. 24, 1846; m. MARY L. BARNWELL.

490. GERTRUDE G. OGDEN, b. May 22, 1777; d. ; m. JOSHUA WADDINGTON.

491. GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, b. Aug. 13, 1778; d. Mar. 4, 1851; m. CHARLOTTE CURZON SETON.

492. WILLIAM OGDEN, b. Mar. 28, 1780; d. Aug. 16, 1801.

493. SARAH F. L. OGDEN, b. Feb. 17, 1782; d. Feb. 15, 1849.

494. MARGARETTA E. OGDEN, b. Aug. 17, 1783; d. Sept. 3, 1834; m. No. 498, DAVID B. OGDEN.

495. ISAAC OGDEN, b. Oct. n, 1784; d. June 6, 1867; m. No. 1500, SARAH OGDEN MEREDITH.

496. SAMUEL N. OGDEN, b. July, 1787; d. Oct., 1787.

497. FRANCES S. OGDEN, b. June 23, 1788; d. Aug. 3, 1824; m. NATHANIEL LAWRENCE.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=qUfosR3PMQoC&pg=PA100&pg=PA100&dq=%22Abijah+Hammond%22&source=bl&ots=0\\_86ZGZJK&sig=Q2F0sIKLHtRtRJE8kDnXefuW5jl&hl=en&ei=z3apSZLWIZ3uNO7trekC&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&resnum=4&ct=result](http://books.google.com/books?id=qUfosR3PMQoC&pg=PA100&pg=PA100&dq=%22Abijah+Hammond%22&source=bl&ots=0_86ZGZJK&sig=Q2F0sIKLHtRtRJE8kDnXefuW5jl&hl=en&ei=z3apSZLWIZ3uNO7trekC&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=4&ct=result)

**HAMMOND'S COVE.** In 1696, it was known as Scuttle Duck Harbor. It gained its present name when Abijah Hammond purchased much property on Throggs Neck around 1805, including present-day Fort Schuyler, Silver Beach and Pennyfield. Abijah Hammond owned a large part of Greenwich Village, was a pallbearer for Alexander Hamilton and a Colonel in a Boston contingent during the Revolutionary War. On January 22nd 1791, he married Catherine L. Ogden, and built an impressive mansion for her on Throggs Neck. Two years after her death in 1816, Abijah Hammond married a Margaret Aspinwall, aged 44, and the daughter of a well-known shipping magnate. Colonel Hammond died on December 30th 1832 at his country seat. His son, Ogden Hammond, purchased additional Pennyfield estates in 1840. Localisms for this cove were Hammond Creek and Hammond's Flats (shoals).

## Appendix II



**Col. Beverly Robinson [Jr.]** b. 1754/55, NY; d. 1816, New York; 1780, **Lodge No. 210 E.R. (A), New York**; Royal American Regiment; 1784, Wilmot, NS; 1784, Saint John River, NB; King's New Brunswick Regiment; 1789, Joined Lodge at Fredericton, NB No. 20 P.G.L. Quebec;

<http://www.famousamericans.net/beverlyrobinson/>

Beverly Robinson [Sr.], soldier, born in Virginia in 1723; died in Thornbury, England, in 1792. He was the son of John Robinson, president of the council of Virginia in 1734, and afterward speaker of the house of burgesses. The son served under Wolfe as a major at the storming of Quebec in 1759, and became wealthy by his marriage with Susanna, daughter of Frederick Phillipse. Though he opposed the measures that led to the separation of the colonies from the mother-country, he joined the loyalists when independence was declared, removed to New York, and raised the Loyal American regiment, of which he was colonel, also commanding the corps called the guards and pioneers. Colonel Robinson was also employed to conduct several matters of importance on behalf of the royalists, and figured conspicuously in cases of defection from the Whig cause. He opened a correspondence with the Whig leaders of Vermont relative to their return to their allegiance, and was concerned in Arnold's treason. His country mansion was Arnold's headquarters while the latter was arranging his plan. After the trial and conviction of Andre, Colonel Robinson, as a witness, accompanied the commissioners that were sent by Sir Henry Clinton to Washington's headquarters to plead with him for Andre's life. Colonel Robinson

had previously addressed Washington on the subject of Andre's release, and in his letter reminded him of their former friendship. At the termination of the war he went to New Brunswick, and was a member of the first council of that colony, but did not take his seat. He subsequently went to England with part of his family, and resided in retirement at Thornbury, near Bath, till his death. His wife was included in the confiscation act of New York, and the whole of the estate that was derived from her father passed from the family. As a compensation for this loss the British government granted her husband the sum of £17,000 sterling. She died at Thornbury in 1822, aged 94 years.

Their son, **Beverly Robinson [Jr.]**, born in New York state about 1755; died in New York city in 1816, was graduated at Columbia in 1773, and at the beginning of the Revolution was a student of law in the office of James Duane. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Loyal American regiment, and at the evacuation of New York was placed at the head of a large number of loyalists, who embarked for Nova Scotia. He afterward went to New Brunswick, and resided principally at and near the city of St. John, receiving half-pay as an officer of the crown. He was a member of the Royal Council of New Brunswick, and on the occurrence of the war between Great Britain and France, was given command of a regiment that had been raised in the colony. Colonel Robinson did much to advance the interests of the city of St. John. He died while on a visit to two of his sons that remained residents of New York City. The younger Beverly Robinson married in January 1778 Nancy Barclay, youngest daughter of Reverend Dr. Henry Barclay.

[http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_hb1372/is\\_2\\_35/ai\\_n28698952/pg\\_6/](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_hb1372/is_2_35/ai_n28698952/pg_6/)

Beverly Robinson, Junior, who has married Nancy Barclay, daughter of another Rector of Trinity Church in New York, lived in Fredericton while building his home at Nashwaaksis. The doors and window frames for the new house had not arrived when the Fredericton house burned. With no other shelter to be had, the Robinsons moved into the unfinished house, and through that bitter cold winter, blankets were all they had for doors and windows.

Here, in those early days, massive mahogany tables sparkled with gleaming silver, and gracious ladies were escorted to dinner by stately men. Many visitors enjoyed the Robinson's generous hospitality and the comfort of good featherbeds after a hard day's riding. There were no roads in New Brunswick then; but the loyal colonists got around on horseback, and they had boats -- slow Durham boats and row boats.

Bishop Inglis, the first Bishop of North America, was used to having transportation difficulties in his efforts to reach all parts of his diocese which included Newfoundland, Bermuda, Nova Scotia (where he made his headquarters), Quebec and part of Ontario. But even in Saint John, when he had finished laying the cornerstone of Old Trinity Church there in 1788, he had to bargain with fishermen to take him to Fredericton. He hired "two men and a row boat at a dollar and a half a day" and stopped at Inns along the river. "Rogers", thirty-three miles from Saint John, was a good Inn. "Flaglor's" at Oak Point was another worthy of mention, but the good Bishop was not so complimentary about others with their soiled bed linens and poor meals.



Bishop Inglis was a guest at "Colonel Robinson's excellent farm" and Governor Thomas Carleton and his Lady often stopped over for tea, while planning the first official Ball ever held in Fredericton.

It was a gala affair. "The Governor was so animated and Mrs. Carleton so anxious to please that they showered every attention on their guests", is recorded in an old diary. Our great-great-grandmothers stepped the minuet in the low-timbered rooms of Government House to the music of flutes and violins. At supper they were served "rare and delicious foods" after which they "danced again until three o'clock in the morning." A scandalous hour for pioneer folk!

Of the beautiful gowns worn that night, Mrs. Carleton's was "of elegant tea-coloured satin, with a white satin petticoat embroidered in pastel shades. Her hair was dressed in light curls tied with a silk bandeau embroidered with "Vive le Roi", which had a pearl brooch on one side and ostrich and peacock feathers on the other.... [She] carried a large bouquet of Jasmine and Carnations."

Another gown had "a train and body of cerise satin with vandyke points richly embroidered in silver, and an elegant gold muslin petticoat and sash of same, and a cape of white crepe with epaulettes of gold and silver bullion." For jewellery the lady wore "brilliant pendulum earrings", and over her light curls "a crepe bandeau trimmed with blonde lace and ornamented fancy plumes."

The house Beverly Robinson built at Nashwaaksis, a two-storey peaked-roof building, stands deserted now. Some of the willow trees he planted still cast cool shadows over the once-tilled fields of his "excellent farm". Of Beverly Robinson, Member of the Legislative Council, Trustee of the College of New Brunswick, and organizer of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, only memories remain. While his tall ghost walks the deserted gardens on windy moonlit nights, all across Canada there are Robinsons bearing the family names of Beverly, Morris, de Lancey, Cortlandt and Barclay, for Beverly and Susanna's descendants are legion.

Another son of the first Beverly, Morris, born in the Highlands of New York in 1759; died at Gibraltar in 1815, served as a captain in the Queen's Rangers during the war of the Revolution, and after the restoration of peace was continued in commission. At the time of his death he was a lieutenant-colonel and assistant barrack-master-general in the British army.

Another **son, John Robinson**, born in New York state in 1761; died in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1828, was a lieutenant in the Loyal American regiment during the Revolution, and when the corps was disbanded he settled in New Brunswick and received half-pay, tie became a successful merchant, was deputy paymaster-general of the king's forces in the colony, a member of the council, treasurer of New Brunswick, mayor of St. John, and president of the first bank that was chartered in that city and in the colony. John **married Elizabeth Ludlow**, d. 1828; Children: 7 (Robinson), 5 sons and 2 daughters. Elizabeth was the **sister of Frances Ludlow who married Richard Harison**.

Another son, Sir Frederick Phillipse, soldier, born in the Highlands of New York in Sep 1763; died in Brighton, England, 1 Jan 1852, was attached to his father's regiment, and in Feb 1777, was commissioned an ensign. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Stony Point, but was exchanged, and left this country. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1794, served in the West Indies under Sir Charles Gore, and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon in the island of Martinique. In 1795 he returned to England, and in 1812 he served as brigadier-general in the peninsula. After the termination of the peninsular war he went to Canada as commander-in-chief of the troops in the upper province. He commanded the British force in the attack on Plattsburg under General Prevost, and protested against the order of his superior officer when he was directed to retire. From 1 Jul 1815, till 1816, he administered the government of Upper Canada during the absence of Francis Gore. He soon afterward removed to the West Indies, where he took Command of the forces. He became a lieutenant-general in 1825, and in 1841 was promoted to the full rank of general. On 2 Jan 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath, and in 1835 he became a knight grand cross of that order.

Another son, Sir William Henry, born in the Highlands of New York in 1766 died in Bath, England, in 1836, accompanied his father to England, was appointed to a place in the commissariat department of the British army, and was its head at the time of his death. He was knighted for his long services. His wife, Catherine, daughter of Cortlandt Skinner, attorney-general of New Jersey, died at Wisthorpe House, Marlow, England, in 1843.

"History of St. John's lodge, F. & A.M. of Saint John, New Brunswick," by William Franklin Bunting, page 295.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=1js9AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA296&dq=%22beverly+robinson%22+%22new+Brunswick%22&hl=en&ei=hhtqTLzTJsl68Ab2yL3EDQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEkQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22beverly%20robinson%22%20%22new%20Brunswick%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=1js9AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA296&dq=%22beverly+robinson%22+%22new+Brunswick%22&hl=en&ei=hhtqTLzTJsl68Ab2yL3EDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEkQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22beverly%20robinson%22%20%22new%20Brunswick%22&f=false)

#### **NEW BRUNSWICK LODGE, No. 541, FREDERICTON.**

The second lodge constituted in New Brunswick, and, up to the year 1829, the only one in the province on the roll of the regular or mother grand lodge of England. The warrant was granted April 2nd, 1789, H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland being Grand Master, Sir Peter Parker, Deputy Grand Master, and William White, Grand Secretary; to the Hon. Daniel Bliss, Master; George Sproule, Esq., S. W.; **Beverly Robinson, Jr., Esq., J. W.**, and John Murray, Jr., Esq., Secretary. The lodge was regularly constituted at Fredericton during the year 1789 by the provincial grand lodge of Quebec, and the particulars reported to the *grand* secretary at London by John Jones, Esq., provincial grand secretary of Quebec. A re-numbering of the lodges on the grand lodge roll was made 18th April, 1792, when the number of this lodge was changed from No. 541 to No. 450. Its name continued on the roll of the grand lodge up to the date of the union in 1813, when it disappeared.

All the office-bearers named in the warrant of this lodge took a prominent part on the royal side in the American revolutionary war, and occupied important public positions in the early government of the province. Hon. Daniel Bliss was a member of the provincial council, and chief justice of the court of common pleas; George Sproule, Esq., was surveyor general of the province and a member of the council; **Beverly Robinson, Jr., Esq.**, was a lieutenant colonel in the loyal American regiment commanded by his father, Col. Beverly Robinson, Sr., and John Murray, Jr., Esq., was a captain in the King's American dragoons during the war, and, after he came to New Brunswick, held a commission in the 54th regiment of foot.

I am of the opinion that this lodge did not continue its labors any length of time, as I have been unable to glean any further particulars than is contained in the report of the opening, which I obtained from W. Bro. R. F. Gould, of London, England, who very kindly copied it from the grand lodge records.

<http://www.loyalamericanregiment.org/beverley.htm>

*Beverley Robinson*



Colonel: Loyal American Regiment

Of New York. He was a son of the Hon. John Robinson of Virginia, who was the President of that colony on the retirement of Governor Gooch.

He emigrated to New York and married Susanna, daughter of Frederick Phillips, who owned an immense landed estate on the Hudson River. By this connection, Mr. Robinson became rich. When the Revolutionary controversy commenced, he was living upon that portion of the Phillips estate which had been given to his wife, and there he desired to remain in the quiet enjoyment of country life, and in the management of his large domain. That such was his inclination is fully confirmed by circumstances and his descendants. He was opposed to the measures of the Ministry, gave up the use of imported merchandise, and clothed himself and his family in fabrics of domestic manufacture.

But he was also opposed to the separation of the colonies from the mother country. Still, he wished to take no part in the conflict of arms. The importunity of friends overruled his own judgement, and he entered the military service of the Crown. His standing entitled him to high rank. Of the Loyal American Regiment, raised principally in New York by himself, he was accordingly commissioned the Colonel. He also commanded the corps called the Guides and Pioneers. Of the Loyal American Regiment, his son, Beverley, was Lieutenant-Colonel, and Thomas Barclay was Major.



Besides his active duty in the field, Colonel Robinson was employed to conduct several matters of consequence; and he figures conspicuously in cases of defection from the Whig cause. In the real or supposed plan of the Whig leaders of Vermont to return to their allegiance, or to form some other and hardly less objectionable alliance with officers of the Crown, he was consulted, and opened a correspondence.

#### Acquaintance with Benedict Arnold

In the treason of Arnold, his name and acts occur continually; and it is supposed that he was acquainted with the traitor's purpose before it was known to Sir Henry Clinton, or any other person. And it appears certain that Arnold addressed him a letter on the subject of going over to the Royal side, before soliciting the command of West Point. As the plot matured, he accompanied Andre to Dobb's Ferry to meet Arnold, according to a previous arrangement; but an accident prevented an interview, and both returned to New York. Subsequently, he went up the Hudson in the *Vulture*, for the purpose of furthering the objects in view; but failed in his most material designs. Arnold now sent Smith on board of the *Vulture* with a letter, which was delivered to Colonel Robinson, and on the faith of which Andre went on shore. The treacherous Whig had been expected on of the ship in person, and it has been said that Robinson was much opposed to Andre's trusting himself to the honor "of a man who was seeking to betray his country." But the zealous young officer would not listen to the prudent counsel, and determined to embark upon the duty from which he never returned.

That unfortunate gentleman was captured on 23 Sep 1780 and on the 26th was conveyed a prisoner to Colonel Robinson's own house, which, with the lands adjacent, had been confiscated by the state, which Arnold had occupied as his headquarters, and of which Washington was then a temporary occupant. After Andre's trial and conviction, Sir Henry Clinton sent three commissioners to the Whig camp, in the hope of producing a change in the determination of Washington, and of showing Andre's innocence; to this mission Robinson was attached in the character of a witness. He had previously addressed the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of Andre's release; and, as he and Washington had been personal friends until political events had produced a separation, he took occasion to speak of their former acquaintance in his letter.

Colonel Robinson, at the peace, with a part of his family, went to England. His name appears as a member of the first Council of New Brunswick, but he never took his seat at the Board. His wife is included in the Confiscation Act of New York, and the whole estate derived from her father passed from the family. The value of her interest may be estimated from the fact, that the British government granted her husband the sum of 17,000 pounds sterling, which, though equal to eighty thousand dollars [*in 1840's dollars*], was considered only a partial compensation. After going to England, Colonel Robinson lived in retirement. He was unhappy; and did not conceal the sufferings which preyed upon his spirits. He resided at Thornbury, near Bath, and there closed his days, in 1792 [*editor's note: Robinson died on April 9*], aged seventy. Susanna, his wife, died



at the same place, in 1822, at the age of ninety-four.

The Robinson House, which was his residence on the Hudson, and which has become of historical interest, is still standing [*Editor's note: it burned down in 1892*]. It is situated within two or three miles of West Point, and on the opposite, or eastern, side of the river. It is (in 1847) the property of Richard D. Arden. The interior remains much as it was when its original possessors, and Washington, Arnold, and Andre were its permanent or temporary occupants. The rooms are low; the timbers are large, and many of them are uncovered; and the fireplaces are ornamented with polished tiles. In the chamber which was used by Mrs. Arnold, nothing has been changed; and over the mantel and in the wood-work are carved the words, "G. Wallis, Lieut. VI. Mass. Regt." [Read about our visit to [Robinson's House](#).]



< To the left is one of the few known photos of the Robinson House before it burned down in 1892.

Colonel Robinson's descendants in New Brunswick possess some relics of the olden time, not destitute of interest. Among them is a silver tea-urn, of rich and massive workmanship, and of considerable value, which was the present of an English gentleman, who was the Colonel's guest in New York before the Revolution. This urn, according to the family account, was the first article of the kind in use in America.

Prince William Henry, who was afterwards King William the Fourth, also enjoyed Colonel Robinson's hospitality in New York before the conflict, and the circumstance may have contributed something to the advancement of the family.

Here is a very rare view of Robinson's house from an 1876 hand-coloured magic lantern slide. Clicking and viewing the larger image reveals a pretty good view of the house.

(from the collection of the recreated Loyal American Regiment)



## End Notes

Email - 5 Oct 2010

Hi Gary,

McClenachan vol. 2 lists Harrison as a member of Union no. 3, Albany, when he is appointed DGM in 1786 (see scans attached). Livingston later sends a letter indicating that he has stepped down as DGM [filename mclenachanvol2, which includes an overview of the dates on Union No. 3]. Mount Vernon No. 3's history includes a facsimile of the by-laws of Union, which it describes as a transcription. Member #24 may be Harrison: the name is spelled as what appears to read 'Hanson,' but I suspect that is an effect of the transcription of the old-style script. There is no other close match in the names reading up through the early 19<sup>th</sup> century [filename mtvernon3]. Maybe someone at Mount Vernon has further info?

Hope this helps.

S&F,  
Tom

Thomas M. Savini, Director  
Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library of Grand Lodge, 71 West 23rd Street, 14th floor, New York, NY 10010  
[tmsavini@nymasoniclibrary.org](mailto:tmsavini@nymasoniclibrary.org)

**From:** Lee Miller [<mailto:boazz@twcny.rr.com>]  
**Sent:** Sunday, October 03, 2010 5:36 PM  
**To:** Tom Savini  
**Subject:** Richard Harison - DGM

Greetings,

You're correct. Pierre had a real fine presentation at the ALR meeting.

I'm doing some interesting research on Richard Harrison / Harrison, who was Deputy Grand Master 1786-1788, under Robert R Livingston.

Only thing is I have not been able to find a Masonic or personal thing about him in the Proceedings, other than he was DGM.

Is there any scrap of info in the Library on Richard Harison /Harrison?  
I think I may have info on him, but none of it mentions he was a Freemason.

S&F,

Gary

Greetings Tom,

Thank you for this information.

My hopefully small but interesting dilemma is as follows.

As noted, the Masonic records of Richard Harison / Harrison appears to extremely thin, and I was hoping there would be some hint more of him in the dark recesses of the Library, especially something of a personal nature as to his occupation or date of birth/death.

On the other hand, I have encountered a rather interesting body of information for 'a' Richard Harison / Harrison, who would appear to one in the same with our DGM Richard Harison, but in none of gleanings I have found on this 'other' Richard Harison does it mention the slightest Masonic thing connected with him . . .

By perverted logic and other deductions it would appear that the one I have compiled about 40 pages of 8 pt. information on him goes roughly as follows:

Richard Harison, b. 1747; d. 9 Dec 1829, son of George Harison [Provincial Grand Master 1753-1766]

The biography of Dr. Beverley Drake Harison records the below [note red copy]. This not being a primary source could be suspect, but it tends to have all the right 'players' and time frames in place to link George [Prov. GM] to son Richard [DGM].

"The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, Volume 3," by Michigan State Medical Society, page 286.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=D\\_ABAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22jane+nichols%22+%22george+harison%22&source=bl&ots=DEK\\_vawtMt&sig=U2N9RMlfZzS-RdTOj68L\\_SgdJM0&hl=en&ei=4eCnTIHvI4KCIaf\\_9829DQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAA#](http://books.google.com/books?id=D_ABAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22jane+nichols%22+%22george+harison%22&source=bl&ots=DEK_vawtMt&sig=U2N9RMlfZzS-RdTOj68L_SgdJM0&hl=en&ei=4eCnTIHvI4KCIaf_9829DQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAA#)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Beverley Drake Harison was born at Canton, St. Lawrence County, NY, in 1855, being the second son of Minturn Harison of New York, who married a daughter of Judge Caleb Beverlev Drake of Ithaca, N. Y. He comes of old English and colonial stock, being descended in direct line from James Harison of Cumberland, England, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bourclaire, whose great-grandson, Thomas Harison, of East Court, born 1530, married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Warde, of Hurst, and their grandson, Sir Richard Harison, of Hurst House, Hurst and East Court, Berkshire, and a member of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King Charles the Second, was the grandfather of Francis Harison, who settled in New York city October, 1708, and who on April 21, 1720, by a warrant under the Privy Seal was sworn in as a member of the Council of the Province. **His son George, born 1719, married Jane Nichols**, in direct descent from General Sir Richard Nichols, first governor under the English of the then North American Station, and who named New York in honor of his commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, in 1664. The Dutch bourgermaster, Peter Stuyvesant, with the wooden leg, surrendered to General Nichols. **Richard, son of George Harison, born in New York in 1747, . . . was the first U. S. District attorney for New York State and one of the original vestrymen of Old Trinity church, Broadway. He married Frances, daughter of Sir George Duncan Ludlow**, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, who in turn was the grandson of Gabriel Ludlow, who came to New York in 1694. Dr. Harison married, 1889, a daughter of the Honourable James Frederick Lister, K. C, a justice of the Court of Appeal, Ontario, and a blood relative of Viscount Lister, the famous English Surgeon. They have one child, a daughter, Frances Lister Harison.

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Additionally George Harison [Prov. GM] did marry Jane Nicholls, whose father was Richard Nicolls. Jane's sister, Susannah, married as her second husband Dr. Peter Middleton [DGM 1771].

The Richard I have info for also owned half of Canton, New York, along with a rather large chunk of land in the St. Lawrence area which he acquired from the ill-fated Macomb purchase of Alexander Macomb [father of Bro. Gen. Alexander Macomb]. The other half of Canton was owned by M.'W.'. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

The roll of attorneys of the Supreme Court at this time in the city of New York consisted of one hundred and twenty-two names. Among these were James Duane, admitted in August, 1754; **Richard Nichols Harrison, in January, 1769**; Burr, in January, 1782; Hamilton, in July, 1782; [John] Jay, in October, 1758; James Kent, in January, 1785; **Morgan Lewis**, in October, 1782; Robert Troup, in April, 1782; and **Robert R. Livingston**, Edward Livingston, Egbert Benson, John Watts, Gouverneur Morris, Richard Varick, Josiah Ogden Hoffman and James Lansing.

It is interesting that whoever wrote the above reference referred to him as Richard Nichols Harrison, because his mother was Jane Nicholls, the wife of George Harison {Prov. GM}. There was also another Richard Nichols Harison, who was the son of Richard Harison.

At any rate I think you may now perceive my growing interest in the matter of Richard Harison.



I have considerable more information on this, but have not found any absolute statement in the Masonic records that Richard is the one for whom I have this other information, and visa versa; no mention in the 'other information' that he was a Mason, but the parallels and common relationships between the two 'Richards' tend to support that they were one and the same. I had hoped that in there would be more in the Library to help to nail this down.

Again, thank you for ongoing assistance in my strange desire to explore such matters,

Fraternally yours,

Gary

<http://sports.espn.go.com/golf/masters07/news/story?id=2815885>

### **Harison rebounds from accident, ready for Masters**

Starter Phil Harison, rebounding from a terrible accident, hopes to be on the first tee for his 60th tournament.

*by Nick Seitz, Golf Digest*

The Masters is the youngest of the four major championships but can seem the most traditional.

Phil Harison (he speaks of all his "double-r cousins") has been a highly visible fixture in the tournament's cultural heritage since 1948 as the chief starter on the first tee. Tall and dapper and official-looking in a white dress shirt, tie and member's green jacket, he greets each player, gives him the plain white scorecard and, after checking his watch that keeps the official time (no logoed clock at Augusta), announces him in a no-frills style. He doesn't use a microphone.

Harison, 81, was looking forward to working his 60th Masters this April. He hinted during the 2006 tournament that the milestone might mark his farewell appearance, but late last year a horrific car-truck accident shrouded his Masters future. After emergency surgery to fuse two vertebrae, he remained in intensive care for a month before making dramatic improvement.

"I have every intention of being back on the first tee," he says. "I love it."



Harison has plenty of stories from 59 years at Augusta National.

That spirit enabled Harison to win money from Ben Hogan, who one day gave him four shots. Harison said that might be too many, but Hogan said no. Harison beat him. They played again the next day. Harison got no shots.

He made holes-in-one playing separately with [Jack Nicklaus](#) and President Eisenhower, on the fearful fourth and 12th holes. And Harison played with Bobby Jones the first of many times as a teenager. "I kept making putts from here across the room. I wasn't nervous -- I was enjoying the day so much. Toward the end Mr. Jones said, 'You have a good round going. I'm proud of you.' After that I didn't finish so well. Shot 75."

Harison's style on the tee is in keeping with the restrained -- some would say reverent -- Masters atmosphere, unique in modern big-time golf. He presents [Tiger Woods](#) the same way he introduces a rookie. In

a deep-fried Southern accent, his voice barely raised but audible in the respectful quiet, Harison says simply, "Fore, please. Tiger Woods now driving."

When [Arnold Palmer](#) teed off for the final time in the Masters, in 2004, Harison's inflection did not change, though he played with Palmer the first time Arnold visited the course as a young amateur, and has known him well ever since. (Harison told the pros in the shop afterward that Palmer would never win the Masters, only to see him do it four times.)

Waiting to tee off, many players are too tense to talk. Harison never initiates conversation but readily provides it when prompted.

[Charles Coody](#), a past champion, enjoyed bantering with Harison. "This was in the days when the club would sneak the first tee back a yard or two each year," says Coody, who won't play this year for the first time since 1963. "It got to where it had moved back about 20 yards. I could tell by relating it to features on the clubhouse. I said, 'Phil, I need to ask you a question.' He said, 'Sure, Charles.' With a straight face I said, 'Have you moved this tee box back or the clubhouse forward?' It became a joke between us."

Harison was raised at the other end of the first hole, in a large house visible for years behind the green. It was the only property the struggling young club was able to sell in its Depression-era attempts to develop real estate on the spacious grounds. He rode his bike on the course as a kid. The house since has been torn down and the property sold back to the club.

As a high school student, Harison was recruited to fill in at the Jamboree, the club's annual member-member event, and at 16 won it. He's believed to be the youngest ever to do so.

He became a member at 21, joining his father and older brother. "You've been a member for years," Jones kidded him. (The Harison family was involved with bringing golf to Augusta around the turn of the century, building the Bon Air Golf Club and the storied hotel in which Phil's grandfather, Dr. William Henry Harison Jr., was a major shareholder. That course became affiliated with Augusta Country Club, and Dr. Harison served as its first president for 20 years.)

For long-term tenures, it's hard to match Harison's with the Masters. "Jones would be delighted with the way Phil has carried on his legacy," says local sportscaster/historian Stan Byrde. "Phil has been the pulse of the Masters -- and the town -- for a very long time. Like so many others here, I hope he makes it back this year for his 60th."

Phil Harison died in Augusta, GA, in 27 Apr 2008 at age 82. He was survived by a sons, Campbell Harison and Phil Harison, Jr.

But what makes Phil Harison's children proudest won't be found in his accomplishments in golf. To them it will be his long list of contributions to the community. Campbell Harison recalled that his father always put others first, living a life of giving. "I could never begin to be half the man he was," his son said. "To me, he was always my idol."

In 1988, Campbell Harison was in an auto accident that left him a quadriplegic. In the ensuing years, his father led a capital campaign to provide affordable accessible living for the physically disabled. The campaign raised \$1,375,000 to establish Harison Heights at Walton Rehabilitation Health System. And as chairman of Walton Rehabilitation Foundation, he spearheaded efforts that raised more than \$3 million, said Dennis Skelley, president and CEO of the health system. He described Mr. Harison as a father figure who stressed kindness, honesty and integrity. "To him, family went well beyond his immediate family and really was tied to the community," he said. "He very much loved Augusta."

A graduate of the Academy of Richmond County, Mr. Harison was active in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where he served as treasurer for 12 years. He was also a vestry man and senior warden.

Phil Harison Jr. called his father a true Southern gentleman, adding that he always stressed giving back to the community. In 1966, he was elected to the Richmond County Hospital Authority, where he served as treasurer, vice chairman and chairman. In the 1970s, Mr. Harison, who earned his living in the insurance business, worked to turn around University Hospital as co-administrator with Harry Jernigan, Phil Harison Jr. said.

He also served on the boards of Episcopal Day School, the American Cancer Society, Historic Augusta, the Tax Assessors Board of Equalization, the Augusta Radiation Center, the Augusta Area Mental Health Association, the Augusta Speech and Hearing Center, the Augusta Historical Society, the First Tee and University Health Care Foundation. Phil Harison Jr. said his father's dedication to Augusta can be traced back to his grandfather, Dr. Harison, a physician who tended to the poor for free.

<http://chronicle.augusta.com/content/blog-post/bill-kirby/2009-04-04/introducing-augusta%E2%80%99s-first-foursome>

Introducing Augusta's first foursome

Bill Kirby | Sat, Apr. 4 5:23 PM

Most of you know the story of Bobby Jones and Clifford Roberts and their idea for a golf course that became the Augusta National with its famous Masters Tournament. But have you ever wondered who first showed up in Augusta with clubs and ball and suggested a game? You would think no one would know, but you would be wrong.

This is Augusta, a city proud of its history, and when that question was asked almost 40 years ago, someone had the answer. His name was Joseph B. Cumming and his family is one of our town's oldest.

In response to an account in a local history publication, the elderly attorney told this story:

In the 1890s, he reported, four men showed up one day on the sweeping lawn of Mrs. Jane Cumming Verdery's home at what is now Milledge and Pickens roads. They were neighbors, Mr. Cumming said, who dropped by to socialize and take advantage of the grounds to demonstrate the newly popular game of golf.

The names of that "first foursome" - Dr. William H. Harison Jr., his brother Morley, Henry H. Cumming and Louis Berckmans. It was a group that quickly became enthusiastic about the sport. They were the core of those who organized the Augusta Country Club with its first nine-hole course on the east side of Milledge Road, about half a mile from that first recorded demonstration. Dr. Harison became president of the Augusta Country Club.

After 1900, land was purchased from the estate of Henry H. Cumming across Milledge and two 18-hole courses were constructed; first the "Lake" course and, several years later, the "Hill" course.

Such courses attracted many, including a young Atlantan named Bobby Jones, who often came to town to play. Banner headlines, for example, proclaimed his 1924 match with the British, French and Southern amateur champs at the Augusta Country Club.

And "Louie" Berckmans?

His family owned a plant nursery out on Washington Road. It was a great piece of property that was sold years later to a group of investors who built a golf course, created a tournament and, well . . . you know the rest of that story.

[http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/2008/04/30/obi\\_196910.shtml](http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/2008/04/30/obi_196910.shtml)

**Philetus "Phil" Sawyer Harison**, 82, died on April 27, 2008. He was the beloved husband of the late Grace Merry Harison. They were married on November 16, 1957. A native of Augusta, he was the **son of William Montgomery Harison and Kathryn Sawyer Harison**. After graduating from Richmond Academy, he attended Emory University and the University of Georgia.

Mr. Harison was active in community and church affairs all of his life. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church where he served as Treasurer for 12 years. He was a Vestry man and Senior Warden. He was Chairman of the House of Bishops meeting when they convened in Augusta. Mr. Harison was elected to the Richmond County Hospital Authority in 1966 where he served as Treasurer, Vice-Chairman and Chairman in 1974. In the absence of an administrator, the Hospital Authority authorized Mr. Harison and the late Harry Jernigan to be Co-Administrators. He served on the Board of Walton Rehabilitation Hospital and was Chairman of

the Foundation. When a personal tragedy occurred which rendered one of his sons a quadriplegic, he organized and led the work for a capital campaign to build an independent living facility to assist physically disabled people. Harison Heights opened its doors in 1999.

As an active community leader, he was elected director of Trust Company Bank in 1957 and served as Chairman of the Trust Committee for years. He was on the Board of Directors of J. Smith Lanier & Co. He served on the boards of The Episcopal Day School, The American Cancer Society, the Augusta Radiation Center, the Augusta Area Mental Health Association, Historic Augusta, Tax Assessors Board of Equalization, the Augusta Speech and Hearing Center, The Augusta Historical Society, The First Tee and University Health Care Foundation. He served as a Trustee of the Summerville Cemetery and the Creel Foundation where he was President for 15 years. He was a member of The Pinnacle Club, The Augusta Assembly and a charter member of The Heritage Club. An avid golfer, Mr. Harison was the GIAA Golf State Champion in 1942. He was a member of the Augusta Country Club and the Augusta National Golf Club. He had witnessed every Masters Golf Tournament since its inception in 1934 and served as the Official Starter and Pairings Committee Chairman from 1947 until 2007.

Survivors include a daughter, Eleanor H. Taylor and her husband, Michael; two sons, Phil S. Harison, Jr. and his wife Julie and Richard Campbell Harison and his wife, Margaret; and five grandchildren, all of Augusta

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Age: 40-44; Household: Margaret M Doyle, R Hanson, Cam Harison, Frank Doyle, John Smith,

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Trinity Church – Wall Street History

<http://www.trinitywallstreet.org/history/guide/finance>

#### Historical Note:

**Richard Harison** was a Vestryman in 1783 and from 1788 to 1811, and a Church Warden from 1811 to 1827. He was a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention, a member of the New York Assembly from 1788 to 1789, and the first U. S. District Attorney for New York. Harison was a lawyer by profession and a member of the Federalist Party. In 1815, he was appointed the first comptroller of Trinity Church.

#### Scope and Content Note:

The records of Richard Harison were donated to Trinity Church by a descendant, Elizabeth Harison. They include the 1644 deed to freeman Symon Congo, the 1667 reconfirmation of the Congo deed, letters from Bishop Henry Hobart, Bishop William White, and Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and letters on Harison's resignation as comptroller and Church Warden due to the infirmities of age. There is also a booklet in which deeds and leases were copied, and the minutes of the Standing Committee dealing primarily with real estate issues.

#### Historical Note:

**William H. Harison** was the son of the first Comptroller Richard Harison. Also a lawyer, he served Trinity Church as Vestryman from 1833 to 1852 and as Warden from 1852 to 1855. He resigned as comptroller because of failing health in 1853. Mr. Harison's tenure covered the beginnings of a major fight between Trinity Church and downtown property owners over a plan to have Albany Street extended through the Churchyard to Broadway. Trinity strongly opposed the extension based on the Churchyard's status as a more than 200 year old burial ground and their claim that the remains of patriots who had been imprisoned by the British in the Sugar House north of the Churchyard during the Revolutionary War were interred there. At a town meeting discussing the issue in 1852, the suggestion was made that a monument be erected in honor of the martyrs of the Revolution. The Soldier's monument on the northeast corner of the churchyard was erected soon thereafter.

#### Scope and Content Note:

Letters in this collection are a donation from Elizabeth Harison and relate to Trinity Church matters. There is material on the Albany Street extension and on the beginnings of St. Luke's Hospital as a Christian hospital for the poor.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=HF9AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA2&lpg=PA2&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22clement+c.+moore%22&source=bl&ots=k7hwbrPBcP&sig=8EcvNFFnB7AFOz4TICiSEvavBkM&hl=en&ei=gTQtTJHAFoK8lQfVxY2oCA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22clement%20c.%20moore%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=HF9AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA2&lpg=PA2&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22clement+c.+moore%22&source=bl&ots=k7hwbrPBcP&sig=8EcvNFFnB7AFOz4TICiSEvavBkM&hl=en&ei=gTQtTJHAFoK8lQfVxY2oCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22clement%20c.%20moore%22&f=false) page 2.

MR. CLEMENT C. MOORE,

SIR,

AT a meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College, held at the College Chapel on Wednesday last, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Mr. MOORE, for the interesting and impressive address delivered by him this day; and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

By order of the meeting,

RICHARD HARISON, *Chairman.*  
JAMES T. WATSON, *Secretary.*

New-York, May 7th, 1825.

[http://www.planetnielsen.com/joseph\\_lee\\_robinson/JLR\\_Research.pdf](http://www.planetnielsen.com/joseph_lee_robinson/JLR_Research.pdf)

#### **Book 48A:266, 15 Oct 1853—**

An indenture between Beverly Robinson, **Clement C. Moore** and **William H. Harrison**, all of the City of New York, survivors of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, acting trustees **under the will of Richard Harison**, Esquire, deceased, of the share of his estate devised for the benefit of his son Francis S. Harison, and his wife and family of the first part; and Nathaniel Robinson Senior of the town of Lisbon, of the second part. For the sum of \$35, Nathaniel Robinson purchases land in Lisbon.

Land Record for St. Lawrence Co., New York, Book 48A:266. The date, 15 Oct 1853, Richard Harison Esq. Late of New York City, deceased. Through this land transaction, and others, it appears that Richard Harrison might be the father of Susannah (Susan) who married Nathaniel Robinson. Besides Susannah Robinson, there is also a son Francis S. Harrison, b. 1784, of Lisbon, whose interest in the estate of his father is noted in another land transaction. Another connection is made with a William H. Harrison b. 1795 (lawyer) of New York City, who is acting as a representative for Francis S. Harrison, in another land transaction.

Note: something doesn't bear out regarding the above. Richard did have a son Francis, who reportedly died unmarried. There is otherwise not apparent connection between the Harison and Robison family from other sources.

## Harison Yellow Rose

Ref. Gardener's Tribute, by Richardson Wright. 1949. Pages 68-82.

Since 1830 American gardeners have growing a bush rose commonly called "Harison's Yellow, a hybrid of Austrian briar, *R. foetida*, and the Burnet or Scotch rose, *R. spinosissima*.

### The Harisons

The first in this country was Francis Harison, who arrived in New York from England in 1708. He brought and left to his children some copies of Elias Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire* (17190, containing genealogical records of Berks, England. In this book are a number of references to the family, spelled Harison, Harrison and Haryson. Francis Harison made a note in the book to the effect that Harison was the correct spelling and always used in the family . . .

Richard Harison, born 12 Jan 1747/48 (old style), graduate of King's College in 1764 (John Jay's class) and a trustee of the same from 1788, when it gave him an L.L.D., until his death on 7 Dec 1829. Although during the Revolution he had been a consistent Tory, nevertheless he served as delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Poughkeepsie in 1788 at which the Federal Constitution was adopted, sat as member of the State Assemble in 1788-89 and was the first United States Attorney for the District of New York, being appointed by President Washington and filling this responsible office from 1789 to 1801. A friend of Alexander Hamilton, he was associated with him in several important legal cases. He evidently also found time to show a lively interest in the improvement of the grounds of his college, for in 1764, after the site had been enclosed by a post and rail fence, he and Judge Benson, John Jay and Robert R Livingston themselves planted a line of sycamores behind this fence.

This is substantiated by a similar reference in the History of the City of New York: Its Origin, Rise and Progress," Vol. 3, by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Mrs. Burton Harrison. page 468, where it states: "Near the river shore, the grounds ornamented with majestic sycamores, stood the venerated seat of classical lore, Columbia College. 'Those venerable trees,' said the Hon. John Jay in his centennial address in 1876, 'had an historic interest from the fact which, when a boy, I heard from the lips of Judge Egbert Benson during one of visits to my grandfather at Bedford, that those trees were carried to the green by himself, Jay, Robert R Livingston, and I think Richard Harrison, and planted by their own hands.'"

Richard Harison was twice married, his first wife being Maria Jones, daughter of Evan Jones, M.D., of Philadelphia. From this union was born the elder son, George Folliott Harison (8 Mar 1776-5Jan 1846). The younger son (by Richard's second wife, Frances Ludlow), was William Henry Harison, born 20 Apr 1795, died 1 May 1860. This latter son lived in a house on a leasehold lot at 48 Beach Street, New York. Two daughters also were born of the second union [Jane and Frances].

In 1809, at a foreclosure sale, Richard Harison picked up a country place. It was a parcel of about seven acres on the west side of the Fitz-Roy Road (also called the Greenwich Road and the Road to the Great Kills) adjoining on the north the property of Cornelius Ray. This would locate the Harison property a little west of the present Ninth Avenue and east to Eighth, and it took in substantially what is now the whole block between those avenues and Thirtieth to Thirty-first Streets.

This he held, and evidently improved and enjoyed, until his death in 1829. By a codicil added to his will in 1827, he bequeathed to his unmarried daughters, Jane and Frances, children by his second wife, "all my green house plants and shrubs, all by bulbous roots and flower roots of every kind" and appointed "my excellent friend Clement C. Moore and my son William" as executors to those named in the will. Professor Moore was owner of a large country place at Chelsea, with his country house near what is now the corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and is pleasantly remembered as being the author of "The Night Before Christmas." In 1833 four of the executors, Thomas Ludlow Ogden, Beverly Robinson, Professor Moore and the younger son, William Henry Harison, sold this country place to David Jones for \$30,000. Richard Harison is buried in Trinity Churchyard, south of the church and a tablet to his memory is to be found in the vestry room.





<http://www.morris.umn.edu/~bensonka/oldroses.html>

"Harrison's Yellow" originated as a spontaneous hybrid circa 1830, and is famous because the pioneers brought cuttings west with them. The rose is sometimes called "The Yellow Rose of Texas," but actually it originated in New York City in the garden of an attorney named **Richard Harrison** (spelled with one "r"). It is unusually hardy, drought-tolerant and vigorous; its fragrance and semi-double, yellow blossoms are extraordinary. The rose volunteered in Harrison's New York garden, although today the location on Thirty-First Street between 8th and 9th Avenues--with its garment warehouses--would be unrecognizable as a country garden, according to Christopher, (1989). One of the parents of "Harrison's Yellow" was a "Scotch Briar," ("*Rosa spinosissima*"), but the other was an unknown, happy chance that spontaneously produced this lovely and very tough plant. Offshoots of Harrison's Yellow can be found growing wild the entire length of the Oregon Trail, and one of them found its way to the garden of the little yellow farmer's cottage outside of Correll, MN, where my son's great-grandmother lived 100 years ago. Wild "Harrison's Yellow" plants have grown into enormous thickets.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa\\_'Harrison's\\_Yellow'](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_'Harrison's_Yellow')

**Harrison's Yellow**, also known as the Oregon Trail Rose and the Yellow Rose of Texas, is a hybrid rose cultivar which originated as a chance hybrid seedling of *Rosa foetida*. The cultivar first bloomed at the suburban villa of **George Folliott Harrison**, attorney, between 8th and 9th Avenues on 32nd Street, north of New York City. The site of Harrison's villa is now just south of the present General Post Office. The nurseryman William Prince of Long Island took cuttings and marketed the rose in 1830. Harrison's Yellow is naturalized at abandoned house sites through the west and is found as a feral rose along the Oregon Trail . . .

[http://www.roguevalleyroses.com/product\\_info.php/products\\_id/110](http://www.roguevalleyroses.com/product_info.php/products_id/110)

#### **Harrison's Yellow (The Pioneer Rose)**

In the American West there is no more historic rose than this rose of the Pioneers. In Oregon it is also known as the Logtown rose, appearing as it does, in so many abandoned company towns of the glory days of logging. It makes lovely thickets which are to be found wherever it was left along the Oregon trail, even into the plains. Some hold it is The Yellow Rose of Texas though there is fierce debate about that. At any rate this is a must have for anyone with a corner in their garden and a spot in their heart for history. The bloom is very early, fragrant and exquisite. (The name is correctly spelled with one "r".)

**Name:** Harrison's Yellow (The Pioneer Rose)

**Class:** Species and Their Hybrids

**Height:** 6-8 feet

**Growth:** Spreading

**Color:** Medium Yellow

**Bloom size:** 2.5"

**Zone:** Zone 4

**Bloom type:** Fully Double

**Hybridizer:** Harrison

**Year introduced:** c. 1830

<http://famousamericans.net/davidogden/>

Abraham's son. **Thomas Ludlow Ogden**, lawyer, born in Morristown, NJ, 12 Dec 1773; died in New York city, 17 Dec 1844, was graduated at Columbia in 1791, and then studied under his father, completing his legal education in the office of **Richard Harrison**.

In 1796 he was admitted to the New York bar, and later he was associated with Alexander Hamilton, having charge of the latter's law business during his occupations elsewhere. Subsequently Mr. Ogden was legal adviser of many important corporations, notably the **Holland land company** when it held 3,000,000 acres of land in the western part of New York; also one of the trustees of the Indian reservation lands and sole trustee of **Sackett's Harbor**.

He was law officer of the corporation of **Trinity Church**, for thirty-five years clerk and member of its vestry, and at the time of his death senior warden. Mr. Ogden was an early patron of the General Theological Seminary and one of the original trustees under the act of incorporation, also one of the founders of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, of which at the time of his death he was vice-president. From 1817 till his death he was trustee of Columbia College.

William Henry Harison, b. 29 Apr 1795; d. 1 May 1860; m1. Gertrude H. Ogden, b. 1806; d. 1839. d/o Thomas Ludlow **Ogden**, (1773-1844); Children: 6 (Harison) sons.

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[http://books.google.com/books?id=KwcOAQAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22dixon+ryan+fox%22&hl=en&ei=Uw\\_DTLGfM4O0IQeW6JUE&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=harison&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=KwcOAQAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22dixon+ryan+fox%22&hl=en&ei=Uw_DTLGfM4O0IQeW6JUE&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CC4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=harison&f=false) page 12.

E. B. O'Callaghan, "Biographical Sketch of Francis Harison," *N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. ix, pp. 49-51. This article notices the descendants of the subject; *N. Y. Civil List*, 1881, p. 240.

One who at first was burdened with the record of a loyalist was **Richard Harison**, the son of a Tory councilor who had fled to England; but he had regained the public favor by his kindness and urbanity, spiced just frequently enough with dashes of sharp wit. When Washington appointed him a federal district attorney, there had been some who questioned the propriety of calling to official station one who, however sound in law and scholarship, had given comfort to the enemy. But the appointment was defended on the very ground that his Toryism had been so notorious. It was thought necessary that, if all of this class were to be won to the support of the new government, the Federalist party must evince a liberality which might equal that of Governor Clinton, who, with the coming of the peace in 1783, had foreborne to execute those drastic laws which would have banished Loyalists to Nova Scotia.<sup>1</sup> But Harison was well fitted in many other ways to contribute to the prestige of the party, and celebrated no less for his piety and public spirit than for his strong and constant loyalty to the principles of Federalism, he was often called upon to make the statement of the party faith in public meeting.

<http://fultonhistory.com/newspaper%2010/New%20York%20NY%20Evening%20Post/New%20%20York%20NY%20Evening%20Post%201831%20Grayscale/New%20%20York%20NY%20Evening%20Post%201831%20Grayscale%20-%2000174.pdf>

1831 - Also, to let at auction, same day, for one year from the 1st of April, unless previously sold at private sale, the Mansion House and Grounds late the residence of Richard Harison, deceased, on the 8th avenue. See advertisement in the *Courier & Enquirer*, signed William H. Harison.

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"Robert Troup: A Quest for Security in a Turbulent New Nation, 1775-1832," by Wendell E. Tripp, page 84-85.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=W0J5KX-TO2EC&pg=PA84&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22robert+troup%22&hl=en&ei=W2DEtlvHBoOglAe2j8EH&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22robert%20troup%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=W0J5KX-TO2EC&pg=PA84&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22robert+troup%22&hl=en&ei=W2DEtlvHBoOglAe2j8EH&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22robert%20troup%22&f=false)

. . . Robert Troup worked in cooperation with a number of lawyers during this phase of his law career. He very frequently consulted, and was consulted by, **Richard Harison**, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, and John Laurence. And in 1792, in this seventh year of practice in New York City, he entered into partnership with **Richard Harison**. Harison had been a classmate of John Jay's at King's, class of 1767. He was a loyalist, was temporarily disbarred, but had returned to practice by 1786. He remained a conservative and became a vehement Federalist, though he seems not to have been active in party politics. He was one of the outstanding legal practitioners of the period. William Duer, writing in later years, place him in the first rank of lawyers (Duer by implication placed Troup in the second rank); James Kent gave him equal credit with Hamilton in introducing "sound principles" to New York practice in the 1790s.

Troup's partnership with **Harison** lasted for seven years, though for the final two years Troup was on the federal bench. Extant documents give no explicit statement of the circumstances that brought them together, but they were politically congenial, both were active in the affairs of Trinity Church, and they had worked together on a number of cases and presumably held for each other a mutual respect. Their partnership, like most partnerships of the period, was eminently flexible. They shared counsel in some cases, but more often conducted independent practices while using each other as consultants from time to time. At times Troup seemed to be completely unaware of **Harison's** professional actions; and one of Troup's clients did not know of the partnership till a year after it had been formed. Whether the two men were particularly close is uncertain. . . . but even after he and **Harison** ended their partnership they remained close associates in Trinity Church affairs. And Troup made very frequent use of **Harison's** legal counseling in later years when he (Troup) became agent for the Pulteney land purchase.

"Historical sketches of Franklin county and its several towns . . .," by Frederick Joel Seaver pages 7-12

[http://books.google.com/books?id=FNh4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA8&dq=%22alexander+macomb%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=PXTEtLroMML\\_lgQjKjG&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEQQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22alexander%20macomb%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=FNh4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA8&dq=%22alexander+macomb%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=PXTEtLroMML_lgQjKjG&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CEQQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22alexander%20macomb%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false)

The Macomb Purchase, effected in 1791, included parts of Franklin, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego counties, and all of St. Lawrence, together with most of the American islands in the St. Lawrence river, comprehending nearly four million acres. The contract price

made with the State was eight pence per acre, one-sixth part to be paid in cash, and the remainder in five equal annual payments, without interest, but with a discount of six per cent, per year to be allowed to Macomb if he should anticipate any of the agreed payments. And, even at this price, the State benefited only by one-half of the amount, the other half having been allowed for services to the commissioners who made the sale. A condition of the grant or patent that was never met required that within seven years from its date there be one family actually settled on the tract for every six hundred and forty acres thereof; otherwise, the estate to "cease, determine and be void." Also the letters patent reserved to the State "all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres" for highways. The contract of purchase provided further that there be deducted from the acreage to be paid for "all lakes whose area exceeds one thousand acres" and a "tract equal to six miles square in the vicinity of the village of St. Regis," which last exception was intended to provide for an Indian reservation.

Macomb became financially involved before the transaction with the State was fully consummated, and by a series of transfers various sections of the tract for which he had bargained became vested in a number of people — some of whom had been from the start silent partners with him in the deal. Included among these early owners were

**Daniel McCormick**,  
William Constable,  
John McVickar,  
Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and  
**Richard Harison**.

The Constable holdings in Franklin county as partitioned were mainly in the central northern parts, the Pierrepont in the western, the **Harison in the central**, and the **McCormick in the central and southern**. Afterward

Ray de la Chaumont,  
Michael Hogan,  
Luther Bradish

and others came into ownership of considerable tracts through purchase from one or another of those named.

These early land owners in the Old Military Tract and in Macomb's Purchase constituted so remarkable a group of men, both as regards character and abilities and their relation to the government of the State and to the business enterprises of their day, that it would be unpardonable to omit brief sketches of them.

**Alexander Macomb** was born in Ireland in 1748; came to America with his parents in 1755; located at Detroit, Mich., in 1772, where in thirteen years he amassed a fortune in the fur trade; removed to New York in 1785; married as a second wife a daughter of a partner of William Constable. His residence was on Broadway, below Trinity church, and at one time it was rented and occupied by Washington when he was President. Mr. Macomb served several terms in the Assembly of New York, and mingled in the highest social circles, counting among his intimate friends many of the foremost men of the nation. He failed in 1792 for a million dollars; was arrested and confined in jail for a time at the instance of some of his creditors; re-established himself financially; and failed again in 1812. General Alexander Macomb, who commanded the land forces at the battle of Plattsburgh, was his son. Mr. Macomb died at Georgetown, DC, in 1831.

**Daniel McCormick** also was an Irishman, and among his closest friends and almost constant companions at his stately home on Wall street were William Constable, **Richard Harison**, William Bell and Michael Hogan, some of whom were to be seen with him almost every afternoon on the porch of his house. His establishment was continually the scene of friendly dinner parties, at which the number of guests was always odd. Mr. McCormick was one of the most polished gentlemen in the city, and had the entree to the most exclusive social circles, as is shown by the fact that he was a guest at a dinner given by Mrs. John Jay to President Washington. He would not move from his Wall street home even when every other residence in the locality had disappeared, and the district had been given over wholly to business establishments. He was president of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, **Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York [1784-85]**, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an alderman. A biographer says of him that he was old-fashioned, and clung tenaciously to accustomed habits and style of dress. He wore short breeches to the last, with white stockings and buckles, and powdered his hair. He was without a stain on his character. He died in 1834, possessed of great wealth.

**Michael Hogan**, owner of Bombay, another Irishman, who had been a ship captain, sailing to every part of the globe, and speaking a number of languages, brought with him to New York in 1804 four hundred thousand English sovereigns, equivalent to two million dollars — an almost unheard of fortune in this country at that time. The money is understood to have been the dowry of Mrs. Hogan, who was a princess of India, and whom Mr. Hogan had married in the city of Bombay. Mr. Hogan established a store on the site afterward occupied by the old Astor House, and filled it with such a stock of costly merchandise as the city had then never seen. Afterward he became a ship-owner and importer, doing an immense business. He gave the grandest dinners known in New York, and a biographer says that he was the perfect Irish host and gentleman, commanding universal respect. He was a contributor to standard publications of his day. A number of his ships were captured by Great Britain in the war of 1812, involving him in financial embarrassment. A monument was erected to him in old Trinity churchyard, and afterward removed to Grace church.

**William Bell** had been supercargo for William Constable in the latter's trading enterprises with China, and was deemed an authority of ultimate appeal in all matters relating to commercial business with Asia.

A sketch of **Luther Bradish**, an up-standing figure in the politics and government of the State of New York three-quarters of a century ago, forms a separate chapter of this work.

**Robert Watts**, a partner with Mr. Bradish in Moira holdings, and long a resident there, was of the New York family of that name, a number of whom were large merchants, and was related by marriage to General Philip Kearney. An elder Watts married the daughter of the Earl of Sterling.

**William Bailey**, once owner of the greater part of Burke and Chateaugay, and also the local agent for William Constable, was originally from New York city, possessed considerable means, and located in Chateaugay in 1800. There he conducted a large

farm, and built and operated an iron forge — the first in the county with the possible exception of the one in Westville. In 1810 three slaves were owned in Franklin county, and Mr. Bailey was one of the two owners — the other being **Mr. Harison** of Malone. Though I am not sure, it is my impression that Mr. Bailey had two slaves, and **Mr. Harison** one. In 1820 there was not a negro, bond or free, in the county. Mr. Bailey was the father of Admiral Theodoras Bailey, the hero of the capture of New Orleans in our civil war. The admiral was born in Chateaugay in 1805. Mr. Bailey was also the grandfather of the late Mrs. C. C. Whittelsey, of Malone. He represented Clinton county, a part of which Chateaugay then was, in the Assembly in 1802 and 1806, and in the latter year was also a judge of the court of common pleas for Clinton county. He removed from Chateaugay to Plattsburgh in 1811, and died at the latter place in 1840.

**Gerrit Smith**, the radical abolitionist, and one of the operators of the famous "underground railroad," was said by Thurlow Weed to be "the handsomest, the most attractive and the most intellectual man I have ever met." Mr. Smith is suspected of having quartered on his lands at or near North Elba, Essex county, some of the escaped slaves whom he guided to points of safety against recapture, and it is believed that a number of these were transported secretly through Franklin county to "stations " in Malone, and thence into Canada, via Fort Covington.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, **Hezekiah B. Pierrepont** had no particular distinction except as a business man of large interests and varied experiences. He is said to have been always lenient and liberal with those who purchased lands from him in cases where they were unable to meet payments as provided in their contracts.

**John McVickar**, born in Ireland, came to New York as a youth, and was under the guardianship of Daniel McCormick until of an age to rely upon himself. He entered the mercantile business in 1786, and in the course of a few years became one of the largest merchants and ship-owners in the city. The volume of his business was enormous, and a large part of it was the importation and sale of Irish linens and other Irish manufactures. So important to Irish industries were his purchases that upon the occasion of a visit that he made to the island it was a subject of general remark, and it was jokingly suggested that the lord lieutenant confer upon him the order of knighthood. Mr. McVickar also traded largely with China through his own ships. He was one of the founders of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a vestryman of Trinity Church, a director in a number of banks and insurance companies, and a member of the boards of managers of several benevolent and philanthropic institutions to be connected with which was deemed a great honor, as the appointments were invariably restricted to the very best men to be found in the city. Barrett's "Old Merchants of New York " says that Mr. McVickar was possessed of a sound judgment and a nice sense of the highest commercial honor, and was proverbially generous in extending aid to merchants who were weaker than himself. A son married a daughter (Euretta) of William Constable, and a daughter married William Constable, Jr. William McVickar, deceased, of Malone, who was the father of Mrs. C. W. Breed and Mrs. Ralph, was a descendant of John.

**James Donatianus de la Ray de Chaumont**, owner of a third of a million acres in the Macomb Purchase, in which was included the township of Harriestown which contains the village of Saranac Lake, was born in France in 1760, the son of Count de Chaumont, who was the zealous friend and helper of the United States during our war for independence. When Benjamin Franklin went to France as a commissioner for the Colonies to enlist a French alliance, the French government, though friendly, was not yet ready for an open break with Great Britain, and consequently denied Franklin's appeals and entreaties. Nevertheless it secretly encouraged Frenchmen of means and military capacity to act individually in our interest, and Count de Chaumont needed no urging to serve in this direction. He at once placed his hotel or chateau in the suburbs of Paris at the disposal of Franklin, stipulating only that no rent should be paid or obligation be regarded as incurred until the Colonies should win their independence; and upon these terms' Franklin made the establishment his office and home for years. Moreover, the count declined to accept an appointment as one of the ministers of France in order that he might remain free to assist America individually. He gave outright to Franklin in 1776 a thousand barrels of gunpowder and other military stores, and thereafter was untiringly active in buying ships, uniforms, arms, etc., for this country. His transactions along these lines ran into the millions of dollars, for much of which Franklin paid him at the time, or he found reimbursement through the sale of the prizes which John Paul Jones or others captured. Nevertheless the operations embarrassed him sorely, and it was nearly twenty years later that Congress made a settlement with him. The son was in full accord with the father in this work, and it was to effect a settlement that the former came to the United States, where he remained for many years, became an American citizen, and formed intimate friendships with Gouverneur Morris, William Constable and other eminent men of the time. Constable having sold the Chasanis tract in Lewis and Jefferson counties to a French syndicate, which planned to build cities on it and establish manufacturing industries to compete with England's, Le Ray de Chaumont was put in charge of the proposition after it was seen that the original expectations regarding it could not be realized. He also made large purchases of lands himself from Constable, and brought thousands of mechanics and other operatives from France to settle on the tracts. For almost forty years he resided in Jefferson county, seeking to develop his lands, and engaging in various enterprises designed to be of public benefit. It was a corporation organized by him that built the first decent road into Franklin county, the old St. Lawrence turnpike, from Black River to Bangor. He died in France in 1840.

**William Constable**, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1752, was left by his father in that city to be educated when the latter came to this country in 1762. The son followed a few years later, and joined the father near Schenectady, where he soon entered into business. There he and Alexander Ellice became friends, but the latter, being imbued with Tory proclivities, returned to England at the outbreak of war. It was doubtless from this association that Mr. Ellice came afterward into ownership of the Constable lands in Constable and Westville. Mr. Constable himself entered the Colonial army, and became aide to General Lafayette. Soon after the restoration of peace Mr. Constable again interested himself in mercantile affairs, opening an establishment in Philadelphia, which had a branch in Charleston, and thereafter his business ventures covered a wide range and were large and important. He traded extensively with the West Indies; built, owned and sailed ships to Havana and Asiatic ports; became a partner in New York city with Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris; built and operated a large flouring mill at Yonkers; speculated heavily in lands not only in New York, but also in Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia, and also in public funds. His fortune was large until heavy losses were incurred while he was in Europe, due to reckless indorsements by his brother, James, who had become a partner with him. Ogden Edwards eulogized Mr. Constable after his death in 1803 as a master spirit in every circle, even among the magnates of this and European countries, and declared that as a conversationalist he was unsurpassed. His mansion in New York is said to have been that of a prince, at which his friends always received princely treatment. After **Richard Harison**, he was intellectually probably the greatest of those who were owners in the so-called Macomb's Purchase, and apparently it was principally through association and



friendship with **him and Daniel McCormick** that the others of whom sketches have been given in preceding pages were drawn into investing in lands in this section.

**Francis Harison** (never spelled with two rs) queen's counsel, and direct descendant of Richard Harison, Lord of Hurst, and the grandfather of Richard, the proprietor of the township of Malone, came to New York in 1708 with Lord Lovelace, the then recently appointed Governor of the province, and two years later sheriff, afterward becoming a judge of the admiralty court and also recorder. The Harisons were thus one of the earliest English families in New York, and the descendants are disposed to emphasize the fact that they are in no way related to the Round Head General Harrison, but are of cavalier ancestry.

The Malone **Richard Harison** was born in New York in 1747, and at the age of thirteen entered King's College (now Columbia University) in a class of which he and John Jay, the eminent jurist and statesman, twice Governor of New York, were the only members. The two remained friends and associates throughout their lives. Mr. Harison studied law after graduation from college, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. Almost immediately he won success and distinction, which not only placed him in the front rank in his profession, but brought him wealth also. He was at one time the law partner of Alexander Hamilton. In a work by the then president of Columbia College, in 1847, he is named with Mr. Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Broeckholst Livingston and two or three others as having given to the bar of his time an eminence of character and talent comparing favorably with the high standing of the bench, and as one of "its brightest ornaments," to which was added: "Richard Harison was the most accomplished scholar of the group," and "he was, moreover, a sound lawyer." Historians generally of New York city, covering the period of Mr. Harison's activities, refer to him as "that great lawyer" or "that great man." He succeeded James Kent as recorder, "and his refinement and urbanity were as conspicuous on the bench as in private life." As bearing upon his scholarship, it is told that, naturally a student, he was a thorough master of Greek, Latin and French, and a reader of widest range: even after reaching his 72nd year, he took up the study of Hebrew, and mastered that language. Besides having been recorder of New York, he was secretary of the board of regents of the University of New York from 1787 to 1790; member of Assembly in 1787 and 1789: a member in 1788 with Hamilton, Jay and others of the convention which adopted the federal constitution; and from 1789 to 1801 United States attorney for the district of New York. Through the kindness of his great grandson, William Beverley Harison, I am privileged to have before me as I write a photographic copy of his commission as United States attorney, signed by George Washington, and also a photographic copy of a personal letter from President Washington, transmitting the commission, from which I quote: "The high importance of the judicial system in our national government makes it an indispensable duty to select such characters to fill the several offices in it as would discharge their respective duties with honor to themselves and advantage to the country." Mr. Harison was nominated to the Senate by President Washington to be judge of the United States district court, but declined the office. He died in New York December 7, 1829.

Bearing in mind the conditions in Franklin county as set forth in previous pages, and considering that, though Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river were principal avenues along which the forces of England and France moved and fought almost continuously in the half century of conflict which those powers waged for dominion in America, Clinton county had not a permanent settler until 1763, and St. Lawrence none until 1792 with the exception of the mission at Fort La Presentation (now Ogdensburg), the fact that it was more than three centuries after the voyage of Columbus before there was a single white home within the present limits of Franklin county is less occasion for remark than the fact that one was established even then. It certainly was not expectation or hope of finding here gold and silver loot and mines, such as had enriched Spain from Mexico and Peru, nor yet a search for adventure or the dream that the climate was mild or the soil especially fertile, that induced our first immigration. The impelling motive, then, could hardly have been other than the spirit of restlessness which in all countries and in all ages has kept the tide of migration and the course of empire and civilization moving westward — now in prosecution of war, now for attainment of freedom of worship, and again merely in the search and striving for cheaper lands and for larger opportunities in life. The latter must have been the impulse in this case, for the men who came knew in advance that for a time at least conditions here must make for dire privation, for arduous labor, and for only a bare living at the best. Nevertheless, they came, the sturdy manhood of New England, with devotion to home, with belief in the church and the school, and with fidelity to conscience. While probably none of them quite so phrased it, they believed, too, "in the sovereign fatherhood of God and the equal brotherhood of man," and for that some of them had fought at Bennington, Quebec, Ticonderoga, Saratoga or Yorktown.

Ibid., page 396.

Malone was erected from Chateaugay March 2, 1805, at Harison, so called because **Richard Harison** (never spelled with two rs) was a leading member of the Macomb syndicate, and consisted originally of all of great tract number one of the Macomb purchase and the St. Regis Indian reservation. Yet quite inexplicably a section of the act of 1808 by which the county was created annexed to **Harison** "all those parts of Plattsburgh and Peru lying within the county of Franklin west of the old military tract," when, as a matter of fact, such parts had been detached by the act of 1805. Thus all of the county's nineteen towns except Bellmont, Burke, Chateaugay and Franklin are offshoots, directly or indirectly, from Malone, which originally had an area of more than three-quarters of a million acres, exclusive of water. It now includes only two townships, aggregating 63,200 of assessed acreage. The name **Harison** was changed in 1808 to **Ezraville** as a mark of Mr. Harison's respect for his friend, **Ezra L'Hommedieu** of Long Island, and on June 12, 1812, Ezraville became Malone. For nearly three-quarters of a century no one appears to have speculated concerning the origin or derivation of the latter name, but in 1885 Vice-President Wheeler believed that he had ascertained that it had been taken in compliment to Malone Constable, assumed to have been a daughter of William Constable. That theory was generally accepted as correct until Dr. C. W. Collins, undertaking investigation of the matter for the Historical Society, found that there had never been a Malone Constable, and learned from a descendant of **Richard Harison** that the name had been given to the township for **Edmond Malone**, the Irish Shakespearian scholar and critic, who was Mr. Harison's friend. The change of 1812 was therefore merely application of the name of the township to the whole town; the other township (number nine) was called Shelah. Each of the townships in great tract number one of the Macomb purchase had not only a number, but its distinctive name also; and, the original owners having been almost all Irishmen, the names were for the most part those of places in Ireland.

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"Pierrepont genealogies from Norman times to 1913," by R. Burnham Moffat, page 183.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=dlnRAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA184&lpg=PA184&dq=%22daniel+mcCormick%22+%22richard+harison%22&source=bl&ots=CbxonDHPHJ&sig=q4IM\\_JyGnLCtiwCSoeoYyMDDOdo&hl=en&ei=IPETK3pE4eglAfqt\\_Ql&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=7&sqi=2&ved=0CCcQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mcCormick%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=dlnRAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA184&lpg=PA184&dq=%22daniel+mcCormick%22+%22richard+harison%22&source=bl&ots=CbxonDHPHJ&sig=q4IM_JyGnLCtiwCSoeoYyMDDOdo&hl=en&ei=IPETK3pE4eglAfqt_Ql&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&sqi=2&ved=0CCcQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mcCormick%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false)

### Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of Washington.

The following memorandum concerning this famous picture was written in 1849 by **Mrs. Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont** (then 66 years of age) at the request of her family. Mrs. Pierrepont—**Anna Maria Constable**—was a daughter of **William K. Constable and Anna White**, of Philadelphia, and was a woman of wonderful charm and intelligence, and of wide social experience. The portrait has descended in the family from generation to generation, and is now the property of Robert Low Pierrepont, Esq., of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. It is the original of many well known engravings, measures 8 feet by 5 feet, and represents Washington attired in civilian clothes, standing before an arm-chair, a dress-sword resting loosely in his left hand, and his right arm extended with open palm across a table.

The memorandum seems to the writer to be of sufficient interest to the family at large to warrant its reproduction here.

My mother, who was a daughter of Townsend White, a merchant of Philadelphia, was an intimate friend of Miss Dandridge before she became Mrs. Custis; and when the young widow married General Washington, the friendly intercourse was kept up between them.

I remember, when a very little child, seeing Washington at our house in New York, during the sitting of Congress there. I was early taught to love and venerate him. Gouverneur Morris and Robert Morris, the great financier in our revolutionary struggle, were partners in my father's extensive mercantile firm, and each had, in our house in Great Dock Street (now Pearl Street) his sleeping apartments, appropriated to him when he came to New York.

General Hamilton was a valued friend of my father and his legal counsel, and Aaron Burr, who was then in high standing, was also intimate. I well remember all four dining at my father's country seat at Bloomingdale in 1796, and parts of the brilliant conversation I can still recollect; and I can recall the animated countenance and polished manners of my gifted father.

After our return from England in 1795, my father went to Philadelphia and, at the request of his mother, engaged Gilbert Stuart to take his likeness for his family. Gilbert Stuart was at the time of my father's visit (1796) painting a full length portrait of Washington for Mr. Bingham, who presented it to the Marquis of Lansdown. My father was so much pleased with it that he engaged Stuart to paint one for him at the same time, as the General was giving him sittings. Stuart, who was well acquainted with my father, promised that both pictures should be worked upon alternately, so that both should be originals. Mr. Trott, the artist who painted a miniature of my father (which I have), told me that Stuart had only sketched the hand of the General, and that he held *his own hand* for him to paint from. Mr. **Daniel McCormick**, who lived in Wall Street and died there in 1834, aged 94, was a friend of Stuart's, and being under obligations to my father used his influence to induce Stuart to bestow very particular care and attention upon the picture which was considered more highly finished, in its details, than was usual for Stuart. My father went twice from New York to Philadelphia in his chariot and four, taking Mr. **McCormick** with him, to watch the progress of the painting and, to encourage the procrastinating artist. They had invited him to many dinner parties among friends and, by great perseverance, obtained their wishes. Before the picture was sent to New York, Stuart painted a half length from it, which my father presented to his friend General Hamilton. (See *Note A* at the end of this chapter.)



A large party of friends assembled at our house in Broadway, which stood where the Astor House now stands, our neighbors being Colonel Burr, Walter Rutherford (grandfather of Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay), and **Richard Harison** the eminent lawyer and partner of General Hamilton, to see the picture. "Gentlemen," said my father, "there is the man;" and they responded, "The man himself." **Daniel McCormick** said he had seen Stuart purchase the Turkey Carpet on which the General stood, and that it was a fac-simile. (See *Note E* at the end of this chapter.)

While my father was in Europe, the Broadway house was rented to Edward Livingston, and Mr. Livingston's sister, the widow of General Montgomery, resided with him. She requested my mother to leave the picture with them to ornament the room until it was convenient to have it removed.

After the death of my father in 1803, the Broadway house was sold to **John Jacob Astor**. The picture was bequeathed to my brother, William Constable, who then resided at Schenectady. He was only seventeen years old at the time, and I asked him to let the picture be placed in the drawing-room of our house on Brooklyn Heights.

Years after, in 1812, when my brother wanted money he told me he was going to sell the picture, and was negotiating with the Washington Society in New York. He did not value it and estimate it as I did, and I persuaded my husband to offer the price he asked for it, \$600 (See *Note B.*) Stuart had been paid \$500 for it (See *Note C.*), and the frame cost \$100. My brother transferred it to me, to my great relief. As the frame had become shabby a new one was bought, and was so arranged that in case of fire the canvas could be easily slipped out of the case and saved.

Some years later, in 1826, my husband thinking this picture should belong to the country and not to a private individual, and wanting money himself, wrote to the patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, who was a member of the Library Committee, offering the picture to Congress. His offer was not accepted; and Stuart, who at the time was in Washington, was asked to paint a new one. He declined because he was asked, to paint at a fixed price. Our picture, to my exceeding joy, was retained. (See *Note D.*)

When General Lafayette visited America in 1824, he came to Brooklyn to call on my mother who was then staying at my house. He was accompanied by his and our old friend, Colonel Nicholas Fish. General Lafayette regarded the picture with great seriousness for a long time, and then said with much feeling, "Yes, that is my noble friend indeed."

Colonel Fish, who had been an aide to General Washington, gave us anecdotes of the war at the time when our house was Washington's headquarters at the battle of Long Island, and pointed out the room in which orders were given by General Washington to cross the ferry and retreat to New York. General Lafayette paid very great and marked attention to my mother, and spoke of my father as a dear friend and "companion in arms." The visit was one of exceeding interest and great excitement to me. I had only that morning returned with my son Henry Evelyn from a visit to my son William, at Pierrepont Manor. We had endured much fatigue from heat, etc., but all was forgotten when we were greeted by the cheerful voices of our dear children with the news: "General Lafayette will be here in a few moments."

In 1837 a French artist and engraver, named Lozier, brought an introduction from Paris to my husband, and requested permission to copy the head of Washington from our picture. Permission was given him, and he afterwards went to Boston to see Stuart's original head in the Athenaeum. He told us ours was infinitely the best that he would engrave it, and give it the credit in his engraving. He did engrave it in 1839, but gave the credit to the picture at Boston, because the Boston picture, being better known, would give more repute to his copy.

My husband died in 1838, and in 1841, at the request of the Mayor of Hudson, I permitted an artist by the name of Prime, to copy a half-length of our picture for the Common Council room of that City.

In 1845 Mr. Frothingham, who had been a pupil of Stuart's, asked that he might be permitted to make a copy, and I consented. For three months he painted in a room in my house, where I had the picture placed for his convenience. His copy I thought a pretty good one," though he made several alterations,—among others of the Turkey carpet. This struck me forcibly, as he made his of brilliant colours, while I had heard Mr. McCormick say "Stuart has made an exact copy of the original real Turkey."

Mr. Frothingham afterwards made a copy of his copy, in which he made further alterations. That copy was bought by the corporation of the City of Brooklyn, while Mr. Frothingham's copy of my portrait was purchased by 'Mr. A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, and presented to Salem, the city of his nativity.

NOTE A.

Extract from Mrs. Pierrepont's diary of March 28, 1834:

"Mrs. General Hamilton called. She remembered the portrait of Washington was an original of Stuart's and that my father got Stuart to copy a half-length for General Hamilton."

NOTE B.

Extract from letter of Hez. B. Pierrepont to William Constable, of Constableville, Lewis County, New York:

"Brooklyn, 20th Nov. 1812.

"If the Washington Society do not take the picture, I will keep it at six hundred dollars, your offer, but not for the ornament, as so expensive an article would ill become the present state of my purse, but as a speculation, persuaded that the name and remembrance of Washington will never be less venerated, and that his likeness will not lessen in value."

Note C.

Copy of Gilbert Stuart's bill:

WM. CONSTABLE, Esq., to G. STUART, Dr.,

1796.

Nov. To one portrait of said W. Constable Dr. \$100.

1797

July To one-do-of the late President of the United States at full length, 500.  
One-do-half length, 250.  
Dr. \$850. Dols.

Philadelphia 13th July 1797. Rec'd of Richard Soderstrom, Esq., through the hands of John Vaughan Esq., the above sum in full of all demands against them and the above mentioned Wm. Constable, Esq.

G. STUART.

Dimensions given us by Mr. Stuart.  
5 feet and 8 feet.  
3-4 4-3

P.S. The price of Mr. Constable's portrait had been agreed upon and was inserted by his agent in the bill. But Mr. Stuart fixed himself the price of the full length and half length, and wrote the prices himself in the bill.

NOTE D.

Copy of letter from H. B. Pierrepont to Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, M. C.:

Brooklyn Heights, 10 March 1826.

My dear Sir:—

Observing your motion for the procuring of a portrait of Washington, by an American artist, to be placed in the capital, it occurred to me as opportune to remind you of the fellow portrait by Stuart to that presented by Mr. Bingham to the Marquis of Lansdown[e], painted at the same time for Mr. Constable, the history of which, Mr. McCormick tells me, you are well acquainted with, having seen both at Philadelphia while under the hands of Stuart.

I consider the Capitol the proper place for it. Should the committee to whom the subject may be referred be of that opinion, it shall be at the service of the nation at a reasonable consideration.

May I ask of you the favor of making this communication to the proper source, and to suggest, if you please, your knowledge of the portraits at the time of their completion, and of the estimation in which they were held, as the most happy resemblances to the then living venerable original, that had been made.

With great regard, I remain,  
Yours, &c.,  
HEZ. B. PIERREPONT.

Copy of letter from Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer to H. B. Pierrepont:

House of Representatives,  
March 21st, 1826.

Dear Sir:

I submitted your letter to the committee and I am now authorized to say that the committee have determined to employ Stuart to paint the picture. I stated the merits of your picture to the committee. They think yours may have faded.

Yours sincerely,  
S. VAN RENSSELAER.

NOTE E.

Memorandum by Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, son of Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont, March 19, 1832:

Called on Mr. McCormick at his house in Wall Street and had some conversation with him about father's portrait of Washington.

Mr. McCormick said he was very intimate with Mr. Stuart the artist. He met him one day carrying a Turkey rug and asked him what he was going to do with it. Stuart said it was for his studio. As he had the reputation of being careless in the expenditure of his money, he said to him: "Why you extravagant dog, why did you not buy a kiddermister for your studio, it would have answered as well?" Stuart replied, "McCormick, some day you will say I have done right."

Mr. Constable drove Mr. McCormick to Philadelphia to see the portrait when it was reported finished. While McCormick was looking at it, Stuart nudged him with his elbow and said, "Well, McCormick, what do you say of my carpet?" "You have done right," McCormick answered.

From this joke with his friend Mr. Stuart had taken great pains to copy the Turkey rug accurately, and it harmonized admirably with the accessories of the picture.

Mr. McCormick also said that Mrs. Washington, having called at Mr. Stuart's room, exclaimed on seeing this picture: "That is a true likeness."

A later memorandum by Henry Evelyn Pierrepont:

My father was thirty-one years old when Washington died. He remembered his appearance perfectly, as did also my mother and many friends of their own age, who also considered Stuart's portrait a correct and perfect likeness.

In the Spring of 1853 the American Art Union had, in aid of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, an exhibition of all the portraits of Washington by various artists that could be collected; and my mother consented to have her picture in the exhibition.



Extract from diary of Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, June 13, 1853:

Went to the Washington Exhibition, met there the President of the Art Union, Mr. Cozzens, who introduced me to Dr. Lewis Marshall of Kentucky, a brother of Chief Justice Marshall, whom he was taking to view the portraits in order to obtain his opinion of their merits. Dr. Marshall was a large and venerable man, walking with a hickory staff as tall as himself, which he held by its upper part, as Abraham is represented. He said he had known my grand-father, William K. Constable.

Mr. Cozzens asked him to examine the various portraits of Washington in the gallery and give his opinion of them.

He said Pine's portrait did not resemble Washington when he knew him; that Wurtmuller's made him look like a Frenchman; that Leitzie's three portraits had eyes too light, and did not look at all like him. He passed the water-color likeness by Robertson, and the crayon portrait likeness by Sharpless, without making any remark about them.

He came at last to my mother's portrait by Stuart, and said, with emphasis, "That is prodigiously like him. It is the best portrait of him I have ever seen. He said he remembered Washington very distinctly indeed from 1796 to 1798, and that his father was a neighbor, schoolmate and friend of Washington's. His father had seven sons and eight daughters, all of whom had married. The sons were all six feet two inches, except himself, and he was five feet eleven and one-quarter inches. He said he was between twenty-five and twenty-six years old when he knew Washington, and that his memory of his appearance was distinct.

I told him I would value his opinion of my mother's picture, and asked him whether he would give me his opinion in writing. He said he would with pleasure, if I would write him a note, which I did; and I called upon him at the Astor House where he was staying and received the following letter:

H. E. PIERREPONT, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

In reply to your polite note I state to you that, in my opinion, the full length painting by Stuart, shown me as the portrait of Gen'l Washington, now the property of your respected ancestor, is the best representation of him I have ever seen. I saw him often and remember him with great vividness.

Yours, etc.,

14th June, 1853.

Lewis MARSHALL.

The report that was extensively circulated by Rembrandt Peale, that the mouth of Stuart's Washington was distorted by false teeth when painted, is of doubtful accuracy.

Washington's lower lip did project. He was what is termed slightly "whapple-jawed." This is represented in Caracche's bust, which is considered as representing his mouth more correctly than Houdon's. Some years later, as is proved by Washington's letter to the dentist Greenwood, Washington had a set of bad false teeth which he sent back to Greenwood to alter. In his letter to Greenwood, dated December 12, 1798, he writes: "The principal thing you will have to attend to in the alteration you are about to make, is to let the *upper bar fall back from the lower one*, whether the teeth are quite straight or inclining a little in or a little rounding outwards. . . . You will perceive, moreover, that when the edges of the upper and lower teeth are put together, *the upper falls back into the mouth*. . . ."

It is said that the difficulty which artists experience in copying Stuart's portraits arises from the fact that Stuart painted without outline, giving form by light and shade and color.

An engraving rarely represents a portrait fairly, as the engraver first makes a hand copy of the portrait and then makes the engraving from his drawing.

Mrs. Pierrepont desired to have an engraving made of her portrait of Washington, and employed the engraver Mr. Hall to make it. He made a drawing with care dividing up the portrait into squares, like a map; but when the outline was made, it showed little resemblance. After color was added it was more like; but the engraved copy was a misrepresentation of the portrait and, unfortunately, being inserted in Henry Tuckerman's history of the portraits of Washington, and also in Irving's quarto edition of the Life of Washington, has given a wrong impression of the original.

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Ibid., page 159.

**Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont** was born in New Haven 3 Nov 1768, and was the first of the family to resume the original spelling of the name. At an early age he displayed an enterprising spirit and fondness for active life. While at college, he became dissatisfied with the study of Latin and Greek, and with the prospect of a professional life, and proposed to his father that if he would permit him to leave his studies he would provide for himself and ask no share of his estate. His father consented, and the boy fulfilled his promise and thereafter provided wholly for his own support. To obtain a knowledge of business, he first entered the office of his uncle, Mr. Isaac Beers, who was an importer of books, and remained with him until 1790. Then, at the age of twenty-two, he went to New York City, engaging himself as a clerk in the Custom House. A year later he associated himself with Messrs. Watson & Greenleaf, and acted as their agent in Philadelphia where he realized a small fortune on his own account by the purchase of the government debt. In 1793, he formed a partnership with a cousin on his mother's side, William Leffingwell, and established in New York City the commercial house of Leffingwell & Pierrepont.

France at that time was in the throes of its Revolution, and its agriculture was neglected, and its supplies were derived from abroad, principally from America. Mr. Pierrepont went to France to attend to the shipment of provisions, and was in Paris during the bloodiest of the Revolution's bloody days. He saw Robespierre beheaded on 28 Jul 1794, and was so affected by the sight of blood that he feared his weakness would be mistaken as an indication of sympathy, and that he would be made to suffer accordingly.

The seizures that were made on the seas by England so embarrassed the trade of his firm with France that they determined to abandon it, and Mr. Pierrepont went to India and China on a trading voyage, acting as his own super-cargo. On his return with a valuable cargo, his ship, called the "*Confederacy*," Scott Jenks, Master, was captured off the coast of France on the 3rd or 4th of June, 1797, by the French privateer "*Duguay Trouin*," Capt. Dutache in command, and was taken as prize into Nantes. It was there (illegally) condemned and sold for the sum of 1,650,701 livres, equal to about \$330,000 in American money. Mr. Pierrepont remained in France, asserting the claim of his firm against the government for the seizure and seemed in a fair way of recovering the value of both ship and cargo when the United States entered into a treaty with France, by the terms of which our government assumed all claims of American citizens against the French government. These claims, popularly termed the "French Spoliation Claims prior to 1800," were long before Congress. The firm of Leffingwell & Pierrepont dissolved partnership in 1800, and under the articles of dissolution Mr. Pierrepont assumed the responsibility of prosecuting the claim for the seizure of the "*Confederacy*" and its cargo, and dividing the same when realized among those entitled thereto. Resolutions in favor of a payment of the claim were passed in each of the thirteen states; twenty-four reports were made to the United States Senate in favor of payment; twenty similar reports were made to the House of Representatives; while one adverse report was made to the Senate and two to the House. No adverse report was made after publication of the correspondence in 1826; nevertheless, two bills for payment which subsequently passed both houses were vetoed, one by President Polk, and another by President Pierce. A third bill was approved by President Arthur and became law on June 20, 1885; but the money which was appropriated as restitution for a loss occurring in 1797 was not actually paid until March, 1891, and even then the amount paid by the government was but \$160,478.29, or less than one-half the amount of the principal of the claim, and without interest.

After the seizure of the "*Confederacy*" Mr. Pierrepont was detained for some time in England in order to collect what insurance he could on the venture, only a part of which, however, he succeeded in recovering. His neutral character as an American enabled him to travel without difficulty on the continent, although war prevailed. Our country being represented abroad at that time by able men, Mr. Pierrepont enjoyed, as well in as out of diplomatic circles, the society of many whose friendships were then cemented and lasted during life; and among these was the inventor, Robert Fulton. With his advice and influence Mr. Pierrepont aided Mr. Fulton in the establishment of Fulton Ferry, between New York and Brooklyn, and always took the keenest interest in the improvement of this, the main entrance to Brooklyn, until the construction of bridges and later of subways reduced to a minimum the usefulness of the ferry. Mr. Pierrepont was one of the subscribers toward the purchase of this ferry from the assigns of Fulton, and continued a director of the Union Ferry Company until his death.

In 1802 Mr. Pierrepont married **Anna Maria Constable**, daughter of **William K. Constable**, a distinguished merchant and the largest owner of wild-lands in the state of New York. Considering foreign commerce too hazardous in the then disturbed political state of Europe, Mr. Pierrepont abandoned it and visited New England in order to examine its manufactories. Finding the manufacture of gin to be extremely profitable, he engaged Col. James Anderson of Connecticut to establish a distillery for him, and about 1804, he purchased in Brooklyn the brewery then belonging to Philip Livingston at the foot of Joralemon Street which had been burnt during the war of the Revolution; and he there established a distillery which obtained a high reputation. It was at that time the only manufactory of the kind in the state, and proved to be a source of great profit.

Early in 1804, Mr. Pierrepont purchased on Brooklyn Heights the so-called Benson Farm and the spacious residence which was situated on the Heights where the Plaza now stands on Montague Street Hill overlooking the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers; and in the same year he moved into the mansion. (See picture opposite page 162.) He subsequently bought the adjoining farm of Robert DeBevoise on the north and a part of the Remsen farm on the south, thus owning in all a tract of sixty acres, with a frontage of eight hundred feet on the East River and extending back about a half mile between Love Lane on the north and Remsen Street on the south, to the old Jamaica Road or Fulton Street, as it was subsequently called.

Through his father-in-law, William K. Constable, Mr. Pierrepont's attention was drawn to lands in the northern counties of the state; and believing that the possibilities of those lands for timber supply and for the market gardening of New York City, with the ready means of transportation by the then projected Erie Canal and sloops on the Hudson River, invited a large future return to the investment, **he bought in 1806 the town of Pierrepont and subsequently Lewisville and Stockholm**. He afterwards made large additions to his purchases from the estate of Mr. Constable and others, and became the owner of about a **half million acres**. He did not know that steam would soon become a factor in transportation by water and on land. His properties lay in Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, and, abandoning in 1819 his distillery in Brooklyn, he spent part of every summer during the remaining nineteen years of his life in visiting those lands in company with his two sons, William and Henry, whom he had educated with special reference to their management. On his earlier visits, he would travel on horseback, making thus the entire tour from Schenectady through Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. On his first visit in 1803, he saw the country an almost unbroken forest; but he had the gratification through a long series of years of watching its gradual settlement and improvement, no small part of which was the result of his own exertion. In his treatment of his settlers, for more than thirty years, he was uniformly kind and lenient, and he extended his indulgence in the collection of their dues for long periods together, very much to his own pecuniary inconvenience.

Mr. Pierrepont foresaw, at an early period, the future growth of Brooklyn which was then mainly devoted to farms by market gardeners or was occupied by country residences. He was one of a committee in 1815 which framed and procured the act of the Legislature incorporating Brooklyn as a village; and he afterward served as one of the trustees. As chairman of the street committee of the Village Trustees, he exerted himself to secure an open promenade for the public along the heights from Fulton Ferry to Joralemon Street. He had a map and plan drawn for the improvement and procured the consent of all the proprietors for a cession of the needed property, except from his neighbor and friend, Judge Radcliffe, who opposed the scheme so violently that, rather than have a contest with a friend, Mr. Pierrepont withdrew from the attempt and himself paid the expenses incurred for the survey and plan, although he had ordered them officially. He lived and died in the belief and desire that Columbia Heights would some day be made a public promenade on some similar plan. After his death and before the division of his estate, his executors gave opportunity to the city to take over the property lying between Love Lane, Remsen and Willow Streets for a public park, and a petition was signed by a few public-spirited men in support of the offer; but it was defeated before the city authorities by the overwhelming remonstrances that were very generally signed by the owners of land in the large assessment district that was proposed.

As early as 1818, Mr. Pierrepont made inquiry as to the cost of stone wharves for the water-front, but found the cost too great to be warranted by the small income possible to wharfowners under the port laws in force during his life, and he reluctantly improved his water-front with wooden wharves.



RIVER FRONT.



THE OLD PIERREPONT HOME ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 1838.

<http://therealdeal.com/newyork/articles/pierrepont-seeing-great-potential-across-the-river-in-brooklyn>

\* As a wedding present, William Constable gave Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont and his daughter, Anna Marie Constable, half a million acres of land in upstate New York. To this day, there is a town called Pierrepont in St. Lawrence County; the present St. Lawrence village of Clare was once called Pierpont.

<http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newnation/5302>

Tuesday, August 23, 1814.



Dolley Madison as First Lady. [About the illustration](#)

The famous Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington. [About the painting](#)

Dear Sister,—

My husband left me yesterday morning to join General Winder. He inquired anxiously whether I had courage and firmness to remain in the Presidential house till his return, and on my assurance that I had no fear but for him and the success of our army, he left me, beseeching me to take care of myself and of the cabinet papers, public and private. I have since received two dispatches from him, written with a pencil. The last is alarming, because he desires I should be ready at a moment's warning to enter my carriage and leave the city; that the enemy seemed stronger than had been reported, and that it might happen that they would reach the city with intention to destroy it.... I am accordingly ready. I have pressed as many cabinet papers into trunks as to fill one carriage. Our private property must be

sacrificed, as it is impossible to procure wagons for its transportation. I am determined not to go myself until I see Mr. Madison safe, and he can accompany me, as I hear of much hostility towards him....

*Wednesday morning, twelve o'clock.* Since sunrise I have been turning my spy-glass in every direction, and watching with unwearied anxiety, hoping to discern the approach of my dear husband and his friends; but alas! I can descry only groups of military wandering in all directions, as if there was a lack of arms or spirit to fight for their own firesides!

*Three o'clock.* Will you believe it, my sister, we have had a battle or skirmish near Bladensburg, and I am still here within sound of the cannon! Mr. Madison comes not. May God protect him! Two messengers, covered with dust, come to bid me fly, but I wait for him.... At this late hour a wagon has been procured; I have had it filled with the plate and most valuable portable articles belonging to the house. Whether it will reach its destination, the Bank of Maryland, or fall into the hands of British soldiery, events must determine.

Our kind friend, Mr. Carroll, has come to hasten my departure, and is in a very bad humor with me, because I insist on waiting until the **large picture of General Washington is secured**, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. This process was found too tedious for these perilous moments; I have ordered the frame to be broken and the canvas taken out. It is done, and the precious portrait is placed in the hands of two gentlemen of New York for safe-keeping. And now, dear sister, I must leave this house, or the retreating army will make me a prisoner in it, by filling up the road I am directed to take. When I shall again write to you, or where I shall be tomorrow, I cannot tell.

"Duel: Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and the future of America," by Thomas J. Fleming, page 333.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=AroTfeadKYC&pg=PA169&lpg=PA169&dq=%22george+ashington%22+%22richard+harison%22&source=bl&ots=V2qUse\\_YO&sig=ZxK5n-Jvf04jvccsDtGI3uUIsY0&hl=en&ei=Qf7ETPHwIoOdIqfsmpQE&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CBwQ6AEwAigK#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=AroTfeadKYC&pg=PA169&lpg=PA169&dq=%22george+ashington%22+%22richard+harison%22&source=bl&ots=V2qUse_YO&sig=ZxK5n-Jvf04jvccsDtGI3uUIsY0&hl=en&ei=Qf7ETPHwIoOdIqfsmpQE&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CBwQ6AEwAigK#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false)



... The next step was the preparations for General [Alexander] Hamilton's funeral. On Thursday evening of July 12th [1804], the day the General died, Colonel Williams Stephen Smith, not doubt speaking for a committee, asked Gouverneur Morris to give an oration. Morris promised to do it, "if I can possibly command myself." For the moment he confided to his diary that he thought it was "utterly impossible." He was "wholly unmanned" by what he had seen and heard at the Bayard house; Hamilton's wife "almost frantic with grief, his children in tears, every person deeply afflicted."

Next day still agitated Morris dines with **Richard Harison**, the attorney who had joined Hamilton in the appeal for another trial for the Hudson, New York, editor Harry Crosswell. Morris wanted to discuss the points he could safely "touch" in the speech. It was going to be a difficult task for a man who could not command "all his [oratorical] powers." ...

The bar association met at Lovett's Hotel, and **Richard Harison** made a brief memorial address in a tremulous tear-choked voice. The lawyers passed a resolution declaring their "universal confidence and veneration" for Alexander Hamilton, calling him "the brightest ornament of their profession." ...

At noon the Churches' door swung open and eight pallbearers, including William Bayard, **Richard Harison**, and Oliver Wolcott Jr., carried Hamilton's body in a mahogany coffin into the street ...

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<http://www.hammond.northcountryny.com/>

Hammond, New York, was named for **Abijah Hammond** who owned great tracts of land in upstate New York. He was a merchant in New York City, there owning much of Greenwich Village. In 1799 Hammond owned a 55 acre estate in downtown Manhattan on West 11th Street - which was once called Hammond St. On 12 Sep 1814, Hammond sold the land that makes up the town of Hammond to David Parish. Abijah Hammond was the son of Capt. Abijah Hammond and Mary Saltmarsh. Abijah Sr. was a soldier in the French Indian War and the Revolutionary war. Abijah Jr. was born in 1757 and died in 1832. He too fought in the Revolutionary War. He was married three times. 1) Hannah Fairservice b 1757 m 1778 in Boston. 2) Catherine Ogden b 1771 m 1791 in Newark NJ. making him a brother-in-law of David Ogden 3) Mary Aspinwall b 1757 Boston M 1816 at Trinity Church in NY. He had a number of children.



Abijah Hammond Mansion in Silver Beach - which was part of his farm, Bronx NY built in 1805 (by the Throgs Neck Bridge) >

It is of interest that when Alexander Hamilton lost his life in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804, **Abijah Hammond** along with **Richard Harison**, Josiah Ogden and General Matthew Clarkson along with others were pall bearers. (from an old New York Times Article)

Abijah Hammond was said to be one of the founders of the Tontine Coffee House located at 82 Wall Street (corner of Wall and Water Streets) where the New York Stock Exchange was located. <http://maap.columbia.edu/place/16>



From Wikipedia:

A 1797 oil on linen painting by Francis Guy (1760-1820). The building sporting the American flag on its roof is the Tontine Coffee House. Across the road is the Merchant's Coffee House, where the brokers of the Buttonwood Agreement and others did trade before the construction of the Tontine. On the right is Wall Street, leading down to the East River.

"Early New-York & the Bank of the Manhattan Company," by Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, page 1795.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=xsdlAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1795&dq=%22Tontine%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=-C\\_GTL3XG4S0IQfMgp2aAg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Tontine%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=xsdlAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1795&dq=%22Tontine%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=-C_GTL3XG4S0IQfMgp2aAg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Tontine%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false)



The Tontine Coffee House

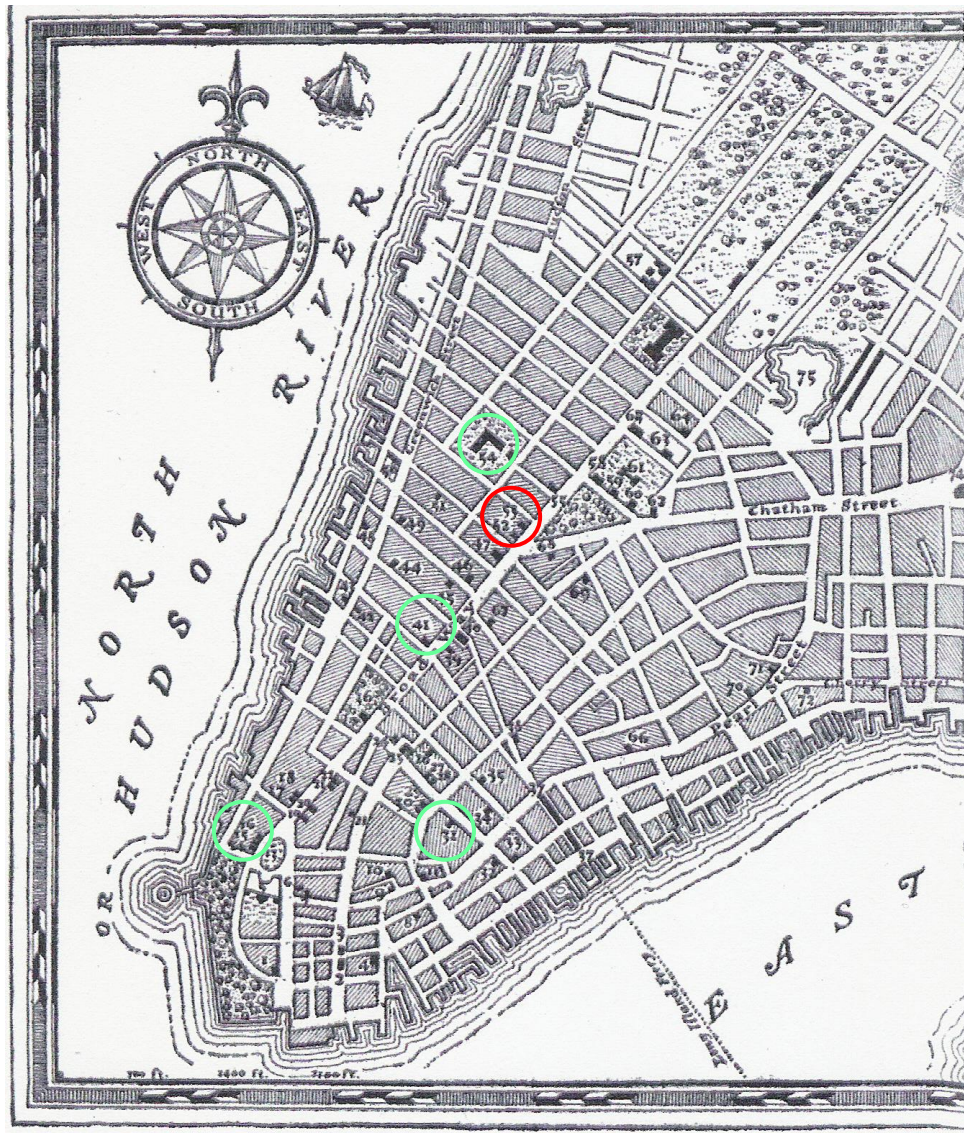
The flourishing condition of trade in early New York was reflected in the prosperity of the merchants' coffee houses — forerunners of the great Trading Exchanges of today. In 1794 the Tontine Association's Coffee House was completed at a cost of \$43,000.

Among the influential members of the Association were Daniel Ludlow, first President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; John Watts, John Broome and William Laight, Directors of the Bank; Philip Livingston and **Richard Harison**, Manhattan [Company] stockholders.

Richard Varick, formerly Mayor of New York, and from 1808 to 1820 President of the Merchants' Bank (now merged into the Bank of the Manhattan Company), became a Trustee of the Coffee House in 1811.

Many of the early meetings of the Directors of the Manhattan Company were held in the Tontine Coffee House; and here the permanent banking location at 40 Wall Street was decided upon.

Ibid., page 1805



- |                                |                               |  |                           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. John B. Coles               | 24. Clearing House (1833)     | 44. Isaac Bronson                                    | 60. Prison – afterward    |
| 2. Exchange Market             | 25. Federal Hall              | 45. Gilbert and John                                 | Rebuilt (1830) as         |
| 3. Baker's Tammany Museum      | 26. Jacob Radcliffe           | Aspinwall  | Hall of Records           |
| 4. Thomas Storm                | 27. Bank of the               | 46. Richard Varick                                   | 61. N.Y. City Hall (1812) |
| 5. Government House            | Manhattan Company             | 47. St. Paul's Church                                | 62. Arsenal               |
| 6. Henry I. Wychoff            | 28. Merchant's Bank           | 48. Nathaniel Prime                                  | 63. Old Chamber Street    |
| 7. Robert Gilchrist            | 29. Henry A. Costor           | 49. Stephen Baker                                    | Reservoir of the          |
| 8. John Swartwout              | 30. John G. Costor            | 50. Bear Market                                      | Manhattan Company         |
| 9. William W. Woolsey          | 31. <b>Alexander Hamilton</b> | (new Washington)                                     | 64. Old Tank and Wall of  |
| 10. Custom House               | 32. Joshua Jones              | 51. Pierre De Peyster                                | the Manhattan Co.         |
| 11. John Broome                | 33. Tontine Coffee House      | 52. <b>Aaron Burr</b>                                | 65. A. T. Stewart's       |
| 12. Castle Clinton (1814)      | 34. Joshua Sands              | 53. <b>Richard Harison</b>                           | Marble Store (1848)       |
| 13. Bowling Green              | 35. Oliver Wolcott            | before move to 8 <sup>th</sup> /9 <sup>th</sup> Ave. | 66. John Kane             |
| 14. John Watts                 | 37. Fly Market                | 54. <b>King's College</b>                            | 67. Theater               |
| 15. <b>Robert R Livingston</b> | 38. Commodore James           | (Columbia Univ.)                                     | 68. New Theater           |
| 16. John Stevens               | Nicholson                     | 55. Mechanic Hall                                    | 69. Clinton Hall (1830)   |
| 17. Brockholst Livingston      | 39. <b>DeWitt Clinton</b>     | 56. Hospital   | 70. James Roosevelt       |
| 18. William Edgar              | 40. Oswego Market             | 57. New York Sugar                                   | 71. Isaac Hicks           |
| 19. Paschal M. Smith           | 41. <b>John Jacob Astor</b>   | Ref. Company   | 72. Samuel Osgood         |
| 20. Peter J. Munro             | former site of <b>Wm. K.</b>  | 58. Bridewell  | 73. Catharine Market      |
| 21. John B. Church             | <b>Constable</b> house.       | 59. City Almshouse                                   | 74. Watch House No. 2     |
| 22. Daniel Ludlow              | 42. William Laight            | (removed to build                                    | 75. Freshwater or         |
| 23. Charles L. Cammann         | 43. John Home                 | Court House)   | Collect Pond              |



## 76. Bunker Hill



In 1809, at a foreclosure sale, Richard Harison picked up a country place. It was a parcel of about seven acres on the west side of the Fitz-Roy Road (also called the Greenwich Road and the Road to the Great Kills) adjoining on the north the property of Cornelius Ray. This would locate the Harison property a little west of the present Ninth Avenue and east to Eighth, and it took in substantially what is now the whole block between those avenues and Thirtieth to Thirty-first Streets.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=gqU-AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA17&dq=%22broadway%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=r8zGTO-wF8Pfigfc4Yy8AQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=9&sqi=2&ved=0CFIQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22broadway%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=gqU-AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA17&dq=%22broadway%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=r8zGTO-wF8Pfigfc4Yy8AQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&sqi=2&ved=0CFIQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22broadway%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false) page 17.

Between 1787 and 1790, the streets leading from Broadway to Hudson's River, from Cortlandt-street upwards to the Hospital, were regulated, and some of them paved. Within a few years afterwards, the "fields" were enclosed and planted, and began to be distinguished by the present more ambitious appellation of the "Park." On the west side, Broadway was paved as far out as Warren-street, and large and substantial brick houses were gradually making their appearance, one of which has since been absorbed in the American Hotel,<sup>1</sup> and the others removed to make room for the granite pile of the "Astor House."<sup>2</sup>

1. This was originally a double three story house, built by **Abijah Hammond**, purchased from him by the late John C. Vanderheuevel, upon whose death it fell to the share of his daughter, married to John C. Hamilton, Esq., the present proprietor.



2. These were built by Rufus King, Cornelius J. Roosevelt, and **Richard Harison**. The two low brick houses at the corner of Vesey-street, belonging to Walter Rutherford and the State, had been raised a story before, and remained in that state for some year after the purchase by Mr. Astor.



Lower Manhattan – 1847

For clearer view enlarge to 200%

Note: Trinity Church [No. 6] is shown by the smaller red circle at Broadway and Wall Streets

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/92/1847\\_Lower\\_Manhattan\\_map.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/92/1847_Lower_Manhattan_map.jpg)



**Abijah Hammond**, St. George's, 6; EA 5 Dec 1779; FC & MM no record; 2Lt, 3rd Continental Artillery, 1 Jan 1777; 1Lt, 2 Dec 1778; served until Jun 1783.

<http://www.saltygen.com/cgi-bin/igmgget.cgi/n=Saltmarsh?I0089>

Abijah was born 22 Feb 1757, Boston, Suffolk, MA; d. 30 Dec 1832, New York City. **Residence:** 1791: New York; **Military Service:** Lieutenant, Revolutionary War, Crane's Artillery.

He married first, [Catherine L. Ogden](#) **Married:** 9 FEB 1791 in Newark, Essex, NJ.

He married Second, [Margaret Aspinwall](#) **Married:** 22 FEB 1816 in Trinity Church Parish, New York City.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=IR2YOYMplbMC&lpq=PA330&ots=Us2rz7La3l&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&pg=PA330&output=text> page 330.

Captain John Aspinwall married late in life, then settled down, and became the father of six children. He bought a country seat and mansion at Flushing, L. I., and there he assisted mainly to erect a church. His sons were Gilbert, William and John. He had three daughters. He died about 1779. His youngest son, John, was born about a month after Ms father died.

One daughter married **Abijah Hammond**, a great man in this city, in the Revolution, and afterward. He owned a large quantity of land on this island, and ought to have been worth more than Astor. Taxes and assessments were high, and his tracts were unproductive. He owned nearly all of that part of the city called Greenwich. He sold a large portion of his real estate at auction to pay taxes, and Astor bought it.

Abijah's father was also called Abijah:

Capt. b. 5 Nov 1732, Newton, Middlesex, MA; d. 29 Sep 1790 : Boston, Suffolk, MA

[Hist. and Gen. of the Hammond Fam.] Abijah Hammond, of Newton, enlisted in Capt. John Dunlap's Co. and served as a private from May 15, 1761, to Dec. 13, 1761, in the French War. (Mass. Arch. Muster Rolls Vol. 99, p. 157.) He re-enlisted Dec. 13, 1761, into a company commanded by Capt. Gideon Parker as a private and served until May 27, 1762. (Ibid. Vol. 99, p. 181.)

He again re-enlisted July 15, 1762, into a company under command of Capt. Johnson Moulton and served as a private until July 15, 1763. (Ibid. Vol. 99, p. 209.)

He was also an officer in the Continental Army during almost the entire Revolution.

Abijah Hammond enlisted as a private in Capt. Theodore Bliss' Co., Col. John Patterson's 26th Mass. Regt., May 3, 1775, and served three months and six days. Muster roll dated August 1, 1775. He also appears on a return for Oct., 1775, and on an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Dec. 20, 1775. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of the Revolution.)

Abijah Hammond was Lieutenant in Col. John Crane's Artillery Regt. Continental Army, pay account for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779. He appears also in a return of Capt. Benjamin Eustice's Co., Col. Crane's Regt. of men in camp on or before August 1, 1777, who were granted gratuities.

He also appears as a 2d Lieut. in Capt. Benjamin Frothingham's Co., Col. Crane's Regt. on muster rolls for Sept Dec. 1777, appointed March 25, 1777. He appears as Captain in Lieut. Col. Crane's Regt., return for clothing delivered officers of Mass. regiments, agreeable to an order of the General Court, dated March 13, 1778.

He also appears as 2d Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. on a return of officers for clothing, dated at Boston, May 26, and Sept. 25, 1778, also as Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. Continental Army, pay account for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780, also 1st Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. on a list of officers who continued in the service as returned by Thomas Vase, Capt. and Adjutant, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781; also 1st Lieut. in an Artillery Regt. as per receipt given to Capt.-Lt. Knowles signed by said Hammond and others for subsistence money for June, 1782. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of the Revolution.)

**As his son Abijah was also in the service** and rose to the rank of Captain or possibly Colonel, some of the above records may refer to him rather than his father.

"Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati," by John Schuyler, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, page 226.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAAAAIAAJ&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&as\\_brr=1&pg=PA226&output=text](http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAAAAIAAJ&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&as_brr=1&pg=PA226&output=text)

ABIJAH HAMMOND

*Lieutenant 2d Artillery, Massachusetts.*

Born at Cambridge, Mass., 22d of February, 1757. Died 30th of December, 1832.



ABIJAH HAMMOND

In 1776, at the age of nineteen, he joined the Continental Army as a member of *Captain Frothingham's* Company of Artillery, which had been attached to *Colonel John Crane's* Regiment—formerly *Knox's*—and in the following year, 1777, he was commissioned as a *Lieutenant* and served as such with his regiment. He was attached to the Adjutant-General's Department under *Colonel Scammel*, toward the close of the war.

He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and is said to have been in Fort Schuyler during the siege. At Monmouth he was wounded, once by a sabre cut and again by a musket ball, and at Valley Forge endured the hardships of the Winter of 1777-78.

When the army, after the war, was reorganized, Washington tendered him the command of an artillery regiment, which he declined, preferring to pass the remainder of his life at his beautiful and attractive residence on Throgg's Neck, where he died in his seventy-fifth year, universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, having served his country well as a brave and intelligent officer.

He married Catharine Ogden, and died, leaving three sons and two daughters. This Society elected him their Treasurer in 1793. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES HENRY HAMMOND, his eldest son, was admitted in 1843, and died in 1849, unmarried.

OGDEN HAMMOND, his second son, was in 1850 admitted by the South Carolina State Society. He died leaving issue a daughter, Mrs. Trenholm Inwood of Charleston, S. C.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND, his youngest son, succeeded him in the direct male line, and was admitted by the New York State Society in 1875. He presented the Society, in 1876, with an oil painting of his father in full uniform.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=kXgsAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&pg=PA99&output=text>

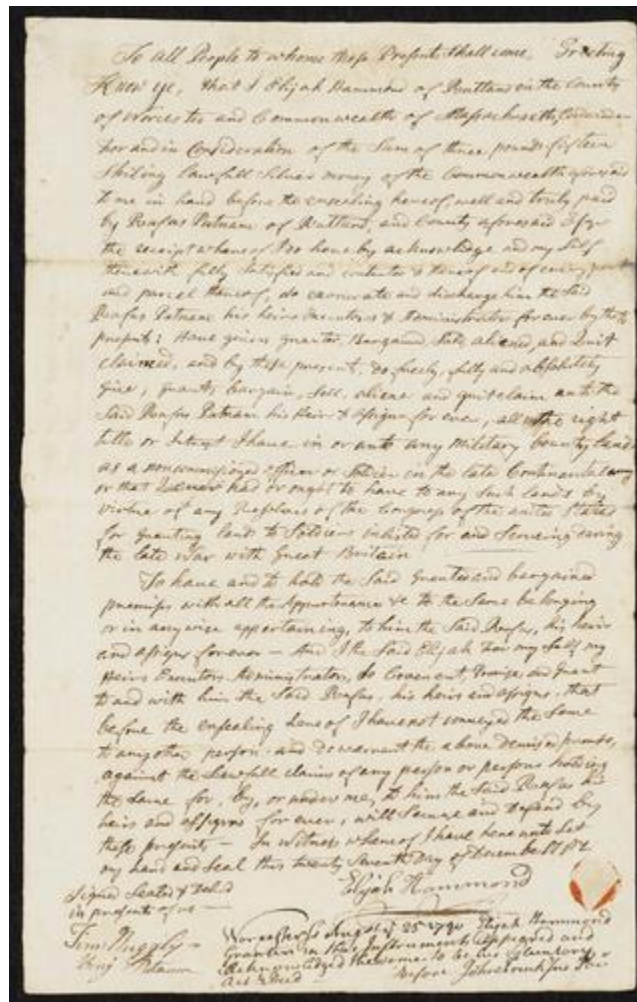
*New York, December 31, 1832.*

The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society (of Cincinnati), the death of Abijah Hammond, Esq., another of their Revolutionary companions. He died yesterday, at his residence, at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Hammond joined the Continental Army in the year 1776, as a member of Capt. Frothingham's company of artillery, attached to Col. Crane's regiment, and was, in the next year, commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery, of the Continental Army. In the early part of the campaign of 1777, Mr. Hammond went with his company to the North, and was in Fort Stanwix, (afterwards Fort Schuyler,) during the time it was besieged by Gen'l St. Ledger. He subsequently went with his regiment to Virginia. He was afterwards, and in the same year, attached to the Adjutant General's Department, under Col. Scammel, and continued in that department until the close of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hammond was a brave and intelligent officer, and his services in the Adj. Gen'l's Department, were highly esteemed by the army.

<http://www.geocities.com/marci2/patents/patents.html>

NOTE: from the book "History of Broome County" by Smith "the second tract in Sidney, NY, was patented to Abijah Hammond April 27, 1787, containing 10,880 acres and lies in Vestal".)



[http://drc.library.marietta.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.MARIETTA/36/Series1\\_Box4\\_Folder04\\_Item03\\_0001.jpg?sequence=3](http://drc.library.marietta.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.MARIETTA/36/Series1_Box4_Folder04_Item03_0001.jpg?sequence=3)

<http://www.oakwood.edu/ougoldmine/adoc/sepulveda/>

In many communities the poor were auctioned off and treated with barbarity and neglect by their keepers. In many cases the cruelty and torture of their keepers ended in death. The words of Abijah Hammond in October of 1820 describes what generally happened to the poor in the northeastern in the first half of the 19th Century.

"Most of the poor are sold, as the term is, that is, to those who agree to support them on the lowest terms, to purchasers nearly as poor as themselves who treat them in many instances more like brutes than like human beings, and who instead of applying, the amount they received from the poor master, for the comfort of the pauper, spend it to support their own families, or which is too often the case, in purchasing ardent spirits; under the maddening influence of which, they treat these wretched pensioners, and not infrequently their own wives and children, with violence and outrage."

[http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nvgreen2/beers\\_original\\_land\\_titles.htm](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nvgreen2/beers_original_land_titles.htm)

A tract of land north of Batavia was granted to Abijah Hammond July 9th 1790.

6 maps of **Abijah Hammond's** Tract, Windham Township, by James Cockburn, ca. 1790-1804.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammond\\_\(village\),\\_New\\_York](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammond_(village),_New_York)

**Hammond** is a village in St. Lawrence County, NY. The original landowner of the town was Abijah Hammond. The village was formerly known as "Hammond Corners."

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

Hammond derives its name from Abijah Hammond, of New York, who owned the township previous to 1814 He was a New York merchant and a brother-in-law of David A. Ogden, but he never visited his northern property. On the 12th of September, 1814 David Parish purchased of Hammond 28,871 acres. On some of this tract beginnings of settlement had been made, but no titles actually passed to settlers until in July, 1818, when William Wiley took the first contract.

<http://appraisersforum.com/showthread.php?p=1759119>

**Silver Beach** is a neighborhood in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx, NY.

Silver Beach is a predominantly Irish, German, and Italian neighborhood in the northeastern Bronx, lying on a bluff on the southern shore of Throgs Neck. The land was used as a lookout during the American Revolution. A farm in the area owned by the Stephenson family was sold in 1795 to Abijah Hammond, who built a large mansion (later the offices of the Silver Beach Garden Corporation)



<http://www.forgotten-ny.com/NEIGHBORHOODS/silverbeach/silverbeach.html>

**This is the Abijah Hammond Mansion**, built circa 1805, at Sunset Trail and Plaza. It became home to a couple of generations of Havemeyers and is now used as the office for the Silver Beach Co-op Association.

[http://violet.ohiolink.edu/drc\\_search/index.php/record/view/69285](http://violet.ohiolink.edu/drc_search/index.php/record/view/69285)

Abijah Hammond, of the City of New York, sold to Ezra Putnam of Marietta, Ohio, one full share of land in the Ohio Company.

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/lpc/downloads/pdf/reports/354west11thstreet.pdf>

of Greenwich, as well as the country seats and summer homes of wealthy downtown aristocrats, merchants, and capitalists. The vicinity of the Far West Village was amassed during the 1740s by Sir Peter Warren as part of a vast tract of land along the North (Hudson) River. An admiral in the British Navy, Warren earned a fortune in war prize money and had extensive land holdings throughout the New York region. As historian Jill Lepore suggests based on a review of documents at The New-York Historical Society, "Warren appears to have owned a sizable number of slaves."2 Warren's three daughters, who resided in England, inherited the property after his death in 1752 and slowly sold off portions. In 1788, Richard Amos, one of Warren's trustees, acquired the portion of the estate north of today's Christopher Street, between Hudson and Washington Streets. The land west of this tract was acquired by 1794 by **Abijah Hammond**, another Warren trustees and also owner of holdings to the southeast.

According to the New York Census (1790 to 1810), **Hammond** owned several slaves, while Amos had none.

New York State's first prison, the 4-acre "State Prison at Greenwich," or Newgate State Prison, was constructed in 1796-97, with grounds extending between today's Christopher, Perry, and Washington Streets and the North (Hudson) River shoreline. The land was transferred from **Hammond**.

Construction and 19th-Century Ownership and Residency of No. 354 West 11th Street 6

This block, formerly part of the Greenwich Village land holdings of **Abijah Hammond** (the western, underwater portion of which he acquired in 1821), was extended by landfill and later platted and sold by **Hammond** in 1827. This lot was acquired by cartman/milkman Jonathan Lounsberry and his wife, Charlotte, who built a house here c. 1828. The address was originally No. 144 Hammond Street (the name was officially changed to West 11th Street by the City Council in 1865).

<http://etext.virginia.edu/etcbin/toccer-new2?id=WasFi23.xml&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed&tag=public&part=47&division=div1>  
**To LIEUTENANT ABIJAH HAMMOND (from George Washington)**

[Note: Formerly of the Third Continental Artillery, at this date in the Invalid Corps. He is stated to have served to June, 1783. ]

Head Quarters, Kings Ferry, August 24, 1781.

Sir: Congress have been pleased to refer to me a petition from you to them for liberty to go a voyage to sea for the recovery of your Health. To this I consent, and you have leave of absence for Six Months, upon the following condition, that you do not go on board any armed Vessel as a marine Officer or in any character which shall entitle you to a share of prize Money. I am &c.



[Note: The draft is in the writing of Tench Tilghman. ]

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L3JVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA188&ots=iFpUGPcMVi&dq=%22Abijah%20Hammond%22&pg=PA188&output=text> page

486. CATHARINE L. OGDEN (Abraham176, David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. Jan. 22, 1791, **ABIJAH HAMMOND**, b. 1757; d. 1832; of Westchester Co., N. Y.

"The Old Merchants of New York" says that ABIJAH HAMMOND was one of the founders of the "Tontine Coffee House." The signers of the Tontine shares were many, and "they were the *crème* of the *crème* of New York society. They were the founders of our great commercial city, and their names should be honored as long as the city endures." The establishment was to be used as a Coffee House, "and for no other use or purpose, until the number of nominees should be reduced to seven, " when the property was to be sold and the proceeds divided between the seven remaining shareholders.

The town of Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., was named for ABIJAH HAMMOND, who owned the township previous to 1814.

CHILDREN (Chart 32):

1412. SARAH MARY HAMMOND

1413. CATHARINE HAMMOND, m. WILLIAM BAYARD.

1414. MARY SARAH HAMMOND

1415. CHARLES H. HAMMOND

1416. GEORGE WILLIAM HAMMOND

1417. ABRAHAM OGDEN HAMMOND, m. MARY C. B. EDWARDS.

1418. WILLIAM HAMMOND

1419. MARY HAMMOND, m. **WILLIAM H. HARISON, b. Apr. 29, 1795; d. May 1, 1860; son of Richard N. Hanson and Phebe Champlin, his wife.**

1420. GERTRUDE WADDINGTON HAMMOND

**1421. ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND**

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Notes regarding Abijah Hammond's father in law, Abraham Ogden:

Ibid. page 103.

176. ABRAHAM OGDEN, ESQ. (David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. Dec. 30, 1743 O. S.; d. Jan. 31, 1798; m. Dec. 22, 1767, SARAH FRANCES LUDLOW, b. Feb. 18, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1823; dau. of Thomas Ludlow and Catharine Le Roux, his wife.

John Greig Ogden, a descendant of ABRAHAM OGDEN, contributes the following biography:

**"ABRAHAM OGDEN, the third son of David Ogden, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1743. He married Sarah Frances Ludlow, daughter of Thomas Ludlow, a wealthy and prominent citizen of New York.**

"He became a distinguished lawyer, and is said to have had no equal before a jury. He was also Surrogate of Morris Co., NJ, holding the office for many years, and residing in Morristown until the end of the Revolutionary War. He then removed to Newark, NJ, having been appointed by Washington as the first U. S. Attorney for that District, and died there in 1798 at the early age of 55, leaving a large family. It was the good fortune of Mr. Ogden and his family to be on terms of friendly intercourse with Washington, who, while a portion of the Continental Army was quartered at or near Morristown, passed much of his time at the house of his friend 'Squire Ogden, as he was then called. It appears that the General took a particular interest in his host's son Thomas Ludlow, and would often make his rounds among the army with the boy mounted before him on his saddle. It was about this time that the following incident, not without historic interest, occurred. The General, seeing a pair of foils, playfully challenged his young companion to a fencing match. After a few thrusts, the button flew off the boy's foil, the unprotected point of which penetrated the General's hand, inflicting a slight flesh wound and drawing the only blood shed by him during the war. The Royalist sentiments of the boy's grandfather David Ogden, 'the old Judge,' as he was called, were well known in the community, and the report got abroad that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Commander in Chief while among his Tory friends. The anecdote, as a matter of family history, is well authenticated. "

ABRAHAM OGDEN was member of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1790, and was U. S. Dist. Attorney 1792-8. Some of the most eminent men of the country studied law in his office, among them being Richard Stockton, Gabriel Ford and Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

Gen. Washington appointed him a commissioner to obtain the relinquishment of a title which the Iroquois Nation of Indians held to a part of northern New York state. This gained for him a knowledge of the country lying south of the St. Lawrence river, and resulted in the purchase of a large tract of country by himself, his brother Samuel Ogden, Gouverneur Morris, Nicholas Hoffman, Richard Harison, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, and **Ogdensburg was founded.**

CHILDREN (Chart 3):

485. DAVID A. OGDEN, b. Jan. 10, 1770; d. June 9, 1829; m. REBECCA C. EDWARDS.

**486. CATHARINE L. OGDEN, b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. ABIJAH HAMMOND.**

487. CHARLES L. OGDEN, b. Oct. 30, 1772; d. July 15, 1826; m. ELIZABETH MEREDITH.

488. THOMAS LUDLOW OGDEN, b. Dec. 12, 1773; d. Dec 17, 1844; m. MARTHA HAMMOND.

489. ABRAHAM OGDEN, JR., b. July 22, 1775; d. Oct. 24, 1846; m. MARY L. BARNWELL.

490. GERTRUDE G. OGDEN, b. May 22, 1777; d. ; m. JOSHUA WADDINGTON.

491. GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, b. Aug. 13, 1778; d. Mar. 4, 1851; m. CHARLOTTE CURZON SETON.

492. WILLIAM OGDEN, b. Mar. 28, 1780; d. Aug. 16, 1801.

493. SARAH F. L. OGDEN, b. Feb. 17, 1782; d. Feb. 15, 1849.

494. MARGARETTA E. OGDEN, b. Aug. 17, 1783; d. Sept. 3, 1834; m. No. 498, DAVID B. OGDEN.

495. ISAAC OGDEN, b. Oct. n, 1784; d. June 6, 1867; m. No. 1500, SARAH OGDEN MEREDITH.

496. SAMUEL N. OGDEN, b. July, 1787; d. Oct., 1787.

497. FRANCES S. OGDEN, b. June 23, 1788; d. Aug. 3, 1824; m. NATHANIEL LAWRENCE.

**HAMMOND'S COVE.** In 1696, it was known as Scuttle Duck Harbor. It gained its present name when Abijah Hammond purchased much property on Throggs Neck around 1805, including present-day Fort Schuyler, Silver Beach and Pennyfield. Abijah Hammond owned a large part of Greenwich Village, was a pallbearer for Alexander Hamilton and a Colonel in a Boston contingent during the Revolutionary War. On January 22nd 1791, he married Catherine L. Ogden, and built an impressive mansion for her on Throggs Neck. Two years after her death in 1816, Abijah Hammond married a Margaret Aspinwall, aged 44, and the daughter of a well-known shipping magnate. Colonel Hammond died on December 30th 1832 at his country seat. His son, Ogden Hammond, purchased additional Pennyfield estates in 1840. Localisms for this cove were Hammond Creek and Hammond's Flats (shoals).

"A History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York," by Charles Thorley Bridgeman, Clifford P. Morehouse. page 385. [http://books.google.com/books?id=gts\\_AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA388&dq=%22broadway%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=VdPGTKTJDsOBIAeirLjwAQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=%22broadway%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=gts_AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA388&dq=%22broadway%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=VdPGTKTJDsOBIAeirLjwAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=%22broadway%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false)

MR. WILLIAM H. HARISON, who had for many years held the office of Comptroller of the Corporation of Trinity Church, finding his health failing, resigned his office in the month of October, 1853, and Mr. William E. Dunscomb was appointed Comptroller pro tem.

At the Vestry Meeting of October 24th, a resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the thanks of the Vestry are due and are hereby tendered to William H. Harison, Esq., on his regretted retirement from office through impaired health, for his long, able and faithful services as Comptroller of this Corporation, and as a mark of appreciation on the part of the Vestry that an appropriate piece of plate or pieces of plate be presented to him." \*

At the next meeting of the Vestry, held November 14th, the following letter from Mr. Harison was read:

"TO THE VESTRY OF TRINITY CHURCH:

"It would be most ungrateful, Reverend Sir, and my other friends and colleagues of the Vestry, were I to depart on this journey, whence it is very possible I will never return, without some expression of the deep feeling I entertain of your kindness and consideration, in the affliction that I in the Providence of God am enduring. My inability to perform my duties for the last five months has not only been tolerated but considered excusable, and no reluctance whatever has been shown by any one of my fellow Vestrymen however inconvenient it may have been to him to do the work that I was unable to do. I hope to be excused if I particularly mention the cheerfulness with which my brother Warden assumed the responsibilities and performed the duties of my office for several months at great charge upon his valuable time: and also that invaluable assistance received from Mr. Rogers, the Comptroller's clerk, without which the affairs of the Corporation could hardly have been conducted. But nothing has touched me so much as the burst of sympathy manifested and the unanimous wish expressed that I should continue in office, and take leave of absence.

"Be sure, My Dear Sirs, that the impression made upon my heart on that occasion can never be effaced. For the vote at the last meeting I beg of you now to accept my sincere thanks. With all the faults in my conduct of the office, and all the mistakes I have committed, and I am conscious they have been numerous, my sole desire and motive has ever been the promotion of the interests and prosperity, the honor and dignity of our beloved Church.

"It is an inestimable satisfaction that I carry along the down-hill of life this proof of your approbation. That it is to be accompanied by a substantial testimony of that approbation is a mark of your abundant favor as unexpected as unnecessary for my fullest gratification. But I have to make a suggestion at the risk of its being considered ungracious, in regard to the form and nature of your gift. I have no inclination or opportunity for display, so that your munificence if expended as proposed will be little heard of.

"Besides in this country Plate does not continue long even in one family, on account of the rapid vicissitudes of fortune and the infinitesimal division of property among heirs and relations. Too often do such presents find their way at last to strangers, like the tankard given to the officers of the 33d (or Royal Welsh) Regiment, which was discovered among old silver intended for the crucible.

"I have, therefore, to ask as a particular favor, even after all you have shown to me, that your gift may be changed to that which I trust you will agree with me in considering more appropriate for a Church to bestow, as uniting a pious object and enduring devotion of its wealth to the salvation of souls and the praise of God, with the compliment which is the immediate motive of the action.

"I have for some time intended to erect a chapel in the **parish of Canton at the village of Morley** about five and a half miles from the Parish Church, and in the centre of a large tract of land of which **my father [Richard Harison]** was the proprietor. The beautiful site has been given by his eldest child. The plans have been some time drawn and approved, and the material such as stone, timber, and lumber provided. If my life shall be spared this will employ much of my hoped-for leisure; if not I trust my son will go on and complete it.

"It must be perceived that the whole will be necessarily a memorial of my father, to whose memory however it is intended more particularly to appropriate one of the stained glass windows.

"*Now I earnestly ask of you* that instead of the purchase of Plate I may be permitted to expend the sum you intended for it in procuring a stained glass window as a memorial of the first Comptroller of your Corporation, in the purchase of a set of Communion Plate suitable for the little wayside chapel, and if there be anything left, of other furniture, a font or bell for instance, as may be required, and shall not be otherwise provided. Grant me, then, this favor with the permission to present the articles so purchased in your behalf and name to *Trinity Chapel at Morley*, and to put on them suitable inscriptions to that effect.

"For the imperfections of this communication I trust you will find excuse, in that it is written in a sick room amid the confusion of preparation for my voyage.

"My dear friends, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

"May God bless you, is the fervent prayer of your affectionate friend and colleague.

"WM. H. HARISON. "

At Dr. Ludlow's, No. 49 E. 23d St., New York, Nov. 5th, 1853."

The letter was referred, with power, to Messrs. Falls, Strong, and Hyslop.

On the 13th of November, 1854, they reported, recommending that " the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated to the payment for a stained glass window in a chapel to be erected in or near the village of Morley in St. Lawrence County, in this Diocese, to be called Trinity Chapel **to the memory of Richard Harison**, the first Comptroller of this Corporation and for suitable Communion Plate for said Chapel." They also recommended that other articles of furniture for the chapel should be procured, if the sum were sufficient.

#### **Richard Morely Harrison.**

Richard Morley Harison died in his home, in Orchard Street, Astoria, L. I., yesterday morning, after an illness of three months. Mr. Harison was junior member of the law firm of Varnum & Harison, with offices at 31 Nassau Street, this city. He was born in this city in 1833. His father was William Henry Harison, his mother being a daughter of Thomas Ludlow Ogden.

Mr. Harison was graduated from Hobart College in the class of '52, and at once accepted the post of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the college. After a trip to Europe he took up the study of law in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was subsequently connected with the law offices of Governor M. Ogden and the late Alexander W. Bradford. Mr. Harison formed the law firm of Harison & Davies, and later became a partner in the law firm of Varnum, Turney & Harison.

Mr. Harison was Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New-York, and Treasurer of the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York. He was for many years a Trustee of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and was also an Alumni Trustee of Hobart College. He was for a number of years Treasurer of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, of Astoria, but resigned that post recently, retaining his membership in the vestry of the church. Mr. Harison was the lay representative of the Church of the Redeemer in the conventions of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

Mr. Harison in 1868 married his cousin, who was a daughter of Richard H. Ogden. Mrs. Harison, a son, and two unmarried daughters survive him. Mrs. Harison is a direct descendant of Philip Schuyler, on her mother's side.

Mr. Harison's father was for a number of years attorney and Controller of Trinity Church, this city. His grandfather, Richard Harison, was an eminent attorney in this city, immediately after the revolution, and was the first United States District Attorney for this district, and also the first Recorder of New-York City.

23 Dec 1895 - © The New York Times

[Alexander Hamilton and the growth of the new nation - Page 22](#), by John Chester Miller, A. Owen Aldridge. 2003

"Of the 'beardless boys' who served [George] Washington as aides, Tench Tilghman and Richard Harison at first enjoyed great intimacy and bore the main burden of secretarial duties."

<http://etext.virginia.edu/etcbin/toccer-new2?id=WasFi23.xml&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed&tag=public&part=47&division=div1>

#### To LIEUTENANT ABIJAH HAMMOND (from George Washington)

[Note: Formerly of the Third Continental Artillery, at this date in the Invalid Corps. He is stated to have served to June, 1783. ]

Head Quarters, Kings Ferry, August 24, 1781.

Sir: Congress have been pleased to refer to me a petition from you to them for liberty to go a voyage to sea for the recovery of your Health. To this I consent, and you have leave of absence for Six Months, upon the following condition, that you do not go on board any armed Vessel as a marine Officer or in any character which shall entitle you to a share of prize Money. I am &c.

[Note: The draft is in the writing of Tench Tilghman. ]

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<http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/4873/html/216prog.html>

#### Tench Tilghman (1744-1786)

Tench Tilghman, one of Maryland's great patriots, was born on December 25, 1744 in Talbot County on his father's plantation. He was educated privately until the age of 14, when he went to Philadelphia to live with his grandfather, Tench Francis. In 1761, he graduated from the College and Academy of Philadelphia, which later became the University of Pennsylvania, and then went into business with his uncle Tench Francis, Jr. until just before the Revolutionary War.

Tench Tilghman's public service began with his appointment by Congress to a commission established to form treaties with the Six Nations of Indian tribes. In 1776, Tilghman was commissioned captain in the Pennsylvania Battalion of the Flying Camp. In August 1776, he joined George Washington's staff as aide-de-camp and secretary. He served without pay until May 1781, when Washington, calling him a "zealous servant and slave to the public, and faithful assistant to me for nearly five years," procured for him a regular commission in the Continental Army. Following the victory at Yorktown, Washington rewarded him with the honor of carrying the Articles of Capitulation to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

After the War, Tilghman returned to Maryland where he resumed his career in business in Baltimore and married his cousin, Anna Marie Tilghman. They had two daughters, Anna Margaretta and Elizabeth Tench. Tilghman died on April 18, 1786 at the age of 41. George Washington said of his long-time assistant:

"None could have felt his death with more regret than I did, because no one entertained a higher opinion of his worth or had imbibed sentiments of greater friendship for him than I had done..."

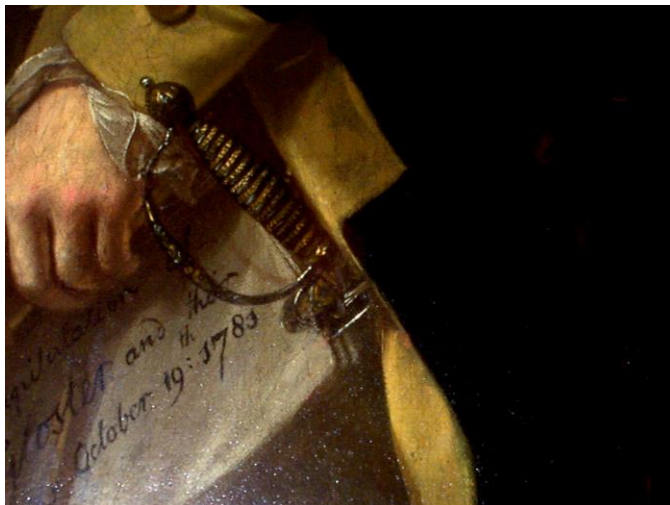


#### Tench Tilghman's Swords

The two swords belonging to Tench Tilghman were left to the state by Mrs. Judith Goldsborough Oates who died on December 26, 1997. Mrs. Oates was a direct descendent of Tench Tilghman. The larger sword is made of silver with gold inlay and is the one worn by Col. Tilghman in the portrait of *Washington, Lafayette & Tilghman at Yorktown* which hangs in the Old Senate Chamber. According to family tradition, the other sword was passed down to Tench Tilghman from his great-great-grandfather, Michael Turbutt.

That the swords . . . were Tench Tilghman's and that he wore them as aide-de-camp to George Washington from the dark days of Valley Forge to victory at Yorktown, is confirmed by the magnificent portrait of *Washington, Lafayette and Tilghman at Yorktown* that hangs here over the fireplace. Completed and installed in 1785, this life-sized painting by Charles Willson Peale depicts in easily recognizable detail the hilt of the dress sword.





Next to the sword in the painting are the official dispatches that Tench Tilghman, carried to Congress in Philadelphia, following the defeat of the British at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. Tilghman's journey took him first to Annapolis where, wearing this sword, he informed Governor Thomas Sim Lee of the British defeat. Lee had already heard the news informally from the French and had dispatched the State House messenger and janitor, Jonathan Parker, with the unofficial news.

E-Bay - sold

1733 Very Rare Francis Harison Surveyor of Customs NY Picture(s) and Description:

HERE IS A VERY RARE AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT, A 1733 DOCUMENT AS SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS IN NEW YORK THE DOCUMENT IS THE RULING OF THE SLOOP *REBECCA* MASTER BY JOHN CLARK. HE TRIED TO GET A LOAD OF TOBACCO OUT OF NEW YORK WITHOUT PAYING THE KINGS TAXES BUT WAS STOP AND THE SLOOP WAS CONFISCATED ALL THE CONTAINS AND THE SHIP WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE KING AND THE GOVENOR.

FRANCIS HARISON WAS THE HIGH SHERIFF FOR NEW YORK FROM 1710-1717 AND WAS SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS 1733. UNTIL HIS DEATH HE WAS ALSO APPOINTED BY THE GOVENOR AS THE EDITOR DURING THE ZENGER'S TRIAL THE FIRST TRIAL FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN AMERICA. THERE ARE VERY FEW ITEMS WITH HIS SIGNATURE AND THIS IS PROBABLY THE ONLY FULL ONE SOMEONE IN THE LATE 1800'S PLACE IT IN A MATT FOR PROTECTION

"Public papers of Governor, Volume 4," by New York (State). Governor. Page 707.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=qo9MAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA707&dq=%22poughkeepsie%22+%22Richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=qjvITLynlcOB8qao5YTpDw&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22poughkeepsie%22%20%22Richard%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=qo9MAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA707&dq=%22poughkeepsie%22+%22Richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=qjvITLynlcOB8qao5YTpDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22poughkeepsie%22%20%22Richard%20harison%22&f=false)

*Richard Harison, Tory, Makes an Appeal in Behalf of His Family*

N. York 9 April 1779.

Sir; Having obtained Permission from General Jones to remove my Family & Effects to this Place by a Vessel now going up the River with a Flag, I cannot entertain a Doubt of your not only allowing, but forwarding that measure. To accumulate Distresses upon those, whom for Reasons of mere Policy, it has been thought proper to banish under the circumstances in which we were, would be such a Violation of Humanity as I cannot in Justice, think you capable of. On the contrary, I shall want no Inducement to suppose that you will chearfully promote, what may indeed conduce to the private Happiness of an Individual, but can have no Influence as to what regards the Public. Actuated by these Sentiments, I beg Leave to request that the inclosed Letters may be forwarded to my Family, with such further Instructions as you may thing proper; & permit me (in confidence that those Sentiments are well founded) to subscribe myself with all due Respect, Sir, Your most humble & obedient Servant

Rich: Harison.

Gov'r [George] Clinton.

Ibid.

*Copy of a Pass Signed by the British Lieutenant-General, Jones.*

By Lieutenant General Jones, Commandant of New York:

Permission is given to Thomas Cloudsal, to pass with a Flag of Truce up Hudson's River in the sloop *Henry*, navigated by Thomas Barker, master, and the two hands named in the margin (Gilbert Conklin, Isaac Burr) for the purpose of carrying out such Persons as have passes, and in return to bring to this City the Family and Effects of Mr. Samuel Mabbitt, **Mrs. Harrison, Sen'r, & George Harrison, her Nephew with their Effects. The Family and Effects of Richard Harrison, Esqr.,** Mrs. Allan McDonald (of Collachie [Colonie] above Albany) with her Family & Effects, Mrs. Conroy, with her Family & Effects, Mrs. Elizabeth Skadon, with her Family and Effects, Mrs. McGuin, her Family, and Effects, Miss Nancey Asscough, Mies Willemintie Anthony, Mr. George Wood, & Mrs. Bennett with their Effects, and Also the House Hold Furniture of Mr. James Peters.

Given under my Hand & seal in the city of New-York the thirteenth Day of May 1779.

D. Jones Lt. Gen.

By Order of the Commandant John LeRoome, Secr'y. To all whom it may concern. Copy.

Places where the Persons are to be found mentioned in the annexed Flag.

Mr. Mabbit's Family—Nine Partners, Dutchess County.

**Richard Harrison's Family**,—at Bell Mount, near Goshen, **Mrs. Harrison & her Nephew** at the same place . . .

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*Relative to the Exchange of Prisoners and Removal of Tory Families to New York.*

Pou'keepsie 19th May 1779.

Sir, I have rec'd yours of the 18th Instant, inclosing a Copy of a Flagg to Thomas Clousdal, granted for the Purpose of carrying to the Enemy the several Persons mentioned in it together with their Effects. I have no Objection to the removal of the Families of such Persons as were removed within the Enemy's Lines, in consequence of the late Test Act, & upon this Principle do consent that the **Families of Richard Harrison, (including his Mother)**, and Samuel Mabett, and also Mrs. Skadden should be permitted to pass to New York, with such of their Effects as consists only in Household Furniture, Bedding, and Wearing Apparel; males capable of bearing Arms however to be excepted. With Respect to the other Persons mentioned in the Flagg, I am extremely sorry that the Conduct of the Enemy in their late mode of Warfare has made it my Duty to detain them to be exchanged for the Women and Children, which have been carried off in Captivity from our Frontiers. As soon as these are released, and I have Assurances that the Inhumane and unmanly System upon which the War on our Frontiers is carried on, will no longer be pursued, I will readily suffer the Wives and Families of every Person with the Enemy to pass to New York.

You will oblige me in communicating, by the Return of the Flagg, the Contents of this Letter to the Commanding Officer in New York.

I am with much Esteem your most Obed't Serv't

G. C. The Hou'ble Major Genl. McDougal.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=3rZh3-25UfUC&pg=PA692&dq=%22poughkeepsie%22+%22Richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=qjvITLynlcOB8gao5YTpDw&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=3rZh3-25UfUC&pg=PA692&dq=%22poughkeepsie%22+%22Richard+harison%22&hl=en&ei=qjvITLynlcOB8gao5YTpDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false) page 69

*Zebulon Wallbridge, of Dutchess, and Richard Harison, of Ulster County, Refuse the Oath of Allegiance.*

Slate of New York Ss,

To his Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the State of New York General and Commander in Chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the same.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State entitled " An Act more usually to prevent the mischiefs arising from the influence and example persons of "Equivocal and Suspected Characters in this State " We do hereby notify your Excellency that Zebulon Wallbridge of Dutchess County and **Richard Harison Esquire of Ulster County**, having severally appeared before us and being respectively by us tendered the oath in the said act contained did respectively refuse the same, and that unless your Excellency Shall think proper to detain them for the purpose of exchanging them for any of the subjects of this State in the power of the Enemy we shall cause them Respectively to be removed to some place within the Enemy's lines.

Robt. Harpur, Peter Cantine, Jur. Zepha. Ptatt, Commissioners. Poughkeepsie August 28th 1778.

ing. One passed first **Vauxhall**, and then, on the banks of the North River, the residence of **Mr. George Harrison**, Surveyor of Customs; next a foundry; and then to the right, perched on a hill, the country mansion of the merchant and alderman, Leonard Lispenard.<sup>60</sup> A mile further on was the Captain John Jauncey house, next the delightful mansion of William Bayard, and lastly the country home of Oliver





A Plan of the City and Environs of New York in North America - a British map of 1776

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_Vauxhall\\_Gardens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Vauxhall_Gardens)

The **New York Vauxhall Gardens** was a [pleasure garden](#) and [theater](#) in [New York City](#). It was named for the [Vauxhall Gardens](#) of London. Though the venue passed through a long list of owners, and suffered buyouts, closings, relocations, and re-openings, it lasted until the mid-19th century.

< Bernard Ratzer's map of New York



In the mid-1760s, country taverns such as Clapp's had become popular in Colonial New York. [Samuel Fraunces](#) opened the New York Vauxhall in 1767 to take advantage of this climate, and it received a chief competitor in the **New York Ranelagh Gardens**, which appear on Bernard Ratzer's map of New York of 1767 (*illustration. left*), occupying a wooded rise of ground just north of the northernmost city houses, on the south side of Duane Street; the site overlooked Lispenard's Meadows and the riverfront road to [Greenwich Village](#). The original Vauxhall Gardens were located in a more confined space on [Greenwich Street](#) near the [Hudson River](#) between what would later become [Warren](#) and [Chambers](#) streets in the fashionable Sixth Ward; [New York Public School 234](#) stands at the site today. Ratzer's map



shows its square garden plot, conventionally divided in four by walks. Fraunces operated the venue until 1773, when he offered it for sale. His notice mentioned two large gardens, a house with four rooms per floor and twelve fireplaces, and a dining hall that was 56 feet (17 m) long and 26 feet (7.9 m) wide, with a kitchen below. The Vauxhall offered light summer concerts and featured an outdoor [wax museum](#). For the summer 1768 season, it hosted an exhibit on the life of [Scipio Africanus](#) that included a grove with a reconstruction of the military leader at his tent. The Vauxhall remained popular throughout the [Colonial period of New York](#) and to the end of the 18th century. By this point, the gardens had two namesake competitors, one of which was primarily popular for its [ice cream](#).



< The New York Vauxhall Gardens at its second location in 1803

As New York City expanded, streets of rowhouses with rear gardens swallowed the site. In 1798, owner [Joseph Delacroix](#) moved his operations to [Broome Street](#) between [Broadway](#) and the [Bowery](#). In 1805, it moved yet again, this time to [Lafayette Street](#), stretching from [4th](#) to [8th](#) streets in what were then the northern reaches of the city, the area that later became [Astor Place](#), 4th Street, Broadway, and the Bowery. Professional travel writer [John Lambert](#) visited in November 1807 and wrote,

New York has its Vauxhall and Ranelagh; but they are poor imitations of those near London. They are, however, pleasant places of recreation for the inhabitants. The

Vauxhall garden is situated in the Bowery Road about two miles (3 km) from the City Hall. It is a neat plantation, with gravel walks adorned with shrubs, trees, busts, and statues. In the centre is a large equestrian statue of General Washington. Light musical pieces, interludes, etc. are performed in a small theatre situate in one corner of the gardens: the audience sit in what are called the pit and boxes, in the open air. The orchestra is built among the trees, and a large apparatus is constructed for the display of fireworks. The theatrical corps of New York is chiefly engaged at Vauxhall during summer....

"Ranelah Gardens" on a British map of 1776 >

The theater's boxes faced the garden and blocked the stage from the street.

The area belonged to [John Jacob Astor](#). In 1826, he carved out an upper-class neighborhood from the site with [Lafayette Street](#) bisecting eastern gardens from western homes. Wealthy New Yorkers, including Astor and other members of the family, built mansions along this central thoroughfare. Astor built the [Astor Library](#) in the eastern portion of the neighborhood as a donation to the city. Architect [Seth Geer](#) designed eye-catching [row houses](#) called [LaGrange Terrace](#) for the development, and the area became a fashionable, upper-class residential district.



This location made the gardens accessible to the people of both the Broadway and Bowery districts. In the summer of 1838, the owners opened a saloon for the staging of [vaudeville](#) comic operas. Later theatre managers expanded the offerings to appeal to a wider range of patrons. By 1850, the rowdier crowds of the Bowery had mostly scared off the upper classes, and revenues suffered. The theater buildings were demolished in 1855, and the gardens closed for the last time in 1859.





Trinity Churchyard Cemetery – New York City



Bernard Ratzer Map of 1767





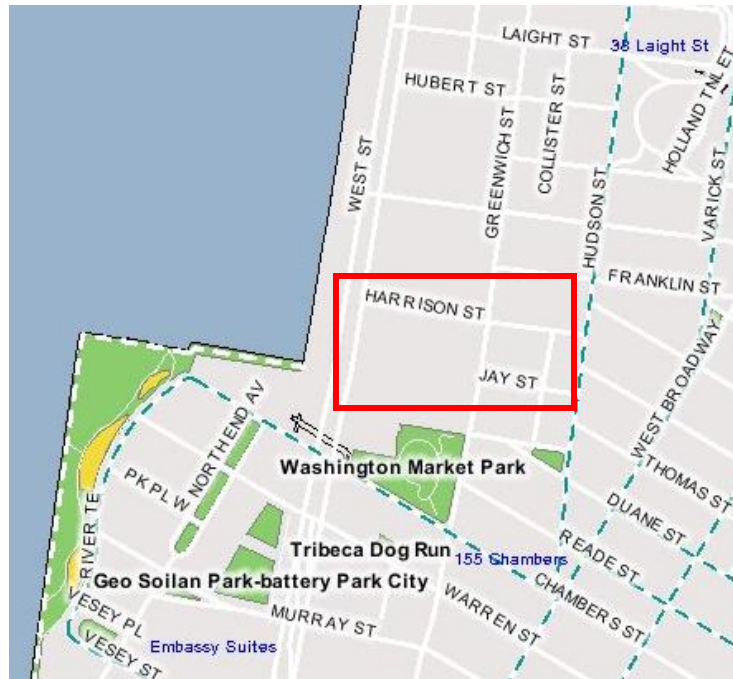




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"Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Chancery of ..., Volume 4," by New York (State). Court of Chancery, Lewis Halsey Sandford, page 750.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=BfdKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA750&dq=%22George+harison%22&hl=en&ei=t-jTLk9hlgXB9f\\_uYUL&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCqQ6AEwATiqAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=BfdKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA750&dq=%22George+harison%22&hl=en&ei=t-jTLk9hlgXB9f_uYUL&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCqQ6AEwATiqAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20harison%22&f=false)

A lease was granted to **George Harison**, on the 24th of October, 1765, of a tract containing **twenty-four lots between Greenwich Street and the river**, and situated between two streets which afterwards received the names of **Harison and Jay streets**, for a term of ninety-nine years. This tract is shown by **Ratzen's** map to have been occupied by Mr. Harison, in 1767.



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TRIBECA WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION REPORT  
**HARRISON STREET**

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/lpc/downloads/pdf/reports/TribecaWest\\_HD.pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/lpc/downloads/pdf/reports/TribecaWest_HD.pdf) page 227-229.

**Architectural Description**

The one block of Harrison Street which is included in the Tribeca West Historic District is dominated visually by the large Mercantile Exchange Building located on the northwest corner of Hudson and Harrison Streets. The rest of the block, west to Greenwich Street, consists of masonry store and loft buildings with cast-iron bases constructed primarily in the 1880s and '90s.

On the north side of the street, the New York Mercantile Exchange (1885, Thomas R. Jackson), with facades on Hudson and Harrison Streets, is a five-story brick and granite structure with superposed arcades and ornament inspired by the Queen Anne and the Romanesque Revival styles. The building is distinguished from its neighbors by its prominent hipped and gabled roof and western tower. Adjacent to this structure are three five and six-story store and loft buildings with brick and stone-trimmed facades, all of which were built in the 1880s and designed by Thomas R. Jackson. Cast-iron shutters between the piers of the ground stories present a uniform appearance. The rest of the blockfront is comprised of four- and five-story store and loft buildings with cast-iron supporting members at the ground story. These buildings display a variety of decorative treatments, ranging from the simple, utilitarian structures at No. 18 (1886, Detlef Lienau), No. 22 (1892, Peter Roberts) and No. 24 (1886, Edward Simon), to those buildings which show an indebtedness to current architectural styles, such as No. 14-16 (1882, George DaCunha) which features a four-story arcade, No. 20 (1892, P. Henry Gilvary) which displays Renaissance Revival ornament in the spandrels and cornice, and No. 26-28 (the side facade of 355-359 Greenwich Street, 1890, Leicht & Havel) which is crowned by an ornate pedimented cornice.

The south side of the block is divided into two parts by Staple Street. On the eastern section is the side facade of No. 81 Hudson Street, a three-story, terra-cotta clad office building constructed in 1919, and a parking lot. To the west of Staple Street is a row of four brick store and loft buildings with surviving cast-iron ground-story elements. Erected in 1893, the two buildings at No. 7-9 (William Schickel & Co.) and No. 11 (Thomas R. Jackson) are seven stories in height and have decorative treatments inspired by the Renaissance Revival style. The four-story structures at No. 13 (1887, D. & J. Jardine) and No. 15-17 (1869-70, Charles W. Huth) are simpler, utilitarian buildings with ornament typical of the neo-Greco style. Near the corner of Greenwich Street are two



early, three-story dwellings combined (in 1888) into one building with a commercial base. Sharing the same lot, but with its main facade on Greenwich Street, is a five-story brick tenement, ornamented with Renaissance Revival elements.

The Harrison Street streetbed was repaved in 1936 with granite pavers. Portions of that surface are still visible despite the more recently applied asphalt.

### Historical Summary

Harrison Street was among the streets named by the Vestry of Trinity Church in 1790, laid out by the Common Council in 1795, and deeded to the City by the church in 1802. The street was first paved in 1811 and 1820. The name Harison, as it was spelled in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, had long been associated with the area of Harrison Street. The extensive brewery facility developed by George Harison, and others, between Greenwich Street and the North River appears on the 1766 "Plan of the City of New York." This facility was offered for sale in 1776, but the subsequent ownership of this property during the late eighteenth century remains undetermined. Perhaps the brewery site stayed in the Harison family, as suggested by the 1824 sale by Richard and Frances [Ludlow] Harison of several lots on the blocks bounded by Harrison, Greenwich, Jay, and West Streets, property which could have been the former site of the brewery.

It seems likely that when, in 1790, the Vestry of Trinity Church was naming the street, it was honoring Richard Harison, the then prominent public official and officer of Trinity Church, rather than the former brewery owner. Richard Harison served Trinity Church as a vestryman in 1783, and from 1788 until 1811, and as a warden from 1811 until 1827. Harison also held the positions of Clerk of the Corporation of Trinity Church at the time of the rebuilding of Trinity Church, and was the first comptroller of Trinity Church, retiring from that position in 1827. Richard Harison was one of the most prominent attorneys in the city and held the offices of Recorder of the City, as well as Counsel and Attorney, from 1798 until 1807; he was a Federalist-slate delegate to the New York State convention which ratified the Federal constitution. [sic (Richard Harison died in 1829) - President Washington appointed Harison as auditor of the Treasury from 1791 to 1836 and as the U.S. Consul at Cadiz for five years.]

By the middle of the nineteenth century Harrison Street was completely built up with wood and masonry houses, several with stores inserted at the ground story. The only visible reminder of that earlier period are the Greek Revival buildings at 19-21 Harrison Street, which were combined and given a new commercial base in 1888. The earliest building on this block to be constructed for commercial purposes is the store and loft building at 15-17 Harrison (1869). Redevelopment began in earnest in the 1880s and the small houses were replaced by four- to seven-story store and loft buildings. The earliest structure from this period is No. 14-16, built in 1882 as a factory for candy merchant Henry Heide. By 1885, spurred by the construction of the Mercantile Exchange on the corner of Hudson and Harrison Streets, numerous store and loft buildings, mostly for the storage and distribution of butter, eggs and produce, began to be developed on this street. This period of development continued through the early 1890s. In the 1890s and later, many of these buildings were modernized by the addition of cold storage rooms, an adaptation which continued to make them useful for the storage of dairy products through most of the twentieth century.

Two buildings on this street do not fit into this general pattern of store and loft development. These are a five-story tenement at the southeast corner of Harrison and Greenwich Streets (1891), probably intended to house some of the many people who worked in this food distribution area, and a small office building constructed in 1919 on the southwest corner of Hudson and Harrison Streets.

Today many of these late nineteenth-century store and loft structures have been converted to living lofts, with commercial ground stories. Despite this change in use, Harrison Street retains much of its historic character. The most significant change in the streetscape was the demolition of No. 3-5 in 1967; that site remains vacant.

Betsy Bradley  
Virginia Kurshan

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A visitor from another province who wished to see the island might drive off in the morning along the Hudson on the road to Greenwich, past the distilleries of George **Harison** and **Leonard Lispernard** from which he could glimpse further in land the Mansion of Nicholas Bayard . . .

"Divided Loyalties: How the American Revolution Came to New York," by Richard M. Ketchum, page 17.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=2NZHgsedVrAC&pg=PA17&dq=%22vauxhall%22+%22george+harrison%22&hl=en&ei=yLHITKThJ4OB8gaQt-3pDw&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=7&sqi=2&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22vauxhall%22%20%22george%20harrison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=2NZHgsedVrAC&pg=PA17&dq=%22vauxhall%22+%22george+harrison%22&hl=en&ei=yLHITKThJ4OB8gaQt-3pDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&sqi=2&ved=0CEUQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22vauxhall%22%20%22george%20harrison%22&f=false)

From the southern end of the island [Manhattan], in the heart of the city, Greenwich Road ran up the west side of the island along the Hudson, or North River, passing a virtual catalog of privilege and wealth. First came Vauxhall [Gardens], an estate leased by a British major, Thomas James. A few blocks to the east, between the road to Greenwich (later known as Greenwich Village) and the Fresh Water Pond, was the former estate of Anthony Rutgers, where crowds gathered on Monday and Thursday evenings to watch the fireworks, listen to a concert, and amble through the gardens. Beyond Vauxhall was the residence of **George Harison, surveyor of customs**. Then came estates owned by the merchant Leonard Lispernard, Abraham Mortier, paymaster of the British forces, Lady Warren, wife of the admiral, the importer John Jauncey, the merchant William Bayard, James DeLancey's brother Oliver, Colonel Thomas Clarke, and the attorney John Morin Scott.

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The Brewery in the West Ward formerly called **Vauxhall** and which lately belonged to **George Harrison**, Richard Nicholls and James Leadbetter, is to be sold by Mrs. Jane Harrison or Richard Harrison, Esq., attorney-at-law, in the Broadway

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<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Ox6BqzSO0zQJ:famousamericans.net/leonardlispensard/+%22leonard+lispensard%22&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>

**Leonard Lispensard**, merchant, born in New York city in 1716; died there, 15 February, 1790. He was the grandson of Anthony Lispensard, a Huguenot refugee, who came to New York about the middle of the 17th century and became a merchant there. In 1741 he married Alice, daughter of Anthony Rutgers, who inherited one third of the extensive grant that was made by George II. to her father, and subsequently Mr. Lispensard acquired by purchase the remainder of the land, which has since been known as the Lispensard meadows. His country mansion was on Lispensard hill, an elevation overlooking what later was called St. John's park. Mr. Lispensard was assistant alderman from the north ward in 1750-'55, and alderman in 1756-'62, and member of the provincial assembly in 1765-'7. He was an active member of the Stamp-act congress in New York in 1765, of the committee of one hundred that was elected to control all general affairs in May, 1775, and of the first provincial congress in May, 1775. He was also treasurer of King's (now Columbia) college, one of the original members of the Society of the New York hospital, and one of its governors in 1770-'7.--His two Sons, LEONARD and ANTHONY, were well-known men at that time. The three streets, Leonard, Anthony (now Worth), and Thomas, were named after the sons of Anthony, and Bathe street (now spelled Beach) after his son-in-law, Paul Bathe, while Lispensard street was named in honor of the family, and Barclay street after Reverend Thomas Barclay who married his wife's sister.

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Selections from the correspondence of Thomas Barclay: formerly British ..., by Thomas Barclay, page 109.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=ln8BAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA13&dq=%22leonard+lispensard%22+%22harison%22&hl=en&ei=RWrJTlWoAsHflqfC642NAQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDsQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ln8BAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA13&dq=%22leonard+lispensard%22+%22harison%22&hl=en&ei=RWrJTlWoAsHflqfC642NAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDsQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false)

TO MRS. MARGARET DE LANCEY, BATH, ENGLAND.

New York 8th Novr 1800. MY DEAR MADAM:

I wrote you a hasty line by the Lady Arabella Packet, being at that time very unwell with an intermitting fever, from which I am now happily recovered, though much reduced. In that letter I acknowledged the receipt of your favor covering the letter of Attorney, and my readiness to render you any Service in my power. I at the same time Stated to you my having retained Mr Harison<sup>2</sup> as your Council, and acquainted you that Mr Hoffman being the Attorney General of this State rendered it improper for him to act for you. I took the liberty at the same time to give you my opinion respecting the mode of obtaining your dower or compensation in lieu of it; and Mr Harisons opinion on the same subject. I shall repeat these, least by an accident to the Lady Arabella you may be deprived of my former letter.

1 Margaret De Lancey was the widow of the James De Lancey who was Agent of the American Loyalists in England. She was the daughter of Chief Justice William Allen of Pennsylvania, the friend of Benjamin West and Benjamin Franklin. James De Lancey died at Bath, 1799. He had been attainted by the Act of 1779, and his property in the city of New-York had been sold at various times prior to February, 1787. A full account of these sales will be found in Mr. E. F. De Lancey's notes to Jones's Hist. of NY, Vol. II, pp. 540-559. His widow of course, became entitled to dower was in all the lands sold.

2 **Richard Harison** was born in New-York, January 23, 1748, and died in the same city, December 7, 1829. He was graduated from Kings College in 1764. He married *first*, Catharine, daughter of Dr. Jones of Long Island; *second*, Frances, daughter of George Duncan Ludlow, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, and afterward the first Chief Justice of New Brunswick. Harison was inclined to the Tory side, but in 1789 he was chosen one of the delegates from the city of New-York to the Poughkeepsie Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, his colleagues being John Jay, Richard Morris, John Sloss Hobart, Alexander Hamilton, Robert R. Livingston, Isaac Roosevelt, James Duane, and Nicholas Low. He was for many years one of the leaders of the New-York bar, and counsel in a large proportion of the more important cases, reported in the early New-York reports. Upon the organization of the Federal Government he was appointed by General Washington U. S. District Attorney. From 1798 to 1799 he was Recorder of the city. For forty-one years —1788 to 1829— he was one of the Trustees of Columbia College, and in 1823 was Chairman of the Board. He also held the office of Comptroller of the Trinity Church Corporation.

Having fully considered your claim of dower,—the very great number of Tenants of the freehold who must be sued—the probable delay before you will be put in possession. The forcible reasons why the Major part of the Proprietors will prefer your having the actual possession of one third of the Lots and houses. The enormous expense attending a litigation, where there will probably be not less than three or four hundred Suits, your own costs of which, you must defray. The immense number of vacant lots, which altho' they are valued at about £100 this Currency each, do not, nor would they at any future period in your hands, produce any annual rent. The precarious tenor of life—The loss your Children would sustain by your dying at the earliest within fifteen years. The length of time it would require to make the rents issues and profits of your third part of this Estate, after deducting six hundred per annum as Interest for the Capital, net you a clear principal of £10,000 this Currency. The impossibility of your renting unimproved lots and parts of Lots, from the uncertainty of your Life — The difficulty of obtaining tenants, to occupy a third part of a house, containing not more than two small rooms on each floor and those houses generally not more than two Stories. The defalcations in rents, where Tenants are poor and the expense of employing an Agent to take care of the Property and receive the rents— With numberless other serious objections; I say after having maturely weighed all these, it was my decided opinion that you had better take up with a compensation from the State of New York, attended with but little expense and which you would almost immediately receive, than to involve yourself in Litigation, and place a very handsome Sum on the casual Event of your Life admitting, as I consider it, to be, equal to that of any other person for fifteen years to come. It would take up too much time, and tire your patience was I to give you at length my reasons, on each of the objections mentioned. I shall therefore only say they are admitted as natural by Mr. Harison.

A combination or conspiracy very probably may also be entered into by the Proprietors to dissuade persons from becoming your Tenants, and to threaten them with innumerable unpleasant incidents in case they do it. Their side of the Question, however

equitable yours may be, will be the popular one; in a Country where the Claims of Loyalty are considered by the vulgar as usurpation.

You may perhaps think I write in strong terms, and that my apprehensions are unreasonable. The greater part of what I have stated will inevitably come to pass, and the remainder is founded on probabilities approaching to certainties. I have measured all these on the Scale of your Interest, and by opposing the one to the other, have no hesitation in saying, that a Sum far short of what might fairly be calculated from the rents of the Estate, admitting solvent tenants could be procured, will be preferable to the uncertain amount you will receive in consequence of being unable to obtain tenants, and the losses incurred by many of them being unable to pay their rents—With regard to lots on which there are no buildings it will be difficult to find Persons who would even be at the expense of inclosing them, when they know their possession depends on your life. Was the property situate in a valuable part of the City and vested in decent houses, the annual rents might be calculated to almost a fraction—But your lots are in the Suburbs, which may be said to be half town half Country.<sup>1</sup> It is impossible to say what the State may allow you: but at the lowest valuation I should suppose not less than 25,000 Dollars, and possibly more than double that Sum. On this occasion I should strive to get the most for you. But every thing considered I really think even 25,000 dollars in hand, better than a general litigation.

Mr. Harison differs in Sentiment with me; and thinks you will advance your interest by applying to or prosecuting the Individual Proprietors. Having his opinion and mine, it remains for you to decide and to send me your orders without loss of time, providing duplicates and triplicates of letters.

If we are to prosecute it will be indispensibly necessary for you to send me out all the Title deeds for any part of the Estate, not only in the Bowery, but in Broadway opposite the Estate Mr. DeLancey gave to his brother John.<sup>2</sup> I think there was also property in other parts of the State. Let regular and correct copies of them be made and taken to the Lord Mayor of London to examine and certify, and leave them with him until the Event is known, whether the originals have come safe to my hands or not. Should a treaty of Peace be entered into between the States and France, it will be most safe to send the papers out in some good safe American Ship, delivered to a Gentleman Passenger, or to the Master, if a decent Man. It may be necessary also to prove Mr. DeLancey's death. Furnish me, therefore, with the name of the Parson who can attest to his person and demise. It will be best to have this testimony also taken by the Lord Mayor of London. Inform me if the Witness can attend before him. Proof of your Marriage will be required and of your being alive at the time that proof was taken. Was your Brother, Mr Andrew Allen, present at your marriage, or who was.

I have employed Beverly Robinson, Grandson of the late Col. Robinson, a young Gentleman of merit and abilities, recommended to me by Mr Hanson as your Attorney. And I think it will be most for your Interest to engage Mr. Cadwallader Colden, the Assistant Attorney General of the district,<sup>1</sup> as Council with Mr. Harison, he having prosecuted several claims for dower and compounded to great advantage with the State. He informs me of what Mr Harison was ignorant, that the State will agree in settling of the Sum to be paid you, to my nominating two; and the Commissioners, one Appraiser, who will value the property at what it is at present worth; from whence, after making a small deduction of ten or at the utmost fifteen per Cent., they will calculate the Sum total by the London tables on Lives and allow you whatever sum these tables direct. Mr. Harison told me the Commissioners would only take the Sum for which the Estate sold, which was about £100,000 this Currency. Now I suppose the Estate fairly valued could not come short of £500,000; of course your compensation, allowing the Commissioners deducted even a fifth, would be far above what I have stated it.

<sup>1</sup> They lay east of the Bowery, <sup>2</sup> These lots were at the corner of between Division and Stanton street. Broadway and Little Queen (Cedar) streets, in what is now perhaps the most densely populated spot in the world. Brother John was John Peter De Lancey, of Mamaroneck, father of the Bishop.

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<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/b/wmbenson7332.html>

**William Benson** probably was a British businessman who settled in Albany after the [Seven Years War](#). He may have come to Albany as the representative of New York-based trading interests with which William Benson was connected as early as 1759.

By the mid-1760s, he had settled in as his [first ward](#) holdings were [assessed](#) with the top five percent of the city's householders. In 1766, he [signed](#) the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. In 1767, he belonged to an Albany [militia company](#).

He was a member and officer of [St. Peter's](#) Anglican church. He also was a **prominent member and the secretary of the Albany Masonic lodge**.

During the 1760s, he was identified as one of the petitioners for a tract of [frontier land](#) in the Schoharie valley. In 1771, he was listed with the petitioners for a tract that became "Bayard's Patent." In June 1772, he was [referenced](#) in a land transaction for property along the Hosack Road. At that time, the notation was to "creditors of William Benson late of the City of Albany."

The Albany group applied to the provincial Grand Master and received a charter as "Union Lodge No. 1" dated February 21, 1765. Cartwright was named Master, **William Benson senior warden**, and John Visscher junior warden. No records of its early meetings have been found and the lodge was thought to have met at Cartwright's [Southside](#) tavern.

[http://www.fort-plank.com/Additional\\_Partisans\\_A\\_G.html](http://www.fort-plank.com/Additional_Partisans_A_G.html)

**JELLIS FONDA, Esquire**. In 1758, he paid unto Thomas Dun the sum of £0-8-0 for damages to a saddle used by a *mohok Indian going to the Senneca Contry* (Jacob Abbott Collection Mss #189. On November 21, 1768 he received title to Lowland Lot One and Woodland Lot 10 of the Captain Harmanus Van Slyck/Abraham De Peyster Patent from John Cruger, *Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispernard, Henry Holland, and William Bayard Esquires* of New York City, New York *Trustees of the Estate of Abraham De Peyster*; the deed contains valuable information on the bounds of the aforesaid patent and on the heirs of Colonel Abraham De Peyster, the former Treasurer of the Colony of New York (S. L. Frey Papers Box 5:102). On July 31, 1777, Jacob Cuyler wrote a letter to Major Jellis Fonda complaining of the high prices he was demanding for supplying at Johnstown, yet on December 19, 1777



Cuyler speaks of Fonda's supplying the troops stationed at Johnstown (Jacob Abbott Collection Mss #'s 185 & 186). During the Revolutionary War he possessed 150 acres of land in the Harmanus Van Slyck/Abraham DePeyster Patent (Garret Y. Lansing Papers 8:11).

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"A history of the parish of Trinity Church in the city of New York, Volume 1," by Charles Thorley Bridgeman, Clifford P. Morehouse, page 350.

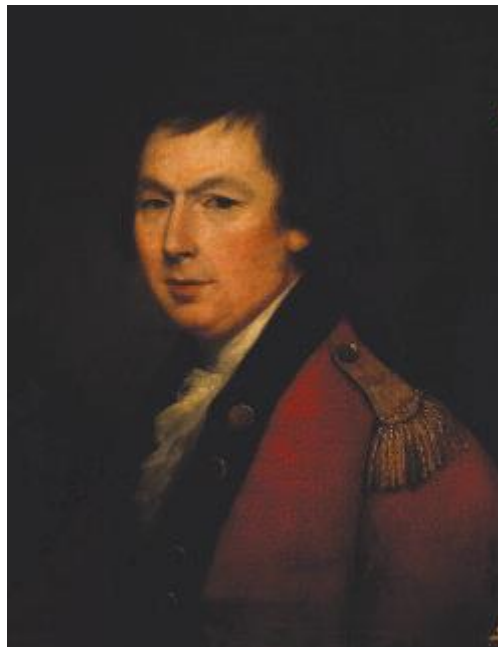
[http://books.google.com/books?id=pmAEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA350&dq=%22George+harison%22&hl=en&ei=jN\\_JTJbFOIHGIQfQmdnxAQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=%22George%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=pmAEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA350&dq=%22George+harison%22&hl=en&ei=jN_JTJbFOIHGIQfQmdnxAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=%22George%20harison%22&f=false)

On the 18th of April in this year the parish lost a strong friend in the person of Mr. George Harison. Rivington says of him:

"On Sunday Evening last, departed this Life, after a short Illness GEORGE HARISON, Esq; of this City; a Gentleman of good natural Abilities and strict Probity. He was Son to the Honourable FRANCIS HARISON, Esq; formerly one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and descended from an Antient and respectable Family in Berkshire. In the various Relations of Husband, Parent, Brother, Friend and Master, he was Exemplary. By the honest Candour and unaffected Humanity of his disposition, the Rectitude of his Principles, and the Integrity of his Conduct (which was ever directed by Honour, Virtue and Religion) he had acquired the general Esteem and Regard of all who knew him. Sincere himself, he look'd with Contempt on all dissimulation in others; and as his Attachments were warm, so his Resentments were free from Perfidy, for they were undisguised, tho' not implacable.

"The day after his decease the Colours of the several Vessels in the Harbour were hoisted at half mast; and on Tuesday last, his Remains, attended by a great number of the principal inhabitants of the City, were interred in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard."

*Rivingtons Gazetteer*, April 22, 1773.



*Portrait of Captain Waddell Cunningham 1730-97 (c. 1786) by Robert Home (1752-1834), courtesy of the Ulster Museum.*

George **Harison** (d. 1773) was a close friend and associate of **Waddell Cunningham**. He lived on Broadway and held the positions of surveyor and searcher at the New

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<http://mulibraries.missouri.edu/specialcollections/histmf.php?letter=F>

DIARY OF GEORGE FOLLIOTT, 1765-1766

**George Folliott** [1730-1810], a general merchant in New York, wrote a diary of his visit to England. He spent most of his time in London. While there, he frequented the Exchange, the New York Coffeehouse, and the Antwerp Club. He discussed American affairs, particularly the question of a molasses tax, with Lord Rockingham. He arranged contracts for the supply in London of hogs and oxen and in New York of beer, bread, pork, and other like items. He discussed with Mr. Evory a contract for supplying warships at New York. His expenditures on laundry and travel are noted in some detail. Extensive lists of books bought and sent to New York are included.

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"The life and correspondence of Rufus King: comprising his letters ..., Volume 5," By Rufus King page, 483.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=IKoEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA483&lpg=PA483&dq=%22rich+harison%22&source=bl&ots=oHktSVhaW2&sig=AzLlOXCNns59hoKre-SJX9ipGMg&hl=en&ei=Ur\\_KTP3qIYGBIAeD\\_Nn7AQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBgQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22rich%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=IKoEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA483&lpg=PA483&dq=%22rich+harison%22&source=bl&ots=oHktSVhaW2&sig=AzLlOXCNns59hoKre-SJX9ipGMg&hl=en&ei=Ur_KTP3qIYGBIAeD_Nn7AQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBgQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22rich%20harison%22&f=false)

RICH. HARISON TO R. KING.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1815.

DEAR SIR:

The case of Mettus Tuffetius, alluded to by Mr. Mason, is in the 27 & 28th Chapters of the first Book of Livy. It is a strong case, and should be considered in connection with the Treaty stated in the 24th Chapter of the same Book. This Treaty proceeded the celebrated Battle between the Horatii and the Curiatii & contained the following Terms. "Cujus Populi Cives eo Certamine vicissent, is alteri Populo cum bona Pace imperitaret." The Inhabitants of Alba, therefore after the Victory of the Horatii, became Subjects of Rome: and the punishment of Mettus appears to be founded upon that basis—not upon the Principle of public Law, as between distinct Nations,—Mettus was considered & punished as a traitor & Livy himself treats of the Subject in that Light. How far the Case may be applicable to the existing Case of the great Criminal, is certainly a nice question. He once owed Allegiance to the French Monarchy—He had renounced all pretensions to the Crown, & he entered France with the avowed purpose of dethroning the Monarch—why then is he not a traitor & liable to *ultimate* punishment? Believe me, Dr. Sir, with the most sincere Respect your obed Servt. &c.

RICH. HARISON.

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"The papers of Alexander Hamilton, Volume 10," by Alexander Hamilton, Harold Coffin Syrett, page 416.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=uZPMs7iGhDgC&pg=PA416&lpg=PA416&dq=%22rich+harison%22&source=bl&ots=5l2oF3RQV\\_m&sig=sTuxWb9eyiSVxaTeGQPxrEf2jvo&hl=en&ei=IMTKJT26lIX7lwfu7uXzCg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CBgQ6AEwAjgK#v=onepage&q=%22rich%20harison%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=uZPMs7iGhDgC&pg=PA416&lpg=PA416&dq=%22rich+harison%22&source=bl&ots=5l2oF3RQV_m&sig=sTuxWb9eyiSVxaTeGQPxrEf2jvo&hl=en&ei=IMTKJT26lIX7lwfu7uXzCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CBgQ6AEwAjgK#v=onepage&q=%22rich%20harison%22&f=false)

New York 16th May 1794

Dr Sir,

. . . Our Friend Lawrance<sup>1</sup> appears very much pleased with his new Appointment. The Chancellor's would have given great Satisfaction to many of his Well Wishers: and it would not be disagreeable if the Appointment should be transferred to some Character *equally meritorious*<sup>2</sup> . . .

Rich: Harison

Hon. Alexr. Hamilton Esqr.

1. On 7 May 1794 George Washington signed "a Commission for John Laurance as judge of the District of New York."

2. Harison is referring to the refusal of Robert R Livingston, Chancellor of New York, to accept the appointment as United States Minister to France to succeed Gouverneur Morris (see "List on Names From Whence to Take a Minister for France," May 19, 1794).. On April 27 Secretary of State Edmund Randolph wrote to the President that he had "conversed with several Gentlemen, who are of the same politics" as Livingston and that "upon the whole, they think that his appointment would be satisfactory."

On April 29 the President offered the post to Livingston.

On May 10 and 15 1794, Livingston replied, declining the position.

In a letter to James Monroe, dated May 16 1794, Livingston stated that he had refused the offer partly because of the effect his resignation as chancellor might have on politics of New York, for he believed that the chancellorship would be "filled by a person of a very different political character. Besides that differing so much as I do from the . . . Administration I am satisfied that I should either be compelled to violate my own Principles by yielding to theirs or risk my reputation by incurring their resentment.

Note: As may be seen by the below brief biographical sketch of Robert R Livingston, the wisdom and timing of his initial declination to serve as United States Minister to France is quite remarkable, considering what he actually did upon acceptance of this position in 1801. Note also that he served as Grand Master of Masons from 1784 to 1801.

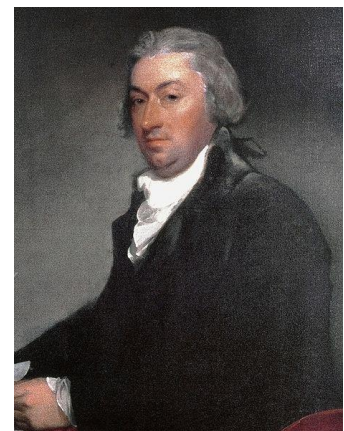
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Livingston\\_\(1746%E2%80%931813\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Livingston_(1746%E2%80%931813))

Robert R Livingston was appointed **Recorder of New York City** \* in **October 1773**, but soon identified himself with the anti-colonial Whig Party and was replaced a few months later with John Watts, Jr. He was a member of the Committee of Five that drafted the Declaration of Independence, although he was recalled by his state before he could sign the final version of the document.

\* The office of Recorder of New York City was held by **Francis Harison** [1725-1735] and his grandson **Richard Harison** [15 Feb 1798 to 25 Aug 1801].

From 1777 to 1801, he was the first Chancellor of New York, then the highest judicial officer in the State. He became universally known as "The Chancellor", retaining the title as a nickname even after he left the office. Livingston was also U. S. Secretary of Foreign Affairs from 1781 to 1783, under the Articles of Confederation. In 1789, as Chancellor of New York, he administered the presidential oath of office to George Washington at Federal Hall in New York City, then the capital of the United States.

In 1789, Livingston joined the Jeffersonian Republicans (later known as the Democratic-Republicans), in opposition to his former colleagues John Jay and Alexander Hamilton who



founded the Federalists. He formed an uneasy alliance with his previous rival George Clinton, along with Aaron Burr, then a political newcomer. He opposed the Jay Treaty and other Federalist initiatives.

In 1798, Livingston ran for Governor of New York on the Democratic-Republican ticket, but was defeated by Governor John Jay who was re-elected.

As U.S. Minister to France from 1801 to 1804, Livingston negotiated the Louisiana Purchase. After the signing of the Louisiana Purchase agreement in 1803, Livingston made this memorable statement:

"We have lived long but this is the noblest work of our whole lives...The United States take rank this day among the first powers of the world."

During his time as Minister to France, Livingston met Robert Fulton, with whom he developed the first viable steamboat, the *North River Steamboat* \*, whose home port was at the Livingston family home of Clermont Manor in the town of Clermont, New York. On her first voyage, she left New York City, stopped briefly at Clermont Manor, and continued on to Albany up the Hudson River, completing in just under 60 hours a journey which had previously taken nearly a week by sloop. In 1811, both Fulton and Livingston became members of the Erie Canal Commission.

\* The first commercially successful steamship of the paddle steamer design, ***North River Steamboat*** (later known as the ***Clermont***), operated on the Hudson River (at that time often known as the North River) between New York and Albany. She was neither the first steamboat built nor even the first to be operated in scheduled service, but she was the start of the first long-lasting and financially successful steamboat business. She was constructed by the wealthy investor and politician Robert R Livingston and inventor and entrepreneur Robert Fulton (1765–1815).

Livingston had obtained from the New York legislature an exclusive right to steam navigation on the Hudson River. In 1803 while he was Minister to France, he and Fulton built a steamboat and operated it on the Seine. With this success he contracted with Fulton to take advantage of the Hudson River monopoly.

The ship was built at Charlie Browne's shipyard in New York and fitted with steam engines from Boulton and Watt, Birmingham, England. Her original dimensions were 130 feet long x 16 feet wide x 7 feet deep. The ship had a paddle wheel on each side, but also masts and sails. Skeptics called her "Fulton's Folly".

The misnomer ***Clermont*** first appeared in Cadwallader D. Colden's [Grand Senior Warden 1801-1808; 1809-1819] biography of Fulton, published in 1817, two years after Fulton died. Since Colden was a friend of both Fulton and Livingston, his book was considered an authoritative source, and his errors were perpetuated in later accounts up to the present day. The vessel is by now nearly always called *Clermont*, but no contemporary account called her by that name.

Livingston was a Freemason, and in 1784, he was appointed the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. He retained this title until 1801. The Grand Lodge's library in Manhattan bears his name. The Bible Livingston used to administer the oath of office to President Washington is owned by St. John's Lodge No. 1, and is still used today when the Grand Master is sworn in, and, by request, when a President of the United States is sworn in.

In 1904 the U.S. Post office issued a series of postage stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase along with the central figures involved in this historical transformation of the United States. The engraved image of Livingston is taken from a Gilbert Stuart (1783-1872) oil painting of 1794.



Robert Livingston

Map of Louisiana Purchase

Thomas Jefferson initiated the purchase by sending Robert R Livingston to Paris in 1801, after discovering the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France under the Third Treaty of San Ildefonso. **Livingston was authorized to purchase New Orleans.**

In 1802, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, a French nobleman, began to help negotiate with France at the request of Jefferson. Du Pont was living in the United States at the time and had close ties to Jefferson, as well as to the political powers in France. He engaged in back-channel diplomacy with Napoleon on Jefferson's behalf during a visit to France, and originated the idea of the much larger Louisiana Purchase as a way to defuse potential conflict between the United States and Napoleon over North America.

Jefferson disliked the idea of purchasing Louisiana from France as that could imply that France had a right to be in Louisiana. Jefferson believed that a U.S. President did not have the authority to make such a deal: it was not specified in the Constitution. He also thought that to do so would erode states' rights by increasing federal executive power. On the other hand, he was aware of the potential threat that France could be in that region, and was prepared to go to war to prevent a strong French presence there. Meanwhile, Napoleon's foreign minister, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, vehemently opposed selling Louisiana since that would mean an end to France's secret plans for a North American empire.



Throughout this time, Jefferson had up-to-date intelligence on Napoleon's military activities and intentions in North America. Part of his evolving strategy involved giving du Pont some information that was withheld from Livingston. He also gave intentionally conflicting instructions to the two. He next sent Monroe to Paris in 1803. Monroe had been formally expelled from France on his last diplomatic mission, and the choice to send him again conveyed a sense of seriousness.

Napoleon was faced with revolution in Saint-Dominique (present-day Republic of Haiti). An expeditionary force under his brother-in-law Charles Leclerc had tried to re-conquer the territory and re-establish slavery. But yellow fever and the fierce resistance of the Haitian Revolution destroyed the French army in what became the only successful slave revolt in history, resulting in the establishment of Haiti, the first independent black state in the New World. Napoleon needed peace with Great Britain to implement the Treaty of San Ildefonso and take possession of Louisiana. Otherwise, Louisiana would be an easy prey for Britain or even for the U.S. But in early 1803, war between France and Britain seemed unavoidable. On March 11, 1803, Napoleon began preparing to invade Britain.

Napoleon had failed to re-enslave Haiti; he therefore abandoned his plans to rebuild France's New World empire. Without revenues from sugar colonies in the Caribbean, Louisiana had little value to him. On April 10, 1803 Napoleon told Treasury Minister Francois de Barbe-Marbois that he was considering selling the whole Louisiana Territory to the U.S. On April 11, 1803, just days before Monroe's arrival, Barbé-Marbois **offered Livingston all of Louisiana instead of just New Orleans**, at a price of \$15 million, equivalent to about \$217 million in present day terms.

The American representatives were prepared to pay up to \$10 million for New Orleans and its environs, but were dumbfounded when the vastly larger territory was offered for \$15 million. Jefferson had authorized Livingston only to purchase New Orleans. However, Livingston was certain that the U.S. would accept such a large offer.

The Americans thought that Napoleon might withdraw the offer at any time, preventing the United States from acquiring New Orleans. So they agreed and signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty on April 30, 1803. On July 4, 1803, the treaty reached Washington. The Louisiana Territory was vast [828,800 square miles], stretching from the Gulf of Mexico in the south to Rupert's Land \* in the north, and from the Mississippi River in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west. Acquiring the territory would double the size of the United States at a cost of less than 3 cents per acre.

\* **Rupert's Land**, also sometimes called "Prince Rupert's Land", was a territory in British North America, consisting of the Hudson Bay drainage basin, that was nominally owned by the Hudson's Bay Company for 200 years from 1670 to 1870, although numerous aboriginal groups lived in the same territory and disputed the sovereignty of the area. The area once known as Rupert's Land is now mainly a part of Canada, but a small portion is now in the United States. It was named after Prince Rupert of the Rhine, a nephew of Charles I and the first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

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In 1861 a copy of the *New York Mercury*, 1764, hung framed on the walls of the Columbia University Library, which gave an account of the [King's College] Commencement in that year, at which John Jay and Rich. Harison were graduated, and held a public disputation.

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"John Jay: Founding Father," by Walter Stahr, page 15.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=yYKRZ2DBDgYC&pg=PA15&lpg=PA15&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22John+jay%22&source=bl&ots=oeTEzUWpK5&sig=PoSGtOB1VYuAl8p-xGX3FPCOrjo&hl=en&ei=YeHKTPiTIYHGICec99DoAQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CC8Q6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22John%20jay%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=yYKRZ2DBDgYC&pg=PA15&lpg=PA15&dq=%22richard+harison%22+%22John+jay%22&source=bl&ots=oeTEzUWpK5&sig=PoSGtOB1VYuAl8p-xGX3FPCOrjo&hl=en&ei=YeHKTPiTIYHGICec99DoAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6&ved=0CC8Q6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20harison%22%20%22John%20jay%22&f=false)

**Richard Harison** was graduated from King's College on May 22, 1764. That morning he joined the fifty boys from the college's new grammar school, his classmate, John Jay. President Cooper and the other faculty members in an impressive academic procession. They marched out the east gate of the college yard, along what is now Park Place, across Broadway, across the southern corner of triangular common, across Boston Road, and down to St. George's Chapel. The chapel was a new building, in the latest style, with elegant windows and a hexagonal steeple. It was crowded that morning, for the audience included the commander of the British troops in North America, His Excellency **General Thomas Gage**, "accompanied by several of the Members of his Majesty's Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President and Governors of the college, and many of the Clergy and Gentlemen of the City and County." Jay's parents were *not* present, however; his father apparently decided to stay in Rye with his invalid wife and other children.



< President [Myles] Cooper [portrait by John Singleton Copley] opened the ceremony with a prayer, related the events of the academic year, and then gave an "instructive exhortation to the young gentlemen who were to be graduated." After a speech by **Harison**, Jay gave a "spirited and sensible English dissertation on the happiness and advantages from a state of peace," no doubt touching on the recent end of the French and Indian War. The two young men then "entertained" the audience with a debate on "the subject of national poverty, opposed to national riches." After speeches by two graduates from earlier years, who by virtue of the passage of time were receiving their masters' degrees, Cooper closed the ceremony with another prayer. The academics then processed back to the college hall, where they "dined together in honor of the day." The bill from the previous year's meal suggests that it was a grand feast. On that occasion, fifty-nine diners managed to fifty six bottles of Madeira, eleven bottles of claret and fourteen bottles of cider. The food was probably equally extensive.

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The first Commencement at which President Cooper presided was held in May 1764, in St. George's Chapel, Trinity Parish, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, and was attended by General Gage and His Majesty's Council. On this occasion the salutatory was delivered by **Richard Harison**, then **seventeen years of age**, and an address on the blessings of peace was pronounced by John Jay, the other member of the graduating class.

Commencement in 1767 was held at the newly completed St. Paul's Chapel on Broadway, rather than St. George's Chapel in Montgomerie Ward. Again John Jay and his college classmate, Richard Harison, engaged in an English debate for the entertainment of the assembled dignitaries. The topic assigned to them was "Whether a Man ought to engage in War without being persuaded of the Justness of his Cause?" . . . He and Harison were then presented with their diplomas, carefully inscribed in Latin phrases drawn up by President Myles Cooper himself. The two men then retired with the academic procession presumably to enjoy a repast at the College Hall similar to that of 1764.

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John Jay's ??? portrait presented to **Richard Harison**, one of Hamilton's warmest friends and ...



**Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804)**, 1805 - Pencil on paper  
New-York Historical Society, Gift of Lucille de Luze Foley in memory of Elizabeth Harison, 1957

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"Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675-1776, Volume 3," by New York (N.Y.). Common Council, Herbert Levi Osgood, Austin Baxter Keep, New-York Hist., page 346.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=6QYKAAAIAAJ&pg=PA346&lpg=PA346&dq=%22francis+harison%22+%22recorder%22&source=bl&ots=fl3w0guH\\_y&sig=ZJrbPKD0b3Cez4GwT9SuQF2MqrU&hl=en&ei=gtfMTKrHOcWqlAeWwuyvBg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22francis%20harison%22%20%22recorder%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=6QYKAAAIAAJ&pg=PA346&lpg=PA346&dq=%22francis+harison%22+%22recorder%22&source=bl&ots=fl3w0guH_y&sig=ZJrbPKD0b3Cez4GwT9SuQF2MqrU&hl=en&ei=gtfMTKrHOcWqlAeWwuyvBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22francis%20harison%22%20%22recorder%22&f=false)

His Majesties Commission under the Great seal of this Province Appointing **Francis Harison** Esq<sup>r</sup> Recorder of this City was read and ORDER'D to be Entred in the Minutes of this Court & the Said **Francis Harison** Esq<sup>r</sup> took his place Accordingly & the Commission is in the words following (Viz<sup>t</sup>)

GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c: To our Trusty and well Beloved **Francis Harison** Esq<sup>r</sup> GREETING. We Reposing Especial Trust & Confidence in Your Loyalty Prudence Integrity and Ability HAVE Given & Granted and by these Presents do Give and Grant unto you the said **Francis Harison** the Office of Recorder of our City of New York in America in the Room and Stead of David Jamison Esq<sup>r</sup> To HAVE AND TO HOLD Exercise and Enjoy the said Office of

Recorder of our said City of New York unto you the said **Francis Harison** for and during our pleasure. together with all and singular Fees Perquisites Powers Preheminencies Profitts and Advantages whatsoever to the said Office belonging or in any wise Appertaining, AND We do by these Presents declare our former Commission Power and Authority to the said David Jamison to be Recorder of our said City of New York to be from henceforth Null and Void to all Intents Constructions and Purposes whatsoever IN TESTIMONY whereof We have Caused the Great seal of our said Province of New York to be hereunto Affixed. WITNESS our Trusty and Well beloved William Burnet Esq' our Captain General and Governour in Chief of our Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America and Vice Admiral of the same &c: at our Fort in New York the twenty second day of June in the tenth year of our Reign, Annoq Domini 1724. r . . . \_

Is: Bobin. D. secry

<http://www.merchantnetworks.com.au/genealogy/web/bayard/pafg06.htm>

16. **Judge Bayard Samuel-343795** ([Nicholas](#) , [Samuel](#) , [Lazare](#) , [Nicholas](#) , [Progenitor](#) ) was born in 1669, son of Nicholas Bayard and Anna Stuyvesant.

Samuel married **Margaretta van Cortlandt** daughter of Mayor New York van Stephanus Cortlandt and Gertrude-Schuyler .

They had the following children:

- 22 F i **Bayard Judith-343799.**
- + 23 M ii **Bayard Nicholas-343800.**
- + 24 M iii **Bayard Stephanus-343801** was born in 1700. He died in 1757.
- + 25 F iv **wife1 Bayard Gertrude Geertruyd-343802** was born in 1702.
- 26 M v **Bayard Samuel-343803.**
- 27 F vi **Bayard Margaretta-343804.**
- + 28 M vii William Bayard [of LeRoy, Bayard and Co. of New York](#) born in 1761. He died in 1826. Friend of Hamilton. **The body of Alexander Hamilton was taken to his house after the duel with Burr.** William married Miss **Mclvers**.

William and Miss Mclvers had the following children:

- + 56 F i **wife1 Bayard Catherine-479379.**
- 57 M ii William **Bayard Jr.**
- 58 M iii Robert **Bayard.**
- 59 F iv Maria **Bayard** b. 1789; d. 1875; m. Campbell Duncan **Pearsall**, son of Major British in Am Rev Patrick Campbell and Sarah Pearsall.
- 60 M v Stephen **Bayard.**
- 61 M vi John **Bayard.**
- 62 F vii Margaret **Bayard.**
- 63 F viii Eliza **Bayard.**

[http://books.google.com/books?id=DvV9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PR26&dq=%22LeRoy,+Bayard+%26+Co.%22&hl=en&ei=anrNTP\\_PN8WALAfj3-TnCA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=3&sqi=2&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22LeRoy%2C%20Bayard%20%26%20Co.%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=DvV9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PR26&dq=%22LeRoy,+Bayard+%26+Co.%22&hl=en&ei=anrNTP_PN8WALAfj3-TnCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&sqi=2&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22LeRoy%2C%20Bayard%20%26%20Co.%22&f=false)

**BAYARD, Robert** - Tax list of 1822 values his house at 18 State Street at \$18,000; personal tax, \$60,000. Was taxed on \$30,000 personal property in 1820. He was a son of William Bayard and a partner in the house of LeRoy, Bayard & Co.

**BAYARD, William** - of the great firm of LeRoy, Bayard, later LeRoy, Bayard & Co., in 1824. The partners of this firm were great merchants and ranked high socially. Bayard was chairman of the "Greek Committee" and in that capacity the house took charge of the building of ships for the Greek Government—there being later some severe criticism of their action in this capacity. Of the "seventeen persons in New York" who kept carriages, Mr. Bayard was one. His son William Bayard, Jr., was a partner in LeRoy, Bayard & Co. The tax list of 1822 values Mr. Bayard's house at 6 State Street at \$17,000 and his personal estate at \$60,000. He was taxed on \$100,000 personal property in 1815 and only \$70,000 in 1820. After Alexander Hamilton was shot, his body was taken to the house of William Bayard.

**BAYARD, William, Jr.** - Prominent merchant and member of the firm of LeRoy, Bayard & Co. He was a Director of the Bank of America, and President of the Savings Bank at its beginning from 1819 to 1826. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce, Governor of the New York Hospital, Trustee of the Sailors Snug Harbor, one of the owners of the Tontine Coffee House. Lived at 43 Wall Street in 1826. Taxed on \$10,000 personal property in 1820.

#### Nicholls, Nichols or Nicolls

"The Topographer and genealogist, Volume 3," edited by John Gough Nichols, page 539-544.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=Nh0IAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA538&dq=%22richard+nicholls%22+%22william+nicholls%22&hl=en&ei=TYfRTJ6hCo-q8AbhyL3xDA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCsQ6AEwADgK#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20nicholls%22%20%22william%20nicholls%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=Nh0IAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA538&dq=%22richard+nicholls%22+%22william+nicholls%22&hl=en&ei=TYfRTJ6hCo-q8AbhyL3xDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCsQ6AEwADgK#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20nicholls%22%20%22william%20nicholls%22&f=false)

Francis Nicholls of Amptill, co. Bedford, the eldest son of Antony Nicholls, is described in the pedigree of 1628 as "of the Middle Temple, one of the squires of the Bath to sir Edward Bruse, TM and lyeth buried at Amptill, co. Bedford." He married Margaret,



daughter of sir George Bruce of Carnock, lineal ancestor of the present earl of Elgin, and brother of Edward lord Bruce of Kinloss, the Master of the Rolls, and by her had issue four sons, Edward, Francis, William, and Richard, and one daughter Bruce.

The honour of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, was vested in the Crown ; and in 1613, the custody of the great park was granted to Lord Bruce, whose family became lessees of the honour. In the 17th century the Nicholls were for many years lessees of Ampthill Great Park under the Bruces, and resided at the great lodge, or capital mansion, as it is called in the survey of 1649."

Francis Nicholls died in 1624, and was buried at Ampthill. Margaret his widow survived him. By her will, dated 26th June, 1651, she desires to be buried at Ampthill, or Staveley, whichever is nearest to the place of her death, and bequeaths 10/. to the poor of the place where she is buried. She appoints William Nicholls, D.D. and Thomas Greene, *alias* Hodson, her ancient servant, her executors, to each of whom she gives 10/.; and she leaves all her effects "to the relieve of" her son Francis. After the signature and attestation of her will occur the following words : " I doe allowe my cousen Mrs. Margaret Nicolls disposal of her personal estate, this 26th day of June, 1651. ELGIN." The will is proved by Thomas Greene, *alias* Hodson, on the 20th April, 1652.

Of the children of Francis and Margaret Nicholls, William died in infancy, and Edward and Francis, having held commands in the Royalist armies in the civil war, died in exile, the

TM Edward Bruce, 2nd Lord Bruce of Kinloss, was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales in 1610. Collins's Peerage, *Earl of Aylesbury*.

■ Lysons's Bedfordshire, p. 38.

one at the Hague, the other at Paris, before the Restoration. Bruce, the daughter, was married to John Frescheville of Staveley, co. Derby, created in 1664 lord Frescheville of Staveley. She died s. p. on the 10th April, 1629, aged 18.°

Richard Nicolls, the third son of Francis Nicolls and Margaret Bruce, was a person of some distinction. He was born in the year 1624 or 1625; and left the university in 1643 to join the royal army, in which he commanded a troop of horse. Following the royal family in their exile, he was attached to the service of the duke of York, whom he accompanied in his French campaigns in the wars of the Fronde under Marshall Turenne. When after the Restoration, Charles II. granted to his brother the country in North America occupied by the Dutch colony of New Netherlands (a part of which was, in the same year, released by the duke to sir George Carteret of Saltrum, co. Devon, and afterwards received the name of New Jersey in honour of the Carteret family), Letters patent were issued on the 25th April, 1664, appointing Colonel Richard Nichols, sir Robert Carre, knt., George Cartwright (Carteret ?) esq., and Samuel Maverick, esq., commissioners, with power for them or any three or two of them, or the survivors of them, of whom Colonel Richard Nichols, during his life, should be always one, and should have a casting vote, to visit all the colonies and plantations within the tract known as New England, and "to heare and determine all complaints and appeales in all causes and matters, as well military as criminal and civil, and proceed in all things for the providing for and settleing the peace and security of the said country according to their good and sound discretion, and to such instructions as they or the survivors of them have or shall from time to time receive from us in that behalfe, and from time to time to certify us or our privy council of their actings and proceedings touching the premisses." 1

The instructions furnished to Colonel Nicolls respecting his proceedings with the Dutch, required him to reduce them to the same obedience with the king's subjects in those parts, without using any other violence than was necessary for those ends, and

0 Coll. Top. et Gen. vol. iv. p. 5.

P I state this on the authority of George Chalmers' Political History of the United Colonies, p. 573. 'i Hmcliuson's History of Massachusetts, vol. i. App. 15.

if necessary *u* to use such force as could not be avoided for their reduction, they having no kind of right to hold what they are in possession of in our unquestionable territories, than that they are possessed of by an invasion of us." +

Colonel Richard Nicolls set sail in June 1664 from Portsmouth with four frigates and about 300 soldiers, and on the 27th of August received the submission of the Dutch capital of New Amsterdam." Upon the reduction of the town, Nicolls changed its name to New York, and assumed the government of the province under the style of "Deputy Governor under his royal highness the duke of York of all his territories in America." American writers are generally agreed that his rule was salutary and honest, though arbitrary. In a letter to the Duke of York, dated 12 Nov. 1665, Colonel Nicolls thus expresses himself: "My endeavors have not been wanting to put the whole government into one frame and policy, and now the most factious republicans cannot but acknowledge themselves fully satisfied with the way and method they are in." \*

Nicolls returned to England in 1667. He was introduced into the Duke of York's household as one of his gentlemen of the bedchamber; and when in 1672, the duke, as lord high admiral, commanded one of the divisions of the united English and French navy, Colonel Nicolls was among the volunteers who joined the fleet." He served on board the Royal Prince, and was killed at the battle of Solbay on the 28th of May, 1672, at the early age of forty-seven.

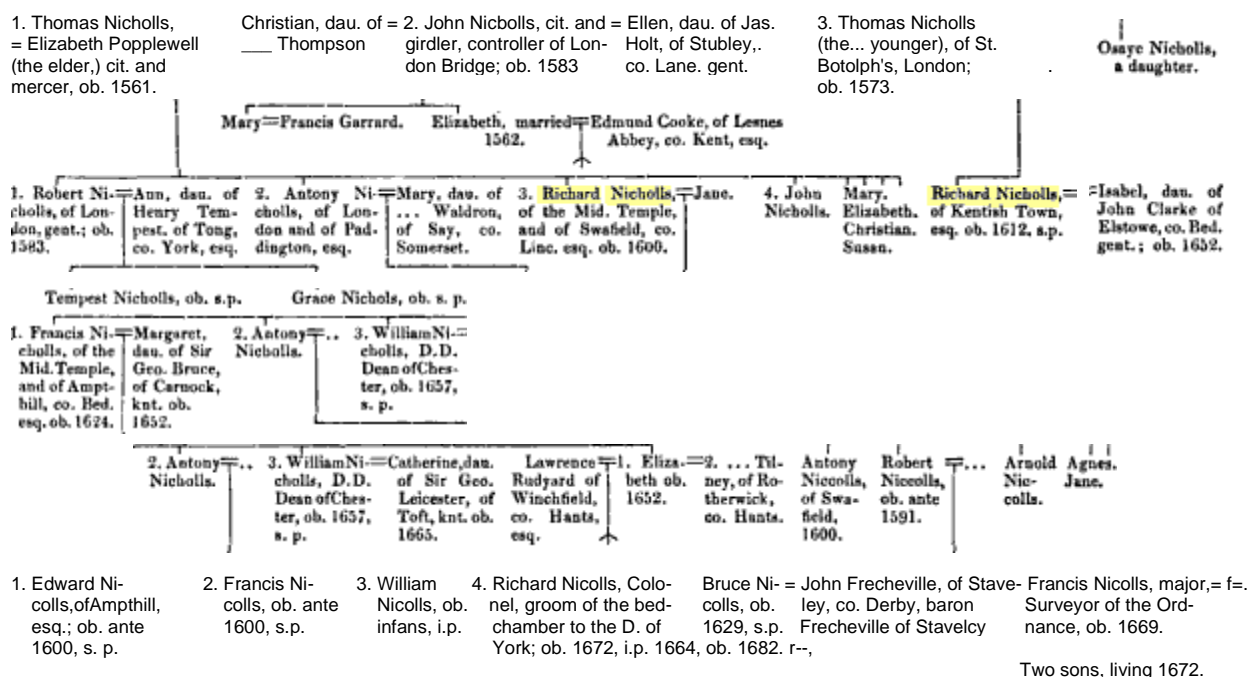
**Colonel Richard Nicolls left no legitimate issue, and, I believe, was never married.** His will, dated the 1st of May 1672, on board the Royall Prince, at the Nore, was proved by his executors in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the following June. He desires to be buried at Ampthill, and alms to be given to the parishes through which his funeral would pass, and a marble monument to be erected to his memory, with an inscription mentioning his father and mother, his brother William, and his brothers Edward and Francis, the one dead at the Hague, the other at Paris during the late usurpation, and his executors might add what they pleased about his own services in America and elsewhere. He leaves to the eldest son of his cousin Francis Nicolls, late an officer of the Ordnance, 100/. "and no more," and to his youngest son, the testator's godson, 100/.; to his godson Robin Wroth, Sir Harry Wroth's son of Durance, 100/.; to Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of the widow Bennett, 1000/.; to his cousin the earl of Kincardine a ring worth 100/.; to the lord John Freshville 300/.; to the "old countess" of Northampton his eight mares; numerous rings of 100/. , 50/. , and 10/. each, to several noblemen and gentlemen ; and desires that, if through haste he has omitted any of his friends, his executors will supply the deficiency, as he wished all his friends to have a memorial of him, and he would think 200/. or 300/. more well spent in

10/. rings. The will contains no residuary gift. The testator appoints Andrew Newport, Esq. and Henry Coventry, Esq. his executors, and prays them to be earnest solicitors with his highness for the money due to him.

+ Hazard's Hist. Collect, vol. ii. p. 640.

\* Smith's History of New York, p. 26 ; Knickerbocker's New York, &c. &c, 1 Cited from New York Papers, iv. 6, by Chalmers, Political Annals, p. 591). " Kennett, p. 314.

### Robert Nicholl, citizen and brewer, of London, ob. 1548.= Elizabeth, alias Isabel.



His executors fulfilled his injunctions by erecting a white marble monument to his memory in the north-east corner of the chancel of the church of Amptill, in the upper part of which the cannon ball which caused his death is inclosed, with the words "Instrumentum mortis et immortalitatis." It bears the following inscription (as printed in Parry's Bedfordshire):—

M.S.

Optimis parentibus nunc tumulo conjunctus  
Pietate semper conjunctissimus  
Hic jacet  
Richardus Nicolls Francisci 19tIU8 ex Margar. Bruce  
Alius,  
Illlm0 Jacobo Duci Ebor. a Cubiculis intimis;  
Anno 1643, relictis musarum castris,  
Turmam equestrem contra rebelles duxit  
Juvenis strenuus atque impiger.  
Anno 1664, state jam et scientia militari maturus,  
In AMERICAM  
Septentrionalem cum imperio missus  
Longam l's'am caeterasque insulas  
Belgis expulsis vero Domino restituit,  
Provinciam arcesque munitissimas  
Heri sui titulis insignivit,  
Et triennio pro preside rexit  
Academia Literis  
Bello Virtute  
Aula Candore animi  
Magistratu Prudentia  
Celebris,  
ubique bonis chains, sibi et negotiis par.  
28 Maii 1672  
nave praetoria contra eosd. Belgas  
fortiter dimicans,  
ictu globi majoris transfossus occubuit.  
Fratres habuit,

prater Gulielmum pracoci fato defunctum,  
 Edvardum et Franciscum  
 utrumque copiarum pedestrium centurionem,  
 Qui foedae et servilis tyrannidis  
 quae tunc Angliam oppresserat impatientes,  
 exilio pralato (si modo regem extorrem sequi exil: sit)  
 alter Parsiis, alter Haga comitis,  
 ad caelestem patriam migrarunt.

Above are the arms of Nicolls: Azure, a fess between three lion's heads or; Crest, a tiger sejant.

F. M. NICHOLS.

*Note.*—For much of the materials from which the above account has been put together, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A.

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The law practice of Alexander Hamilton: documents and commentary," by Alexander Hamilton, Julius Goebel, Joseph Henry Smith, page 140.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=I90ak0rKB8gC&pg=PA141&lpg=PA141&dq=%22Macomb+purchase%22&source=bl&ots=iscxDIev2M&sig=cFzbVEJy0BAEazwBxzjifLpXh1s&hl=en&ei=v3LTTNm0NYeglAe6pNzVBA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=9&sqi=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22Macomb%20purchase%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=I90ak0rKB8gC&pg=PA141&lpg=PA141&dq=%22Macomb+purchase%22&source=bl&ots=iscxDIev2M&sig=cFzbVEJy0BAEazwBxzjifLpXh1s&hl=en&ei=v3LTTNm0NYeglAe6pNzVBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&sqi=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22Macomb%20purchase%22&f=false)

The collapse in March 1792 of William Duer's multiple speculations in securities and land and his schemes for banking operations brought financial failure to several of his associates, including Alexander Hamilton. Knowing that it would not be long before Duer's creditors would seek to attach his property, Macomb began transferring his landholdings to others and was consequently imprisoned in 1792. Macomb petitioned in April 1792 that the right of preemption and the patents be granted to Daniel McCormick, and in Feb 1795 he formally assigned to Daniel McCormick the contract with the State of New York. McCormick was granted the patent for Great Tract No. 3 in March 1795, and the patent for Great Tract Nos. 1 and 2 in August 1798. McCormick conveyed to Constable an undivided one-third interest in those tracts in October 1798.

As far as can be determined, Alexander Hamilton handled only one matter relating to those lands – and examination and certification in 1798 as to the validity of title of **Stephen Van Rensselaer**, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and **Richard Harison** to lands in the townships of Lisbon and Canton.

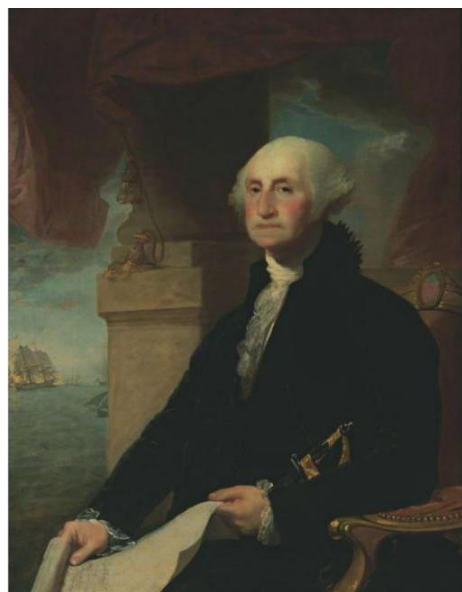
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[http://www.archive.org/stream/historicbuilding00bankiala/historicbuilding00bankiala\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/historicbuilding00bankiala/historicbuilding00bankiala_djvu.txt)

The first meeting of the board of directors [of the Manhattan Company] was held at the house of Edward Barden, inn-keeper, April 11, 1799. All the directors, including **Richard Harrison**, the Recorder of the City of New York, were present, **except William Edgar**. Daniel Ludlow was chosen president, and Samuel Osgood, John B. Coles, and John Stevens were appointed a committee to report the best means to obtain a water supply.

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<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:V59M7NlHlYIJ:www.sothebys.com/app/live/lot/LotDetail.jsp%3FId%3D4J5VV+%22william+kerin+constable%22&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>



PROPERTY FROM THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

**GILBERT STUART - 1755-1828**

GEORGE WASHINGTON (THE CONSTABLE-HAMILTON PORTRAIT)

\$10,000,000—15,000,000 USD

**Lot Sold.** Hammer Price with Buyer's Premium: \$8,136,000 USD

**Measurements** - height: 50 in. by 40 in.; oil on canvas, Painted in Philadelphia in 1797.

#### PROVENANCE

**General Alexander Hamilton** (gift from **William Kerin Constable**), 1797

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton (his wife), 1804

James Alexander Hamilton (their son), 1854

Alexander Hamilton (his son)

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton (his wife), 1889

Bequest to the present owner, 1896

#### CATALOGUE NOTE

**George Washington (The Constable-Hamilton Portrait)** is unique in Gilbert Stuart's celebrated *oeuvre* of Washington portraits. It was commissioned in 1797 during President Washington's final year in office by New York merchant and landowner **William Kerin Constable** (1752-1803) as a gift for Alexander Hamilton, Washington's first Secretary of the Treasury (1789-1795). Scholars believe the background naval scene refers to Hamilton's political



accomplishments regarding trade and commerce during his term as Secretary. Within a month of his appointment, Hamilton proposed the creation of a seagoing branch of the military to discourage smuggling and enhance tax collections and less than a year later, Congress authorized the construction of the United States Revenue-Marine, the precursor to the United States Coast Guard. Hamilton also played a crucial role in creating the United States Navy (the Naval Act of 1794) which protected the cargoes of American merchants. In his final year in office, he drafted the Jay Treaty, a series of negotiations and demands to cease British seizure of United States ships trading with the West Indies. The treaty was controversial due to its non-aggressive stance against British offenses, and Washington was hesitant to sign. Hamilton, however, adamant to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, advised Washington privately that the treaty would maintain peace. Washington signed the treaty on August 14, 1795. Ellen G. Miles observes: "...it may be that if the purpose of the Lansdowne portrait commission was to thank Lord Lansdowne for his support of the American cause during the revolution as well as the signing of the Jay Treaty, this gift from Constable, a New York merchant-trader, to Hamilton, a leading New York Federalist, recognizes Hamilton's support of the treaty" (*Gilbert Stuart*, New York, 2004, p. 184).

Alexander Hamilton (figure 1) along with James Madison and Thomas Jefferson comprised the powerful triumvirate that acted as Washington's advisors both on the battlefield and in the political arena. Joseph J. Ellis paints a compelling portrait of the former: "Alexander Hamilton was the third member of this talented trinity, in terms of sheer brainpower probably the brightest of the lot. While Madison and Jefferson had come up through the Virginia school of politics, which put a premium on an understated style that emphasized indirection and stealth, Hamilton had come out of nowhere (actually impoverished origins in the Caribbean), which produced a dashing, out-of-my-way style that imposed itself ostentatiously, much in the manner of the bayonet charge he had led at Yorktown. As Washington's aide-de-camp during the war, Hamilton had occasionally shown himself to be a somewhat feisty and headstrong surrogate son, always searching for an independent command beyond Washington's shadow. But his loyalty to his mentor was unquestioned, and his affinity for the way Washington thought was unequalled" (*His Excellency*, New York, 2005, p. 199).

It was during his service in the army that Hamilton further developed his vehement support for a strong, central government. After participating in the siege at Yorktown in 1781, which effectively ended the American Revolution, Hamilton served as a member of the Continental Congress from 1782-83, and then retired to open a law office in New York. He returned to politics in 1786 and focused his career on refuting the Articles of the Confederation and arguing for the supreme authority of a federal government, most famously at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787, where he signed the Constitution of the United States of America. To defend this seminal document, he co-authored the Federalist Papers with John Jay and James Madison, which are today considered a classic of political literature.

In 1880, Henry E. Pierrepont, William Constable's grandson, speculated on the circumstances that surrounded the gift of Washington's portrait to Hamilton. He writes: "My grandfather in his letters speaks of his obligations to his counsel Genl. H. for his valuable legal services. Probably this was what prompted the gift of the picture..." (letter to George C. Mason, reprinted in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, New York, 1975, p. 70). Constable and Hamilton both arrived in New York almost simultaneously. Hamilton established his law firm in 1783, while in 1784, Constable opened a successful trading business with his brother and a business partner (John Rucker), which included dealings with China. Their company became one of the greatest merchant houses in New York in the 1790s and Constable became one of the wealthiest merchants, eventually owning a six hundred ton ship named *America*. Constable and Hamilton not only maintained a professional relationship, but frequently socialized. In his *History of Lewis County, New York*, Franklin Hough quoted the Honorable Ogden Edward's account of Constable: "I first saw him in 1796, at a dinner party. Among the distinguished persons present were General Hamilton, Colonel Burr and Volney. Yet, even in such good company, all eyes and ears were turned to him, and he appeared to be the master spirit...his most intimate associates were Jay and Hamilton, and Robert Morris, and other master spirits of the time...he was an aid to the great and good Lafayette...He lived in splendid style" (Syracuse, New York, 1883).

The present portrait of Washington is one of three works commissioned by Constable in 1797 and all painted about the same time. The first is a replica of the Lansdowne portrait (Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York), the second is a portrait of Constable himself (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York), and the third is the present half-length portrait of Washington. This half-length portrait was obviously based in part on the Lansdowne, and Miles observes: "As in the Lansdowne portrait, the president is dressed in a black velvet suit and white lace shirt ruffles. His powdered hair is tied in a queue with a saw-toothed black ribbon. He is seated in a chair similar to the one behind him in the Lansdowne portrait, and across him rests a similar sword with gold ribbon. And in the near background are a masonry wall with a column and a swirling drape with two tassels. In other respects the image is quite unlike the Lansdowne: Washington is seated, and he holds a document, illegible except for his signature, *G. Washington*. The background seascape is unprecedented in Stuart's portraits of Washington. While the intermediary curtain and column in the background scene appear to be based on Pierre-Imbert Drevet's engraving of Hyacinthe Rigaud's portrait of Samuel Bernard (figure 2), closer examination suggests that the seascape may portray a specific event" (*Gilbert Stuart*, p. 184). In depicting Washington half length and seated, Stuart captures his singularly commanding presence and bulk. Washington was a famously large man and in Stuart's portrait he occupies nearly half the compositional space, the three dimensionality of his pose creating an impression of incorruptible solidity and quiet confidence. While the rich opacity of Washington's black velvet suit reinforces his physical density, it is Stuart's carefully worked out geometric structure, especially the underlying use of the pyramid for Washington's figure, which helps to subliminally communicate to the viewer Washington's unwavering stability and supreme authority.

**ALEXANDER HAMILTON**



inscribed **DE FACIE PHILADELPHIAE/EX ECTIPO FLORENCIAE/FACIEBAT JOS. CERACCHI/CIDDCCLXXXIV**

white marble; height: 18 1/2 in.; Executed in 1794.

**PROVENANCE**

General Alexander Hamilton, 1794  
Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton (his wife), 1804  
James Alexander Hamilton (their son), 1854  
Alexander Hamilton (his son)  
Mrs. Alexander Hamilton (his wife), 1889  
Bequest to the present owner, 1896

The present bust of Alexander Hamilton by Giuseppe Ceracchi is the Italian sculptor's most famous work and the original of eight known versions that inspired hundreds of plaster casts and marble copies throughout the early nineteenth century. The terra cotta model from which the present work was carved was taken from life in Philadelphia in 1791 or 1792. The model was then shipped back to Florence where the present sculpture was created. It was presented to Hamilton by Ceracchi during the artist's return trip to Philadelphia *circa* 1794. At this time,

Ceracchi offered his portrait busts of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson to their respective sitters; Jefferson accepted his, however Washington declined, feeling that as President it was inappropriate to accept this gift. Ceracchi's elegant bust of Hamilton as a youthful Roman senator became immensely popular in the wake of the massive public outpouring of affection that surrounded the first Secretary's death in 1804.

Ron Chernow, in his biography *Alexander Hamilton*, describes Hamilton's widow's special fondness for this portrait bust: "When visitors called, the tiny, erect, white-haired lady would grab her cane, rise gamely from a black sofa embroidered with a floral pattern of her own design, and escort them to a Gilbert Stuart painting of George Washington (lot 3). She motioned with pride to a silver wine cooler, tucked discreetly beneath the center table, that had been given to the Hamiltons by Washington himself. This treasured gift retained a secret meaning for Eliza, for it had been a tacit gesture of solidarity from Washington when her husband was ensnared in the first major sex scandal in American history. The tour's highlight stood enshrined in the corner: a marble bust of her dead hero, carved by Italian sculptor, Giuseppe Ceracchi, during Hamilton's heyday as the first treasury secretary. Portrayed in the classical style of a noble Roman senator, a toga draped across one shoulder, Hamilton exuded a brisk energy and a massive intelligence in his wide brow, his face illumined by the half smile that often played about his features. This was how Eliza wished to recall him: ardent, hopeful, and eternally young. 'That bust I can never forget,' one young visitor remembered, 'for the old lady always paused before it in her tour of the rooms and, leaning on her cane, gazed and gazed, as if she could never be satisfied'" (New York, 2004, prologue).

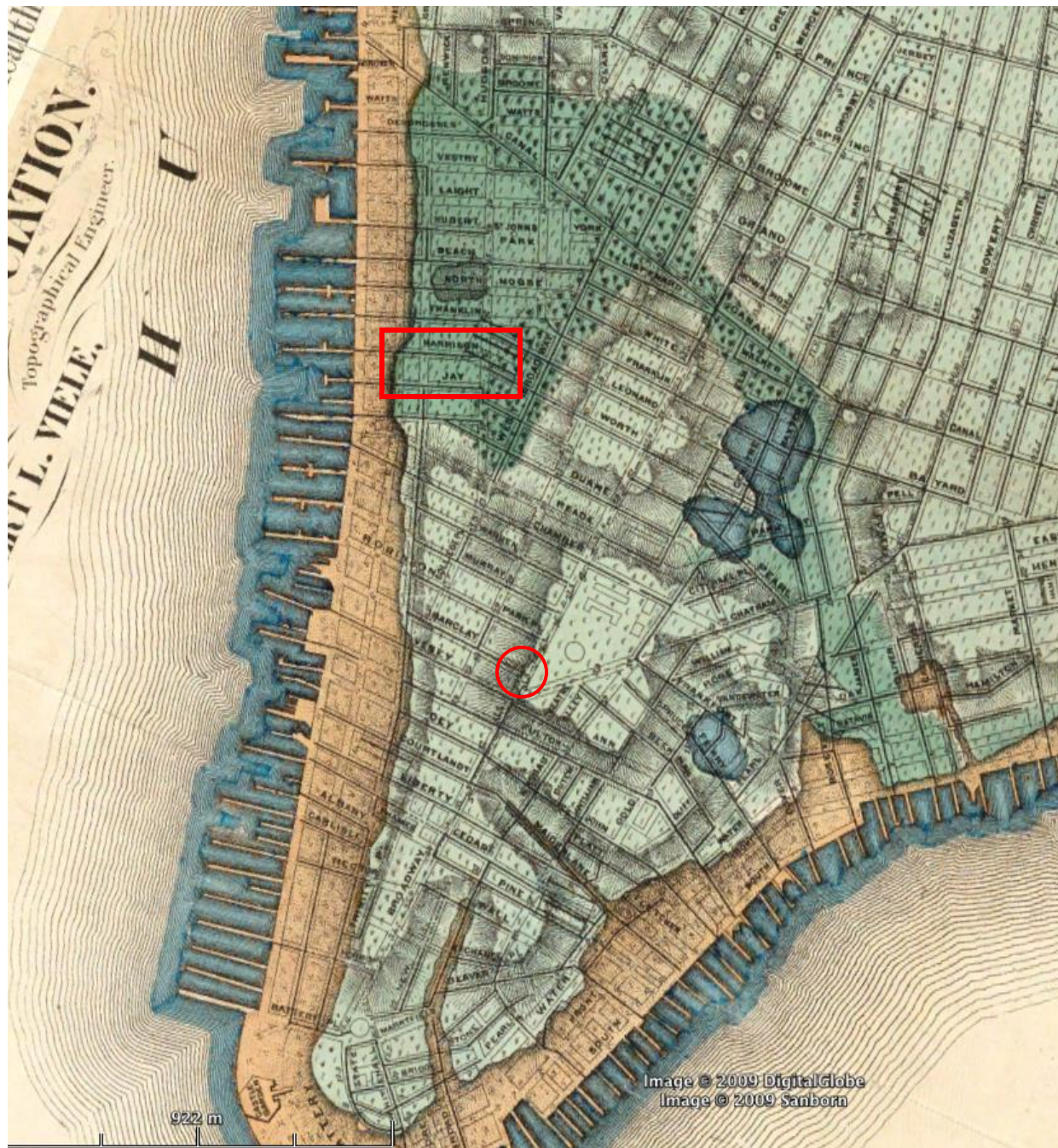
John Trumbull, who often painted Hamilton from life, used Ceracchi's bust as a guide after Hamilton's death, most notably for his full-length portrait in the City Hall of New York (1805). Ulysses Desportes further notes: "The engraving on our ten dollar bill is taken from one of these [Trumbull's posthumous portraits] and therefore represents the art of Ceracchi more than that of Trumbull" ("Ceracchi's Bust of Alexander Hamilton," *The Currier Gallery of Art Bulletin*, April-June 1969, n.p.). This bust was also depicted on a United States postage stamp created in 1870.

Other examples of Ceracchi's bust of Hamilton can be found in the collections of The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, New Hampshire; the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; The Alexander Hamilton Institute, Ramsey, New Jersey; the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Monticello, Virginia; the National Academy of Design, New York; the Museum of the City of New York; and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



New York City 1886





New York City – Bro. Egbert Ludovicus Viele Map – 1865  
*The large Collecting Pond is in mid-Manhattan*  
*Note the landfill in light brown*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egbert\\_Ludovicus\\_Viele](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egbert_Ludovicus_Viele)

**Egbert Ludovicus Viele** - Brigadier General of Volunteers (Union) in Civil War. b. 17 Jun 1825 in Waterford, NY; d. 22 Apr 1902. Graduate of West Point in 1847. He served in Mexican War and also in Indian campaigns on Western frontier, resigning from Army in 1850. Settled in NY as a civil engineer, and was state engineer of NJ, 1854-56. In 1856 he was appointed chief engineer of Central Park, NYC, and prepared original plans adopted for that park. Later, engineer for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, but resigned to enter army, and commanded the force that opened the Potomac River to Washington. Was captain of 7th NY Engineers and brigadier general of volunteers in Aug 1861. Was second in command of the Port Royal expedition and commander at the capture of Fort Pulaski. He planned and executed the march on Norfolk, VA, and was military governor of Norfolk. After the war he was an engineer on many public works, and served in the US congress, 1885-87, from NY. Member of Kane Lodge No. 545, NYC.



## Morley, New York

<http://www.morley.ny.us/>

In 1810, a band of settlers reached a section of rapids along the Grasse River, about six miles downstream from the village of Canton, where they began a small community called Long Rapids. Stillman Foote is credited with initiating the first developments at that site. Shortly after his arrival, he erected a dam and a sawmill.

Two interested Vermonters, Pitts Bailey and Christopher Wilson, bought the Long Rapids territory a few years later. They took over the remaining construction and subsequent operation of the sawmill. In one corner of the mill, Thomas Fenton conducted wool carding, the process of turning wool into a yarn-like string. He also produced clothing, blankets or other woolen products at the mill.

Eventually, a grist mill, blacksmith shop, four stores, a carpenter's shop, a tub factory, a hotel and a mechanic's shop were opened. The population of the settlement rose to about 300.

Before Long Rapids' first bridge was built in 1820, the settlers crossed the river in a flat bottom boat, permanently left at the shore for use by the entire community.

In 1839, the first post office was established at Long Rapids, by one of the community's early proprietors and first permanent settler, W. H. Harrison. Six weeks later, Harrison's request was granted to change the name for the post office and community to Morley, a surname in his family. Harrison also laid the plans for the first stone schoolhouse in the hamlet.

On December 27th in 1808 a post office was opened in another community in the town. The Canton village post office was opened under the name "New Cairo".



Photos from inside the church

Completed in 1871, the Morley Trinity Episcopal Church was designed to be an exact replica of a 13th century English Gothic church frequented by Thomas Harison, a Morley farmer, before coming to America [sic].

The church walls are made of brick two feet thick with a native stone on the exterior. Local stone was also used to carve the altar and

font. The pulpit and pews were carved in Morley by an early member of the congregation. Above the altar was installed a stained glass window imported from England in the 1870's. Much of the floor is comprised of stone flagging. The church's first recorded baptism occurred on November 14th in 1869.

The Morley grist mill is one of the last vestiges of 19th century industry that was crucial to the survival of early St. Lawrence County residents. Built in 1840 by Thomas Harison, the mill was constructed of stone taken from Harison's quarry in Morley. Local families took the grist of wheat, oats, barley and shelled corn to the mill where four runs of millstones ground the grain into various flours. For several months of the year, the process continued day and night. Operations ceased in 1935.



Also from Morley history, on August 4th in 1962 the Morley postal station opened as part of the Canton postal district.

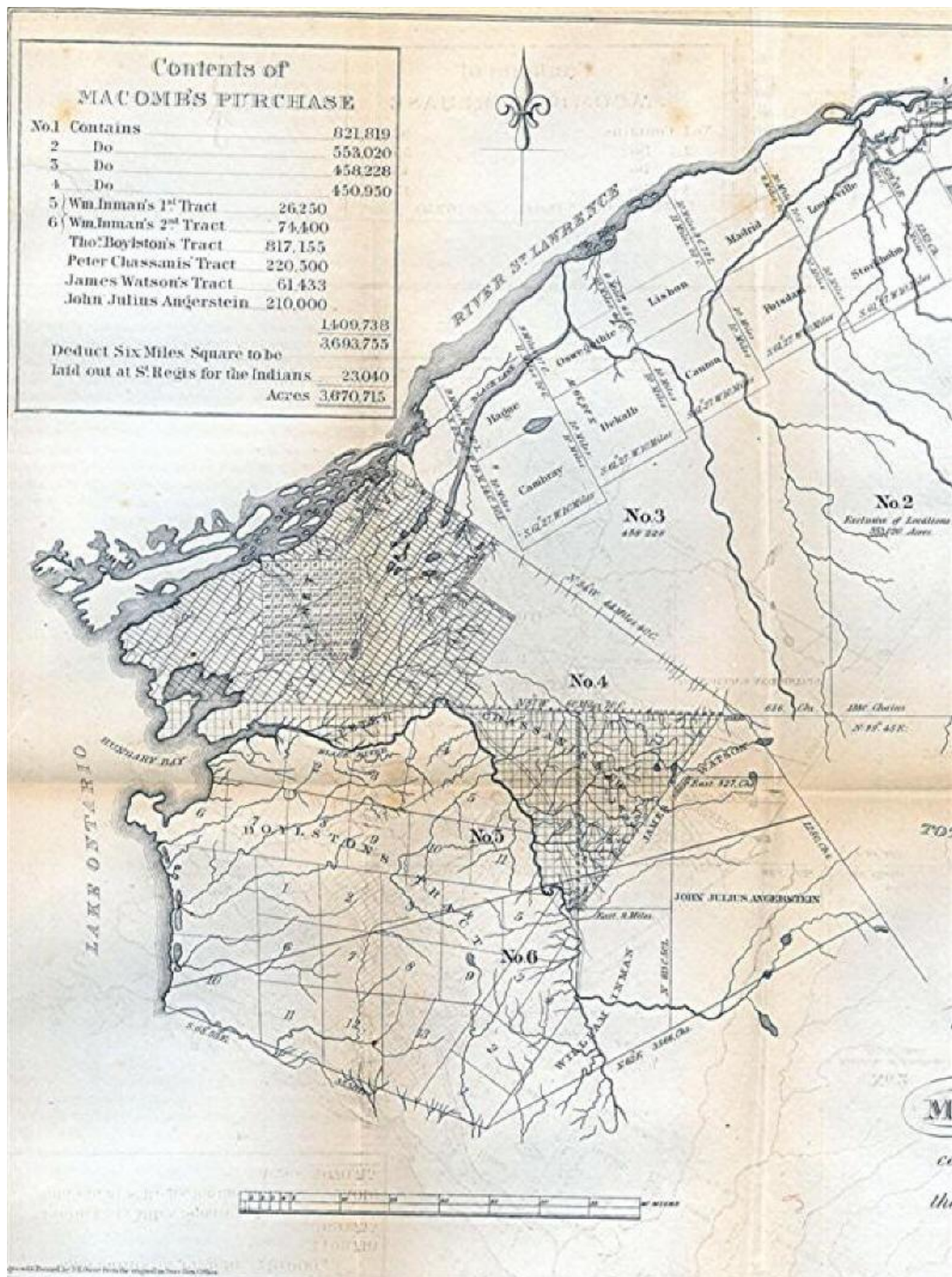


Trinity Episcopal Church



<http://www.northcountryny.com/St%20Lawrence%20County%20Information%20Page.htm>





Macomb's Purchase - 1791  
<http://www.northcountryny.com/Macomb's%20Purchase%20Maps.htm>



**James Phyn** was born in the County of Kent, England, March 12, 1742. He must have been of Scottish parentage as the rules of the Society, bearing upon ... all of whom made fortunes. In November, 1768, he married **Euretta Constable**, [sister of **William Kerwin Constable**].

[http://books.google.com/books?id=fJU-AAAAAYAAJ&q=%22james+phyn%22+%22euretta+Constable%22&dq=%22james+phyn%22+%22euretta+Constable%22&hl=en&ei=VTbXTM4GqfrwBrnzzKMK&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAA](http://books.google.com/books?id=fJU-AAAAAYAAJ&q=%22james+phyn%22+%22euretta+Constable%22&dq=%22james+phyn%22+%22euretta+Constable%22&hl=en&ei=VTbXTM4GqfrwBrnzzKMK&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAA)

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#### **JAMES PHYN.**

**James Phyn** was born in the County of Kent, England, March 12, 1742. He must have been of Scottish parentage as the rules of the Society, bearing upon admission to membership, were in 1765 very strict upon this point. When a young man he came out from London and became associated with John Duncan, member 1756, and carried on a most extensive business with Montreal and the

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9 Nov 2010

Thank you, R.:W.: Brother! I shall immediately send this to the rest of the Publications Committee. I expect we will want to publish it, given the usual high standards of your prior work.

Sincerely and Fraternally,  
Bro. Michael

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Michael A. Chaplin, M.D.  
Secretary-Elect  
The American Lodge of Research  
Masonic Hall, Box M2, 71 West 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

[www.americanlodgeofresearch.org](http://www.americanlodgeofresearch.org)

[www.facebook.com/americanlodgeofresearch](https://www.facebook.com/americanlodgeofresearch)

On Nov 9, 2010, at 11:06 AM, Lee Miller wrote:

Greetings Bro. Secretary,

Attached is a paper regarding Richard Harison, DGM under Robert R Livingston, for which there is next to no information in the GL Library.

It is a 14 page paper extracted from over 200 pages of notes on this very interesting Brother. If this is something that would be of interest for publication in the Transactions of the ALR, please advise.

Fraternally yours,

Gary

R.:W.: Gary L. Heinmiller  
Liverpool Syracuse Lodge No. 501  
Director, OMDHS  
[www.omdhs.syracuseasons.com](http://www.omdhs.syracuseasons.com)  
<Harison, Richard - paper Nov 2010.doc>

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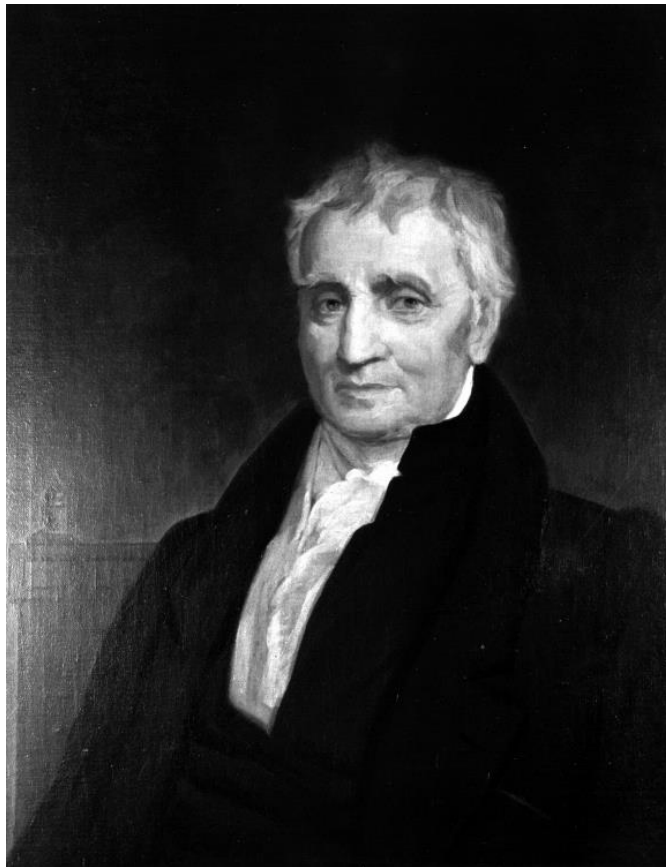
The Farmer's Almanac is predicting a very cold winter. It must be true because the squirrels are gathering every nut they can find. Three of our Brothers have disappeared.

Are you O.K.?

9 Dec 2017

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Harison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Harison)

**Richard Harison** (January 12, 1747 (O.S.) in New York City – December 7, 1829) was an American lawyer and **Federalist** politician from **New York**.



He was the son of George Harison (son of **Francis Harison**) and Jane (Nicholls) Harison. He graduated with a **Bachelor of Arts** from **King's College** in 1764. He married Maria Jones, and their son was George Folliott Harison (1776–1846), the namesake of "Harison's Yellow Rose".

He practiced law in New York City in partnership with **Alexander Hamilton**. On September 4, 1783, Harison married Frances Duncan Ludlow (1766–1797; daughter of **George Duncan Ludlow**), and they had four children.

Harison was Deputy Grand Master of Masons of New York from 1786 to 1788. He was a delegate to the New York Convention which adopted the **United States Constitution** in 1788, and voted for adoption. He was a member of the **New York State Assembly** in 1788 and 1788-89.

In 1789, Harison was appointed by President **George Washington** as the first **United States Attorney for the District of New York**. He remained in office until 1801, and was also **Recorder of New York City** from 1798 to 1801.

He died in New York City on December 7, 1829, and was buried in a family vault in **Trinity Church Cemetery**.

Among the new proprietors of large tracts of land in Northern New York that had been part of the **Macomb Purchase** (1791), Richard Harison purchased great lots 6 and 9 in what would become Franklin County. These land owners initially named their sections after themselves, but "Harison" eventually became the Town of **Malone**. In 1808, Harison changed the name of the village he had founded to "Ezraville," after his friend **Ezra L'Hommedieu**. In 1812, Harison again changed the name of his village, to "Malone," after **Edmond Malone**, an Irish Shakespearean scholar. The Harison House is located on Webster Street in Malone, across from the cemetery, and is designated with a New York State historical marker.

He was born on January 12, 1747, in the then used **Julian Calendar**; this date corresponds to January 23, 1748, in the **Gregorian Calendar** which has been used in America since 1752.

Source: Heinmiller, Gary L. (2010). "[Richard \[Nicholls\] Harison/Harrison](#)" (PDF). [syracusemasons.com](#). Retrieved October 18, 2017.

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Teakettle and stand

**OBJECT NUMBER:** 1974.3a-c

**ARTIST/MAKER:** Gabriel Sleath and Francis Crump

**DATE:** 1755/56

**MEDIUM:** Silver, rattan

**DIMENSIONS:** Overall: 14 1/2 x 10 1/8 x 7 1/4 in. (36.8 x 25.7 x 18.4 cm) Silver Weight: 65 oz (troy) 6 dwt (2031 g)

**MARKS:** stamped: on the base of the kettle and stand: "F/ G \* S/ C" in an octagon, a lion passant, a crowned leopard's head in a shield and "n" conforming

**DESCRIPTION:**

Wrought silver George II teakettle-on-stand; inverted pear-shaped body on a plain, applied footring, which fits inside the stand; around upper body is heavily repoussé chased foliate scroll design; round, domed cover, hinged at one side with repoussé chased flowers around an applied, cast flower finial; scrolled bail handle; top of handle covered with woven rattan insulation, and ends are hinged at front and back; handle applied to cast and chased foliate and shell hinge-plates with a granulated ground; curved, cast spout with chased shells around juncture, lower part of spout covered with foliate scrolls, upper part in the form of bird's head with a notched lip and an acanthus and shell pendent; arms of the Harison family engraved on the front center of the body, cartouche with three eagles displayed on chief over red, surmounted by a ducal crown and a talbot's head on ermine, surrounded by foliate scrolls, with a banner below inscribed, "NEC TE QUESTURIS EXTRA" in roman letters; tripod stand with a convex shoulder chased and pierced with foliate, shell and scroll designs; vertical flange applied to the shoulder; three scroll legs applied to the base of the shoulder with acanthus leaves at the knees and cast foliate scroll feet; scroll stretchers applied between the legs and spirit lamp; pendent cast and pierced apron with flowers, scrolls and shells applied to the shoulder between each leg; inverted pear-shaped spirit lamp with a molded band around the center, convex shoulder and molded rim; base of spirit lamp engraved with a talbot's head on ermine and a ducal crown; circular lamp cover with molded rim and circular flue in the center; cover engraved with a talbot's head on ermine and a ducal crown; maker's marks stamped on the base of the kettle and stand.

**GALLERY LABEL:**

During the mid-eighteenth century, London silversmiths favored inverted pear-shaped kettles such as this one, with animated scrolled legs, robust Rococo ornament, and, occasionally, a playful bird's-head spout. This kettle, one of the earliest examples of English Rococo silver in New York, was made by the short-lived partnership of Gabriel Sleath and Francis Crump. Engraved with





now [Newburgh](#). Later that decade, he sells off more than ten times that much land. In the *New York Gazette* of [25 April 1748](#) a notice is placed for the gathering of creditors who owe money to the estate, to meet George as heir and also to sell 15,000 acres of land which have been divided into 100 and 200 acre lots. In 1750, he buys [2,000 acres](#) of Ulster County, NY. Suffice it to say, George as heir is loaded.

What then of Leadbetter? No so much about Leadbetter because he is not a big wig and might not even have been a wig at all. From [1764-65](#), he appears to be in a brewery partnership at Brooklyn Ferry with Thomas Horsfield brewing English ale, table and ship beer. The Horsfield's Long Island Brewery was created in the early 1750s and continued into at least the 1780s... but that is for another post.

**George Harrison & James Leadbetter,**  
**H**AVE opened their BREWERY;---where may be had,  
 ship and spruce beers. Those who are pleased to favour them  
 with their orders, may (by sending them to the above Harrison's, in the  
 Broad-Way, or to said Leadbetter's, at the brewery,) be assur'd of  
 having them punctually comply'd with, by their humble servants,  
 GEORGE HARRISON,  
 JAMES LEADBETTER.  
 N. B. When their ALE is fit for use, publick notice will be  
 given in the papers.

**George Harrison, and James Leadbetter,**  
**B**EG leave to acquaint their friends, that their ale is now fit  
 to deliver, and they will be obliged to all those who are  
 pleased to favour them with their custom, orders will be given as  
 usual, at the house of said Harrison in the Broad-Way, and by  
 James Leadbetter at the brewery; any person wanting bottled ale,  
 may be supplied on reasonable terms at short notice; as soon as the  
 season will permit they shall brew spruce-beer again.  
 GEORGE HARRISON,  
 JAMES LEADBETTER.

*New-York, April 2, 1767.*  
**GEORGE HARISON and JAMES LEADBETTER,**  
**ACQUAINT** their Friends, that Orders  
 for Beer will be received at the House of *Richard*  
*Nicholls, Esq;* in the *Broad-Way*, from the First of May  
 next, as said *Harison* will then be removed to the Brewery,  
 where may be had Ale, Ship, and Spruce Beers, all next  
 Summer: And beg of those who remove at May, to  
 acquaint them of their empty Casks; which will much  
 oblige their humble Servants, GEORGE HARISON, and  
 JAMES LEADBETTER.  
 N. B. Bottled Beer as usual.——Lisbon Pipes bought  
 at the Brewery.



**At the Merchant's Coffee-House,  
To be sold at public Vendue,  
On Tuesday the 17th Instant October, or at private  
Sale any Time before ;**

**T**HREE eighths of the Brewery now carried on by Mr. George Harrison and James Leadbetter, in the City of New-York. The buildings belonging to the said brewery are as follows, viz. The brew house, 60 feet by 30 ; mill house, with a complete mill, for grinding malt and pumping water, 30 feet by 25 ; malt house of 4 stories, 60 by 31, besides two kilns of 20 feet square, for drying malt, and two lead cisterns for steeping barley ; a store house 2 stories, 70 by 23, with a vault under the whole. A stable and cooperage, together with 4 dwelling houses. There are belonging to it 26 lots of land of 100 feet by 25 each, 18 whereof are in fence.

Note, One copper, holding upwards of 50 barrels, and 1 ditto of 15 barrels, with coolers proportion'd to each, are to be included in the sale, and all other utensils, stock and materials, to be valued : Any person inclining to purchase the said proportion, may be treated with, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES LEADBETTER.

His reason for selling his part forefaid, is, that he intends shortly to go for England.

95 98

Enough about these people. What about the brewery? The partnership is described in the Masonic history of the George this way: "In 1765 he went into the brewing business with his father-in-law and James Leadbetter, a professional brewer." Hmm... father-in-law. In the 12 May 1766 edition of the *New York Mercury*, to the upper left, a notice of the opening of the new brewery is announced, stating that only ship and spruce beer were to be had as yet but that ale was coming. To the upper right is the one from 7 July 1766 from the same paper stating that their ale was for sale. Notice that Harrison is located on Broadway. The next April, we see he has moved. The *New York Gazette* announced on 9 April 1767, as we see in the lower left above, that George moves from Broadway to the brewery lands. Ale, ship and spruce beer are sold and – interestingly – folk are told to be mindful about returning their empty casks. Was this a sign of problems? Whatever it was, things do not last. As we see in the 12 October 1769 edition of the *New York Journal* to the lower right, James Leadbetter announces that he is leaving for England and is selling his three-eighths interest in the brewery. The notice has a wonderfully detailed description of the site. There is a brew house of 60 by 30 feet with both a 15 and a 50 barrel copper. There is a mill house for grinding malt and pumping water that is 30 by 25 feet. The malt house of 60 by 31 feet is four stories high with two kilns and two lead cisterns for steeping barley. The store house is 70 by 23 feet and comes with an underground vault. There are stables and a cooperage and four dwelling houses along with land including 18 fenced acres. A significant industrial scale brewing operation. And the brewer is leaving.

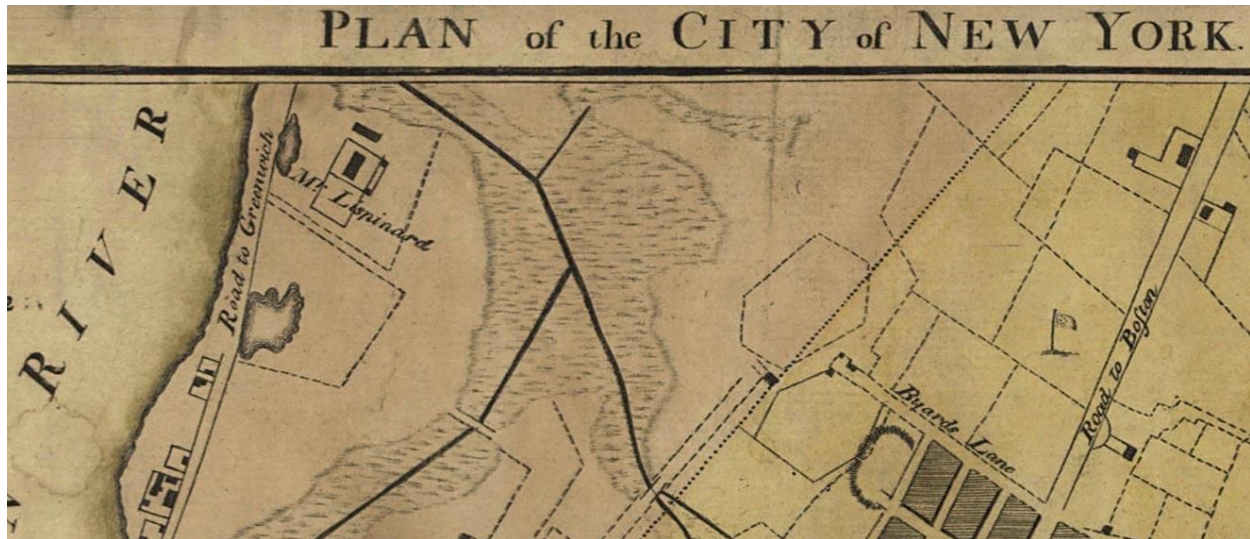
What happens next? James Leadbetter appears to become a man of leisure and a bit of the lord of land himself – and he doesn't leave for England. In 1770, Leadbetter becomes one of the original grantees of the [Wallace Land Patent](#), a group of land speculators getting their hands on 28,000 acres along the Susquehanna, a strip two miles wide. In the *New York Gazette* of [26 November 1770](#) he is offering organ and harpsichord lessons to gentlemen and ladies. In the early part of the Revolution, Governor Tryon enlists Leadbetter to [spy](#) on the Revolutionaries. A James Leadbetter – late of New York with lands in America – has his will proven [in 1799 in England](#)\*\* leaving a son in London and a daughter in New York.

On Sunday Night the 11th inst. departed this Life, after a short Illness, GEORGE HARRISON, Esq. of this City: a Gentleman of good natural Abilities and strict Probity. He was Son to the Honourable FRANCIS HARRISON, Esq. formerly one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and descended from an ancient and respectable Family in Berkshire. In the various Relations of Husband, Parent, Brother, Friend and Master, he was exemplary. By the honest Candour and unfeigned Humanity of his Disposition, the Rectitude of his Principles, and the Integrity of his Conduct (which was ever directed by Honour, Virtue and Religion) he had acquired the general Esteem and Regard of all who knew him. Sincere himself, he look'd with Contempt on all Dissimulation in others; and as his Attachments were warm, so his Reconciliations were free from Purity; for they were undigged, tho' not im- placable.

The Day after his Death the Colours of the several Vessels in the Harbour were hoisted at Half-mast: and on Tuesday last his Remains







The brewery and the Harisons went on, still playing with adding the second "r" as they do. Though one for a bit more time than the other. Upper left is the obituary for George in the *New York Gazette* of 26 April 1773. He was only 54 when he died. Before he left us, he seems to have sold the debts of the partnership to a shopkeeper, David Jones of Broadway, who according to this notice in the *New York Gazette* of 10 Aug 1772 wanted creditors to show up or he was sending the lawyers after them. The upper right image above is a map from 1776 which shows the brewery on the point but does not name it. The map at the very top of the page was printed in France in 1777 from data collected in 1775 – it names it. Notice how the brewery appears to be strategically placed. Not only is it on the river so able to ship out directly, it is just north of the original site of [Vauxhall Gardens](#), a privately run park for outings. It is just south of the [Lispard brewery](#) also on the Greenwich Road. The area was described in testimony in the 1824 court case [Bogardus v. Trinity Church](#) in which the actual ownership of lands in the district were being disputed. One witness Benjamin M Brown [described his recollection of the area](#):

At the period of his earliest recollection, there were but few houses in Chambers, Reade, or Barley (now Duane) streets, or in the lower part of Warren street, where it intersects the Greenwich road, now Greenwich street. North of Warren street was a hill, over which this road passed. After rising the hill, the first building on the west side was Harrison's brewery, close to the North river, and in or about the block between Jay and Harrison streets. On the east side of the road, nearly opposite the brewery, was Speth's oil mill, in or near Harrison street. The next improvement was Lispard's place of several acres of land, lying along the Greenwich road. His mansion house was east of and at some distance from the road, and near to what is now called Desbrosses street. North of Lispard's, was a tavern, a place of public resort, called Brannan's Garden...

A near rural area of both industry and recreation it seems. The thumbnail to the upper right up there is another map, this from 1789 which again shows the facility to the south of Lispenard's. The site continues to be associated with the family as noted in their [Masonic history](#) where we read that Harrison Street was among the streets named by the Vestry of Trinity Church in 1790, laid out by the Common Council in 1795, and deeded to the City by the church in 1802. The brewery and the lands was put up for sale in 1776 (actually 1775 – see below) but probably stayed in the family as they sold several lots at the site in 1824. In that last thumbnail to the lower right up there you can see that by 1803, the district has been leveled, regularized around the surveyor's 90 degree angle with just an ornamental rectangle on the shore around where the point of land would have been. Quite charmingly, a Harrison Street still exists, crossing [Greenwich](#) at the site of the old brewery, now further inland with the fill from the Hudson river docklands. Houses on the street from the first decade of the 1800s [still stand](#).

**Update:** A little more research a few days later tells a bit more of the story. Here is the notice in the *New York Gazette* from 27 March 1775:

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
On Tuesday the 4th of April next, will be sold peremptorily, at public vendue, at the merchants coffee-house, **A** that valuable and well situated and very commodious house, many years known by the name of the Queen's Head Tavern. **A L S O,**  
Will be sold on Wednesday the 5th of next April, at the merchant's coffee-house;  
The very valuable brewery and buildings, situate in the west-ward of this city, near the place formerly called Vaux-Hall, late the property of Mr. George Harrison, deceased.  
**P. McDAVITT.**

But the property wasn't sold. It stayed in family hands throughout the Revolution... well sort of. [On 21 March 1788](#), a letter was published in the *Daily Advertiser* out of New York which set out a number of defences related to the character of various officials and in particular, Richard Harison, son of George. The anonymous author described how Richard took a neutral stance during the Revolutionary War. While he opposed the taxation imposed on the colonies, he feared the power of Great Britain and feared war would be a disaster. On the other hand he publicly declared early on that

"...he would take no part against this country... This conduct drew on him the resentment of the British, before the arrival of General Carleton, who with-held his house and brewery, at the North-River, for a long time, without paying for the same...

**AMERICAN PORTER.**  
**SAMUEL ATLEE, & Co.**  
**PORTER BREWERS,**  
At late HARRISON'S Brewery,  
on the North-River.  
**B**EG leave to inform the Public,  
that they, in compliance with  
orders, will send their good draught  
PORTER, to any part of this City,  
in Casks not less than forty-five Gal-  
lons; but the Public may be accom-  
modated with as small a quantity as  
ten Gallons, they finding their own  
Casks.  
As the Porter is entirely made from  
the produce of this Country, and is  
prelumed to be equal to the London;  
this Company flatter themselves they  
shall meet that encouragement which  
industrious Manufacturers in America  
deserve.—YEAST of the first qua-  
lity for Bakers, to be had every day.  
N. B. Orders left at Mr. Richard  
Davis's Store, No. 16, Peck's Slip;  
at Mr. Robert Niel's Store, No. 8,  
Little Dock-Street; at Mr. Lott's  
Store, No. 6, Old-Slip; or at the Porter  
Brewery, will be punctually attended  
to.  
New-York, 31st May, 1784.



After the peace breaks out in 1784, there was one more kick at the can, one more attempt to make a go of it. Click on that thumbnail. Richard leases the brewery to Samuel Atlee who takes up brewing porter there. In the first weeks of 1785 he adds a pale "transparent" table ale. One of the principals behind the porter operation leaves in [June 1785](#). The malthouse burned in [October 1786](#) and Atlee's enterprise comes to an end in late 1787 as this [notice](#) in the *New York Packet* of 11 December shows.

[End of Update....]

So a bit of an odd story. A fabulously large scale brewery with seemingly a very short original operating life, a few restarts and not much longer a physical existence. A Loyalist's dream. "Harison's folly" maybe even. But a late 1760s brewery built to brew likely at least 250 to 300 barrels a week or 12,000 to 15,000 barrels a year is quite the thing, quite the dream. In a market already well served by the Lisenards and Rutgers as well as Faulkner and Medcef Eden. And likely others. Did it succeed? The family's other independent wealth makes it a bit hard to know. Wonder if the beer was any good.

<sup>1</sup>Like me, a graduate from Kings College though I was over 200 years later after the College relocated to Nova Scotia with the Loyalists. The commander of the British troops in North America, His Excellency General Thomas Gage, did not attend my graduation nor did I, with my sole classmate and pal of John Jay, entertain the audience with a debate on "the subject of national poverty, opposed to national riches." I did, however, party.

\*Note if you are hunting this out, too, that Richard's son is also [George Harison](#) and is also into land but now farther up into northern NY. Federalists are just, after all, pragmatic Loyalists.

\*\* at page 115.

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[https://books.google.com/books?id=YdgUAAAYAAJ&pg=PA153&lpg=PA153&dq=%22Thomas+LUDLOW%22+%22Catharine+LE ROUX%22&source=bl&ots=nBvoffBcPF&sig=CdriP2bAkTzqRd5WJh769qlicNQ&hl=en&ei=il6oTlrdMYL7lwet5 iGDQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=YdgUAAAYAAJ&pg=PA153&lpg=PA153&dq=%22Thomas+LUDLOW%22+%22Catharine+LE ROUX%22&source=bl&ots=nBvoffBcPF&sig=CdriP2bAkTzqRd5WJh769qlicNQ&hl=en&ei=il6oTlrdMYL7lwet5 iGDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22harison%22&f=false) page 14.

ii. **Frances Duncan Ludlow**, 8 m. Sept. 4, 1783 (see Marriage Bond Book 40, p. 23), **Richard Harison**, Counsellor-at-Law of the Supreme Court, NY.

Children: 4 (Harison), 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. Frances, 4 m.?

2. Richard Nichols, 4 m. Phoebe Champlin.

Children: 8 (Harison), 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

i. Champlin, 7 resided at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., NY; d. unm.

ii. Frances, 7 d. unm., 1892.

iii. Richard, 7 b. March 16, 1816; d. Feb. 25, 1896; m. June 7, 1847, Harriet Set on Ogden, dau. of Gouverneur Ogden and Charlotte Curzon Seton, of Waddington, NY.

iv. Isaac, 7

v. Penelope, 7 d. y.

vi. William, 7 Episcopal rector at Newark, N. J.; d. at Atlanta, Ga.

vii. Minturn, 7 resided in Toronto, Canada.

viii. Ann, 7 d. unm. in New York.

3. Francis Duncan, 4 d. unm.

4. William Henry, 4 b. April 29, 1795; d. May 1, 1860; m. (1) Gertrude H. Ogden (dau. of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, 1773-1844), b. 1806; d. 1839.

Children: 6 (Harison) sons, viz.:—

i. Thomas Ludlow, 7 b. in New York, 1832; M. A.

Columbia College. President NYS Agricultural Society. Resided in Morley, NY; d. Oct. 20, 1899, unm.

ii. Richard Morley, 7 b. Sept. 23, 1833; d. Dec. 22, 1895; m. Feb. 20, 1868, his cousin, Gertrude H., d/o Richard H. Ogden.

Children: 3 (Harison), 1 son, 2 daughters:

1. Gertrude, 8

2. Elizabeth, 8

3. William, 8

iii. William Ogden, 7 d. y.

iv. George Duncan Ludlow, 7 b. 1835; m. Elizabeth Nightingale. No issue.

v. Francis R. W., 7 b. Dec. 15, 1839; d. Dec. 29, 1885; m. July 10, 1867, Laura Johnson Phillip, of Claverack, NY. No issue.

He was rector for many year at St. Paul's Church, Troy, NY.

vi. William, 7 d. y.

William Henry, 4 m. (2) Mary Hammond (dau. of Abijah and Catharine Ludlow (Ogden) Hammond).

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The City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922, Volume 4, edited by Clarence Monroe Burton, William Stocking, Gordon K. Miller, page 354.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=cPl1AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA357&lpg=PA357&dq=%22richard+nichols+harison%22&source=bl&ots=ZCFg8xJEoz&sig=46sj4z3FvRcmpZRYcX7-56X7I0U&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdueOG6YDYAhWYt8KHQo4BGcQ6AEIODAE#v=onepage&q=%22richard%20nichols%20harison%22&f=false>

... BEVERLY DRAKE HARISON, M. A., M. D., F. A. C. P. Dr. Beverly Drake Harison, an eminent representative of the medical profession of Michigan, now practicing in Detroit, and the secretary of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine, was



born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 8, 1855, his parents being Minturn and Susan (Drake) Harison, the former a native of the city of New York, while the latter was born at Ithaca, New York, and was a daughter of Judge Beverly Drake, who served with distinction on the bench at Ithaca for more than four decades.

In England the "Harisons were a family of great antiquity, originally from Cumberland, afterwards of East Court and Hurst, Berkshire. They became of considerable importance in the reign of Charles I, and were most loyal supporters of that sovereign during the Rebellion."

James Harison of Cumberland, born in 1447, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bourclair, was great grandfather of Thomas Harison, born 1530, of East Court, Berkshire, who married Alse, daughter of Sir Richard Warde of Hurst House, Hurst, Berkshire. Cofferer (treasurer) to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, and who died aged ninety-seven years, father of eight sons and nine daughters. Hurst House and Whistley Manor in Hurst were granted to the Wardes by Henry VIII, 1539 and had formed part of the endowment granted by King Edgar to the convent at Abingdon.

Thomas Harison's grandson, Sir Richard Harison, Kt. of East Court and Hurst, born 1584, B. A. St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, Member of Parliament Wootton-Bassett, Berkshire and Windsor, 1621-1640 (intimate friend of Archbishop Laud, and whose sister, Frances, married Thomas Howard, third Earl of Berkshire), married Frances, in direct descent from the Barons Darcies of the North, daughter of Sir Henry Saville, Reader to Queen Elizabeth, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, Provost of Eton; his son, Sir Richard Harison, Bart. of Hurst House, Hurst, born 1611. B. A. St. Alban's College, Oxford (1629) Lincoln Inn, London (1631), Barrister, was father of Rev. William Harison, M. A. (Oxon), Rector of Cheriton, Hants, whose son, Francis Harison, B. A. (Oxon), Lincoln Inn, Barrister, settled in New York city in 1708. He figured prominently in connection with its history for many years and for over two decades was a member of the Colonial Council and Examiner in Chancery.

His grandson, **Richard Harison**, born 1747, died 1829, A. B., Columbia University 1764 (John Jay only other member of graduating class of 1764), D. C. L. (Oxford), lawyer and federalist, acted with Hamilton, Jay and Livingston against Clinton and Burr; member of New York legislature, 1788-1789; member of constitutional convention, was first United States federal attorney under Washington at New York (1790), and recorder of the city of New York, 1798-1801. He served as vestryman, warden and comptroller of Trinity church, New York, from 1783 to 1827, and had sons, grandsons and great grandsons who graduated from Columbia University. He married Dr. Harison's great grandmother, Frances, daughter of George Duncan Ludlow, chief justice of New Brunswick, in direct descent from Edward I of England, 1272 (the greatest of constitutional monarchs, and who established the English parliament, and also the English courts practically as they exist today), and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France, through their son, Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and his daughter, Margaret Plantagenet, who married John, third Lord Segrave (Burke, Haldan's Ms.). Dr. Harison's grandfather, Richard Nichols Harison, A. B., Columbia University, 1804, counsellor-at-law, resided in New York city and Canton, New York.

The above genealogical record is found in the History of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Sawyer), Chronicles of Finshampstead (Lyon), History of the City of New York (Lamb), History of the Parish of Trinity Church, N. Y. (Dix), History of Berkshire (Ashmole). New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. XXV., 1894. . .



<http://northeastauctions.com/product/chippendale-armorial-engraved-bookplate-for-richard-harison-esqr-new-york/>

CHIPPENDALE ARMORIAL ENGRAVED BOOKPLATE FOR RICHARD HARISON, ESQR. NEW YORK.

See the above and below silver Harison tea kettle with the arms of the Harison family engraved on the front center of the body, cartouche with three eagles displayed on chief over red, surmounted by a ducal crown and a talbot's head on ermine, surrounded by foliate scrolls, with a banner below inscribed, "NEC TE QUÆSIVERIS EXTRA"\* in roman letters

\* Nec te quaesiveris extra [not yourself outside] [Don't consult anyone's opinions but your own.]

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<http://www.nyhistory.org/exhibit/teakettle-and-stand-0>



Teakettle and stand

**OBJECT NUMBER:** 1974.3a-c

**ARTIST/MAKER:** Gabriel Sleath and Francis Crump

**DATE:** 1755/56

**MEDIUM:** Silver, rattan

**DIMENSIONS:** Overall: 14 1/2 x 10 1/8 x 7 1/4 in. (36.8 x 25.7 x 18.4 cm) Silver Weight: 65 oz (troy) 6 dwt (2031 g)

**MARKS:** stamped: on the base of the kettle and stand: "F/ G \* S/ C" in an octagon, a lion passant, a crowned leopard's head in a shield and "n" conforming

**DESCRIPTION:**

Wrought silver George II teakettle-on-stand; inverted pear-shaped body on a plain, applied footring, which fits inside the stand; around upper body is heavily repoussé chased foliate scroll design; round, domed cover, hinged at one side with repoussé chased flowers around an applied, cast flower finial; scrolled bail handle; top of handle covered with woven rattan insulation, and ends are hinged at front and back; handle applied to cast and chased foliate and shell hinge-plates with a granulated ground; curved, cast spout with chased shells around juncture, lower part of spout covered with foliate scrolls, upper part in the form of bird's head with a notched lip and an acanthus and shell pendent; arms of the Harison family engraved on the front center of the body, cartouche with three eagles displayed on chief over red, surmounted by a ducal crown and a talbot's head on ermine, surrounded by foliate scrolls, with a banner below inscribed, "NEC TE QUESTURIS EXTRA" in roman letters; tripod stand with a convex shoulder chased and pierced with foliate, shell and scroll designs; vertical flange applied to the shoulder; three scroll legs applied to the base of the shoulder with acanthus leaves at the knees and cast foliate scroll feet; scroll stretchers applied between the legs and spirit lamp; pendent cast and pierced apron with flowers, scrolls and shells applied to the shoulder between each leg; inverted pear-shaped spirit lamp with a molded band around the center, convex shoulder and molded rim; base of spirit lamp engraved with a talbot's head on ermine and a ducal crown; circular lamp cover with molded rim and circular flue in the center; cover engraved with a talbot's head on ermine and a ducal crown; maker's marks stamped on the base of the kettle and stand.

**GALLERY LABEL:**

During the mid-eighteenth century, London silversmiths favored inverted pear-shaped kettles such as this one, with animated scrolled legs, robust Rococo ornament, and, occasionally, a playful bird's-head spout. This kettle, one of the earliest examples of English Rococo silver in New York, was made by the short-lived partnership of Gabriel Sleath and Francis Crump. Engraved with the coat of arms and motto of the Harison family, this kettle was owned by the eminent New York lawyer Richard Harison (1747-1829), who remained loyal to the Crown during the Revolution.

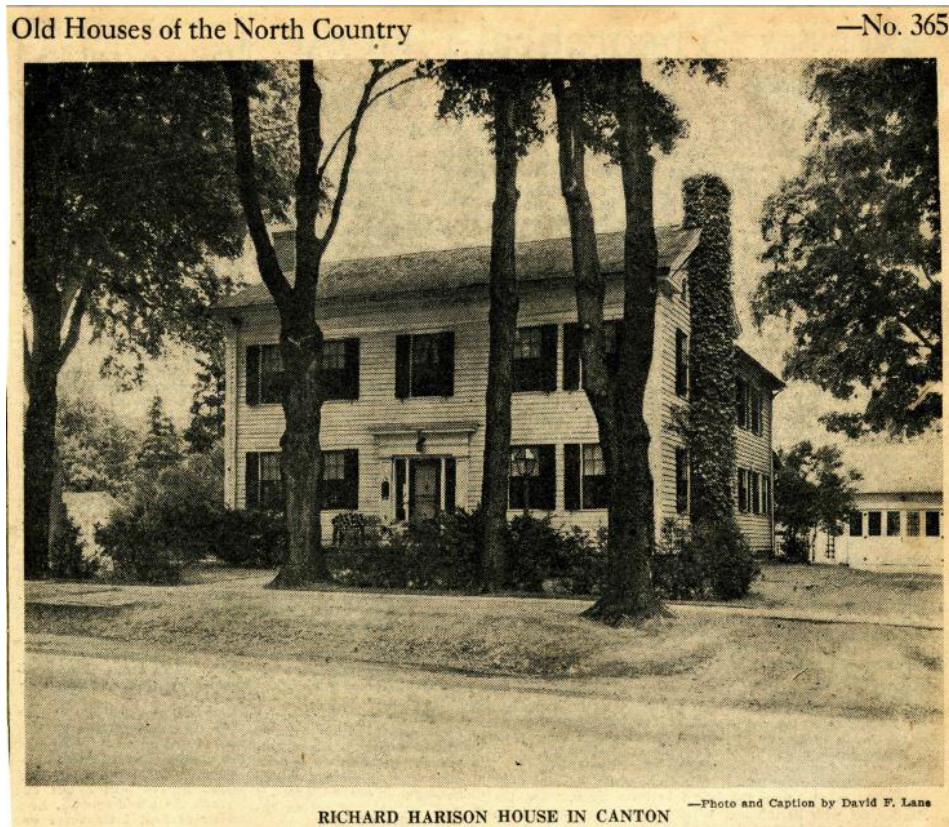


**CREDIT LINE:** Gift of Mrs. Nathaniel McLean Sage

**PROVENANCE:**

Possible descent: George Harison (ca. 1710-1773), who married Jane Nicholls; to their son Richard Harison (1747-1829), who married (1st) Maria Jones (d. 1782); to their daughter Catharine Jones Harison (1777-1853); to her brother William H. Harison (1795-1860), who married Gertrude H. Ogden (1806-1839); to their nephew Alfred Francis de Luze (1827-1900), who married Mary C. Kortright (ca. 1830-1908); to their daughter Sarah Alice de Luze (ca. 1857-1892), who married Arthur M. Foley (ca. 1847-1895); to their daughter Lucille de Luze Foley (1889-1973); bequeathed by Foley to her cousin Charlotte Simonds Sage (1889-1981), the donor.

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<http://www.nymews.com/oldhouses/oldwatertown3pt2.html#365>



Richard Harison, early owner of immense lands in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, aristocrat, Federalist, native of New York City where he was born in 1747 was a graduate of King's college, now Columbia university, classmate of John Jay and law partner of Alexander Hamilton. He was also a close friend of George Washington, first president of the United States.

A son, Richard N. Harison, resided in Canton, county seat of St. Lawrence county, and was one of the first vestrymen of Grace Episcopal church, of Canton, when it was formed August 22 1836. Richard N. Harison was also supervisor of the town of Canton in 1843-4 and became president of the third St. Lawrence County Agricultural society to be organized. There were other members of the Harison family to occupy portions of their North Country lands.

On February 1 1836 the heirs of Richard Harison, who died about 1830 sold 40.3 acres of East Main Street land in Canton to Dr. William Noble. Dr. Noble, one of Canton's first three physicians, located there in 1804 or 1805 built a stone hotel above this house and operated it for a time. Also he had a store on the same road before 1835.

Dr. Noble conveyed all but 3.63 acres of this 40.3-acre plot to Jacob Noble on January 6 1855 and the sale included this house, which is said to be well over a century old. Jacob Noble died intestate May 20 1868 leaving a widow, Melissa Abigail Noble and three daughters, Emma M, Ida R, and Mary E Noble, who on April 5 1869 sold the property plus other lands to William R. Harison for \$6,680. The Harisons operated it as a farm, and for the most part lived across the street in the house, which for many years has been the sorority house of Kappa Kappa Gamma of St. Lawrence university.

William R. Harison transferred this Harison farm consisting of 210 acres to Jane A Parks for \$40,000 on July 2 1874 and on January 13 1877 she sold it to Margaret L Pope, who conveyed it to William R Martin April 3 1879.

Alonzo Rarton Hepburn, the Colton native and young lawyer, Middlebury college graduate, St. Lawrence county assemblyman, bank examiner, purchased the place on March 26 1888 from Mr. Martin and made his residence there, having only a few months before married Miss Emily Eaton of Montpelier, Vermont, July 14 1887. They occupied the property until July 20 1891 when they sold it, including the then 211.5 acres of land, to Duncan C McKinlay, and removed to New York City.

There Mr. Hepburn developed into an internationally famed financier and president of the world's largest bank, the Chase National. On January 3 1893 Mr. McKinlay sold the property back to Mr. Hepburn who, on the ensuing May 2 conveyed it to Supreme Court Justice Leslie W Russell. Judge Russell had visions of restoring the house, but on October 1 1902 disposed of it and the 211.5 acres to Reuben T. W. Tells, wealthy lumberman, horseman and president of the First National Bank of Canton. On December 18 1913 Mr. Wells sold to Henry Douglas, who deeded to Mrs. Loretta Burke, wife of Thomas Burke, former American Hotel proprietor, May 25 1920. On June 30 1925 Mrs. Burke sold the house and 158.88 acres to Owen D Young, then president of the St. Lawrence university board of trustees.

Under plans made by Architect Addison F Lansing of this city Mr. Young had the Georgian house remodeled. The remodeling did not interfere with the beautiful entrance, the fireplace in the dining room or the magnificent white pine boards of the floors. When the work was completed, he gave the house and a large lot to St. Lawrence university for "the President's House" June 15 1927. It is designated 56 [55] East Main Street. Four university presidents have occupied it. First was Dr. Richard Eddy Sykes until his retirement July 1 1935. Next Dr. Laurens Hickok Seelye until his retirement, August 15 1940. The late Dr. Millard Henry Jencks and his wife, the former Miss Ruth Kimball of Canton, occupied the place until Dr. Jencks' death, February 14 1945.

His successor in the house is Dr. Eugene Garret Bewkes, the incumbent president, who was appointed April 2 1945.

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Note re: Stephen van Rensselaer III – Among his many other accomplishments, in 1805 Stephen van Rensselaer III held the western two-thirds [798,932 acres] of **Canton**, New York. The eastern third [39, 460 acres] was held by **Richard Harison** (1747-1829) who served as Deputy Grand Master [1786-88].

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<https://www.masshist.org/publications/apde2/view?mode=p&vol=AFC10&page=140>

1. Richard Harison, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and Robert Troup were likely members of the Federalist caucus that chose John Jay and Stephen Van Rensselaer as candidates in the New York gubernatorial election of 1795 (Young, *Democratic Republicans*, p. 433–434).

For Robert Troup, see vol. 9:276. Richard Harison (1747–1829), King's College 1764, was a lawyer appointed U.S. district attorney in New York in 1789. Josiah Ogden Hoffman (1766–1837), also a lawyer, served in the state legislature from 1791 to 1795 before becoming the state attorney general in Nov. 1795 (*Colonial Collegians*; *DAB*; *Doc. Hist. Supreme Court*, 5:557, 8:193, 194).

2. Stephen Van Rensselaer (1764–1839), Harvard 1782, was one of New York's landed elite. A staunch Federalist, he had served in the state assembly in 1789 and 1790 and then the state senate from 1791 to 1795. His opponent, William Floyd (1734–1821), had a long record of political service. A signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776 and again from 1779 until 1783, Floyd had also been a member of the New York senate in 1777, 1778, and from 1784 to 1788. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives between 1789 and 1791. Floyd lost his bid for lieutenant governor in 1795. Van Rensselaer would hold the office until 1801 (*Biog. Dir. Cong.*; *DAB*).

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<https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/2012/JudMsDir.pdf>

New-York Historical Society New York, N.Y. correspondence. Richard Harison papers, 1732-1860; 16 boxes; correspondence.

Columbia University New York, N.Y. Richard Harison papers, 1734-ca. 1900; 56 items (1 box); represented.



<http://find.mapmuse.com/details/war-of-1812-sites/531074298/harison-house>

Harison House – Malone

**Address** 167 Webster Street, Malone NY 12953 - [Get directions to Harison House](#)

**Phone** (518) 483-2750

**Official Website** <http://www.malonetown.com/history.htm>

**Description** Having practiced law with Alexander Hamilton in New York City, Richard Harison purchased two lots of land along the St. Lawrence River in Franklin County, New York. His home, known today as the Harison House, was used by General Wilkinson as a headquarters during the War of 1812. The Harison House is located at 167 Webster Street in Malone, across from the cemetery, and is marked by a New York State historical plaque.

<http://www.nymews.com/oldhouses/oldwatertown5pt2.html#553>

## Old Houses of the North Country

—No. 553



RICHARD HARISON HOUSE IN MALONE

—Photo and Caption by David F. Lane

A state education department marker announces that this striking old frame house at the southern end of Webster Street in the village of Malone was the home of Richard Harison, and Major General James Wilkinson's headquarters during a few months of the War of 1812. Richard Harison was a wealthy resident of New York City and one of the big figures in the beginning days of this Republic. He was a protégé of President George Washington, a law partner of Alexander Hamilton, and at 13 had been a classmate of Governor John Jay at Kings College now Columbia university. In fact he and Jay and Robert R Livingston had planted the sycamores which early studded the campus of that institution. Among Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Brockhoist Livingston and two or three others credited with lending great lustre to the early metropolitan bench and bar, Harison was reputed the most brilliant scholar. More than 150 years ago he bought thousands of acres of northern New York lands, owning the town of Malone in Franklin county and parts of other townships including some in Jefferson County.

Probably about 1805 or 1806 he built this house, but it is doubtful if he ever spent much time in it other than to visit it on occasion now and then when on a trip from New York to inspect his northern New York holdings. On June 2 1834 his executors deeded this house and other lands to Jane Harison, a single woman who, on January 12 1853 conveyed it out of the family to Abram S White. Abram S and Pamela White sold it to George H Atwood April 1, 1869 and to satisfy a mortgage of Atwood, Sheriff James A. Stockwell sold it to the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York November 15, 1878.



The latter disposed of it to Sylvanus Dewey, Malone, April 13, 1882. Dewey's heirs, Mary L. Wescott, Carrie Dewey Williamson and Jessie M. Dewey Wescott, sold it to Herbert S. DeLong July 24, 1896. On April 25, 1898 Herbert S. and Delia C DeLong transferred it and 14.78 acres to Sabra J. DeLong who became Mrs. Ernest E Muller and sold the property to Amy S. Heck October 5, 1918. The latter conveyed it to Eli Robideau and Ovila W. Boyea August 25, 1924. On June 24, 1937 Eli and Prudence Robideau sold their interest to Fred Lascore, who later acquired the Stephen and Ovila W. Boyea interests. The last conveyance was by Charles M. Morehouse, administrator of Fred Lascore, to Mrs. Ruth S Burns, wife of Felix J. Burns, a prominent Malone jeweler and plastics manufacturer, the present owner. A fine old house in a beautiful setting of stately trees it attained one of the most vivid phases of its history after the Battle of Crysler's Field fiasco on November 11, 1813 which thoroughly frustrated the expedition of some 8,000 troops which had set out from Sackets Harbor by water October 21 under Major General James Wilkinson, commander of the United States army's department of the north, to capture Montreal.

After that ill-fated battle, in which General Leonard Covington lost his life, Wilkinson withdrew his troops to French Mills (Fort Covington) and, himself ill, was carried from there on a litter to occupy this house, accompanied by a bodyguard which occupied the caretaker's lodge. Here he remained until shortly after the war department February 9, 1814 ordered the evacuation of his troops, relieved him of his command the ensuing March 24 and the next year subjected him to an unsuccessful court martial.

Northern historians have failed miserably in recording the history of this house, of Richard Harison, or the members of the Harison family who lived in it. Born in New York in 1747 Richard Harison was a grandson of Francis Harison, queen's counsel, who came to America with Lord Lovelace, the newly appointed governor of the Province of New York in 1708. Two years later Francis became sheriff, later judge of the Admiralty court and recorder. At 13 Richard Harison entered Kings college, studied law after his graduation, was admitted to the bar at 21 and became a partner of Alexander Hamilton. From 1787 to 1790 he was secretary of the state board of regents.

From 1787 to 1789 he was assemblyman. With Hamilton and others he was a member of the 1787 convention that adopted the federal constitution, and early in 1789 President Washington appointed him United States attorney of the New York district and he served until President Jefferson replaced him with Edward Livingston in 1801. When a pew was set aside for President Washington in New York's Trinity church March 8, 1790 Harison was a vestryman. He had one time declined Washington's nomination to a United States district judgeship, and died in New York December 7, 1829 aged 82. Harison was a federal district attorney when he invested in immense northern New York lands including the town of Malone, which was surveyed for him in 1801-2-3 by Joseph Beman and Enos Wood.

First known as Harison, the settlement became Ezrville in 1808 in honor of Richard Harison's friend, Ezra L'Hommedieu, and June 12, 1812 the name was changed to Malone in honor of Edmund Malone, Irish Shakespearean actor, critic, scholar and also friend of Harison.

In 1806 the citizens built an academy on a site given by Richard Harison, who was ever an enthusiastic promoter of the area. This was used as a meeting house, court house, jail, as well as academy and following a special town meeting in 1810 he deeded another four acres for school purposes which were later transferred to Franklin academy, when it was chartered in 1831. In 1810 the Malone Aqueduct Association was incorporated with George F. Harison one of its three promoters, evidencing again the Harison interest in Malone. Early in the settlement of Malone, Nahum Baker laid out Main and Webster as its principal streets and upon the latter Richard Harison chose to build this house with its tree-bordered drives, its greenhouse, beautiful gardens and caretaker's lodge. After the evacuation of General Wilkinson a dozen discarded muskets were found in its cistern.

Consisting of 14 rooms and maintained in excellent condition by Mr. and Mrs. Burns, natives of New York City who came to Malone in 1938 it is occupied by them and their three children, Carole, Felix Robert and William John.