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March 2009 – October 2011

Over the years there have been many instances of Masonic 'dynasties,' where Brothers of the Fraternity and their families have intermarried. A classical example of this may be seen in the Royals of England, Scotland and Ireland, which are presented in other papers by the present compiler, which may viewed on the History Pages OMDHS website. For the Royals, aside from biographical sketches, there is a series of extensive charts similar to those in the present paper.

When viewed, from community to community and family to family, a compilation such as this paints a very interesting portrait of those who served in the Craft, their communities and for their country. In researching a Brother, Col. Benjamin Ledyard, the present compiler was led to his presence in a delightful little community on the central eastern shore of Cayuga Lake in Central New York around 1793. In researching his family this present paper grew into what is presented below, weaving some of the premier early families of the State of New York into an interesting tapestry of the early history of our Fraternity and State.

Genealogical Charts

Livingston Family

John Livingston 1603-1672

Wilhelm Beekman 1623-1717

Philip Pieterse Schuyler 1627-1683; Colonel

Robert Livingston 1654-1725 - 1st Lord of the Manor
m. Alida Schuyler, widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer

James Livingston 1640-1700
see chart 2

Col. Hendrick Beekman 1652-1716

Philip Livingston 1686-1749
2nd Lord of the Manor

Robert Livingston Jr. 1688-1775

Gilbert Livingston 1690-1746

m. Cornelia Beekman 1693-1742

Henry Beekman 1687-1776; Col.
m. Janet Livingston* 1703-1724

Philip 1716-1778
'The Signer'

William S. 1723-
Gov. of NJ

Judge Robert R. Livingston 1718-1775
m. Margaret Beekman 1724-1800

Gilbert Livingston – **see chart 3** 1690-1746

Henry Brockholst 1757-1723

Sarah Van Brugh 1756-1829
m. John Jay 1745-1829
Gov. of NY

Janet 1743-1827
m. Richard Montgomery 1736-1775
General
Amer. Union Lodge

Robert R. 1746-1813
Chanc. of NY
GM GLNY 1785-1800

Henry Beekman 1750-1831
Masters' Lodge 2
Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Schuyler

Gertrude 1757-1833
m. General Lewis Morgan GM GLNY 1830-1843

Joanna 1759-1829
m. Hon. Peter R. Livingston
see chart 2

Edward 1764-36
Dep. GM GLNY 1801-03

Susan French 1789-1864
m. Benj. Ledyard Jr. 1779-1815
son of Col. Benjamin Ledyard
Scipio Lodge 58 **see chart 4**

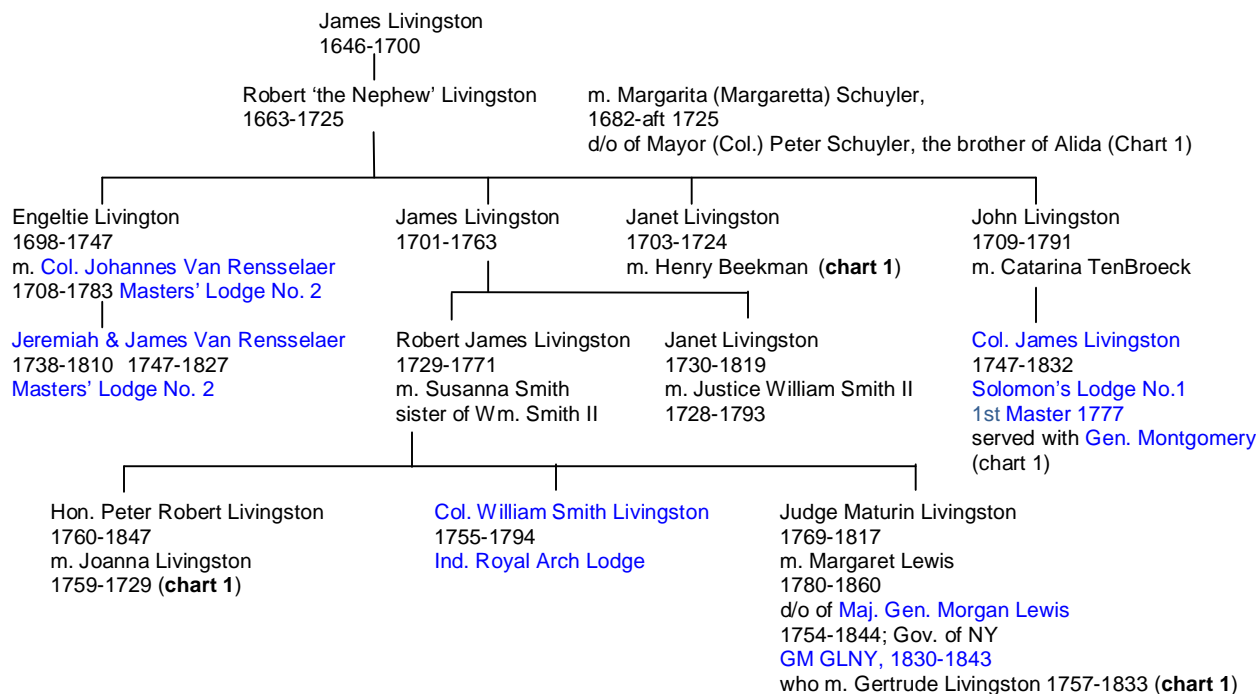
Alida (1761-1822)
m. Brig. Gen. John Armstrong, Jr. (1758-1843) Army Lodge No. 19

* Janet – d/o of James Livingston (1701-1763 – **chart 2**)

James Livingston

son of John Livingston (1603-1672)

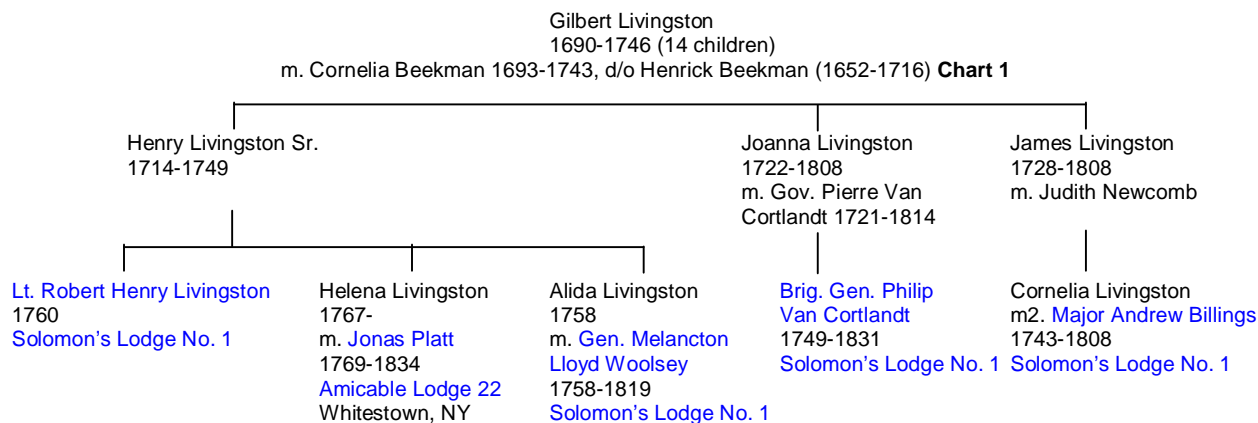
Chart 2



Gilbert Livingston

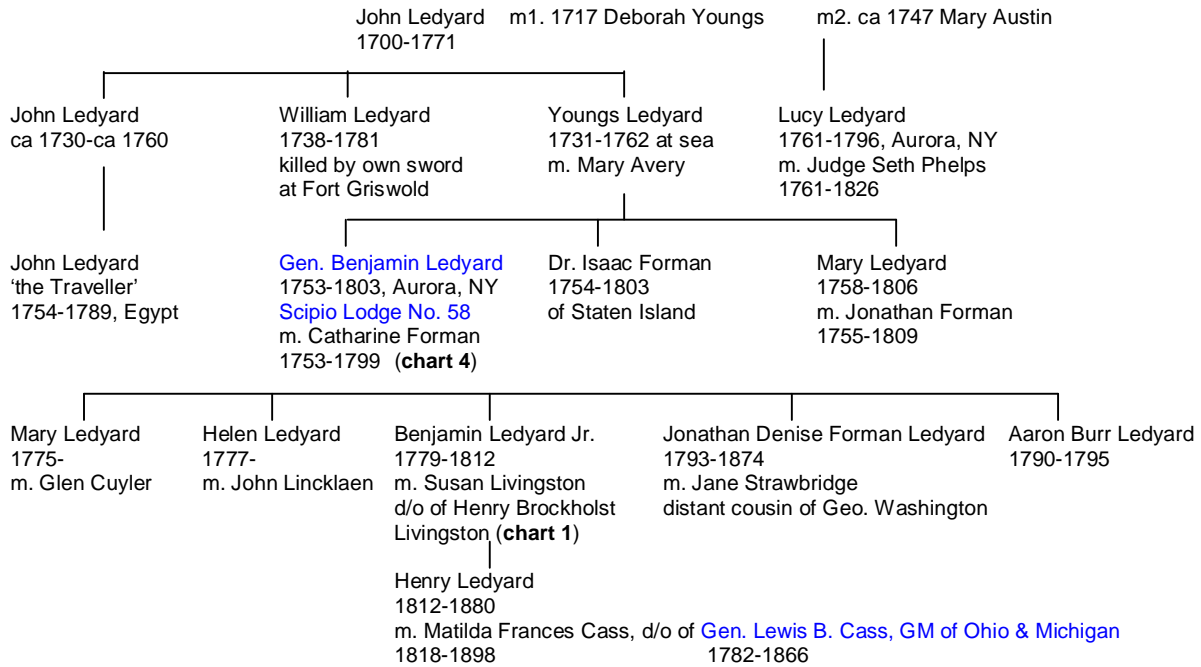
1690-1746
Son of Robert Livingston, Jr.

Chart 3



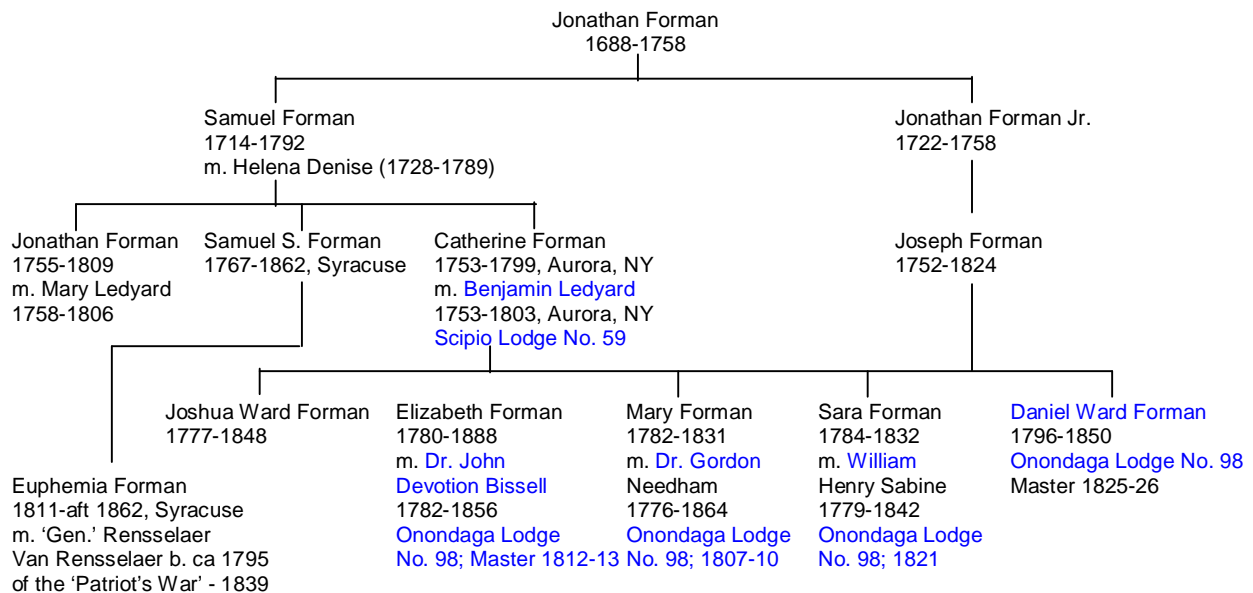
The Ledyard Family of Groton, CT and Central New York

Chart 4



Forman Family of Central New York

Chart 5



As near as the present compiler can determine, 'Gen.' Van Rensselaer was the nephew of [Killian \(Kiliean Henry\) Van Rensselaer](#) and [David S\(emons\). Van Rensselaer](#), brothers and sons of Maj. Gen Hendrick Kiliean Van Rensselaer, both of whom were Brothers of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 245, Amber, Town of Otisco, New York. Killian was a noted 33° Mason of his time. Some of the interesting involvement of Killian and his nephew, the 'General' in the Patriots War may be viewed on OMDHS website (Craft Masonry in Onondaga County, New York 1797-1826).

The Livingstons

John Livingston, the progenitor of the American Livingstons was b. 21 Jun 1603 in Moneybrook, Sterlingshire, Scotland, and died Aug 1692 in Rotterdam, Holland. He married Janet Fleming, by whom he had the following children:

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/revjohnlivingston.htm>

Children:

John Livingston	30 Jun 1636 - 8 Jan 1639
William Livingston	07 Jan 1638 - ca 12 Jun 1700
Bartholomew Livingston	03 Sep 1639 - 24 Sep 1641
Agnes Livingston	20 Sep 1640 - 17 Oct 1641
Marion Livingston	10 Oct 1642 - Jul 1667
Janet Livingston	28 Sep 1643) - Aug 1696
John Livingston	20 Aug 1644 - Oct 1645
Agnes Livingston	18 Aug 1645
James Livingston	22 Sep 1646 - ca 4 Jun 1700 [father of Robert 'the Nephew']
Joanna Livingston	21 Jun 1649
Barbara Livingston	21 Jun 1649
John Livingston	24 Jun 1652 - 12 Oct 1652
Andrew Livingston	Aug 1653 - 7 Feb 1655
Robert Livingston, 1st Lord (for his descendents, see below)	
Elizabeth Livingston	7 Jan 1657 - 31 Oct 1666

Of the above children, James and Robert landed in America and are the ancestors noted below.

There being several Roberts in the line of Livingstons, there may arise some small confusion, but is represented in the above charts and noted below for clarification.

Robert Livingston, Jr., son of the above James Livingston

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/lrlivingstonjr.html>

[Robert Livingston, Jr.](#), was known in New York history as "the Nephew." He was born in Scotland in 1663. He was the son of James Livingston (1646-1700, noted above) - who was the uncle of Albany's [Robert Livingston](#).

Coming to America in 1687, he would learn the ins and outs of opportunity from his uncle - one of the most successful [newcomers](#) of the latter part of the seventeenth century. Over the next two decades, he assumed many of Robert Livingston's Albany-based activities during his uncle's frequent absences and after the senior Livingston relocated south to his mid-Hudson manor.

In 1697, thirty-four-year-old Robert Jr. married fifteen-year-old [Margarita Schuyler](#) - eldest daughter of Albany's first mayor, thus sealing a family alliance that began with the marriage of Robert Livingston to Margarita's aunt Alida Schuyler two decades earlier. The marriage produced six children who were baptized in the Albany [Dutch church](#) where the Scottish-born nephew had made a lifelong connection. A frequent baptism sponsor, he served as church warden and was involved in its financial operations.

After living in the [home](#) of Robert Livingston, by the mid-1700s the new couple had established their own [first ward](#) household. Robert Jr.'s first jobs involved assisting his uncle as city and county clerk. Within a few years, he held the titles of deputy secretary and deputy clerk. In 1708 he was elected alderman for the first ward. In 1709, he was appointed recorder (or deputy mayor) of the city. At the same time, he was able to prosper in business using family connections and experience to supply both settler and military customers.

By 1710, Robert Livingston Jr. had become one of the most visible of the Albany merchants. In that year, he was appointed [mayor of Albany](#) and served until 1719. His mayoralty came at the beginning of three decades of peace and oversaw the transition of his adopted community from trading post to supply and services center and the settlement of the city's lands at [Schaghticoke](#).

Following his tenure as mayor, Livingston continued to serve the [Commissioners of Indian Affairs](#), manage his personal business, and tend to the placement of his family. He made his will on April 4, 1725 - leaving the entire estate to Margarita as long as she remained a widow. He passed shortly thereafter and was buried under the Dutch Church on April 21.

Robert Livingston, Jr. died in his fifty-fifth year. Coming to America as a young man, he was able to take advantage of his uncle's need for trustworthy and competent assistance to reach the top level of early Albany society. "The Nephew's" widow lived in Albany for more than a half century. Their children married into the best provincial families and enjoyed great success in the business of New York, Montreal, and the lands in between.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/revjohnlivingston.htm#nephew>

Robert Livingston (1663-1725) was the son of Robert "the Manor Lord" Livingston's older brother James, a merchant in Edinburgh, Scotland. Robert the Nephew emigrated to America when he joined his uncle, the Lord of the Manor of Livingston, on his way back from London in 1696, where he had pleaded for the payment of funds due to him by the colonial government. In 1697, Robert the Nephew married Margarita Schuyler, a daughter of Mayor Peter Schuyler and Engaltie Van Schaick.

John Livingston, son of the above Robert Livingston, Jr.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/ljolivingston5017.html>

[John Livingston](#) was born in March 1709. He was the third son of [Robert Livingston Jr.](#) and his wife [Margarita Schuyler](#) Livingston. He grew up in one of Albany's most illustrious families as his father was appointed mayor of the city in 1710. Robert Livingston, Jr.

died in 1725. But John's mother, Margarita Schuyler, remained in or near Albany and lived almost until the end of the [War](#) for Independence.

However, his path forward was in business and required him to travel early and often. He appears to have sought opportunities in French Canada during the period of [peace](#) following the end of Queen Anne's [War](#). Thus, he delayed marriage until he had reached the age of thirty.

In September 1739, he wed [Catharina Ten Broeck](#) at the Albany [Dutch church](#). By 1761, the marriage had produced nine children who were christened in Albany, New York, and Montreal.

In 1744 and 1745, he was elected [alderman](#) for the first ward in Albany. Then, his career took an abrupt turn as he left Albany, first for New York, and then for Montreal - where he became a trader beginning at the end of the [Seven Years War](#).

Livingston continued to build his enterprises in Canada until 1774 when he removed to the upper Hudson Valley and settled on family property at Stillwater. Falling back again to the safety of Albany, he later returned to the upper Hudson Valley but retained some of his Albany [property](#).

John Livingston died in September 1791 at the age of eighty-two and was buried from the Albany Dutch church. His widow died in Albany in 1801.

James Livingston, son of the above John Livingston:

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/l/jalivingston8605.html>

James Livingston was born in March 1747. He was the son of Albany natives [John](#) and [Catharina Ten Broeck](#) Livingston. His family lived in New York City, Montreal, and occasionally in Albany.

His wife was Elizabeth Simpson of Montreal. The marriage produced nine children but only one was christened in Albany where John Livingston was baptized in May 1777.

He probably lived in Canada from the end of the [Seven Years War](#) until just before the outbreak of the [War for Independence](#) when the Livingstons fell back to family property in the upper Hudson Valley.

James Livingston was an officer in the [Revolutionary army](#) - colonel of a Continental regiment raised in Canada and serving throughout New York.

In 1779, he was identified as the owner of a piece of property in Albany's [third ward](#).

After the war, he settled in the Mohawk Valley. In 1790, his large family was listed on the [census](#) for Caughnawaga in newly created Montgomery County. He served in the New York State Assembly and was a member of the Board of Regents. He received considerable acreage by virtue of his military service.

James Livingston died in November 1832 at the age of eighty-five. Although technically within the [criteria](#) for inclusion among the people of colonial Albany, most of his long and distinguished life was like that of other members of his famous family - an early Albany boy who made good - but elsewhere!

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Livingston_\(American_Revolution\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Livingston_(American_Revolution))

Colonel **James Livingston** (March 27, 1747 – March 9, 1832) was an American colonist living in [Quebec](#) who fought on the Colonial side of the [American Revolutionary War](#). He was responsible for raising and leading the [1st Canadian Regiment](#) of the [Continental Army](#) during the [invasion of Canada](#).

James Livingston was born 27 Mar 1747, to John Livingston and Catherine Ten Broeck, in [Chambly, Quebec](#), outside [Montréal](#). His parents had recently moved there from [New York](#). His father was from the locally prominent [Livingston family](#), and his mother was the sister of General [Abraham Ten Broeck](#).

American Revolutionary War

Livingston was living in Chambly, working as a grain merchant, when the [invasion of Canada](#) began in September 1775. As early as August, he had been in contact with General [Philip Schuyler](#), mostly through the efforts of [John Brown](#), an American spy. On August 18, he sent a messenger to Schuyler at [Fort Ticonderoga](#), presumably with information on British military readiness at [Fort Chambly](#) and [Fort Saint-Jean](#); unfortunately, this messenger destroyed the message, fearing he might be captured with it. **General Richard Montgomery (who was married to one of Livingston's relatives – see his biographical sketch and relationship to the Livingston below)**, who was in command of Ticonderoga at the time, sent John Brown back to Livingston. On the 28th, they sent word back to Montgomery with news that spurred him to begin the invasion: the British had almost completed ships capable of threatening the American naval superiority on [Lake Champlain](#).

Up to, and then also following, the arrival of the American forces at [Île aux Noix](#) in early September, Livingston was active in the Chambly area, raising local support for the Americans. On September 15, he reported to Schuyler that militia under his control had cut off [Fort Chambly](#) from communication with [Montreal](#), and that Brown and [Ethan Allen](#) were raising additional troops and guarding the southern shore of the [Saint Lawrence River](#).

Forces under his command, numbering about 200, participated in the capture of Fort Chambly on October 18, along with militia under Brown's command. On November 20, Montgomery made him a colonel in the [Continental Army](#), and gave him command of the [1st Canadian Regiment](#), consisting mainly of the troops he had recruited. This regiment then served at the [battle of Quebec](#) in December 1775, and the ensuing retreat. They later saw action in the [Saratoga campaign](#), including the relief of the [siege of Fort Stanwix](#) in August 1777 and both [Battles of Saratoga](#).

Livingston was in command of Verplanck's Point on the [Hudson River](#) in September 1780, when he played a crucial role in the unmasking of [Benedict Arnold's](#) treachery. While on guard duty, his troops fired on the British sloop of war *Vulture*, forcing that vessel to retreat southwards. This ship had brought Major [John André](#) to meet with General Arnold. Since the ship was driven off, André was forced to attempt travel by land to New York, when he was captured with incriminating papers in his possession. André was hanged as a spy, and Arnold, his plot discovered, managed to escape to the British lines.

He retired from the Continental Army on January 1, 1781. In recognition of his service, he was granted 3,500 acres (14 km²) of land near where [Tyre, New York](#) is today.

After the war, Livingston settled in [Saratoga](#). From 1781 to 1794 he served in the [New York State Legislature](#). He died in Saratoga at age 85 in 1832.

Robert Livingston, 1st Lord of Livingston Manor

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/robertlivingston1stlord.htm>

(13 Dec 1654, Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland); (20 Apr 1725, Manor Livingston NY)

(son of [Rev. John Livingston and Janet Fleming](#))

+ Alida Schuyler 9 July 1679, NYC (28 Feb 1656, Beverwyck NY); (27 May 1729, Manor Livingston NY)

(daughter of [Philip Schuyler and Margaretta van Slichtenhorst](#))

Children:

Johannes Livingston (1680 - 1720)

Johanna Philippina Livingston (1684 - Bef. 10 Feb 1722)

[Philip Livingston](#), 2nd Lord of Livingston Manor (9 Jul 1686 - 1749)

[Robert Livingston, Jr.](#) (1688 - 27 Jun 1775)

[Gilbert Livingston](#) (3 Mar 1690 - 25 Apr 1746)

William Livingston (1692 - childhood)

Johanna Livingston (1694 -)

Margaret Livingston (Abt. 1696 -)

Catherine Livingston (1698 - Bef. 10 Feb 1721/22)

LIVINGSTON, Robert, first lord of the manor, was born at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654; son of [Dr. John Livingston](#) (1608-1672), a Presbyterian minister, who was banished from Scotland in 1663, on account of his nonconformist views, and went to Holland soon after the restoration of Charles II. Robert accompanied his father in his flight to Rotterdam, and immigrated to America in 1673, and after spending part of a year in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay colony, removed to Albany, N.Y., where he was secretary of the commissaries who superintended the affairs of Albany, Schenectady, and the parts adjacent, 1675-86.

He was married in 1683 to Alida, daughter of [Philip Pietersen Schuyler](#), and widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer. In 1686 he received from Governor Thomas Dougan a grant of land comprising large parts of what was subsequently set off as Dutchess county, and the grant was confirmed by royal charter from George I., who erected the manor and lordship of Livingston.

Robert Livingston was appointed to proceed to New York with his brother-in-law, Peter Schuyler, to obtain a charter for the manor from Governor Dougan, under which charter he was town clerk, 1686-1721. In 1689 he attached himself to the anti-Leisler faction. He was secretary of the convention held at Albany, Oct. 25, 1689, which, while it acknowledged the sovereignty of William and Mary, opposed Leisler's proceedings. When Richard Petty, sheriff of Albany, reported to Leisler that Livingston favored the Prince of Orange, Leisler ordered Livingston's arrest, and the latter retired to one of the neighboring provinces until the arrival of Sloughter, in March, 1691.

In 1694 he made a voyage to England, was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal, and obliged to travel through Spain and France by land. He returned to New York in 1696, accompanied by his nephew, Robert Livingston. While in England he was appointed by royal commission, dated Jan. 27, 1695-96, commissioner of excise, receiver of quit rents, town clerk, clerk of the peace, clerk of the common pleas for the city and county of Albany, and secretary for the government of the Indians in New York.

He obtained for Robert Kidd a commission to rid the American seas of buccaneers; but Kidd himself turned pirate and the expedition failed. In September, 1696, the charge of alienation was preferred against him by the council, but through the influence of Lord Bellomont, who arrived in April, 1698, to take charge of the government, he was appointed one of the council, September, 1698, and in the autumn of 1700, was reinstated in all his offices.

He was accused by the Leislerian commission of appropriating the public money for his own use, and of employing improper influences to induce the Indians to favor his going to England on behalf of their interests at the court. He refused to exonerate himself of the charge by oath and on April 27, 1701, his estates were confiscated and he was suspended from the council board. Through the intercession of Lord Cornbury he was vindicated.

On Feb. 2, 1703, he regained his estates, and in September, 1705, he was reinstated in his former offices. He was elected a member of the assembly from Albany in 1711, and from his manor, 1716-25, serving as speaker 1718-25, when he retired on account of ill-health. He died in Albany, N.Y., April 20, 1725.

Alida Schuyler 1656-1727; m1. Nicholas Van Rensselaer; m2. Robert Livingston (1st Lord of the Manor).

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/s/alschuyler95.html>

[Alida Schuyler](#) was born in 1656, the third of the ten children of [Beverwyck](#) pioneers [Philip Pieterse](#) and [Margarita Van Slichtenhorst](#) Schuyler. Alida grew up in the Schuyler [family home](#) - a center of Albany activity in the years after the English takeover in 1664.

As the daughter of Albany's foremost fur trading family, it was not so surprising that nineteen-year-old Alida would be matched with [Nicholas Van Rensselaer](#), the thirty-nine-year-old son of the founder of [Rensselaerswyck](#) - thus joining two of the pre-eminent fortunes in the region. The couple had no children before Van Rensselaer died in 1678.

Less than a year later, Alida married [Robert Livingston](#) - a recently arrived Scottish opportunist and former clerk of her deceased husband. That union was for life and produced a large family of nine children who went on to establish the Livingstons and the Schuylers in the first rank of New York society.

The couple took up residence in what had been a Van Rensselaer house at the [Elm Tree Corner](#). Encouraged by the Schuylers, Livingston pressed the Van Rensselaers for the balance of Alida's inheritance - making Livingston their sworn enemy and straining the relationship between Alida's family and the patroonship.

Robert Livingston's business frequently took him away from Albany and Alida took charge of her husband's extensive Albany operations. For the first two decades of their marriage, the often expecting wife received instructions from New York, Boston, and London where her husband was forging the largest and most active new fortune north of New York City. Her [letters](#) to Robert Livingston over a long period of time testify to the scope of her activities, the depth of her business acumen, and also to the stress the separations placed on their relationship.

With the coming of age of her son, [Philip](#), middle-aged Alida became less active in their Albany business. By the end of the 1700s, both parents had relocated to the Livingston country estate forty miles south of Albany. While Robert Livingston rarely returned to the place that had caused him much anxiety in the past, Alida frequently visited the Schuylers and her grandchildren in Albany.

By 1716, Alida was living on Livingston Manor and in poor health. Her weakened condition raised fears for her life and brought her husband from the New York Assembly chamber to her bedside for an extended period of time. Over the next decade, neither partner would be in good health. An invalid, Alida died in May of 1727 at the age of seventy-two. That autumn, her body was entombed in the church vault on Livingston Manor. Robert Livingston died a year later and was laid to rest with her in the family vault.

Alida's first husband, [Nicholas Van Rensselaer](#), was born in Amsterdam, Holland in 1636. He was the fifth son of West India Company director and [Rensselaerswyck](#) founder [Killiaen Van Rensselaer](#). His mother was Van Rensselaer's his second wife, [Anna Van Wely](#).

His powerful father died before the boy reached his eighth birthday. As the spirituality in his personality emerged, he began to experience practical difficulties. Initially apprenticed to learn business, Nicholas proved uninterested and reportedly "did not care to work." Returning to his widowed mother, he became devoutly religious and used his inheritance to write and publish several small books which his cousins dismissed as "naught but foolishness."

At age twenty-two, Nicholas went to Brussels and showed his writings to the exiled English monarch, Charles Stuart, who was taken by Van Rensselaer and his vision of the Stuarts' future. Later, Nicholas travelled to England for an audience with the now King Charles II. The king remembered "the young mystic" and had him ordained in the Church of England. Continuing his personal meditations, later he was appointed chaplain to the Dutch ambassador to England.

Misunderstood and mistreated by his family - who thought him insane or at least disturbed, Rensselaer charged that his brothers and uncle had imprisoned and tried to poison him. Estranged from his family in the Netherlands, Nicholas called on his connections with the English Stuarts to be permitted to accompany Edmund Andros when he took over as governor of New York in 1675.

Shortly after arriving, Andros appointed him co-minister at Albany and asked the Albany community to accept this Van Rensselaer as a good-faith gesture toward the Duke of York. However, Van Rensselaer's reputation had preceded him. He was rejected by the Albany congregation and shunned by Gideon Schaets, dominie of the Albany [Dutch church](#). Almost immediately, [politicking and litigation](#) followed. But Van Rensselaer never was able to take the pulpit in Albany.

In the meantime, Nicholas Van Rensselaer was setting down roots in the upper Hudson Valley. In 1675, at age thirty-nine, he married nineteen-year-old [Alida Schuyler](#). The couple resided in a house he recently purchased on the [Elm Tree Corner](#) but had no children. Now related by marriage to Albany's foremost trading family, Nicholas sought to assert himself in another area.

Following the death of his brother Jeremias in 1674, Nicholas expected to take over management of the Van Rensselaer estate in New York. Not surprisingly, Governor Andros granted his petition to name him interim administrator of Rensselaerswyck. Over the objections of the Albany Van Rensselaers, the family in Holland appointed Nicholas director of the patroonship in 1676. His tenure was anything but peaceful as his brother's widow, Maria, maintained control of patroonship finances - claiming that he was sick and incompetent.

In America only a few years, Nicholas Van Rensselaer died on November 12, 1678. A year later, his widow married [Robert Livingston](#), Van Rensselaer's former bookkeeper. In 1680, Alida Livingston was granted permission to administer his estate which included the Albany house and extensive personal property.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/robertlivingstonjr.htm>

Robert Livingston, Jr. (24 Jul 1688); (27 Jun 1775)
(son of [Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler](#))



+ Margaret Howarden (1693); (1758)
(daughter of Thomas Howarden and Katharine)

Children:

[Robert R. Livingston](#)

ROBERT LIVINGSTON, third son and fifth child of Robert Livingston and Alida (Schuyler-Van Rensselaer) Livingston, was born July 24, 1688. The birth is recorded as follows in the family Bible: "On the 24th of July, being Tuesday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, my worthy spouse was delivered of my third son, Robert. May the Lord bless him that he may grow up in the Presbyterian religion. He was baptized on Sunday, the 29th of July by Dominie Dellius. The witnesses were Uncle David Schuyler and brother Johannes Schuyler. I was at New York with Governor Dongan on business."

Under the will of his father, he received about thirteen thousand acres of the original memorial grant, which became the estate of *Clermont*. He was sent to Scotland on attaining the age of eleven, and was educated there at a Latin school in Leith, and later on he was a day scholar for a time at the High School in Edinburgh. He is said to have gone to London for the completion of his education and studied law there at the Temple. Upon reaching the age of twenty-five, he returned to America and opened a law office in Albany. He abandoned the profession, however, to enter mercantile life. Upon the death of his father, he came into possession of the lower portion of Livingston Manor and bestowed upon it the name of *Clermont*. He built a large stone house on the estate, which, according to Mr. T. S. Clarkson, "he afterwards in his old age gave to his son, Judge Robert R. Livingston, in whose family he lived beloved unto his death, which took place in the spring of 1775, just after the eventful battle of Lexington."

He is thus described, at the age of eighty-four, by his grandson, Edward Livingston: "Never was a man better entitled by his manners, his morals and his education to the appellation of a gentleman. His figure was tall and somewhat bent, but not emaciated by age which had marked, but not disfigured, a face once remarkable for its regular beauty of features, and still beaming with the benevolence and intelligence that had always illuminated it. He marked the epoch at which he retired from the world by preserving its costume: the flowing wool powered wig, the bright brown coat, with large cuffs and square shirts, the cut velvet waistcoat, with ample flaps and the breeches scarcely covering the knee, the silk stocking, rolled over them with embroidered clocks, and shining square-toed shoes, fastened near the ankle and small embossed gold buckles. These were retained in his service, not to affect a singularity, but because he thought it ridiculous at his time of life to follow the quick succession of fashion."

Died June 27, 1775.

Married, November 11, 1717, at the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, Margaret Howarden, daughter of Thomas Howarden and granddaughter of Captain Bethlow, a Huguenot, after whom Bedloe's Island is named. Issue: 1. [Robert R. Livingston](#).

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/robertrlivingston.htm>

Judge Robert R. Livingston (Aug 1718); (9 Dec 1775) (son of [Robert Livingston, Jr. and Margaret Howarden](#))
+ Margaret Beekman (1724); (1800), daughter of [Col. Hendrick Beekman](#):

Colonel Henry Beekman [[brother of Cornelia Beekman](#)] (4 Jan 1687); (3 Jan 1775, Dutchess Co NY)
+ **Janet Livingston** 1721 (Bef. 24 Nov 1703-1724)
Children:
[Margaret Beekman](#)¹
+ Gertrude Van Cortlandt 1726 (1687-23 Mar 1777)

Colonel Henry Beekman inherited the large Beekman estate* from his father, Hendrick Beekman. Colonel Beekman married two different relatives of [Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler](#). His first wife, **Janet Livingston**, was the **daughter of Robert's nephew**, also, of course, named [Robert](#). Janet and Henry had a daughter, [Margaret](#), and then Janet died at the too early age of 21.

Two years later Henry Beekman remarried, this time to **Gertrude Van Cortlandt, the niece of the Manor Robert's wife, Alida Schuyler**. Henry and Gertrude never had children.

To help with the running of his estate, and his political work as, essentially, ward boss for Dutchess County, Beekman turned to his sister **Cornelia's son, Henry Livingston, Sr.**, our Henry's father. A great many letters from Beekman to Livingston have been preserved and published in the Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook.

When Beekman finally retired from New York government, he gave the nod for the two seats he controlled to Henry Sr. and to **his son-in-law, Robert R Livingston**, who built the Clermont estate, but who is best known as the father of [Chancellor Livingston](#).

When Henry Jr. was a young man, letters from his brother [Gilbert](#) show that he spent the occasional winter at Beekman's mansion in New York City. Henry's first cousin and **Beekman's granddaughter, Janet Livingston**, is also known to have spent extensive time there. **Janet became the wife of General Montgomery**, under whose command Henry Jr. and several of Janet's brothers traveled up the Hudson to invade Canada. General Montgomery died in that expedition.

<http://www.newenglandancestors.org/research/database/beekman/?file=research\database\beekman\content\vol.01.022.htm&anchor=#htmlpage>

* There were many land transactions between the Beekman and Livingston families during the 18th century. Because Henry Beekman Jr. left no male heirs and his daughter Margaret married Robert R. Livingston, two thirds of the Beekman Patent was managed by Livingstons.

Children:

[Robert R. Livingston](#)

[Edward Livingston](#) *

Gertrude Livingston

[Janet Livingston](#) (married Major General Richard Montgomery – see below)

Catharine Livingston

Alida Livingston 1761-1822 ; married Brig. Gen. John Armstrong, Jr. (see following biographical sketch)

Henry Beekman Livingston *

John Robert Livingston

Joanna Livingston

Margaret Livingston

Brig. Gen. John Armstrong, Jr.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm

John Armstrong, Jr. (1758-1843) American revolutionary officer; general in War of 1812, secretary of war, U.S. senator and minister to France. b. Carlisle, Pa. Was deputy adjutant general in the American Revolution and wounded at Germantown. In 1783 he wrote a series of anonymous letters in effort to force Congress to pay arrears to army officers. He was U.S. senator from New York from 1800-04 and U.S. minister to France 1804-10. As secretary of war 1813-14, he was held responsible by many for the military failures in the War of 1812. Raised in Army Lodge No. 19 on register of G.L. of Pennsylvania and later seems to have become a member of Old Cone Lodge No. 9 at Salisbury, N.C. He may have affiliated later in New York as there is such a name listed as a member of Hibernia Lodge No. 339.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Armstrong,_Jr.

John Armstrong, Jr. (November 25, 1758 – April 1, 1843) was an soldier and statesman who was a delegate to the [Continental Congress](#), [U.S. Senator](#) from [New York](#), and [Secretary of War](#). He was born in [Carlisle, Pennsylvania](#), the younger son of General [John Armstrong](#) and Rebecca (Lyon) Armstrong. John Armstrong, Sr., was a renowned Pennsylvania soldier born in [Ireland](#) of [Scottish](#) descent. John Jr.'s older brother was [James Armstrong](#), who became a physician and U.S. Congressman.

After early education in Carlisle, John Jr. studied at the College of New Jersey (now [Princeton University](#)). He broke off his studies in [Princeton](#) in 1775 to return to Pennsylvania and join the fight in the [Revolutionary War](#). He service record is sometimes confused with several other John Armstrongs in the war, including his father.

The young Armstrong joined a Pennsylvania militia regiment, but the following year became [aide-de-camp](#) to General [Hugh Mercer](#) in the [Continental Army](#). In this role, he carried the wounded and dying General Mercer from the field at the [Battle of Princeton](#). After the general died on [January 12, 1777](#), Armstrong became an aide to General [Horatio Gates](#). He stayed with Gates through the [Battle of Saratoga](#) then resigned due to problems with his health. In 1782 Gates asked him to return. Armstrong joined General Gates' staff as an aide with the rank of major, which he held through the rest of the war.



While in camp with Gates at [Newburgh, New York](#), Armstrong became involved in the [Newburgh Conspiracy](#). He is generally acknowledged as the author of the two anonymous letters directed at the officers in the camp. The first, titled "An Address to the Officers" (dated [March 10, 1783](#)), called for a meeting to discuss back pay and other grievances with the [Congress](#) and form a plan of action. After [General Washington](#) ordered the meeting canceled and called for a milder meeting on March 15th, a second address appeared that claimed that this showed that Washington supported their actions.

Washington successfully defused this protest without a mutiny. While some of Armstrong's later correspondence acknowledged his role, there was never any official action that connected him with the anonymous letters.

Later in 1783 Armstrong returned home to Carlisle. He was named the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania's militia and also served as Secretary of State for Pennsylvania under Presidents [Dickinson](#) and [Franklin](#). In 1787 and 1788 he was sent as a delegate for Pennsylvania to the [Continental Congress](#). The Congress offered to make him chief justice of the [Northwest Territory](#). He declined this, as well as all other public offices for the next dozen years.

In 1789, **Armstrong married Alida Livingston** (1761-1822; sister of Chancellor [Robert R. Livingston](#) and [Edward Livingston](#)). One of their daughters, Margaret, married [William Backhouse Astor, Sr.](#) of the wealthy [Astor family](#). John Armstrong moved to [New York](#) and took up life as a gentleman farmer on a farm purchased from her family in [Dutchess County](#).

Armstrong resumed public life in August 1800 when [John Laurance](#) resigned from the [United States Senate](#). Placed on the ballot as a [Jefferson Republican](#) he was elected to a term ending in 1802. That year he was re-elected for a full term, but served only until [February 5, 1802](#) when he resigned.

Armstrong was returned to the Senate in 1804 after [Theodor Bailey](#) resigned, but served only four months before [President Jefferson](#) named him minister to [France](#). He served in that post until 1810, and also represented the United States at the court of [Spain](#) in 1806.

When the [War of 1812](#) broke out, Armstrong was called to military service. He was commissioned as a Brigadier General, and placed in charge of the defenses for the port of [New York](#). Then in 1813 [President Madison](#) named him [Secretary of War](#).

Henry Adams wrote of him:

In spite of Armstrong's services, abilities, and experience, something in his character always created distrust. He had every advantage of education, social and political connection, ability and self-confidence; he was only fifty-four years old, which was also the age of Monroe; but he suffered from the reputation of indolence and intrigue. So strong was the prejudice against him that he obtained only eighteen votes against fifteen in the Senate on his confirmation; and while the two senators from Virginia did not vote at all, the two from Kentucky voted in the negative. Under such circumstances, nothing but military success of the first order could secure a fair field for Monroe's rival. ^[1]

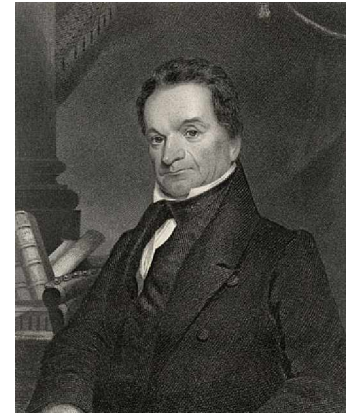
He made a number of valuable changes to the armed forces, but was forced to resign in September 1814 after he was blamed for the [Burning of Washington](#) in August.

Armstrong returned to his farm and resumed a quiet life. He published a number of histories, biographies, and some works on agriculture. He died at home in [Red Hook, New York](#) in 1843 and is buried in the cemetery in [Rhinebeck](#).

* Masonic Affiliations of Edward and Henry

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm

Edward Livingston (1764-1836) U.S. Congressman from New York; Mayor of New York City; U.S. Congressman from Louisiana; U.S. Senator from Louisiana; U.S. Secretary of State; U.S. Minister to France and fourth General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter. He was born May 26, 1764 in Clermont, NY, the younger brother of Robert R. Livingston, q.v., who negotiated the Louisiana purchase. Graduate of Princeton U. in 1781. Studied law with his brother, Robert, and was admitted to practice in 1785. His competitors were Aaron Burr, q.v., and Alexander Hamilton, q.v. He served three terms in Congress from New York (1794-1800) and was mayor of New York City from 1801-03. A yellow fever epidemic nearly ruined his health and while ill, two subordinates stole large amounts of government funds with which he had been entrusted. He then left for New Orleans (1804) in the newly established territory purchased by his brother. By 1826 he had repaid the government for the entire loss. He arrived in Louisiana with \$100 in gold and a letter of credit for \$1,000. It was Livingston who wrote the Civil and Criminal codes for Louisiana, drawn from French and Spanish channels, from Roman law as opposed to the English antecedents which are used by the other 47 states. He was elected to Congress from La. in 1882 and after three terms was elected U.S. senator, serving from 1828-31. He resigned from the Senate to become secretary of state in the cabinet of President Jackson, q.v. (1831-33). He later resigned this position to become U.S. minister to France, the position once occupied by his brother, Robert R. His original lodge is not known, but he **came to Holland Lodge No. 8 of New York City by affiliation** and was third junior warden of that lodge. He is listed in the returns of this lodge as a member as early as 1788. He was **deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1801-03**, relinquishing this position when he moved to New Orleans. **He was charter member and first master of Louisiana Lodge No. 101, New Orleans.** This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York on Sept. 2, 1807, and after several reorganizations ultimately emerged as Perfect Union Lodge No. 1 of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Little is known of his Royal Arch affiliations—his chapter, or whether he ever served as high priest. He was elected general grand high priest while living in Louisiana and served from 1829 until his death in 1836, presiding over the convocations held in New York City, Baltimore, and Washington. He died May 23, 1836 in Rhinebeck, NY, where he had retired from public life.



<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/mayoredwardlivingston.htm>

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD (1764-1836), American jurist and statesman, was born in Clermont, Columbia county, New York, on the 26th of May 1764. He was a great-grandson of Robert Livingston, the first of the family to settle in America (see LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, below). He graduated at Princeton in 1781, was admitted to the bar in 1785, and began to practice law in New York City, rapidly rising to distinction. In 1795 he was a Republican representative in Congress, where he was one of the leaders of the opposition to Jay's treaty, introduced the resolution calling upon President Washington for, all papers relating to the treaty, and at the close of Washington's administration voted with Andrew Jackson and other radicals against the address to the president. He opposed the Alien and Sedition Laws, introduced legislation on behalf of American seamen, and in 1800 attacked the president for permitting the extradition by the British government of Jonathan Robbins, who had committed murder on an English frigate, and had then escaped to South Carolina and falsely claimed to be an American citizen. In the debate on this question Livingston was opposed by John Marshall. In 1801 Livingston was appointed U.S. district-attorney for the state of New York, and while retaining that position was in the same year appointed mayor of New York City. When, in the summer of 1803, the city was visited with yellow fever, Livingston displayed courage and energy in his endeavors to prevent the spread of the disease and relieve distress. He suffered a violent attack of the fever, during which the people gave many proofs of their attachment to him. On his recovery he found his private affairs in some confusion, and he was at the same time deeply indebted to the government for public funds which had been lost through the mismanagement or dishonesty of a confidential clerk, and for which he was responsible as district-attorney. He at once surrendered all his property, resigned his two offices in 1803, and removed early in 1804 to Louisiana. He soon acquired a large law practice in New Orleans, and in 1826 repaid the government in full, including the interest, which at that time amounted to more than the original principal.

Almost immediately upon his arrival in Louisiana, where the legal system had previously been based on Roman, French and Spanish law, and where trial by jury and other peculiarities of English common law were now first introduced, he was appointed by the legislature to prepare a provisional code of judicial procedure, which (in the form of an act passed in April 1805) was continued in force from 1805 to 1825. In 1807, after conducting a successful suit on behalf of a clients title to a part of the batture or alluvial land near New Orleans, Livingston attempted to improve part of this land (which he had received as his fee) in the Batture, Ste Clarie. Great popular excitement was aroused against him; his workmen were mobbed; and Governor Claiborne, when appealed to for protection, referred the question to the Federal government. Livingston's case was damaged by President Jefferson, who believed that Livingston had favored Burr in the presidential election of 1800, and that he had afterwards been a party to Burrs schemes. Jefferson made it impossible for Livingston to secure his title, and in 1812 published a pamphlet for the use of counsel in

the case against Livingston, to which Livingston published a crushing reply. Livingston's final victory in the courts brought him little financial profit because of the heavy expenses of the litigation. During the war with England from 1812 to 1815 Livingston was active in rousing the mixed population of New Orleans to resistance. He used his influence to secure amnesty for Lafitte and his followers upon their offer to fight for the city, and in 1814-1815 acted as adviser and volunteer aide-de-camp to General Jackson, who was his personal friend. In 1821, by appointment of the legislature, of which he had become a member in the preceding year, Livingston began the preparation of a new code of criminal law and procedure, afterwards known in Europe and America as the Livingston Code. It was prepared in both French and English, as was required by the necessities of practice in Louisiana, and actually consisted of four codes, crimes and punishments, procedure, evidence in criminal cases, reform and prison discipline. Though substantially completed in 1814, when it was accidentally burned, and again in 1826, it was not printed entire until 1833. It was never adopted by the state. It was at once reprinted in England, France and Germany, attracting wide praise by its remarkable simplicity and vigor, and especially by reason of its philanthropic provisions in the code of reform and prison discipline, which noticeably influenced the penal legislation of various countries. In referring to this code, Sir Henry Maine spoke of Livingston as the first legal genius of modern times (Cambridge Essays, 1856, p.17). The spirit of Livingston's code was remedial rather than vindictive; it provided for the abolition of capital punishment and the making of penitentiary labor not a punishment forced on the prisoner, but a matter of his choice and a reward for good behavior, bringing with it better accommodations. His Code of Reform and Prison Discipline was adopted by Guatemala. Livingston was the leading member of a commission appointed to prepare a new civil code, which for the most part the legislature adopted in 1825, and the most important chapters of which, including all those on contract, were prepared by Livingston alone.

Livingston was again a representative in Congress during i Preliminary work in the preparation of a new civil code had been done by James Brown and Moreau Lislet, who in 1808 reported a Digest of the Civil Laws now in force in the Territory of Orleans with Alterations and Amendments adapted to the present Form 01 Government 1823-1829, a senator in 1829f831, and for two years(1831f833) secretary of state under President Jackson. In this last position he was one of the most trusted advisers of the president, for whom he prepared a number of state papers, the most important being the famous anti-nullification proclamation of the 10th of December 1832. From 1833 to 1835 Livingston was minister plenipotentiary to France, charged with procuring the fulfillment by the French government of the treaty negotiated by W. C. Rives in 1831, by which France had bound herself to pay an indemnity of twenty-five millions of francs for French spoliations of American shipping chiefly under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the United States in turn agreed to pay to France 1,500,000 francs in satisfaction of French claims. Livingston's negotiations were conducted with excellent judgment, but the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make an appropriation to pay the first installment due under the treaty in 1833, relations between the two governments became strained, and Livingston was finally instructed to close the legation and return to America. He died on the 23rd of May 1836 at Montgomery Place, Dutchess county, New York, an estate left him by his sister, to which he had removed in 1831. Livingston was twice married. His first wife, Iviary McEvers, whom he married on the 10th of April 1788, died on the 13th of March 1801. In June 1805 he married Madame Louise Moreau de Lassy (d. 1860), a widow nineteen years of age, whose maiden name was Davezac de Castera, and who was a refugee in New Orleans from the revolution in Santo Domingo. She was a woman of extraordinary beauty and intellect, and is said to have greatly influenced her husbands public career. [1911 Encyclopedia]

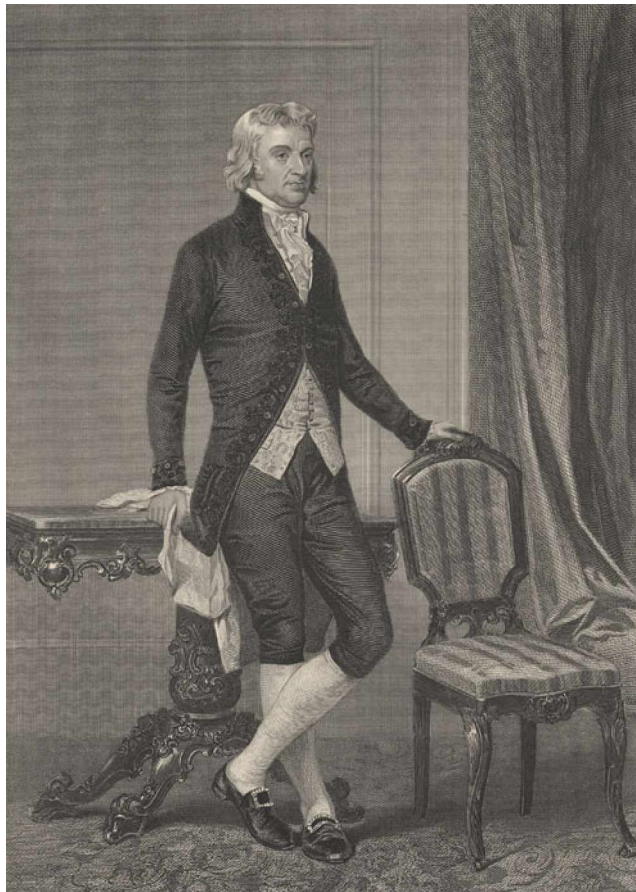
Henry Beekman Livingston (1750-1831) Brigadier General, American Revolution. b. Nov. 9, 1750 at Rhinebeck, N.Y., a brother of Robert R., q.v., and Edward, q.v. In August, 1775 he raised a company of soldiers and accompanied his brother-in-law, General Richard Montgomery, q.v., on his expedition to Canada. For his services in the capture of Chambly in 1775, he was voted a sword of honor by congress in Dec. of that year. In Feb., 1776 he became aide-de-camp to General Philip Schuyler, q.v., and in Nov. was made colonel of the 4th battalion of New York volunteers. He resigned that command in 1779. He served with Lafayette in Rhode Island and was with him at Valley Forge. At the close of the war he was made brigadier general. He was one of the original members of the New York Society of the Cincinnati. A member of Masters Lodge No. 2 of Albany, he was admitted in 1777. d. Nov. 5, 1831.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/chancellorrobertlivingston.htm>

Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Jr. (27 Nov 1746, NYC); (26 Feb 1813, Clermont NY
+ Mary Stevens (1752, Hunterdon County NJ); (22 Mar 1814, Washington D.C.)

Children:

Elizabeth Stevens Livingston	[married Lt.Gov. Edward Philip Livingston]
Margaret Maria Livingston	[married Robert L. Livingston]



Robert of Clermont's only child, Robert R. Livingston (1718 - 1775), added to the family's landholdings when he married Margaret Beekman heir to immense tracts of land in Dutchess and Ulster counties, in the 1740s. Clermont's second owner was known to his contemporaries as Judge of the Admiralty Court and Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York. Judge and Margaret Beekman Livingston's eldest son, Robert R. Livingston, Jr. (1746-1813), was Clermont's most notable resident. A member of the Committee of Five responsible for drafting the Declaration of Independence, he also served as the first United States Minister of Foreign Affairs (Secretary of State) and, as Chancellor of the State of New York, he gave the oath of office to George Washington as first President of the United States.

Because of the Livingston family's prominent role in support of independence, Clermont was burned by British troops under the command of General John Vaughan during a foray up the Hudson River in the autumn of 1777. Margaret Beekman Livingston, who managed the estate during most of the war years, rebuilt the family home between 1779 and 1782. After independence was won, Chancellor Livingston began developing Clermont as an agriculture showplace. His experiments with sheep breeding and methods for increasing the yield of crops, while retaining the fertility of the soil, received national attention. In 1792 the Chancellor began construction of an elaborate new mansion just south of the original house as the centerpiece of his experimental farm. Built in the shape of a capital "H," this house was also called Clermont. It was destroyed by fire in 1909, but its ruins are still visible and indicate its size and grandeur.

Chancellor Livingston concluded his public career as Thomas Jefferson's Minister to France between 1801 and 1804. While in Paris, he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase and entered into a partnership with Robert Fulton, a Pennsylvania-born painter and inventor who shared Livingston's fascination with steam navigation. Their creation, which they called the North River, is known to history as the Clermont. Their steamboat embarked on its maiden voyage between New York City and Albany in 1807, setting off a transportation revolution in the United States.

Chancellor Livingston died at his Clermont estate in 1813. The original Clermont residence, which had remained the home of Margaret Beekman Livingston until her death in 1800, was willed to the Chancellor's eldest daughter.

Major General Richard Montgomery

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10.000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm

Richard Montgomery (1736-1775) Major General in American Revolution, killed in the storming of Quebec. b. Dec. 2, 1736 in Swords, near Feltrim, Ireland. His father was a member of the British parliament. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and entered the English Army at the age of 18 in the 17th Infantry. In 1757 he was ordered to Halifax, N.S., and soon after participated in the siege of Louisburg under Wolfe, the campaign around Lake Champlain, and the fall of Montreal in 1760. He then served in the campaigns of the West Indies, returning to New York in 1763, and then to England. He resigned his commission in 1772, and returned to America the following year, where he married Janet, daughter of Robert R. Livingston, the jurist, and thus became a brother-in-law of Robert R. (2nd), Henry Edward, and Morgan Lewis, qq.v., all prominent Freemasons and two (Robert R. and Morgan Lewis) being grand masters of New York. He settled on the Hudson near Rhinebeck. He was a delegate to the 1st provincial congress in N.Y.C. in 1775, and in the same year was made a brigadier general in the Continental Army. He was second in command to General Schuyler on the expedition to Canada, but because of the illness of Schuyler, he assumed command and captured St. John's, Chambly, and Montreal. At this time he was made major general and joined his 300 men with Benedict Arnold's, q.v., 600 for an assault on Quebec in Dec. 1775. He was killed with the first volley of British guns, while leading the assault on the fortified city. Carleton, the British commander and a Freemason, gave him burial within the city. In 1818 the remains were moved to St. Paul's churchyard in N.Y.C. and interred on July 8.



As an early American martyr of the Revolution, he was toasted at Masonic meetings as "one of the three eminent Masons who fell in liberty's cause — Montgomery, Warren and Wooster," qq.v. This toast was given in American Union Lodge on June 24, 1779 (a Conn. military lodge). Lodges in Conn., Mass. and NY have been named for him. In the original proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York for June 4, 1819, the grand treasurer's account shows the following: "To cash paid for expenses for the funeral of brother Gen. Montgomery." The proceedings of this grand lodge in 1902 (p. 100) also list him as a member of **Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, Albany, N.Y.** James R. Case in his *Fifty Early American Military Freemasons* believes that he was initiated in the traveling Lodge of Unity No. 18 under Irish registry, as this lodge was attached to his 17th Regiment of Foot. This lodge's chest fell into the hands of the Americans at the capture of Stony Point in 1779, along with other regimental impedimenta and was returned under a flag of truce by Samuel Holden Parsons, master of American Union Lodge. d. Dec. 31, 1775.

Mackey's Encyclopedia, 1912. Page 53.

http://books.google.com/books?id=cdoSAAAYAAJ&pg=PA53&lpg=PA53&dq=%22American+Union+Lodge%22&source=bl&ots=JkmTb35nQS&sig=8ZBp4PHK5Vd9e2UaLDvmdOkBEyQ&hl=en&ei=D3GuSbmRGYyPngelJdm3Bg&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=10&ct=result

American (Military) Union Lodge. In 1776 six Master Masons, four Fellow-Crafts, and one Entered Apprentice, all but one, officers in the Connecticut Line of the Continental army in camp at Roxbury, Mass., petitioned Richard Gridley, Deputy Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge, for a warrant forming them into a regular Lodge. On the 15th of February, a warrant was issued to Joel Clark, appointing and constituting him First Master of American Union Lodge, "erected at Roxbury, or wherever your body shall remove on the Continent of America, provided it is where no Grand Master is appointed." The Lodge was duly constituted and almost immediately moved to New York, and met on April 23, 1776, by permission of Dr. Peter Middleton, Grand Master of Masons in the Province of New York. It was agreed at this meeting to petition him to confirm the Massachusetts warrant as, under its terms, they were without authority to meet in New York. Dr. Middleton would not confirm the warrant of American Union Lodge, but in April, 1776, caused a new warrant to be issued to the same brethren, under the name of Military Union Lodge, No. 1, without recalling the former warrant. They thus presented an anomaly of a Lodge holding warrants from and yielding obedience to two Grand Bodies in different jurisdictions. The spirit of the brethren, though, is shown in their adherence to the name American Union in their minutes, and the only direct acknowledgment of the new name is in a minute providing that the Lodge furniture purchased by American Union "be considered only as lent to the Military Union Lodge."

This Lodge followed the Connecticut Line of the Continental army throughout the War of Independence. It was Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons of American Union who returned to the British army Lodge Unity, No. 18, their warrant, which had come into possession of the American army at the taking of Stony Point in 1779. American Union participated in a convention at Morristown, N. J., January 31, 1780, when it was proposed to nominate Gen. Washington as "Grand Master over the thirteen United States of America," and it was on the suggestion of Rev. Israel Evans of American Union that the "Temple of Virtue" for the use of the army and the army Lodges, was erected at New Windsor (Newburgh), NY, during the winter of 1782-83. The Lodge followed the army to the Northwest Territory after the War of Independence, and participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Shortly afterward the Lodge withdrew from the Grand Lodge of Ohio and did not appear on the roll thereafter, but pursued an independent existence for some years. The present American Union Lodge at Marietta, Ohio, No. 1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was organized by members of the old Lodge. The first minute- , book, from the original constitution to April 23, 1783, is in the library of the Grand Lodge ' of New York. During the war many prominent patriots were members, and several times Washington was recorded as a visitor.

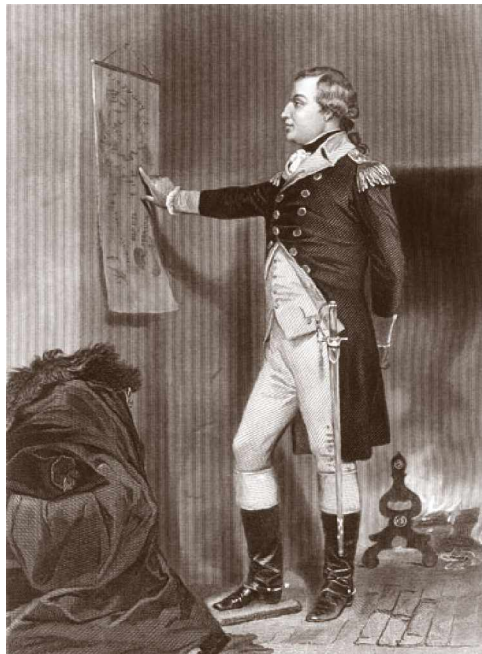


Major General Richard Montgomery (2 Dec 1736, Convoy House IRE); (31 Dec 1775, Quebec Canada)
Janet Livingston (27 Aug 1743, Clermont NY); (Nov 1827, Montgomery Place NY)

Henry's Day Book, 1775

September 23. - We arrived at Gen. Montgomery's camp near noon, the weather very fine-got our Tents pitch'd and every thing settled that afternoon. All I heard of war this day was a few shells thrown in the evening, for every one we threw, Our Enemy's generally return'd us 4.

October 11. - A Council of War held at the General's Tent at which only the Field officers of the army attended. When the General recommended building a Battery west of the forts of St. John But the motion was unanimously opposed by the Officers who were of the opinion as one man, that a Battery erected on the east side of the lake opposite the Forts would make a greater impression on our enemies. On that point being carried the General Ordered Coll'o Clinton and 200 of his men to go upon that Business.



October 15, Sunday.- This morning we fired several Red-hot shot at the Schooner, but happily for us [her?] they went with such force that they flew quite thro her & lodg'd in the opposite bank-

In the afternoon getting a supply of powder we fired on the Enemy briskly till evening & which they return'd chiefly with shells-Late in the night a Batteau was sent past the fort & down the falls, with a double fortified 9 pounder on board, to go to Chamblee which Fortress our people were then besieging.

The General neglecting to give Coll'o Bedle (who lay 1 1/2 miles north of St. John) notice of her going down, she received 10 or 12 shot from his guards before they could make themselves known as friends. But no hurt was received.

October 18--I Received orders from the General to march with 100 men of our Regiment to Caghnawaga to protect that nation from any Insults Carleton might offer them, & there were now 2 expresses in Camp who said that a considerable number of Regulars &

Canadians (5 or 600) were on their march to the Caghnawaga Castle-To support the troops I took with me, He gave me L160 in Half Joes.

Col'o Clinton gave me leave to choose any 2 companies to accompany me, that I could confide in most out of his Regiment & I pitch'd upon those of Cap't Nicolson & Dubois, all of us together made 108 men.

October 22.-Sent the 2 Canadian prisoners with Lt. {James} Gregg to the General, & 2 days after Cap't Robinson with Cap't Jn Nicolson.

November 6.(1)-General Montgomery arrived in Town [Lapraire] at 2 OClock, & at different times of the day the 1st & our Battalion.

November 13-This day at 10 O Clock General Montgomery marched into Montreal.

November 15.-A Council of War held by the General at the India House.

[Henry and a great number of the other officers and men left the army following this meeting, as their terms of enlistment were over.]

Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans

MONTGOMERY, Richard, Revolutionary soldier, was born at Convoy House, near Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1736; son of Thomas Montgomery, a member of the British parliament from Lifford. He was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, and entered the 17th regiment of foot as ensign, Aug. 21, 1756. His regiment was ordered to Halifax, N.S., and he took part in the siege of Louisburg under Gen. James Wolfe in 1758. He was promoted lieutenant for his bravery on this occasion, and in 1759 he joined the expedition under Sir Jeffrey Amherst to relieve General Abercrombie. He served in the command of Colonel Haviland in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in July, Crown Point in August, and Montreal, Sept. 7, 1759; was promoted adjutant, May 15, 1760, ordered to the West Indies in 1762, was commissioned captain, May 5, 1762, and took part in the campaign against Martinique and Havana. He returned to New York, and at the close of the war with France in 1763, received permission to return to England, where he resided until 1773, when he became embittered, as his claims for military advancement were neglected. As a result he sold his commission in the army, returned to America in 1773, and purchased a farm of sixty acres at King's Bridge, Westchester county, N.Y.

He was married July 24, 1773, to Janet, daughter of Judge Robert R. and Margaret (Beckman) Livingston and removed to Rhinebeck, NY, where he resided until he joined the Continental army.

*Richard Montgomery letter to Robert R Livingston, 20 May 1773
requesting the hand of his daughter Janet
<http://www.familytales.org/results.php?fla=rjm>*

Kingsbridge – May 20th, 1773

SIR: Though I have been extremely anxious to solicit your approbation, together with Mrs. Livingston's, in an affair which nearly concerns my happiness and no less affects your daughter. I have, nevertheless, been hitherto deterred from this indispensable attention by reflecting that from so short an acquaintance as I had the honor to make with you I could not flatter myself with your sanction in a matter so very important as to influence the future welfare of a child. I therefore wished for some good-natured friend to undertake the kind office of giving a favorable impression; but, finding you have already had intimation of my desire to be honored with your daughter's hand, and apprehensive lest my silence should bear an unfavorable construction, I have ventured at last to request, sir, that you and Mrs. Livingston will consent to a union which to me has the most promising appearance of happiness, from the lady's uncommon merit and amiable worth. Nor will it be an inconsiderable addition to be favored by such respectable characters with the title of son, should I be so fortunate as to deserve it. And if to contribute to the happiness of a beloved daughter can claim any share with tender parents, I hope hereafter to have some title to your esteem.

I am, sir.
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
Richard Montgomery



Judge Henry Beekman Livingston offered this cottage to his granddaughter, Janet Livingston and her husband Richard Montgomery at their marriage in 1773 to live in while their Rhinebeck estate, Grasmere, was being built. The house was located on the Old Post Road, now known as Montgomery Street. In the spring of 1775, Richard Montgomery was offered the commission of Major-General in the Continental Army. He and General Philip Schuyler were placed in command of the Northern Forces with the objective of rousting the British army out of Canada. Montgomery lost his life during a failed attempt to capture the walled city of Quebec, Canada, 31 Dec 1775.



Georgian estate originally constructed by Janet Livingston Montgomery in 1774.

Three full stories provide over 16,000 sq. ft. of living space, including 8 principal bedrooms, 8 and 1/2 baths, 12 fireplaces (5 carved in marble), a total of 33 rooms. The elegant reception areas have 14 foot ceilings, and exhibit extraordinary architecturally detailed moldings. Privately sited on 25 acres, the winding drive through an alley of hardwoods opens to a park like setting graced by copper beeches, lindens and redwoods.



Janet completed their Grasmere estate and lived there until 1802, when she built a new home with bountiful orchards and farmlands, "Chateau de Montgomery" (now known as Montgomery Place) in Annandale on Hudson.

Janet Livingston Montgomery (1743-1828), at home on her place near Rhinebeck, became a revered widow, a status she cultivated for half a century. In 1802, fifty-nine year old Mrs. Montgomery surprised her family by acquiring a working farm and building a new house she named "Château de Montgomery." She built it to honor General Montgomery's memory and to provide a fitting legacy for his heirs; the French name derives in part from her brother Chancellor Livingston's tenure as Minister to France from 1801 to 1805. "She had ample pecuniary means," recalled Thomas Clarkson in 1869, "and good taste at command, the two needfuls in the successful improvement of a country estate."

General Montgomery's heirs, to whom Janet expected to leave Montgomery Place, predeceased her, and so Janet left the estate to her youngest brother, Edward Livingston (1764-1836).

Richard was a delegate to the 1st Provincial congress held in New York city in May, 1775, and in June, 1775, was commissioned one of eight brigadier-generals in the Continental army and became second in command to Gen. Philip Schuyler. He left Rhinebeck with his wife and her brother, Edward Livingston (q.v.), then a mere lad, and they made the journey in a coach to the residence of Gen. Philip Schuyler at Saratoga where he parted with his wife with the assurance "that she would never have cause to blush for her Montgomery."

On account of the disability of General Schuyler, Montgomery was placed in command of the [expedition to Canada](#). The invasion was undertaken without proper preparation and its movements were controlled chiefly by circumstances. He proceeded by way of Whitehall, and after many hardships reached Ticonderoga where he learned that Sir Guy Carleton was organizing a naval force on Lake Champlain to prevent the Americans from crossing the St. Lawrence. Montgomery took possession of the Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain, and with 1000 men laid siege to St. Johns and Chambly, which surrendered to him, and advanced toward Montreal, which capitulated, Nov. 12, 1775, and for this victory he was made major-general by congress. By the capture of Montreal he obtained possession of all the military stores in the town, and of eleven vessels in the harbor, General Carleton having with great difficulty retreated to Quebec. The central object of the expedition now only remained; as Montgomery wrote in a letter to his father-in-law, Robert R. Livingston, "until Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered."

He effected a junction with Arnold, who had a force of 700 men, before the walls of Quebec, Dec. 3, 1775. The combined attack was made on both sides of the place, Dec. 31, 1775, Montgomery leading his little force of 500 men in the midst of a heavy snow-storm. The first barrier, Pr's de Ville under Cape Diamond, was carried, and Montgomery at their head shouted "Men of New York, you will not fear to follow where your general leads!" The little army pushed forward. In the windows of a house which overlooked the second barrier, two cannon had been placed, which, upon Montgomery's appearance on a little rising ground, were discharged. Montgomery and his two aids, McPherson and Captain Chessman, being in advance, were instantly killed. His soldiers with those of Arnold became at once demoralized and the British troops pursued the defeated army from the city and captured about 400 men. Montgomery's body was found partly covered by the snow and the British commander ordered him buried within the walls surrounding the powder magazine, and accorded the body the honor of a military burial.



Death of General Montgomery in the Attack on Quebec
By John Trumbull, 1786

After reposing for forty-two years, his remains were removed at the request of the legislature of the state of New York to New York city and interred in St. Paul's chapel churchyard. The journey from Quebec to New York was attended by civic honors, notably at Albany, July 4, 1818, and on the voyage down the Hudson on the steamer Richmond, passing Montgomery Place, the home of the widow, who viewed the vessel from the portico. The death of Montgomery was deeply felt by friend and foe, and congress proclaimed its "grateful remembrance, respect and high veneration." The city of New York erected a monument under the portico of St. Paul's chapel on the Broadway front. A tablet was also erected upon the spot where he fell at Quebec, by the Sons of the American Revolution in 1901. Mrs. Montgomery survived her husband for fifty-two years and after completing the home commenced by the general in 1774 at Rhinebeck Flats, known as the "Rhinebeck Place," removed to the immediate east bank of the Hudson above Barrytown, where she erected "Montgomery Place" which continued to be her home up to the time of her death in November, 1827. General Montgomery died at Quebec, Canada, Dec. 31, 1775.

General Wooster to General Schuyler

Montreal, January 5, 1776.

Sir:-The enclosed letters from Colonel Arnold and Colonel Campbell will inform you of the unhappy fate of our brave and most amiable friend, General Montgomery, who, with his Aid-de-camp, Macpherson, Captain Cheeseman, and several other brave officers and men, gloriously fell in an unfortunate attack on Quebec - unfortunate, indeed, for in addition to the loss we sustain in the death of the General, one of the bravest men of the age, the flower of the Army at Quebec were either cut off or taken

prisoners. I little expect, with the troops who remain, to be able to continue the siege; in short, our situation in this country is at present, and will be till we have relief from the Colonies, very critical and dangerous. We really have but very few men in the country, and many of those few not to be depended on, as we have too dearly proved.

Mr. Antill, a gentleman from Quebeck, whom General Montgomery appointed as Engineer, I beg leave to recommend to you. He was with the General when he fell, and can give you particulars. He is well acquainted with the country, for which reason I have detailed him to proceed on to you, and so to the Congress, knowing that he will be much better able to inform you and them than I am concerning the state of this country, and what will be necessary to be done; unless we have a number of men thrown into this country as soon as they can possibly get over the lakes on the ice, which I apprehend might be done with sleds, and at the same time forward some powder, as we have but four tons in the country at the several posts. We have but one Artillery company, it will therefore be necessary to supply us with another very soon, or we may possibly not only lose the footing we have here, but perhaps all be sacrificed in the country. There is but little confidence to be placed in the Canadians; they are but a small remove from the savages, and are fond of being of the strongest party.

Give me leave, also, to remind you of what, I dare say, General Montgomery has done, that we are in the greatest need of cash; hard money we shall soon be in the greatest distress for want of, and doubtless the more so, since the check to our arms. Mr. Price has hitherto supplied us; indeed, I know not how we could have subsisted as an army without him; he has already advanced for us about twenty thousand pounds, and assisted us in every way possible. General Montgomery, in his last letter to me, begged that Price might be mentioned in the strongest terms to the Congress.

The necessity of immediate relief, I am sure, will strike your mind very forcibly, when I tell you that our enemies in the country are numerous; the clergy almost universally refuse absolution to those who are our friends, and preach to the people that it is not now too late to take arms against us; that the Bostonians are but a handful of men, which, you know, is too true.

Suppose, Sir, that General Washington should detach a thousand men from his Army, if there are no other troops already raised that can be better spared. Something must be done, and that speedily, or I greatly fear that we are ruined. We have but five or six hundred men for the garrisons of this place, Chambly and St. John's. Many of the troops insist on going home, their times of enlistment being out; some, indeed, have run away, without a pass or dismissal, expressly against orders. I have been just informed that a Captain Pratt, of the Second Battalion of Yonkers, has led off his company from St. John's. I have given orders to suffer no men to go out of the country, whether they will enlist or not; the necessity of the case, I believe will justify my conduct. [I shall not be able to spare any men to reinforce Colonel Arnold. This place must be secured for a retreat, if necessary.] I called a council of my officers in this place, who were, to a man, agreed that I ought to remain here. I have, therefore, sent Colonel Clinton with Mr. Price, who, I think, will be of great service to him. God only knows what the event will be. This affair puts a very different face upon our interests in this country; however, we must make the best of it.

I have ordered General Montgomery's papers to be sent to me; when I receive them I shall conform myself to his instructions. I expected you were at Congress, and had prepared to send this melancholy news to General Washington, as well as to you; but the post arriving last night, I find that you were at Albany; therefore, shall take it to you. I most heartily condole with you, with General Montgomery's friends, and with the country, for so great a public loss.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient and very humble servant, David Wooster.

To General Schuyler.

<http://womenhistory.blogspot.com/2009/03/janet-livingston-montgomery.html>

Patriot Women of the American Revolution

Janet Livingston was born on August 27, 1743, into the **famous Livingston family of New York**, and was a **sister of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston**, a prominent New Yorker who was later on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. She spent her girlhood at *Clermont*, the family home on the banks of the Hudson River.

In late 1772 or early 1773, Richard Montgomery, an Irish-born British army officer, moved from England to America. By the time he arrived, the **difficulties between England and the Colonies** were brewing; Montgomery quickly adopted the colonists' cause. He bought a farm at King's Bridge, 13 miles north of New York City. While adjusting to his surroundings, he met Janet Livingston, whom he had briefly met during his previous service in America.

After receiving her father's blessing, **Janet married Richard Montgomery** on July 24, 1773. After their wedding, Montgomery leased his farm to a tenant and moved to a small house in Rhinebeck, New York, for a little more than two years. He bought some surrounding land and set to work fencing, plowing fields, building a grain mill, and laying the foundation for a larger home.

He said that he was "Never so happy in all my life", but followed that up by saying "This cannot last; it cannot last." Three months after their marriage, Janet told him of a dream she had in which Montgomery was killed in a duel. Montgomery replied, "I have always told you that my happiness is not lasting...Let us enjoy it as long as we may and leave the rest to God."

A letter to Janet from Mercy Otis Warren after Richard's death:

"While you are deriving comfort," she says, "from the highest source, it may still further brighten, the clouded moment to reflect that the number of your friends is not confined to the narrow limits of a province, but by the happy union of the American Colonies, (suffering equally by the rigor of oppression,) the affections of the inhabitants are cemented; and the urn of the companion of your heart will be sprinkled with the tears of thousands who revere the commander at the gates of Quebec, though not personally acquainted with General Montgomery."

The following is an extract from her **reply to Mrs. Warren**:

My dear Madam, the sympathy that is expressed in every feature of your letter, claims from me the warmest acknowledgments; and the professions of friendship from one who so generously feels and melts at the woes of a stranger, not only soothe but flatter me.

It is very kind of you, madam, to seek for alleviating consolations in a calamity (though of so much glory). I thank God I feel part of their force, and it is owing to such affectionate friends as you, that have lightened the load of misery.

As a wife I must ever mourn the loss of the husband, friend, and lover; of a thousand virtues, of all domestic bliss; the idol of my warmest affections, and in one word, my every dream of happiness. But with America I weep the still greater loss of the firm soldier and the friend to freedom. Let me repeat his last words when we parted: "You shall never blush for your Montgomery."

Nobly has he kept his word; but how are my sorrows heightened! Methinks I am like the poor widow in the Gospel, who having given her mite, sits down quite destitute. Yet would I endeavor to look forward to the goal with hope; and though the path is no longer strewn with flowers, trust to the sustaining hand of friendship to lead me safely through, and in assisting me to rise superior to my misfortunes, make me content to drag out the remainder of life, till the Being who has deprived me of husband and father, will kindly close the melancholy scene, and once more unite me to them in a world of peace, where the tyrant shall no more wantonly shed the blood of his innocent subjects, and where vice and virtue will receive their reward.

Janet Livingston Montgomery became a **revered widow and a prosperous landowner**, building an estate with bountiful orchards and farmlands, and a home named Chateau de Montgomery. Known as a businesswoman, she capably managed her land interests and established a successful commercial nursery adjacent to her estate.

Janet writes to Mercy Warren again on **November 20, 1780**:

I have been interrupted. Another alarm of the enemy's being in full march for Saratoga, and the poor harassed militia are again called upon. My impatient spirit pants for peace. When shall the unfortunate individual have the gloomy satisfaction of weeping alone for his own particular losses! In this luckless state, woes follow woes – every moment is big with something fatal.

We hold our lives and fortunes on the most precarious tenure. Had Arnold's plan taken place, we could not have escaped from a fate dreadful in thought; for these polished Britons have proved themselves fertile in inventions to procrastinate [protract] misery.

When going with her nephew to visit her husband's family in Dublin, Janet's patriotic feeling was still fervent. "When I return," she says, "I hope to find my dear country, for which I have bled, the envy of her enemies and the glory of her patriots."



Montgomery Place

After the war, former Continental Army General Horatio Gates proposed marriage, but Janet declined.

In 1802, fifty-nine year old Janet Montgomery surprised her family by acquiring a working farm and building a new house she named **Château de Montgomery**. She built it to honor General Montgomery's memory and to provide a fitting legacy for his heirs. The 434-acre property is an amazing example of Hudson Valley estate life. Each of the estate's features has a story to tell about changing American attitudes toward nature, landscape, and home design over time.

At the end of a half mile-long lane bordered by deciduous trees, Janet built a federal-style house of fieldstone. Here she developed a prosperous commercial enterprise of orchards, gardens, nursery, and greenhouse, tended by hired hands and enslaved Africans. Its beauty and marvelous westward vistas appealed to Janet, who noted charmingly, "Our elegant Mountains which bound the River so fantastically and varied, and our boasted Hudson which brings to its banks all we can desire is sufficient to gratify any moderate American Woman."

Entertaining family and friends was one of Janet's favorite pastimes. Planting flowers, fruits, and trees at her country home also brought her much pleasure. In an 1809 letter to her brother Edward Livingston, she wrote "If I have a pleasure it is in cultivating my plants... the garden is a sheet of blossoms and flowers."

After forty-two years, General Montgomery's remains were removed at the request of the state legislature to New York City and interred in **St. Paul's Chapel** churchyard. The journey from Quebec to New York was attended by civic honors, notably at Albany, July 4, 1818, and on the voyage down the Hudson on the steamer *Richmond*, **Janet stood on her porch** and watched the boat

bring Montgomery's remains down the river.

When his remains arrived in New York City, 5000 people attended the procession. Janet was pleased with the ceremony and wrote, "What more could I wish than the high honor that has been conferred on the ashes of my poor soldier." The city of New York erected a monument under the portico of St. Paul's Chapel on the Broadway front. A tablet was also erected on the spot where he fell at Quebec by the **Sons of the American Revolution** in 1901.

Janet Livingston Montgomery lived a full and rich life and died in November 1827 at the age of 85 at Montgomery Place.

General Montgomery's heirs had predeceased her, and so Janet left the estate to her youngest brother, **Edward Livingston**. His fascinating lifetime of public service included terms as Mayor of New York City, United States Representative and United States Senator from Louisiana, and Secretary of State and Minister to France during the Andrew Jackson administration.

Edward's cosmopolitan and well-traveled widow Louise Livingston and their daughter Coralie Livingston Barton (1806-1873) used the estate as a summer home. They transformed the renamed Montgomery Place into a self-sufficient estate, adding a conservatory, intricate flower gardens, and architectural features. The estate has recently been named a **National Historic Landmark** by the Department of the Interior.

SOURCES

[Montgomery Place](#)

[Richard Montgomery](#)

[Wikipedia: Richard Montgomery](#)

[George Washington's Generals](#)

[Janet Montgomery Chapter DAR](#)

[Women of the American Revolution](#)

[Major General Richard Montgomery & Janet Montgomery](#)

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/roberthentrylivingston.htm>

Lt. Robert Henry Livingston (25 Oct 1760, Poughkeepsie NY); (21 May 1804, Poughkeepsie NY)

(son of [Henry Livingston, Sr. and Susannah Conklin](#))

+ Caty Tappan (29 Feb 1792, Poughkeepsie NY); b. (1 Dec 1772, Poughkeepsie NY); d. (1 May 1841, Philadelphia PA)
(daughter of Dr. Peter Tappen and Elizabeth Crannell)

Children:

Elizabeth Livingston	[married Reverend George Boyd]
Susannah Livingston	[died aged 37, unmarried]
George Henry Livingston	

From Henry's Bible:

"My dear brother Robert H Livingston died at his house in the village of Poughkeepsie on Friday the 31st of August 1804, aged 43 years 10 mos & 6 days. He was born Oct 25th, 1760. He had been ill between 7 & 8 mos; supposed an affliction of the liver."

Catharine Tappan was a daughter of Peter & Elizabeth (Crannell) Tappan. Her mother was a sister of Catherine Crannell who married her husband's oldest brother, Gilbert Livingston. The announcement of the marriage appeared as follows in the New York Weekly Museum of Saturday March 10, 1792: "Robert H. Livingston, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and Caty Tappan, eldest daughter of the Hon. Judge Tappan, were married on Wednesday." Mr. Livingston succeeded his father, Henry Livingston, as Clerk of Dutchess County in 1789, and held the office until his death in 1804. His obituary in the Poughkeepsie Journal of Tuesday, Sep 4th of that year says: "On Friday last, at his house in this village, in his 44th year, Robert Henry Livingston, Esq., Clerk of Dutchess County. The mild manners and sweet disposition of this gentleman endeared him to all and render his loss the subject of universal regret. Early in life, he became a soldier of his country and he was not 17 when he was embodied with the force which filled this village when the British fleet and army spread desolation along the shores of his native river. The two following campaigns he was an officer in the service of the State on the northwest frontier and in 1780, received a commission attaching him to the corps of artillery in the army of the United States. With that army he assisted at the siege of Yorktown, and only sheathed his sword when every sword on the continent was returned to the scabbard." During the Revolutionary War he was a Lieut. of Levies under Col. Lewis Dubois July 1, 1780 to reinforce the army of the U.S. and also under Col. Albert Pawling Apr 27, 1781, for immediate defe nse of the State. On June 29, 1781, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieut. in the Second Continental Artillery and served to June 1783 (Liv. of Liv. Man. pp.231, 522 & 532).

His will, dated June 26, 1804 and proved Oct. 12, 1804, provided for his wife and three children and distribution of his estate was made after \$300 had been set aside for the education of his only son. As a widow Catharine Livingston was received into the Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie Feb. 9, 1811, on Confession of Faith. Sometime after the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth, she went to live with the latter in Philadelphia where she died May 1, 1841.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/drhenrylivingstonsr.htm>

Dr. Henry Livingston, Sr. (27 Aug 1714, Kingston NY); (10 Feb 1799, Poughkeepsie NY)

(son of [Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman](#))

+ **Susanna Storm Conklin** eloped in 1742; b. (9 Jul 1724, Tarrytown, NY); d. (22 May 1793, Poughkeepsie NY)

(daughter of Captain John Jan Conklin and Joanna (Annetje) Storm)

Children:

Gilbert Livingston	[married Catharine Crannell]
Reverend John Henry Livingston	[married Sarah Livingston]
Major Henry Livingston, Jr.	[married Sarah Welles and Jane McLean Patterson]
Cornelia Livingston	[married Myndert Van Kleeck]
Joanna Livingston	[married Paul Schenck]
Susan Livingston	[married Gerardus Duyckinck]
Lt. Robert Henry Livingston	[married Gerardus Duyckinck]
Beekman Livingston	[married Catharine Marsh]
Catharine H. Livingston	[died aged 7]
Helena Livingston	[married Jonas Platt]
Alida Livingston	[married General Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey] – see below

Jonas Platt

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/jonasplatt.htm>

Judge Jonas Platt (30 Jun 1769, Wappingers Creek NY); (22 February 1834, Peru NY) (son of Zephaniah Platt and Mary Van Wyck)
 + **Helena Livingston** (Jun 1790, Poughkeepsie NY); b. (15 Oct 1767, Poughkeepsie NY); d. (8 Apr 1859, Yonkers NY) (daughter of [Henry Livingston, Sr. and Susannah Conklin](#))

Children:

Mary Platt	[died young]
Susanna Platt	[married Judge Richard Ray Lansing]
Attorney General Zephaniah Platt	[married Cornelia Jenkins]
Helen Livingston Platt	[married Truman Parmelee]
Cornelia Platt	[died age 18]
Henry Livingston Platt	[married Sarah M. Morey]
Elizabeth Platt	[died young]

Mr. Platt was the son of Hon. Zephaniah Platt, and was born at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 30th, 1769. The father was a member of the Continental Congress, the Committee of Safety, the Provincial Congress of New York and later, State Senator and first Judge of Dutchess County. He was a very wealthy man and a very extensive landholder, including among his possessions a one fourth interest in the Sadequada or Saquoit patent of six thousand acres, located in Whitestown.

Jonas Platt had not been trained to a life of ignoble ease and very early turned his attention to the study of law, which he prosecuted under Richard Varick, the Attorney General of the State.

He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, July 27th, 1790, and in the following month located in Whitesboro, where with his young wife he was soon installed in a log cabin.

He was County Clerk of Herkimer and Oneida Counties and in 1799 was elected to Congress. In 1810 he was elected to the State Senate, remaining for two terms.

His success as a standard bearer of the Federal party, in a hitherto invincible district of the Jeffersonian Republicans, led to his nomination in 1810 for Governor, but resulted in defeat.

While in the State Senate he drafted the resolution for the appointment of a commission to examine and survey the route from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which was consummated in the Erie Canal. The passage of the resolution followed the united efforts of Mr. Platt and DeWitt Clinton.

During the more than twenty years since his advent in Whitesboro, he had been an active practitioner in the courts. He drew the bill in equity, referred to earlier in this paper, laying due emphasis upon the outrage perpetrated upon his client's rights in the effort to coerce the complainant to become a Presbyterian and though defeated in the trial court, success came to him in the Court of Errors. His opponent was Thomas R. Gold, who, doubtless knew well of the long controversy in which the Rev. Hezekiah Gold, senior, upbore the standards of Congregationalism with the rector of the Episcopal Church in Stratford.

As early as 1807, he had been seriously considered for a seat on the Supreme Court bench, but failed by one vote. In 1814, he succeeded by one vote, though the Federalists were in a minority in the Council of Appointment.

The first three terms of court in Oneida County held by Judge Platt, were December, 1817, at Whitesboro, at Rome in June, 1818, and in November at Utica. At the first term there were two hundred and fifty causes on the calendar and one hundred and one jury trials took place. At the second term, which lasted four days, there were thirty-four jury trials and at the Utica term he presided at seventy-two. He opened the court early in the morning and held the sessions until nearly midnight. Stenographers were unknown in the courts. A voice from the past might well address many of the trial judges of the present days, exclaiming, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise."

The influence of Judge Platt, as early as 1820, located a term of the Supreme Court at Utica, thus enhancing throughout the state the importance of the locality, Albany and New York being the only other places where the court sat in bane.

From the first session in 1820, the people became familiar with the distinguished lawyers of the State.

A gentleman long a resident of Utica informed me that he well remembered Col. Aaron Burr in his visits to the city and said that he was much impressed by his dignified bearing. Col. Burr was always followed at a short distance by a negro in his employ, who bore a bag of green baize, containing the legal documents of Col. Burr.



Judge Platt is perhaps better known to the bar for his judicial attainments, by reason of a vigorous dissenting opinion in Vosburg vs. Thayer, 12 Johnson's Rep. 461. The high sense of morality there displayed undoubtedly forced the majority of the court, in order to defend their action, to take a position on the question of the admissibility in evidence of books of account, which has exhausted the ingenuity of succeeding courts, in their efforts to do justice and sustain that decision.

Upon his retirement from the bench, his personal fortune was nearly exhausted and he at once resumed the practice of the law at Utica, his son, Zephaniah Platt, (Hamilton 1815), being associated with him. Patronage came to him from all parts of the State and he soon located in New York City.

"His morals were perfectly pure, he possessed a high sense of honor and had acquired, apparently, an entire control over his passions. His address was unobtrusive, modest and conciliatory. He had a high regard to courtesy in respect to political conduct as well as in the private and social concerns of life."

In middle life he became interested in religion and was for many years president of the Oneida Bible Society.

In 1830 the condition of his health induced him to retire to a farm in Clinton County, where he died, very suddenly, February 22nd, 1834.

His son, before mentioned, removed to Michigan and became Attorney General of the State and later settled in South Carolina, where he was appointed judge of one of the courts.

Judge Platt, General Kirkland, Thomas R. Gold and Erastus Clark with other members of the bar united in the movement to found Hamilton College and served on its board of trustees.

On the 8th of October [1823] the first canal boat will pass into the Hudson at this place, and a celebration will take place under the direction of the citizens and corporation of Albany, correspondent with this auspicious event. Your signal services in initiating, and promoting, our great system of internal navigation will be remembered to your honour when we are no more. p> [It was Jonas Platt who first proposed that the Erie Canal be created.] Letter from DWC to Jonas Platt

The following narrative, drawn up at my request, and with which I have been favoured by Judge Platt, will afford high gratification to all who feel an interest in this subject, as containing not only an accurate outline of the public measures which have successively taken place in the internal navigation of this state, but as exhibiting a plain and unaffected statement of all the circumstances which led the Judge, when a member of the senate, to introduce the memorable resolution of the 13th March, 1810.

The following tribute, from his friend Governor Clinton, inviting him to participate in celebrating the completion of the Erie canal, bespeaks the extent had importance of the services Judge Platt has rendered, and the high sense entertained of them by his fellow-citizens.

Letter from De Witt Clinton to Jonas Platt, Esq. At Utica.

ALBANY, Sept. 29, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,

On the 8th of October the first canal boat will pass into the Hudson at this place, and a celebration will take place under the direction of the citizens and corporation of Albany, correspondent with this auspicious event. Your signal services in initiating, and promoting, our great system of internal navigation will be remembered to your honour when we are no more.

Your presence at the celebration will be highly gratifying to your numerous friends, and to none more than to

Yours sincerely and
respectfully,

DE WITT CLINTON.

JONAS PLATT, Esq.

Letter from Jonas Platt, Esq. to David Hosack, M.D.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

It affords me great pleasure to comply with your request, in furnishing some particular facts, within my own knowledge and personal observation, relating to the origin and progress of the Erie Canal.

The operations during the war of 1756, and particularly the transportation of the army and military stores in two expeditions, the first under Colonel Bradstreet, and the other under General Prideaux, on the route of the Mohawk and Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and its outlet, to Lake Ontario, demonstrated the practicability and importance of inland navigation from Schenectady to Oswego. The same channel of conveyance was in constant use by the fur-traders, from the peace of 1763, till the revolutionary war of 1775. - It was then also well known, that with slight impediments, there was an easy communication for batteaux, from the outlet of Oneida Lake to the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. That any person, since that period, should arrogate the merit of discovering or projecting that channel of inland navigation, is absurd and ridiculous.

The efforts of Christopher Colles, immediately after the peace of 1783, to improve that navigation by means of dams and locks, were highly commendable. And the subsequent operations of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, in following up that

plan of improvement, by canalling around the Little Falls, and in connecting the Mohawk and Wood Creek, by a short canal link of one mile and a half, were evidence of patriotic zeal for public improvements. But it is a truth which ought not to be disguised, that the gross errors which were committed by the advocates of that scheme, in their estimates of the expense, and of the profits and advantages of those improvements, resulted in a complete failure of the benefits promised by its projectors. The whole operations of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company, were condemned and abandoned as utterly useless. Certain I am, that instead of facilitating, and encouraging subsequent canal operations, the history and experience of the Northern and Western Inland Lock Navigation Companies, were powerful impediments to the enterprise of the Erie Canal. I shall never forget my embarrassment, in answering the appalling argument of the venerable John Tayler in the senate. "General Schuyler and Mr. Weston," said he, "were as wise and skilful as any of the new projectors. We know, and the fact is upon record, that all their calculations of expense and of tolls were not only erroneous, but they erred more than 200 per cent. in their estimates. What confidence, therefore, can we place in the opinions and estimates of the new projectors, who recommend a canal over mountains and valleys of 360 miles in extent?"

On the 4th February, 1808, on motion of Joshua Forman, a joint resolution passed the legislature, directing the surveyor-general to cause a survey "of the most eligible and direct route for a canal to open a communication between the tide waters of the Hudson River and Lake Erie; to the end that congress may be enabled to appropriate such sums as may be necessary to the accomplishment of that great national object." And the surveys were directed to be transmitted to the President of the United States: and there, as might have been expected, the matter ended. That effort evinced much patriotic zeal, but the state of New-York has reason to rejoice that the effort proved abortive. Next to the surrender of state sovereignty, it would have proved the greatest sacrifice which the state could have made.

As to the merit of the first design of a canal directly from Lake Erie to the Hudson, it belongs, in my opinion, exclusively, to no person. It was gradually developed to the minds of many who were early acquainted with the geography and topography of the western region of this state. I knew, in common with thousands, at an early period, that there was a remarkable gap in the continental ridge of high lands, at the summit of the Mohawk at Rome. I knew, from the estimates of Charlevoix and others, that Lake Erie was elevated about three hundred feet above Lake Ontario; and from Mr. Weston's levels and estimates from Albany to Oswego, I knew that Rome was about 140 feet lower than Lake Erie. And these grand outlines led the inquiring mind to the conclusion, that a canal directly from Lake Erie to the Hudson was practicable, if a sufficiency of water could be obtained upon every intervening summit. My knowledge of that region rendered it *probable*, that the remarkable succession of small lakes, throughout the western district, known to be at a great elevation above Lake Ontario, and discharging into it, might be used to feed a canal from Lake Erie; and the general surface and conformation of the country seemed favourable to such an operation. I saw the general capabilities of the natural features of the country; and if practicable, my mind and heart were expanded with a glow of sublime enthusiasm, in contemplating the magnitude and importance of the work, as a channel of commerce, and as a ligament of union between the eastern and western states.

In this state of mind and opinions, I was elected to the senate of this state, in 1809; and early in the session of the ensuing winter, my friend Thomas Eddy, called on me at Albany, to solicit my aid in the passage of a law, to employ commissioners to explore a route for a canal, from Oneida Lake to Seneca River, with a view to authorize the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company to make such a canal. After hearing a full exposition of his plan, I told him, I rejoiced to find him moving in that field of inquiry; that I feared he would consider my ideas visionary and extravagant, but that I had much to say to him on that subject. I then unfolded to him the plan of instituting a board of commissioners (without reference to the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company,) to examine and survey the whole route from the Hudson to Lake Ontario, and to Lake Erie also; with a view to forming a canal, independent of the beds of rivers, and using them as feeders merely. Whether the canal should be made directly to Lake Erie, without descending to and ascending from Lake Ontario, must depend on the result of the surveys, and the estimate of the comparative expense and advantages. I also expressed to him my decided conviction, that no private corporation was adequate to, or ought to be entrusted with, the power and control over such an important object. I also told him, that the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company had disappointed public expectation; and that it would be inauspicious to present any project which should be subject to that corporation.

The mind of that prudent and excellent man seemed startled at the extravagance of my proposal. His first impression was, that it would be thought so visionary and gigantic, that the legislature would not even deem it worthy of consideration or inquiry. We spent nearly the whole night in discussing the subject, and at the close of our interview, it was agreed, that I should prepare a resolution conformable to my views; and that he should call on me again early next morning, and consider of it. He did so; and his mind then fully embraced the subject. He expressed his cordial approbation of the plan, and assured me of his support.

Mr. Eddy and myself then designated for commissioners, Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, Benjamin Walker, Peter B. Porter, and Thomas Eddy. Our object was to balance the opposing political parties as nearly as possible, and to combine talents, influence, and wealth in constituting this board; and as De Witt Clinton was then a member of the senate, possessing a power influence over the dominant party in the state, it was considered by Mr. Eddy and myself, of primary importance to obtain his co-operation. We accordingly requested an interview with Mr. Clinton, and unfolded to him our plan, and the prominent facts and considerations in support of it: and I distinctly remember, that in showing him the names of the persons we had proposed as commissioners, I stated to Mr. Clinton, that we had selected men of wealth and public spirit, with an expectation, that they would bestow their time and services without compensation; so that we might then only ask an appropriation for the expenses of the engineers and surveyors, who were to be employed by the commissioners.

Mr. Clinton listened to us with intense interest, and deep agitation of mind. He then said, that he was in a great measure a stranger to the western interior of our state; that he had given but little attention to the subject of canal navigation, but that the exposition of our plan struck his mind with great force; that he was then prepared to say, that it was an object worthy of thorough examination; and that if I would move the resolution in blank, (without the names of the commissioners,) he would second and support it.

Stephen Van Rensselaer and Abraham Van Vechten were then members of the House of Assembly. I immediately called on them, and showed them the proposed resolution, and the names intended to be inserted in it as commissioners: but Mr. Van Rensselaer requested that his friend William North might be added as a commissioner, or substituted for one of the others. I then went to the senate chamber, and moved the resolution of the 12th March 1810, (as the journal will show) with an introductory speech. Mr. Clinton seconded and supported it; and the resolution (in blank) was unanimously agreed to. Next morning, I moved to insert the names of Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, William North, Peter B. Porter, and

Thomas Eddy, who were unanimously agreed to in the senate, and the concurrent resolution was on the same day, unanimously adopted in the Assembly.

Mr. Colden in his Memoir, (page 34,) has omitted the names of De Witt Clinton and Simeon De Witt; and he says that the resolution moved by me was brought forward "on the suggestion of Thomas Eddy." If he had conferred with Mr. Eddy, he would not have fallen into that error. An interesting Memoir of the Canal, left by Mr. Eddy, never published, but now in the possession of his family, substantially accords with the statement I have here given. Mr. Eddy's suggestion to me was, to appoint commissioners to examine and report a plan for extending the navigation from Oneida Lake to Seneca River, with a view to enlarge the powers of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company for that object. My answer was, that the survey and inquiry should be extended from the Hudson to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, with a view to a canal independent of the beds of rivers; and that the enterprise if practicable, should be undertaken by the government, for the benefit and at the expense of the state. Mr. Eddy abandoned his project and adopted *my suggestion*.

From that period Mr. Clinton devoted the best powers of his vigorous and capacious mind to this subject; and he appeared to grasp and realize it, as an object of the highest public utility, and worthy of his noblest ambition.

The commissioners all entered with zeal, upon the duties assigned to them; and during the summer of 1810, they explored, with scrutinizing observation, the surface of the country, with the lakes and rivers connected with the design; and in the winter of 1811, they made a unanimous report in favour of a canal from Lake Erie to Hudson's River, with an estimate of the expense. That splendid report was from the pen of Gouverneur Morris, and is before the public.

General Morgan Lewis came into the senate in 1811, and then, and ever afterwards, gave his warm and decided support to the canal; and during the session of 1811, Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton were added to the board of canal commissioners, which brought a powerful reinforcement of talent and influence in aid of the contemplated work.

During the summer of 1811, the commissioners prosecuted their labours of surveys and levels; and in the course of a written correspondence between Mr. Morris, as president of the board, and myself, during the years 1811 and 1812, it was agreed that I should introduce a bill into the senate at the next session, authorising the canal commissioners to borrow five millions of dollars in Europe, on the credit of this state, as a fund for prosecuting the work. In the extra session of June, 1812, such a bill was accordingly introduced by me, and was carried into law, by a small majority, in each house. But in consequence of the war between the United States and Great Britain, of which the duration and consequences could not be foreseen, the bold measure of borrowing five millions for the canal, was deemed inexpedient; and by a nearly unanimous consent of both houses, the law for that purpose was repealed in April 1814; and during the war, the project of the canal was utterly abandoned.

Soon after the war ended, a consultation was held between Mr. Clinton, Thomas Eddy, and myself, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of reviving the enterprise of the canal, and for organizing and animating its friends throughout the state. It was agreed that cards of invitation should be addressed to about one hundred gentlemen of that city, to meet at the City Hotel to consult on measures for that object. A meeting was held accordingly, at the City Hotel, in the autumn of 1815, of which William Bayard was chairman, and John Pintard was secretary. According to previous arrangement, an address was made to the meeting by myself, in which I endeavoured to show that the object was identified with the best interests of the state; and that the city of New-York was peculiarly interested in its accomplishment. In that address, I also pointed at the stupendous project of a canal, on an uninterrupted inclined plane, which had been unfortunately proposed in the first report of the commissioners, and I urged the expediency of a formal and public abandonment of that plan, for the simple mode (afterwards adopted) of following the general surface of the country in its undulations. After discussion, a resolution was then passed, approving the object, and appointing a committee, consisting of De Witt Clinton, Thomas Eddy, Cadwallader D. Colden, and John Swartwout, to prepare and circulate a memorial to the legislature in favour of the Erie Canal. A memorial was drawn and published accordingly. It was from the pen of Mr. Clinton, and evinced a perfect knowledge of the subject, with a sagacious discernment of its beneficial results to the state and to the nation. If Mr. Clinton had left no other evidence, that memorial alone is sufficient to entitle him to the character of an accomplished writer, an enlightened statesman, and a zealous patriot.

The friends of the canal throughout the state, rallied under the standard of that memorial, and meetings were soon held in Albany, Utica, Geneva, Canandaigua, and Buffalo, to second and support the efforts of the meeting in New-York; and a vigorous impulse was given to the public mind in favour of the arduous enterprise.

Powerful and appalling obstacles, however, were presented, in the honest doubts and fears of many sensible and prudent men; in the rival and hostile local interests of various sections of the state; and in the political cabals, and personal hostility to Mr. Clinton, who had boldly identified himself with the canal, and staked his public character on the issue of the experiment. The leading advocates of the canal, were objects of ridicule throughout the United States: hallucination was the mildest epithet applied to them.

The year 1816 was employed in the examination of physical obstacles, and the modes of obviating or surmounting them; in conciliating public opinion in favour of the object, and in devising a system of finance, to meet the vast expenditures which it involved. The full force of Mr. Clinton's mind was devotedly applied to these objects.

In April 1817, the first decisive act of the legislature was passed for commencing the work. By this act, the commissioners were directed to make the middle section of the canal, from Seneca River to the Mohawk, and a suitable appropriation of funds was made for the purpose.

The bill passed each house by a very small majority. But after its passage through the senate and assembly, it was subjected to another severe ordeal in the council of revision. Lieutenant-Governor Tayler, as acting Governor, was then president of the council, and had ever been distinguished as one of the ablest and most formidable opponents of the canal. The other attending members of the board were, Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Thompson, Judge Yates and myself. After reading the bill, the president called on the chancellor for his opinion. Chancellor Kent said he had given very little attention to the subject; that it appeared to him like a gigantic project, which would require the wealth of the United States to accomplish it; that it had passed the Legislature by small majorities, after a desperate struggle; and he thought it inexpedient to commit the state, in such a vast undertaking, until public opinion could be better united in its favor.

Chief Justice Thompson was next called on for his opinion. He said he cherished no hostility to the canal, and he would not inquire whether the bill had passed by large or small majorities, and as the legislature had agreed to the measure, he would be inclined to leave the responsibility with them; but, he said, the bill gave arbitrary powers to the commissioners over private rights, without those provisions and guards, which, in his opinion, the spirit of the constitution, and the public safety required; and he was therefore opposed to the bill.

Judge Yates was a decided friend of the canal, and voted for the bill. My heart and voice were ardently engaged in support of the measure, which now seemed at a fatal crisis.

The president of the council panted with honest zeal to strangle the infant Hercules at its birth, by his casting vote in the negative. A warm and animated discussion arose; and afterwards a more temperate and deliberate examination of the bill and its provisions, obviated in some measure, the objections of the Chancellor and the Chief Justice. Near the close of the debate, Vice-president Tompkins came into the council chamber, and took his seat familiarly among us. He joined in the argument, which was informal and desultory. He expressed a decided opinion against the bill; and among other reasons, he stated, that the late peace with Great Britain was a mere truce; that we should undoubtedly soon have a renewed war with that country; and that instead of wasting the credit and resources of the State, in this chimerical project, we ought immediately to employ all the revenue and credit of the state, in providing arsenals, arming the militia, erecting fortifications, and preparing for war. "Do you think so, sir?" said Chancellor Kent. "Yes, sir," was the reply; "England will never forgive us, for our victories on the land, and on the ocean and the lakes; and my word for it, we shall have another war with her, within two years." The Chancellor then rising from his seat, with great animation declared, "if we must have war, or have a canal, I am in favour of the canal, and I vote for this bill." His voice gave us the majority; and so the bill became a law.

"If that bill had been rejected by the council, it could not have been carried by two-thirds of the Senate and Assembly; and from the personal hostility to Mr. Clinton, the great champion of the canal, combined with other causes of opposition, it is probable, that this magnificent enterprise could never since have obtained the sanction of the legislature. At no future period could the work have been accomplished at so small an expense of land, of water, and hydraulic privileges. Rival routes, and local interests, were daily increasing and combining against the project: and in my estimation, it was one of the chief grounds of merit in the advocates of the Erie canal, that they seized on the very moment most proper and auspicious for that immortal work.

As to the subsequent measures and operations, till the successful completion of the Erie and Champlain Canals, with the firm, bold, and efficient support, uniformly given by Governor Clinton, they are matters of history and of public record.

Whether the early projectors adopted and pursued the means best calculated to promote and effectuate the object, the public must judge. My humble efforts have been rewarded, by seeing the great work accomplished with complete success: and I have also the proud satisfaction of reflecting, that my name has never appeared among the clamorous competitors for fame or public gratitude.

I have only to beg you, to excuse the egotism of this memoir. My apology is, that a compliance with your request, seemed to render it indispensable.

With great respect,

Your friend and obedient
servant,

JONAS PLATT.

General Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey Solomon's Lodge No. 1 Lt., Lee's Continental Regt; Major, NY Levies; died 21 Jun 1819. McC, Vol I, page 287.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/generalwoolsey.htm>

General Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey (11 Dec 1762, Poughkeepsie NY); (Aft. 1831, Syracuse NY) (see correct dates below)
(son of [Colonel Melancthon Taylor Woolsey and Rebecca Lloyd](#))

+ **Alida Livingston** (29 Feb 1792, Poughkeepsie NY); b. (Abt. 1772); d. (Aft. 1854) (see correct dates below)
(daughter of [Henry Livingston, Sr. and Susannah Conklin](#))

Children:

Commodore Melancthon Taylor Woolsey	[married Susan Cornelia Tredwell]
Henry Livingston Woolsey	[married Eunice Hubbell]
Susan Catherine Woolsey	[married Samuel O. Auchmuty and James Platt]
Mary Elizabeth Woolsey	[married Wolcott Hubbell, Jr.]
James Lloyd Woolsey	[married Roxalana Ackerman]
Cornelia Woolsey	[married Harvey DeWolf]
Rebecca Nelson Woolsey	[married John Borland]
Catharine Amelia Woolsey	[died aged 18]
Charles Edward Woolsey	[died aged 3 weeks]

Alida Livingston was the baby daughter of Henry Livingston, Sr. and Susannah Conklin, her oldest brother Gilbert being sixteen years old when she was born. The only sibling Alida had who died in childhood was her next older sister Catharine, who died aged seven, when Alida was four. She must have been a cherished child after that family loss.

When Alida was sixteen, her brother Henry married Sarah Welles, the granddaughter of Reverend Benjamin Woolsey of Long Island. Henry went to war under Colonel James Clinton. Four years later, with the Revolutionary War still ongoing, Alida married Sarah's first cousin, Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey, an army officer and military aide to James Clinton's brother, New York Governor George Clinton. Woolsey retained his political connections after the war, being named a Major General of the New York State Militia by Clinton, and Collector of U.S. Customs by Alexander Hamilton.



Of Alida and Melancthon's family, only two died - Charles and Catharine. Charles, the last of the brood, was born when Alida was 31, and died soon after his birth. By this time, Alida had already born 8 other children. In 1815, at the age of 18, their youngest living child, Catharine, died. Four years later, Catharine's father followed.

Alida chose not to remarry. In 1831, at the age of 63, Alida moved in with her daughter Susan and Susan's husband, James Platt, staying with the Platts until her death in 1843.

Woolsey, Melancthon Lloyd, Cont & NY Lines, Alida, W18379, (BLW issued as having srv in the MA Troops, no papers) sol m Alida Livingston 3 Mar 1779 at Poughkeepsie NY & they had a son born there named Melancthon Taylor Woolsey b 5 Jun 1780, sol appl 26 Jun 1818 at Plattsburg in Clinton Co NY aged 60, sol d 29 Jun 1819, a daughter Susan K. Platt made aff'dt 17 Aug 1839 in Oswego Co NY aged 51, sol's wid appl 15 Sep 1838 at Oswego in Oswego Co NY aged 80, a James Platt of Oswego NY made aff'dt 15 Sep 1838 & stated sol's wid had lived in his family for 7 years

Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey, 67, of Plattsburgh (a Rev. officer) d 6/28/19 in Trenton NY while on a visit to his son, Commodore Woolsey of Sacketts Harbor (surv by wf nd 7 ch) (8-7/21) 8 - Oxford Gazett

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~woolsey/resources/descends/woolgen/wlmelan1758_1819.html

COL MELANCTHON LLOYD⁶ WOOLSEY ([MELANCTHON TAYLOR](#)⁵, [BENJAMIN](#)⁴, [GEORGE II](#)³, [GEORGE "JORIS"](#)², [GEORGE SR](#)¹) was born 8 May 1758 in NY - Queens Village, (now Lloyd's Neck) Long Island, NY, and died 29 Jun 1819 in Trenton, NY. He married ALIDA LIVINGSTON 3 Mar 1779 in NY - Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, daughter of HENRY LIVINGSTON and SUSANNAH COCKLIN. She was born May 05, 1758 in NY - Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.; died 12 Jul 1843 in Oswego, NY.

Notes for COL MELANCTHON LLOYD WOOLSEY:

Melancthon was a collector of the port at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. He was a Lieut. in the American Revolution, Major General in New York Militia. He was at Sandy Creek Battle May 30, 1814 and driven into Big Sandy Creek, Lake Ontario, while transporting guns and cables from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor, Master Commandant Melancthon Woolsey ambuscaded with riflemen and captured 6 pursuing British boats, inflicting a loss of 18 killed, 40 wounded and about 130 surrendered. One American was injured.

Children of MELANCTHON WOOLSEY and ALIDA LIVINGSTON are:

- i. [COMMODORE MELANCTHON TAYLOR](#)⁷ WOOLSEY, b. 5 Jun 1780, NY; d. 19 May 1838, NY, Utica; m. SUSAN CORNELIA TREDWELL, 3 Nov 1817, NY - Poughkeepsie, Dutchess; b. 1796; d. 1863.
- ii. HENRY LIVINGSTON WOOLSEY, b. 1782; d. 1848; m. EUNICE HUBBELL, 18 Feb 1805, NY; b. 1782; d. 1830.
- iii. CORNELIA WOOLSEY, m. HARVEY DEWOLF.
- iv. MARY ELIZABETH WOOLSEY, m. WOLCOTT JR HUBBEL.
- v. JAMES LLOYD WOOLSEY, b. 1788, NY; d. 1870; m. ROXELANE ACKERMAN, ca 1820, Jefferson County, NY.
- vi. SUSAN K. WOOLSEY, b. ca 1788; m. (1) JAMES PLATT; m. (2) SAMUEL O AUCHMUTY.
- vii. REBECCA NELSON WOOLSEY, m. JOHN BORLAND.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ghcfAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA1093&lpg=PA1093&dq=%22Melancthon+Lloyd+Woolsey%22&source=bl&ots=Qjnlb_hdR&sig=uMFTh9PfpMZDMszCFNU42bEQ2k0&hl=en&ei=NY-uSfOLi5LKMqzc-esE&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result page 1093.

Col. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, b. June 8, 1717, m. Jan. 24. 1744, Rebecca Lloyd, b. Oct. 31, 1718 (dau. of Henry Lloyd and Rebecca Nelson, dau. of Capt. John Nelson of Boston and Catharine Tailer, dau. of Gov. Wm. Tailer). He d. Sept. 28, 1758, while engaged against the French at Crown Point, N. Y., and was buried at Dosoris, as were his three daughters also, Abigail, Elizabeth and Mary. She d. at New Haven, Ct., Sept. 13, 1797, ae. 79.

His son was:

Genl. Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey (son of Col. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey and Rebecca Lloyd), b. May 8, 1758, was Aid to his Excellency George Clinton. He m. March 23, 1779, Alida Livingston, b. May 5, 1758 (dau. of Henry Livingston of Poughkeepsie and Susan Conklin, dau. of John Conklin, and sister to Prest. John H. Livingston of Rutgers Coll., N. J.). He left the army of the Revolution in 1780, and was made Major Genl. of militia of the State of New York. He was collector of customs at Plattsburgh, N. Y. (1787-), and clerk of Clinton Co. for many years. He d. at Trenton, N. Y., June 29, 1819. She d. at Oswego, N. Y., July 12, 1843, act. 85.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/philiplivingston2ndlord.htm>

Philip Livingston, 2nd Lord of Livingston Manor (9 July 1686, Albany NY); (1749, NYC)
+ Catharine Van Brugh (1689); (1756)

Children:

Philip Livingston ,	The Signer (15 Jan 1716 - 12 Jun 1778) (married Christiana Ten Broeck)
Peter Van Brugh Livingston	(Oct 1710 - 28 Dec 1792) (married Mary Alexander)
Colonel Robert Livingston ,	3rd Lord of Livingston Manor (16 Dec 1708 - 27 Nov 1790)
Sarah Livingston	(7 Nov 1725 - Mar 1805) (married Maj. Gen. William Alexander, Lord Stirling)
Governor William Livingston	(30 Nov 1723 - 25 Jul 1790) (married Susannah French) see below
John Livingston	(11 Apr 1714 - 21 Jul 1786) (married Catherine De Peyster)
Henry Livingston	(5 Apr 1719 - Feb 1772) Catherine Livingston (15 Apr 1733 -) (married John L. Lawrence)
Alida Livingston	(18 Jul 1728 - Feb 1790) (married Henry Hausen)

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/govwilliamlivingston.htm>

Governor William Livingston (30 Nov 1723, Albany NY); (25 Jul 1790, Liberty Hall NJ)
+ Susannah French (of New Brunswick)

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

William Livingston (November 30, 1723 – July 25, 1790) served as the [Governor of New Jersey](#) (1776–1790) during the [American Revolutionary War](#) and was a signer of the [United States Constitution](#).

Livingston was the son of [Philip Livingston](#) and was born in [Albany](#). He was raised by his grandmother until the age of 14. He graduated from [Yale University](#) in 1741 and then studied [law](#). He was admitted to the bar in 1748 and began his practice in New York. He moved to Elizabethtown, today [Elizabeth, New Jersey](#), in 1772, where he built a large country home to house his growing family. The house, known as [Liberty Hall](#), still stands today.

The home became a center of activity, in part due to its proximity to Francis Barber's academy and visits from young men. ([Alexander Hamilton](#), a boarder at the academy, was a frequent early visitor.) Three of Livingston's daughters – Sarah, Susan, and Catherine – came to be known as 'the three graces'. The height of social activity during this era was the wedding, at Liberty Hall, in April 1774 of Sarah to a young New York lawyer, [John Jay](#).

Livingston was a member of the [Continental Congress](#) from July 1774 to June 1776. In October 1775, he was commissioned a [brigadier general](#) of the New Jersey [Militia](#) and served until August 1776 when he was elected Governor of New Jersey – holding the office until his death in 1790. For much of the time between 1776 and 1779, the family was located in [Parsippany](#) for safety. Liberty Hall was frequently visited by British troops or naval forces since there was a substantial reward for Livingston's capture. The family returned in 1779 to begin restoring their looted home.

Livingston married Susanna French in 1742. They had 13 children. Livingston's daughter, Susannah, married [John Cleves Symmes](#) in 1780 and became the stepmother-in-law of [President William Henry Harrison](#). Another descendant of William Livingston was Julia Kean, wife of [United States Secretary of State](#) and [New York Governor Hamilton Fish](#).

Livingston was a delegate to the [1787 Constitutional Convention](#) in [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#) and one of the signers of the [Constitution](#).

Livingston died in [Elizabeth, New Jersey](#), and was originally buried in [Trinity Church, New York](#), but was reinterred at [Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn](#) in 1846.

Because he was the first Revolutionary governor, he is often cited as the first governor of New Jersey.

Children:

Henry Brockholst Livingston b. 25 Nov 1757, NY City; d. 18 Mar 1823, Washington, DC; married Catharine Kettletas.

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

Henry Brockholst Livingston (November 25, 1757 - March 18, 1823) was an [American Revolutionary War](#) officer, a [American](#) jurist and a native of [New York City](#). He was the son of Susanna French and [William Livingston](#). During the [American Revolutionary War](#) he was a lieutenant colonel of the [New York Line](#). He served as a [Justice](#) of the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) from 1806 to 1823.

Livingston was an alumnus of [Princeton University](#). As a justice on the [Supreme Court of New York](#), he authored a famous dissent in the case of [Pierson v. Post, 3 Cai. R. 175](#) (1805). Two years after that dissent, [President Thomas Jefferson](#) appointed Livingston to the Supreme Court of the United States. Livingston often followed the lead of [Chief Justice John Marshall](#). During his tenure on the court, Supreme Court Justices were required to [ride a circuit](#); in Justice Livingston's case, he presided over cases in [New York State](#).

Marriage 1 [Catharine Kettletas](#) b: 20 MAY 1761 Married: 2 DEC 1784

Children

1. [Roibert C. Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1784
2. [Susan French Livingston](#) b: 4 DEC 1789 married **Benjamin Ledyard, Jr.** (1779-1812), son of **Benjamin Ledyard** (1753-1803; m. Catharine Forman), who had a son, Henry (1812-1880) who married Matilda Frances Cass (1818-1898), dau. of **General Lewis Cass** (1782-1866).
3. [Catharine A. Livingston](#) b: ABT. 1790
4. [Elizabeth Livingston](#) b: 15 FEB 1786

Marriage 2 [Ann N. Ludlow](#) Married: AFT. 1804

Children

1. [Anson Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1804
2. [Carroll Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1804
3. [Henry Brockholst Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1813
4. [Catharine Louisa Livingston](#) b: 23 MAR 1815
5. [Jasper Hall Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1813

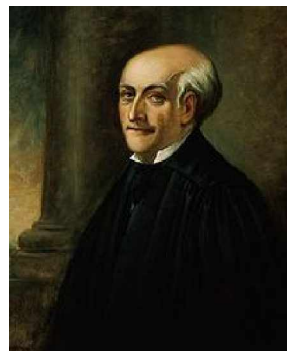
Marriage 3 [Catharine Seaman](#) Married: BEF. 1813

Children

1. [Henry Brockholst Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1813
2. [Jasper Hall Livingston](#) b: AFT. 1813
3. [Catharine Louisa Livingston](#) b: 23 MAR 1815

"The Livingstons of Livingston Manor," by Edwin Brockholst Livingston. Page 248.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Yk5mAAAAAAAJ&pg=PA252&dq=%22Henry+Brockholst+Livingston%22&output=text#c_top



Henry Brockholst Livingston, who was just seven years younger than his cousin of the similar initials,⁴ had an early experience of warfare, but on water instead of on land. He was living at home—Liberty Hall, Elizabethtown, New Jersey,—during the winter of 1775-1776, when news arrived that his uncle, Colonel Lord Stirling, wanted volunteers for a cutting-out expedition he had planned for the capture of a British transport, which was supposed to have a cargo of arms and ammunition on board, of which the patriots of New Jersey stood much in need. This vessel, the *Blue Mountain Valley*, was lying off Sandy Hook in distress, awaiting assistance from the men-of-war at New York, when Lord Stirling seized a pilot boat at Perth Amboy, and joined by three other boats with militia and volunteers from Elizabethtown, captured her in the early hours of the morning of the 23d January 1776. The skipper's surprise at this unexpected bit of privateering must have been great! She was, to the disappointment of Lord Stirling, only laden with stores and provisions for the "ministerial army" at Boston; no ammunition or arms as expected.¹ All the same, the Continental Congress was mightily pleased at the success of this adventure, and at once, on receipt of the news, passed a resolution, "That the alertness, activity, and good conduct of Lord Stirling, and the forwardness and spirit of the gentlemen and others from Elizabethtown, who voluntarily assisted him in taking the ship *Blue Mountain Valley* were laudable and exemplary."² An elder brother of Henry Brockholst, William Livingston, junior, was also a "gentleman volunteer."



The next occasion we hear of Henry Brockholst Livingston is as aide-de-camp to General Schuyler, with the Continental rank of major³; and when that much maligned and shamefully ill-treated commander tendered his resignation to Congress—14th September 1776,—he recommended to the president that certain officers of his staff, including Major Livingston, should be provided for. Of the latter he wrote:—"I also beg leave to recommend to the attention of Congress, as a gentleman of a most amiable and deserving character." Whereupon that body, eleven days later, passed a resolution to the effect that "Major Henry Brockholst Livingston, aide-de-camp to General Schuyler be provided for by Congress in a station equal to his merit, when a proper vacancy happens, he being recommended by the general as a very deserving officer." ¹ This promotion, apparently, did not come quick enough to suit the temper of this ambitious and high-spirited young officer²; who also felt deeply the unmerited disgrace which had befallen his beloved commander, whose resignation, however, was not accepted by Congress until some months later. For upon the 14th of September 1777—exactly a year after Schuyler had first offered to resign the northern command—Major Livingston writes to his father, Governor Livingston, from Stillwater:—

We shall not decamp for Philadelphia as soon as I had expected. General Schuyler is at Albany preparing for trial. As he had not much business for me at that place, I obtained his permission to visit this army, and General Arnold having given me an invitation to spend a few weeks in his family,³ I did myself the pleasure to join him on the ninth instant. Though my duty did not require my presence in camp, my general being at Albany, yet I scorned to take advantage of that privilege at a time when a battle is hourly expected, and joined the army as a volunteer. This is not the first time I have offered my services, trifling as they are in that capacity. My stay at Ticonderoga was entirely voluntary, as General Schuyler was absent. Skenesborough, Fort Anne, and other places can witness the same. I never screened myself under the cloak of duty. I mention not this by way of boasting, but only to convince you I have been neglected. General Schuyler's recommendations in my favour have been repeatedly neglected. I am happy that I shall soon have the opportunity of leaving the army with honour to myself and family, it being my fixed determination, the moment my general resigns, to leave a service where promotion goes by favour and not by merit.

The writer was evidently smarting under recent disappointment, for he had only lately returned from Philadelphia, where he had been sent by Schuyler with his despatch announcing the defeat of the British-German detachment under Colonel Baum at Bennington; and he naturally expected the coveted promotion as his reward for the welcome news. He probably had heard, moreover, that the question of his promotion had actually been put to the vote in Congress, 226. August 1777, but lost, the necessary majority of votes not having been obtained owing to the antagonism of the New England members. Whereupon, after debate, the resolution was ordered to be expunged from the journals, and the matter referred to the Board of War.¹

When at Ticonderoga Major Livingston was attached to the staff of General St. Clair, and shared in the hardships of the retreat from that place, on its abandonment before the advancing British army under Burgoyne. General St. Clair was subsequently court-martialled for not making a firmer resistance, but was acquitted; as was also General Schuyler for his conduct in this campaign, in which General Gates, the protégé of the New England coterie in Congress, "reaped where others had sown." Livingston gave evidence in favour of both these generals, before these two courts-martial held during the following year. While attached to General Arnold's staff he had a dispute with a Major Chester, arising out of Gates's marked animosity to both Schuyler and Arnold, which resulted in a duel with pistols but, fortunately, without any serious result.² Three days after this duel was fought the expected battle took place.

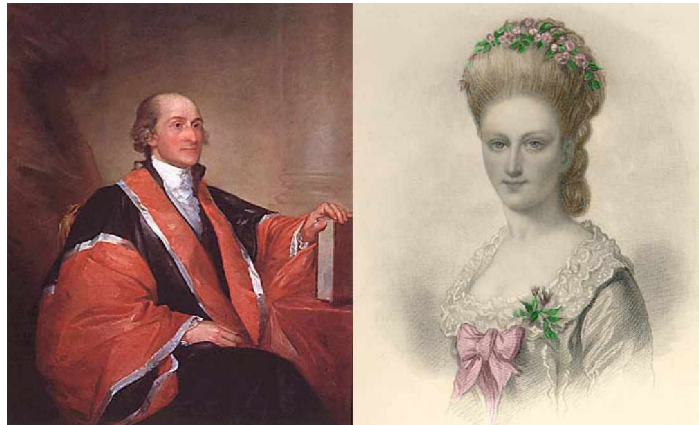
It was at this time that Major Livingston exultingly and feelingly wrote to his old commander, General Schuyler:—"Burgoyne is in such a situation that he can neither advance nor retire without fighting. A capital battle must soon be fought. I am chagrined to the soul when I think that another person will reap the fruits of your labours." In this battle,¹ the first of the engagements known as the Battles of Bemis's Heights, Still water, or Saratoga, Major Livingston took part as volunteer aide to General Arnold,² that fiery commander who was the real hero of the day, while General Gates took all the credit to himself, entirely ignoring his subordinate general's dashing bravery, which resulted in the repulse of the British. Apparently, Major Livingston's services were not also overlooked, as upon the 4th of October, or fifteen days after this battle, Congress resolved "That Major Henry Brockholst Livingston, aide-de-camp to Major General Schuyler, be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel as a reward for his merit and services in the American army."

Major Livingston in his letters to General Schuyler, written immediately after this battle, boldly championed the neglected Arnold's cause, and thus incurred the bitter enmity of the American commander-in-chief. In one of these letters, dated from "Camp, Bemis's

Heights, 23d September," he says "Believe me, Sir, to him [Arnold] alone is due the honour of our late Victory. "4 General Gates did not hide his vexation at Major Livingston's championship of his rival, so that in another letter written three days later, Livingston informs Schuyler, " I find myself under the necessity of returning to Albany, merely to satisfy the caprice and jealousy of a certain great person. It has been several times insinuated by the Commander-in-chief to General Arnold, that his mind has been poisoned and prejudiced by some of his family, and I have been pointed out as the person who had this undue influence over him."

Susannah Livingston (married John Cleves Symmes)

Sarah Van Brugh Livingston (married [John Jay](#))



John Jay and Sarah Van Brugh Livingston

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/johnjay.htm>

JAY, John, a Delegate from New York; born in New York City December 12, 1745; attended a boarding school in New Rochelle, N.Y., and was graduated from Kings College (now Columbia University) in 1764; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1768; served on the New York committee of correspondence; Member of the Continental Congress 1774-1776 and 1778-1779; recalled some months in 1777 to aid in forming the New York State constitution; appointed chief justice of the State of New York in May 1777 but resigned December 1778 to become President of the Continental Congress and served in that capacity from December 10, 1778, to September 28, 1779; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain September 27, 1779; appointed one of the ministers to negotiate peace with Great Britain June 14, 1781, and signed the Treaty of Paris; appointed one of the ministers to negotiate treaties with the European powers May 1, 1783; returned to New York in 1784; appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs July 1784, which position he held until the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789; appointed the first Chief Justice of the United States by President Washington September 26, 1789, and served until June 29, 1795, when he resigned; unsuccessful Federal candidate for Governor of New York in 1792; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain April 19, 1794, and served until April 8, 1795, still retaining his position as Chief Justice of the United States; Governor of New York 1795-1801; declined reelection and also a reappointment as Chief Justice of the United States; retired to his farm at Bedford, near New York City, where he died May 17, 1829; interment in the family burying ground at Rye, N.Y.

William Livingston (married Jane)

Judith "Kitty" Livingston (married John W. Watkins)

Mary Livingston (married James Linn)

Catharine Livingston (married Matthew Ridley)

<http://www.robertsewell.ca/smith.html>

Judge William Smith I and Mary Het had the following children:

- {Chief Justice} William Smith II (see below)
- Susanna Smith (1729 – 1791) **who married Robert James Livingston (1729 – 1771), a brother of Janet Livingston** who married {Chief Justice} William Smith II. Susanna Smith and Robert James Livingston had children: http://www.archive.org/stream/williamsmithjudg00dela/williamsmithjudg00dela_djvu.txt
- Mary Livingston 7 Jun 1748 – 6 Jan 1830 in London, who married 1st {Capt} Gabriel Maturin and 2nd {Dr} Jonathan Mallet .
She married, first, license dated 29 Oct 1765, Captain Gabriel Maturin, who died in Boston, about 1774-6. Captain Maturin entered the British service 12 Apr 1756, as a Lieutenant in the 35th Regiment, was promoted Captain 1764, and in 1768 transferred to the 31st Foot. He was appointed military and private Secretary to Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada. Sir Guy returning to England, Captain Maturin, then in New York, was summoned to Canada and ordered to replace his chief in important military duties. His wife and a younger sister, Susanna, afterwards Mrs. Armstrong, accompanied him in his northern journey. Mrs. Maturin married, secondly, Dr. Jonathan Mallet, an Englishman, who had

settled in New York, sometime prior to the revolution. His first wife, Miss Catherine Kennedy, whom he had married about June, 1765, license dated 13th of that month, died in New York 3 Sep 1777 (N. Y. Gazette, 8 Sep 1777), leaving three children.

Dr. Mallet's residence, which he had built adjoining the Kennedy house in Broadway, is reported as having been occupied by the British troops at the commencement of the war. He appears to have been the fashionable and one of the most successful of the physicians of the period, and is described as an educated and very agreeable man. During the war, 1776, to 1782, he was Surgeon, for part of the time Chief Surgeon, and Purveyor to the hospitals for his Majesty's forces in America. In 1783 his name appears in the army lists as Chief Purveyor only, and the following year is omitted.

A letter from Mrs. Mallet, dated 1st July, 1784, tells of her arrival two days before, at London, with her husband and servants. After a passage of six weeks from New York, the Mallets, Mrs. Jauncey and another lady landed at Dover, where they met Lieut Mallet, a brother of the Doctor, who had also served in America. At London, the Americans flocked to see them. Mention is made of Chief Justice Smith, of Thomas and Doctor James Smith, the latter in ill health, of Mrs. Plinderleith and her children; of Mrs. Kennedy, probably her husband's mother-in-law, who was very kind; of Miss Kemble, who was about returning to New York and would take letters. London was made very pleasant to Mrs. Mallet; her husband's social position was excellent, old friends numerous, new ones very attentive. Her extraordinary beauty, which she retained until far advanced in life, is not only a matter of tradition, but is eulogized in more than one letter now faded and yellow with age. A portrait by Copley, taken about the time of her marriage with Captain Maturin and now in the possession of one of her nieces, justifies the admiration expressed by her friends for her loveliness. Two of her nieces, celebrated for their personal attractions are said to resemble her.

In 1806 Mrs. Mallet became for the second time a widow, and although her thoughts turned towards her native land, and her letters overflow with affection for her kinspeople she could not separate herself from the new associations and her late husband's home; there she continued to reside until her death, which occurred 6 Jan 1830. Except among her immediate family who were a long lived race, she had survived most of her contemporaries, but her interest in their children continued until the last.

Mrs. Mallet had issue by neither marriage. Her step children, the son and two daughters of Dr. Mallet by his marriage with Miss Kennedy, formed her family.

- James (Kierstedt) Livingston 29 Dec 1749 - 8 Feb 1777) Owing to an accident received in boyhood, he was an invalid and sufferer all his life.
- Elizabeth Livingston 14 Sep 1751 - 28 Nov 1752
- Elizabeth Livingston, second of the name 6 Oct 1753 - 15 Oct 1756.
- **{Col} William Smith Livingston (1755 – 1794) who married Catherine Lott**
http://www.archive.org/stream/williamsmithjudg00dela/williamsmithjudg00dela_djvu.txt
 Colonel William Smith Livingston, born 27 Aug 1755, died 25 Jun 1794, and was buried in the family vault of Abraham Lott, NY City. Colonel Livingston was graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1772. At the commencement of the revolution he entered the army and held a command at the battle of Long Island, where he was taken prisoner. Confined for a short time in the Sugar House, he was paroled and soon afterwards exchanged. He served throughout the war, and as Lieutenant-Colonel of Colonel Webb's regiment, greatly distinguished himself in Rhode Island under General Greene. His gallantry and reckless daring gained for him the sobriquet of "fighting Bill," a name preserved in a doggerel verse of the period. Colonel Livingston possessed great physical strength, and shared with Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge the reputation of being the handsomest officer in the service. He married in 1774 Catherine Lott, daughter of Abraham and Gertrude (Cojeman) Lott, merchant of New York, but during the war a resident of Beverwyck, near Morristown, NJ. Mrs. Livingston died 29 Sep 1823, and was interred in the Livingston family vault of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rhinebeck. They had eleven children, of whom seven died in infancy. One son, William Mallet, entered the navy and was lost at sea, unmarried; another son, Francis Armstrong, and two daughters, married and have left issue. To an agent from Europe who wished to induce them to take steps for the revival of family honors, now dormant, both the Colonel and his son declined taking any action; the former making the characteristic reply, "that he preferred being an American citizen to being a Scotch Lord."
- Robert James Livingston 30 Jul 1757 – 13 Feb 1757, died an infant at Trenton, NJ
- Susanna Livingston 30 Jul 1758 – 13 Feb 1851, Trenton, NY who married {Rev} James Francis Armstrong . Dr. Armstrong was born 3d April, 1750; died 19th January, 1816. Graduated at College of New Jersey 1773. Trustee of the college from 1790 until his death. Studied divinity under Dr. Witherspoon, and was ordained by the Presbytery of New Castle January, 1778. Chaplain of the Second Maryland Brigade during the revolution. Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati, 1790 to 1797. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Trenton for 30 years. His useful and honorable life was spent in the service of his Maker and of his country, ably seconded by a more worthy wife. Their good works, the love and respect they inspired in both young and old, are cherished traditions throughout southern New Jersey, and their memories are held in honorable remembrance as among the worthies of the revolution. They had issue six children.
- Robert James Livingston 5 Nov 1760 – 12 Apr 1827, Grasmere, Rhinebeck, NY, at the residence of his brother, Peter R., unmarried .
http://www.archive.org/stream/williamsmithjudg00dela/williamsmithjudg00dela_djvu.txt
 Robert had prepared himself for and had probably matriculated at the College of New Jersey, when the British troops overran the State. Young Livingston, but sixteen years of age, accidentally learned that the American army was in motion and was secretly moving upon the enemy. He left home to join the vanguard of the Americans, and fell severely

wounded at the victory of Trenton. Tradition states that he was wounded in the first onslaught and that for a few moments he was in the power of the Hessians, by whom he was roughly used. A lady, whose name unfortunately has not been preserved, had the lad removed to her house, sent for his mother and kept them until he could be carried in safety to his home at Princeton. Some years later an accident caused the loss of an eye. He went abroad and travelled in England and France. In New York he and his brother the Colonel were among the gayest of the men of fashion of the period; if somewhat wild, none the less popular, unless perhaps among the partisans and friends of Mayor Varick. But the life wearied him and he retired to his brother's seat at Grasmere. Fine natural abilities were sacrificed to the care of a farm, to his horses and gun.

- {Hon} Peter Robert Livingston 3 Oct 1760 – 19 Jan 1847, at his residence at Grasmere. He married Joanna Livingston, daughter of {Judge} **Robert R Livingston and Margaret Beekman** . Peter R. graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1784. For many years he represented Dutchess County in the Senate of New York, and was elected Speaker 7 Jan 1823, and President 5 Jan 1825. He was a member of the Council of Appointment under the first Constitution of the State and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. He married Joanna (born 14 Sep 1759; died 1 Mar 1829, and buried by the side of her husband), daughter of Judge Robert R and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston. They had no issue.
- {Judge} Maturin Livingston 10 Apr 1769 – 7 Nov 1847 at the residence of his son-in-law, Major Joseph Delafield, New York City. He **married Margaret Lewis, grand daughter of {Judge} Robert R. Livingston and Margaret Beekman** Judge Livingston graduated with the highest honors at the College of New Jersey, 1786; studied law and was admitted attorney; was one of the members from New York to the Constitutional Convention of October, 1801; was appointed 10 Oct 1804, Recorder of the City of New York; and 3 Feb 1823, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Dutchess County, being the first appointment for the county under the Constitution of 1821. He married 30 May 1798, **Margaret Lewis** (born at Clermont 5 Feb 1780; died at Staatsburgh 28 Sep 1860, and buried by the side of her husband), only child of **Major General Morgan Lewis and his wife Gertrude, daughter of Judge Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston**. They had twelve children, all of whom survived their father, married, and with one exception had issue.

{Chief Justice} William Smith II remained a loyalist, and from 1776 to 1778 was confined to the limits of Livingston Manor, the home of his wife's sister Margaret Livingston and {Col} Peter Robert Livingston, who were third cousins; their common ancestor being {Rev} John Livingston (1603 – 1672). {Col} Peter Robert Livingston was a member of the "Sons of Liberty" prior to the American Revolution.

However, the Livingstons looked out for family and the Smiths were welcomed at the Hermitage after they were placed under "house arrest." The Hermitage was located on Livingston Manor on what became the Town of Livingston. (The Hermitage, what was left of it, was torn down in 1983 and a contemporary residence was built on the site.) In 1780, William Smith was appointed Chief Justice of the Province of New York. In 1782, he left for England, leaving his family at the Livingston home at Clermont, a 13,000 acre tract on the Hudson River in what is now Columbia County. In 1786, William Smith was appointed Chief Justice of Canada.

The Heraldic Bearings which appear on the bookplate of {Chief Justice} William Smith (1728 - 1793) affixed to one of the original volumes of his "Historical Memoirs of the Province of New York" currently in the Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library are described as follows: "Argent, three tilting spears proper, a chief counter-compony or and azure. Crest: a sea-lion rampant." These bearings were used by other members of the family including {Chief Justice} William Smith's father, {Judge} William Smith I (1697 – 1769) and 2nd cousin, William Peartree Smith (1723 – 1801).

Born: June 18, 1728 at New York

Died: December 6, 1793 at Quebec

Married: November 3, 1752 to **Janet Livingston**



{Chief Justice} William Smith II
(1728 - 1793)



Janet Livingston
(1730 - 1819)

<http://www.robertsewell.ca/livingston.html#janet>

Robert Livingston, our ancestor who came to America in 1696, is known as "Robert the Nephew" to distinguish him from his Uncle "Robert the Grantee" referred to previously, who landed at Charlestown, Massachusetts in December 1673 and moved on to New York in 1674 and then to Albany.

Born: Rotterdam, Holland, 1663

Died: New York, April 21, 1725

Married: 1697 to **Margaretta Schuyler**, who was a daughter of Colonel Peter Schuyler and Engeltie Van Shaik. Click for additional background on [Margaretta Schuyler](#)

Robert Livingston and Margaretta Schuyler had the following children:

- Angelica Livingston who married Johannes Van Rensselaer;
- **James Livingston**, shown next.
- **Janet Livingston** who married {Colonel} Henry Beekman; their children:
 - Henry Beekman who died young.
 - Margaret Beekman (1724 - 1800) m. 1742 {Judge} Robert R. Livingston (1718 - 1775); their children:
 - § Janet Livingston (1743 - 1828) m.1773 {General} Richard Montgomery (1736 - 1775) who was killed while attempting the capture of Quebec in 1775. (dsp)
 - § **Robert R. "The Chancellor" Livingston** (1746 - 1813) who administered the inaugural oath to the first American President, {General} George Washington and was a partner of Robert Fulton who, in 1807, built the "Clermont", the first successful steamboat in the United States.
 - § Nine additional children.
- Pieter Livingston who married Zeba Holland
- John Livingston who married Catherine Ten Broeck
- Thomas Livingston who died young



<http://www.robertsewell.ca/livingston.html#janet>

James Livingston with whom our descent from the male line of Livingstons ceases, passing next, for the first time in nearly 700 years, through an ancestress in the person of Janet Livingston.

Born: Albany New York before December 21, 1701

Died: New York, September 7, 1763

Married: May 18, 1723 to **Maria Kierstede** (born: April 2, 1704, died: November 1, 1762)

James Livingston and Maria Kierstede had the following children:

- **Robert James Livingston (1729 – 1771), who married Susanna Smith (1729 – 1791), a sister of** {Chief Justice} William Smith II who married [Janet Livingston](#). Robert James Livingston and Susanna Smith had children:
 - Mary Livingston (1748 – 1830) who married 1st {Capt} Gabriel Maturin and 2nd {Dr} Jonathan Mallet
 - James Kierstede Livingston (1749 – 1777)
 - Elizabeth Livingston (1751 – 1752)
 - **{Col} William Smith Livingston (1755 – 1794) who married Catherine Lott**
 - Robert James Livingston (1757 – 1757, died an infant)
 - Susanna Livingston (1758 – 1851) who married {Rev} James Francis Armstrong
 - Robert James Livingston (1759 – 1827)
 - {Hon} Peter Robert Livingston (1760 – 1847) who married Joanna Livingston, daughter of {Judge} Robert R. Livingston and Margaret Beekman
 - {Judge} Maturin Livingston (1769 – 1847) who married Margaret Lewis, grand daughter of {Judge} Robert R. Livingston and Margaret Beekman
- **Janet Livingston**
- Elizabeth Livingston
- Margaret Livingston (1738 - 1809) who married [{Colonel} Peter Robert Livingston](#) (1737 - 1794). Margaret and Peter Livingston were third cousins; their common ancestor being {Rev} John Livingston (1603 – 1672). Margaret and Peter Livingston had ten children.
- Mary Livingston

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/gilbertlivingstoncornelia.htm#giljames>

James Livingston was born in Kingston, New York, March 29, 1728, the son of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman, who was a daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman. James was a grandson of the first Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler. He married November 11, 1751, Judith Newcomb (born in 1733, at Lebanon, Connecticut, and died August 31, 1808), the daughter of Thomas Newcomb and Judith Woodworth.

James Livingston came to Poughkeepsie to live about the time of his marriage in 1751, and in 1753 bought a plot of land and built his home where he lived the rest of his life. This plot of one hundred and fifteen acres lay between the King's Highway (now the Post Road from New York to Albany) and the Hudson River, and extended from the land owned by his brother, Henry Livingston, who had come to Poughkeepsie several years before, north to the road which is now Pine Street, Poughkeepsie. This tract now contains

many streets and homes as well as the grounds of Vassar Brothers Hospital, Eastman Terrace, Eastman Park and the former location for many years of the Riverview Military Academy.

During the War of the Revolution a Continental shipyard occupied a part of the shore line, where two large frigates, the *Congress* and the *Montgomery*, as well as other naval vessels, were built. In later years the cove where the shipyard was located has been practically filled in and is now the site of the DeLaval Separator Company. A point of land extending into the river is still known as Shipyard Point. The James Livingston residence stood on a knoll not far from the entrance to Eastman Park.

James Livingston was a captain in the Provincial Militia from 1760; was sheriff of Dutchess County 1761-1768; was a member of the Provincial Congress, 1776-1777, and served as chairman of the Committee of Safety in 1778. He died in 1790, aged 62 years. His wife died August 31, 1808, aged 75 years and three months. They left three children: Cornelia, born December 16, 1753; Judith, who married John Moore (the license was dated October 16, 1773); and Gilbert James, born October 14, 1758, married Susanna Lewis, and died April 7, 1833.

"James Livingston, and Some of His Descendants, by J. Wilson Poucher,
Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook, Vol 28, 1943, pp.67-8.

Livingston, Gilbert J. Solomon's Lodge No. 1

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/gilbertlivingstoncornelia.htm#giljames>

Gilbert James Livingston, only son of James Livingston, born October 14, 1758, served as a young man in the army of the Revolution in the Second Regiment, New York Continentals, under Colonel Van Cortlandt. He entered as an ensign, was made second lieutenant November 21, 1776, and became first lieutenant June 28, 1779. He served through the Burgoyne campaign of 1777. He resigned on account of poor health April 5, 1780. In July of 1780 he became a captain of Levees under Colonel Lewis DuBois and served in this body in the defense of the frontiers against the Tories and Indians under Colonels Pawling and Weissenfels until July of 1782, the end of the war.

In 1780 Gilbert married Susanna Lewis, (daughter of Richard and Susanna Van Der Burgh Lewis), who was the widow of Elias DuBois. She was the sister of Colonel James Van Der Burgh of the Dutchess County Militia and by her first marriage, the mother of Colonel Lewis DuBois of the Revolutionary War.

A few years after his father's death in 1790, the estate was sold, the southern part to Henry Livingston in 1792 and the northern part, including the residence, to John Reade. The wife of John Reade was Catharine Livingston, daughter of Robert G. Livingston who was a brother to James and Henry, and therefore a cousin to Gilbert James. Where Gilbert and Susanna with their children went to live after the home was sold is not clear. They had five children baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie.

"James Livingston, and Some of His Descendants, by J. Wilson Poucher,
Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook, Vol 28, 1943, pp.75-6.

Gilbert James, the son of James and Judith, and Henry's first cousin, was the 5th great grandfather of President George W. Bush, and 4th great grandfather of President George H.W. Bush.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/joannalivingstonvancortlandt.htm>

NY Lt. Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt (10 Jan 1721, Manor House NY); (1 May 1814, Manor House NY)

+ Joanna Livingston 28 May 1748 [sister of [Dr. Henry Livingston, Sr.](#)] (17 Aug 1722-10 Sep 1808, Manor House NY)

Children:

[Brig.Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt](#)

Catharine Van Cortlandt [married Abraham Van Wyck]

Cornelia Van Cortlandt

Gertrude Van Cortlandt [died aged 11]

Gilbert Van Cortlandt¹ [died aged 29]

Stephen Van Cortlandt

Catharine Van Cortlandt [married Abraham Van Wyck]

Pierre Van Cortlandt [U.S. Representative]

Anne De Peyster Van Cortlandt [married Mayor Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer³]



Joanna Livingston



Pierre Van Cortlandt

Philip Van Cortlandt Solomon's Lodge No. 1

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/generalphilipvancortlandt.htm>

Philip VAN CORTLANDT, (brother of Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.), a Representative from New York; born in New York City August 21, 1749; pursued classical studies; attended Coldenham Academy and was graduated from King's College (later Columbia University) in 1768; engaged as a civil engineer; member of the Provincial Congress in 1775; during the War of the Revolution served as lieutenant colonel and was mustered out of the service with the rank of brigadier general for gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown under General Lafayette; delegate to the State convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788; served as supervisor of the town of Cortland, and as school commissioner and road master; member of the State assembly 1788-1790; served in the State senate 1791-1793; elected as a Democrat to the Third and to the seven succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1793-March 3, 1809); engaged in agricultural pursuits; accompanied General Lafayette on his tour through the United States in 1831; was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati; died at Van Cortlandt Manor, Croton on Hudson, Westchester County, N.Y., on November 1, 1831; interment in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, N.Y.



Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. 1, Chapter 31

General Philip Van Cortlandt was the last possessor of the manor house, near Croton, by entail. He was born in the city of New York on the 1st of September, 1749, and was reared at the manor house. At nineteen, he commenced business as a land surveyor, but when the Revolution broke out, agreeing in sentiment with his father, Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt, he joined the Republican army. His Tory relatives tried to dissuade him from his purpose, and Governor Tryon forwarded him a major's commission in the Cortlandt militia. He tore it in pieces, and accepted a lieutenant colonel's commission in the Continental army. He was appointed a colonel in 1776, and in that capacity served at the battles of Stillwater. He also served against the Indians on the New York frontier in 1778, and in 1779-80 was a member of the court martial convened for the trial of Arnold. He commanded a regiment of militia under La Fayette in 1781, and for his gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown he was promoted to a brigadier's command. Seven hundred of the British and Hessian prisoners of war were afterward intrusted to his care while on their march from Charlottesville to Fredericktown, in Maryland. He was for sixteen years a member of Congress, but in 1811 declined a re-election. General Van Cortlandt accompanied La Fayette in his tour through the United States in 1824. He died at the manor house, at Croton, November 21st, 1831, at the age of eighty-two. With him expired the property entail.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/drhenrylivingstonsr.htm>

Dr. Henry Livingston, Sr. (27 Aug 1714, Kingston NY); (10 Feb 1799, Poughkeepsie NY) (son of [Gilbert Livingston](#) and [Cornelia Beekman](#)) married **Susanna Storm Conklin** eloped in 1742 (9 Jul 1724, Tarrytown, NY); (22 May 1793, Poughkeepsie NY) (daughter of Captain John Jan Conklin and Joanna (Annetje) Storm)

Children:

Gilbert Livingston	[married Catharine Crannell]
Reverend John Henry Livingston	[married Sarah Livingston]
Major Henry Livingston, Jr.	[married Sarah Welles and Jane McLean Patterson]
Cornelia Livingston	[married Myndert Van Kleeck]
Joanna Livingston	[married Paul Schenck]
Susan Livingston	[married Gerardus Duyckinck]
Lt. Robert Henry Livingston	[married Gerardus Duyckinck]
Beekman Livingston	[married Catharine Marsh]
Catharine H. Livingston	[died aged 7]
Helena Livingston	[married Jonas Platt]
Alida Livingston	[married General Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey]

Henry Ledyard m. Matilda Frances Cass

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cassb/CASS/10002287.htm>

Matilda Frances Cass (Gen. Lewis B.⁶, Maj. Jonathan⁵, Joseph⁴, Jonathan³, Capt. Joseph² Case, John¹ Casse) was born 1818. Matilda Cass died 1898 at 80 years of age. She married Henry Ledyard 29 Sep 1839. The Ledyard-Cass book shows the wedding date as 19 Oct 1839. Henry was born in New York, New York, NY 5 Mar 1812. (Additional notes for Henry Ledyard) Henry died 7 Jun 1880 in London, England, at 68 years of age. The following is an excerpt from the book "Ledyard - Cass Biographical Records":

"Henry graduated from Columbia College in 1830, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the New York Supreme Court 1 Nov 1833, and of the court of Chancery in 1835. He took an early interest in military affairs and on 6 February, 1834, received his commission as Inspector of the 11th Brigade of Infantry in New York, and on 2 June, 1863, his commission as Inspector of the 31st Division of Infantry.

In 1836 he sailed for Europe. General Lewis Cass, then recently appointed Minister to France, sailed upon the same vessel, accompanied by his family. General Cass, attracted by the personality of the young man, offered him the appointment as attaché of the Legation, which he gladly accepted. He thus entered into the diplomatic service, in which he remained for nearly ten years. On 7 Aug 1839, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Paris, and in 1842, when General Cass retired as Minister, Henry Ledyard was appointed Charge d'Affaires of Legation, an office which he held until his return to the United States in 1844. On 19 October, 1839, he married Matilda Frances, daughter of General Cass.

On his return to the United States he took up residence in Detroit, Michigan, where General Cass, in the meantime, elected Senator from Michigan, was a prominent citizen. There he became an active figure in the life of the city. During 1846-1847 he was a member of the School Board; in 1849-1850 he was an Alderman; in 1853 a member of the first board of Water Commissioners; Mayor in 1855; and a State Senator in 1857.



Engraving by Fredrick Reynolds of New York.

From "Ledyard - Cass Biographical Records", published by The Press Association, NY, 1924, in possession of Cass Shaw of New York City as of Sep 2000.

In 1857 he removed to Washington, where his father-in-law was serving as Secretary of State in Buchanan's cabinet. He spent the next four years in Washington, where he came to know most of the prominent figures of the stirring period just before the Civil War. He acted as Assistant Secretary of State for a short time, and when the new administration came in, removed with his family to Newport, Rhode Island, where he spent the rest of his days, taking a prominent part in civic and philanthropic movements of the city. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Newport Hospital."

Matilda Frances Cass and Henry Ledyard had the following children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| i. Elizabeth Cass Ledyard | b. 1 Oct 1840. |
| ii. Henry Brockholst Ledyard | b. 20 Feb 1844. |
| iii. Susan Livingston Ledyard | b. in Paris, France 20 Feb 1844; d. 11 Oct 1877; m. Hamilton Bullock Tompkins, b. Brooklyn, |
| Kings, NY 30 Jul 1843; d. 1921. | |
| iv. Lewis Cass Ledyard | b. 4 Apr 1851. |
| v. Matilda Spencer Ledyard | b. Washington, DC 27 May 1860; m. Frederick Rhinelander Newbold. |

Dr. Ebenezer Man(n) [ca 1798-1869], son of Dr. Albon Man(n) [1769-820]

Charter and first Master of Franklin Lodge No. 216, chartered 4 Jun 1851.

The ancestry of Albon Man can be traced back to William Man of England, who traveled to Cambridge, MA in the year 1634. The family tree is not traced to that extent in this writing. We start the descent from the great-grandparents of Albon Man, namely Ebenezer and Anne (Berry) Man [m. 4 Jan 1759]. They lived in Kent, CT, until 1790 when they removed to Addison Co., VT. One of their sons was Dr. Albon Man (1769-1820), who was a doctor who married 1st Sukey Bennet; 2nd Maria Platt [d/o Nathaniel Platt] in 1810. Albon and Maria had several children, one being Dr. Ebenezer Man [d. 29 Nov 1869]. Albon Man [26 Jun 1826-18 Feb 1905] was a son of Ebenezer.

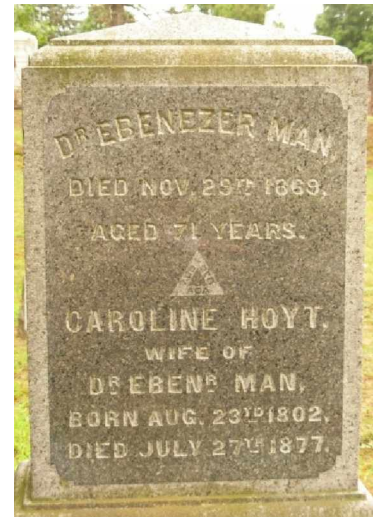
"Albon Man was born in Westville, Franklin County, NY, 26 Jun 1826. His father and mother were both born in Vermont and were descended from old Puritan stock. Mr. Man's father was Dr. Ebenezer Man; his grandfather, Dr. Albon Man, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Man, the name of the eldest son alternately being Ebenezer and Albon.

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=30254139>

Dr. Ebenezer Man [b. ca 1798; d. 29 Nov 1869, aged 71]; m. Caroline Hoyt [23 Aug 1802-27 Jul 1877]. All buried in Morningside Cemetery, Malone, NY. He was the charter and first Master of Franklin Lodge No. 216, chartered 4 Jun 1851.

Children:

- i. Charles H. Mann d. 05 Feb 1870
- ii. Albon Man b. 26 Jun 1826; d. 18 Feb 1905; m. Josephine Watkins [1833-1920], d/o Cephas and Phebe Watkins.
- iii. Caroline F. Man b. May 1830; d. Nov 1920, Goffstown, Hillsborough, NH; m. Marshall Conant
- iv. Julia Man b. 1832; d. 1850



<http://www.schist.org/newsletters/Mar-Apr%202011.pdf>

Schenectady County Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 54, No. 3-4, Mar-Apr 2011

"Albon Man: The Physician Who Saved the Life of Schenectady Mayor Mordecai Myers" by Neil B. Yetwin



< Mordecai Myers

For nearly 2000 years, physicians have pledged by the Hippocratic Oath that "the regimen I adopt shall be for the benefit of my patients according to my ability and judgment" in order that "I be respected always by all men." By the early 19th century, New York State was just beginning to press for higher standards in the medical arts and sciences; one of the Empire State's most dedicated but obscure medical practitioners was Dr. Albon Man of Constable, NY. Man was already a highly respected and well-established physician when, during the War of 1812, he saved the life of a wounded infantry captain who would later become Schenectady Mayor Mordecai Myers.

Albon Man, born in Kent, CT, 8 Jan 1769, was the son of Dr. Ebenezer Man, a Brigade Surgeon under Washington at White Plains. The elder Man taught his son to mix drugs, compound his own medicines, prepare bandages and, according to the best medical practice of the day, bleed, blister, purge, cup, sweat, and leech his patients. Man married twice – his first wife died of consumption – and had a large family consisting of 10 children. The family moved first to French Mills, then to Constable, NY, where he continued his practice while operating a farm and sawmill and serving as Town Supervisor.

"I can still see him as he then looked," recalled his daughter Susan in a brief memoir. He was "a very handsome man, with chestnut hair slightly grey, high forehead, clear complexion, and very brilliant black eyes. ...and he was "...gentle and loving in friendship but very stern for an offender against humanity, law, or order. He was a Physician of large practice, often riding forty or fifty miles to visit a patient, sometimes as far as Montreal in Canada."

Man had a concern for patient and public alike and tried to raise medical standards in what one historian has called the then "wild lands" of Clinton and Franklin Counties. On October 6, 1807, he and several fellow physicians met at Plattsburgh to form a medical society, of which Man was elected vice-president.

"This society," stated its by-laws, "may try any of its members for malpractice, intoxication, or speaking disrespectfully of any of their medical brethren with an intent to injure the same." Man was also appointed the society's "censor" in charge of examining prospective doctors to determine if they were fit to practice. Two years later, Man and three colleagues noted that a like organization was needed in Franklin County and withdrew from the Clinton County Medical Society to form the Franklin County Medical Society. When the War of 1812 broke out, Man represented Constable on the Franklin County Committee of Safety, whose six members were charged with maintaining protection against British attack. But he was soon to play a more direct role in the conflict that became known as "Mr. Madison's War."

In October 1813, General James Wilkinson, the American commander on the Niagara Frontier, decided to lead a 300-vessel flotilla down the St. Lawrence in an attempt to capture Montreal. From November 9th - 10th, 2000 British gunboats and land troops showered artillery and musket fire onto the exposed Americans.

By the evening of the 10th the flotilla had reached the head of the 9-mile-long stretch of dangerous rapids known as the "Longue Saulte," but when the pilots refused to enter the rapids in the darkness, Wilkinson ordered the fleet to dock near the farm of John Chrysler. By the end of November 11th, the British had defeated the Americans in what became known as the Battle of Chrysler's Field. It was not until the late evening of November 15th that the decimated American army arrived at French Mills (now Ft. Covington) to take up winter quarters. There, inadequate food, clothing and shelter, poor sanitation, epidemic levels of dysentery, pleurisy and typhus, and temperatures of -30 degrees plagued the exhausted troops.

Dr. Man made an attempt to help the sick and wounded. "There were no Army surgeons in General Wilkinson's Army," Susan Man remembered; "Therefore he requested my father to take the place on his staff. So the wounded were brought to our house which was the only good one in the neighborhood."

Among the casualties brought to the Man homestead was 38-year-old Captain Mordecai Myers of the 13th Infantry. "The wounded were put in the best rooms in the house," wrote Susan Man. "Major Myers (he was later promoted) was placed in my Father's office. The sun shone in the windows in the eyes of the wounded man and my mother asked Charlotte Bailey to take the baby's highchair to stand on and hang a curtain at the window. Major Myers was not so badly wounded, but that he remarked the beauty of the girl and the delicate symmetry of her foot and ankle."

Charlotte Bailey Myers, circa 1816 >

17-year-old Charlotte Bailey, the daughter of Man's brother-in-law Judge William Bailey of Plattsburgh, had been sent to her Uncle Albon's at Constable for safety in case of a British attack on Plattsburgh.

According to Susan Man, Captain Myers "said that he fell in love then and there" with the Judge's vivacious daughter. Myers was in fact severely wounded: a musket ball passed through his left shoulder while he was leading 86 men during the battle. 40 years later he wrote: "I was invited to take up my quarters at the house of Dr. Man. I procured a horse and when we arrived at Hitchcock's Tavern, we met a small party at dinner, among them Miss Charlotte Bailey of Plattsburgh, who was then visiting her uncle, Dr. Man.



I finally reached Dr. Man's house, where I had a comfortable room, and was shown every attention by the family. My wound had been neglected, and I had taken a severe cold by remaining on duty. A fever ensued, and I suffered everything but death. At one time, the Doctor feared that he could not save me."

Man found that the musket ball had "shattered the head of the humerus, cutting the deltoid muscle destroying the power of the joint and rendering the arm useless..." The head of the humerus itself was shattered into 30 fragments. The recommended treatment for such wounds was immediate amputation, but Man chose instead to remove all 30 fragments and try to save the arm. With Charlotte Bailey tending to him, Myers recovered in three months. And though discharged as a disabled veteran with a left arm "shortened by loss of parts about six inches," he married Charlotte and had nine children with her over the next 15 years. Myers also went on to serve 6 one year terms in the New York State Assembly (1828-34), acted as mayor of both Kinderhook (1838) and Schenectady (1851 and 1854), became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York (1853-56), ran unsuccessfully for Congress at age 84 (1860), and became the great-great-grandfather of the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Robert Lowell. He would go on to live to the ripe old age of nearly 96—all due to the skill and dedication of Dr. Albon Man.

Man was appointed Franklin County Surrogate at the end of the war and continued his medical practice until September 23, 1820. While riding home that day from treating a seriously ill patient in Ft. Covington, his horse stumbled. The 51-year-old physician was thrown, his skull fractured. "He was found by two men who had worked for him and loved him," his daughter wrote. "They took him tenderly to the farm house near and then came for my eldest brother who was a young physician, in his Father's office. He sent after Dr. Powell of Malone, Father's best Medical friend. Everything was done that kind friends and best skill could do, but I only saw my Father once again, when on his deathbed he knew us all and bade us goodbye. Probably there never was a physician more respected and loved by all who knew him." Man was recalled as "an affectionate Husband, a loving Father, a skilful (sic) Physician, and an equitable Judge" who "faithfully discharged every duty with virtue and ability" and interred in Constable's Pine Grove Cemetery.

Mordecai Myers never forgot his debt to Man. According to Susan Man, "the friendship between these families has continued for several generations....When I was in New York, Mrs. Myers was exceedingly kind to me, as was Major Myers." Myers himself wrote to Man's son in 1836 of his "long acquaintance and much Esteem for your family and your father's Memory."

As a peace officer, judge and "Physician of large practice," Albon Man was indeed a humanitarian and guardian of the public welfare. Expecting little of material compensation for his services, he devoted his life and skills to the betterment of his community, his state and his country, and in turn had a significant impact on the political history of Schenectady.

Mordecai Myers (1 May 1776-20 Jan 1871) Grand Master, Phillips Grand Lodge 1853-58

1828-33 Deputy Grand Master, GLNY

<http://jbuff.com/mmye.htm>



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

Myers saw substantial action throughout the War of 1812. He sustained a serious wound at the end of the Battle of Chrysler's Farm on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River in Nov 1813, while leading the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry. Myers became mayor of Schenectady in 1851 as a Democrat, and again in 1854 as a Whig.

While in the Pacific mail service Edgar Marshall Jenkins [b. 12 Sep 1836], son of Edgar and Mary Elizabeth (Walworth) Jenkins [Elizabeth Walworth was the



daughter of **Grand Master Reuben Hyde Walworth, 1853**], married, at Panama, Central America, 27 Oct 1861, **Fannie Myers**, born 14 Jul 1838, in Kinderhook, NY, died 10 Sep 1879. **She was a daughter of Major Mordecai Myers (Grand Master, F&AM, of the Phillips Grand Lodge in the State of New York, 1855)** born in 1776, died in 1871, a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he was wounded. He was past grand master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, a member of the state legislature, and several times mayor of the city of Schenectady. Major Myers married Charlotte Bailey, sister of Admiral Theodor Bailey, second in command under Farragut, and one of the small

force of men landed from the warships who marched through the streets of hostile, defiant New Orleans, to the City Hall and demanded the surrender of the city. Major Myers and wife were the parents of ten children, of which Fannie (Mrs. Edgar M. Jenkins) was the youngest. Another child was Colonel Theodor Bailey Myers, who was prominent socially in New York and Washington, D. C., and married a daughter of Sidney Mason, of New York City. He was a well known writer on historical subjects, his best known work being: *Letters and Manuscripts of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, The Tories or Loyalists in America, and One Hundred Years Ago*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuben_H._Walworth

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

Captain Mordecai Myers: A Military Hero and Politician

by Seymour "Sy" Brody

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

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

The *Schenectady Star* gives the following brief but interesting sketch of the life of Major MORDECAI MYERS, of that city, whose death, on the 20th inst., was announced in the *Times* of Sunday morning:

Major MORDECAI MYERS was born at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of May, 1776. He was educated in New-York City and became a merchant in Richmond, Va. There he served in a military company, under Col. (afterward Chief Justice) MARSHALL. He soon returned to New-York, engaged in business there, and served in an artillery company under the command of Capt. JOHN SWARTWOUT. He was afterward commissioned an officer of infantry, and for two years studied military tactics assiduously. When war was threatened he was active in raising volunteer companies, and in March, 1812, he was commissioned a Captain in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and ordered to report to Col. PETER B. SCHUYLER. During the boisterous weather which assailed Gen. WILKINSON's expedition from Sackett's Harbor in October, 1813, Capt. MYERS was very active in saving lives and property. It was resolved to send back to Sackett's Harbor all who could not endure active service in the campaign. Nearly 200 of these were put on board two schooners, with hospital stores. The vessels were wrecked, and Capt. MYERS, on his own solicitation, was sent by Gen. BOYD with two large boats for the rescue of the passengers and crew. He found the schooners lying on their sides, the sails flapping, and the sea breaking over them. Many had perished, and the most of those alive, having drunk freely of the liquors among the hospital stores, were nearly all intoxicated. The hatches were open, and the vessels were half filled with water. By great exertions and personal risk, Capt. MYERS succeeded in taking to the shore nearly all of the 200 persons who had embarked on the schooners. Forty or fifty of them were dead. At the battle of Chrysler's Field, a bullet passed through Capt. MYERS' arm near the shoulder, while at the head of his men, in assailing the British behind a stone wall. The desperateness of the encounter may be conceived when the fact is stated that of eighty-nine men he lost twenty-three. During the war he performed laborious and gallant services under several commands in the Northern Department, and in 1815 the disability produced by his wound caused him to be disbanded and placed on the pension roll for the half pay of a Captain. Thus ended his military career. He was the oldest as well as the last surviving officer of the old Thirteenth Regiment, of which the late Major-Gen. WOOL was Senior Captain.

Major MYERS represented New-York City in the Legislature of the State for six years, and served two terms as Mayor of this city. He was present at the inauguration of WASHINGTON, as President, by Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and retained a vivid recollection of that event.

Major MYERS was probably one of the oldest Masons in the country, having been a member of the fraternity for nearly seventy-five years. He took a high rank among the fraternity, having been Grand Master and Grand High Priest, respectively, of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of this State.

Mr. MYERS was in many respects a remarkable man. He was possessed of a clear mind, strong will, and the fact that, with all the hardships incident to the life of a soldier in the war of 1812, he lived to be nearly ninety-six years of age, is proof that he possessed a strong and robust constitution. His physical appearance was striking. No stranger ever met or passed him on the street without being struck with his appearance, being of large proportions, and having a remarkably clear and keen black eye that gave evidence of the strong intellectual power of the man. As Mayor of this city he added dignity to the office, and brought all the power of his strong common sense and an indomitable will to bear against wrong, and in favor of right and justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 25, 1871, Copyright © The New York Times >

<http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=77564182>

Veteran of the War of 1812

Mordecai Myers was born in Newport, RI, in 1776, the son of Loyalists. His father was a learned Hungarian Jew who may have been known as Myer Benjamin. Young Mordecai grew up in New York City where, it would seem, he made his living as a merchant or auctioneer. He was active in the Spanish-Portuguese synagogue, Shearith Israel, served as one of its trustees in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and voted against a raise in the rabbi's salary. (Apparently, he wasn't doing so well himself.)

When the War of 1812 broke out, Myers, who had served as an officer in the militia, took up arms and became a captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army. As he wrote to his friend, Naphtali Phillips, then the editor of what Myers facetiously termed a "kasher" newspaper: "Sum must spill there blud and others there ink." Myers belonged to the former category, for he almost died of wounds received in the Battle of Chrysler's Field, on 11 Nov 1813.

Most of his life Myers was busy with politics. In the 1820's he represented the city of New York in the State Assembly and, when eighty-four years of age, attempted unsuccessfully to win a seat in Congress.

In the 1850's, while he was mayor of Schenectady, NY, and at the age of seventy-seven, he wrote his memoirs in the form of letters to a son. In view of his age, and inasmuch as he wrote from memory, it is not surprising that he confused names, dates, and other data. These memoirs, therefore, must be used with caution; they are interesting recollections of an old man, but can hardly be considered as a reliable source.

After the War of 1812, and his marriage out of the faith, Myers drifted away from Judaism and no longer played a part in the Jewish community. The memoir material, edited after his death, betrays no relationship to his religion. The word Jew does not occur in it; the name of the writer's father is not even mentioned.

<http://home.eznet.net/~dminor/NYNY1800.html>

14 Mar 1801 - Margaret Schuyler Van Rensselaer, wife of lieutenant governor **Stephen Van Rensselaer**, dies in Albany at the age of 42, leaving three children.

30 Mar 1801 - Austrian-born Rachel Myers, widow of former Loyalist Benjamin Myers and mother of future Schenectady mayor **Mordecai Myers**, dies in New York City.

http://books.google.com/books?id=3sz58LQ0q2cC&pg=PA515&dq=%22ebenezer+man%22&hl=en&ei=X32hTunBObG80AHF8bHjBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22ebenezer%20man%22&f=false page 524.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MASONS.—Being disappointed in procuring an official list, the following is offered as the best that could be obtained. It is defective in main points, and perhaps erroneous in some. *Aurora Lodge*, Fort Covington, very early. *Lodge of Benevolence*, formed at Hopkinton in 1811. *Columbia Lodge*, Madrid, August, 1825. Hiram Safford, M.; Oliver Spencer, S. W.; John Crawford, J. W. *Hamilton Lodge*, at that village, about 1810. *Harmony Lodge*, No. 187, Potsdam, 1808. The device of its seal was a square and compass. *Northern Constellation*, Malone, before the war; revived in the fall of 1852, with Clark Williamson, M.; F. P. Allen, 1st S. W.; Aaron Beeman, 1st J. W. *Northern Light*, Stockholm; removed to Lawrenceville, and is said to be the only one in the county that existed through the anti-masonic excitement. *Olive Branch*, Massena, 1806 or 7. *Racket River Lodge*, No. 213, Potsdam, fall of 1849. First officers, Joshua Blaisdell, M.; A. T. Hopkins, S. W.; J. H. Hyer, J. W. *Rainbow Lodge*, No. 12, Chateaugay, 1809. The regalia are said to have been stolen by the enemy in their incursion in 1814, which were bought up at Montreal by masons and returned. During the anti-masonic excitement, their charter, regalia and furniture disappeared. *St. Lawrence Lodge* No. III, Canton, Dec. 1845. Lodges of masons existed before 1828 at De Kalb, Gouverneur, Rossie, Norfolk,

Parishville, Ogdensburg, and perhaps other places. They now exist at Ogdensburg, Gouverneur, Canton, Potsdam, Lawrenceville and Malone.

Proceedings and committee reports - New York State Bar Association, Volume 15, by New York State Bar Association, page 120.

http://books.google.com/books?id=LJsDAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA121&dq=%22ebenezer+mann%22&hl=en&ei=woShTvSTLarx0gHM7_n6BA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=11&ved=0CGEQ6AEwCg#v=onepage&q=%22ebenezer%20mann%22&f=false

Albon Platt Mann was born in the town of Constable, Franklin county, NY, 20 Jan 1811, the son of Albon Mann and Maria Platt, his wife, who was a daughter of Nathaniel Platt. His father, one of the pioneers of the country lying west of Lake Champlain, was born in Kent, CT, in 1770, and settled in Franklin county, NY, in March, 1803. Mr. Mann's parental grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Mann, was a surgeon in a regiment of Continental troops raised in western Connecticut during the Revolution. After Mr. Platt's father settled in New York he practiced his profession throughout the then thinly-settled country extending from Plattsburg to Ogdensburg. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1820. His family at the time of his death consisted of his wife and her two children, Albon P., and his sister Susan (afterward wife of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States), and of several children of his wife by her former marriage.

Mr. Mann's mother [Maria Platt] was born in 1786. A sister of Mrs. Mann [Hannah; 1771-1809] was the wife of **Gen. Benjamin F. Mooers***, Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, and Major-General commanding militia at the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812.

* General **Benjamin Mooers** (April 1, 1758 – February 20, 1838) was born in Haverhill, MA, son of Benjamin Mooers and Abigail Hazen. He was a lieutenant in the New York militia and the 2nd Canadian Regiment during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he settled in the vicinity of Plattsburgh, NY, a frontier settlement at the time. Mooers was a presidential elector in 1808. Gen. Mooers commanded the New York Militia at the Battle of Plattsburgh, 11 Sep 1814, and later served as a member of the New York legislature. Mooers died on 20 Feb 1838, and was buried at Riverside Cemetery.

Children:

[Richard Smith Mooers](#)
[Benjamin Hazen Mooers](#)
[Nathaniel Platt Mooers](#)

[Charles Sidney Mooers](#)
[Phebe Maria Mooers](#)
[William Henry Mooers](#)

[John White Mooers](#)
[Charlotte Elizabeth Mooers](#)
[Hannah Ann Mooers](#)

After the Revolutionary War Capt. Nathaniel Platt, Mr. Mann's grandfather, and his brothers, purchased military land warrants covering large tracts of land on the shores of Lake Champlain, and in 1784 they founded the town of Plattsburg.

Zephaniah, one of the brothers, was a delegate to the Provisional and Continental Congresses, a member of the Convention of 1776 for framing a Constitution for the State of New York, a member of the Committee of Safety in 1777 with John Jay as colleague, a State Senator in 1778, and one of the majority who, by a vote of thirty to twenty-seven, secured the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New York. He was first Judge of Dutchess County Court from its organization until his death in 1795, he was also a Regent of the University of the State. His son, **Judge Jonas Platt**, was a member of Congress in 1779 and 1780, State Senator in 1809, and thereafter Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, with Kent and Spencer as associates. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of 1821. He originally conceived the project of the Erie Canal, and with Thomas Eddy and DeWitt Clinton drew the first resolution in its favor, which was moved by him in the Senate and seconded by Clinton, and ultimately passed both houses. Judge Jonas Platt was a brother-in-law of Chancellor Kent.

Albon P. Mann, the subject of these remarks, was for a time a student in the office of Judge William Kent, the Chancellor's son. Not long before his death Mr. Mann received from Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., a fellow-student with him in Judge Kent's office, a portrait plate of Judge Jonas Platt, executed by the elder Durand from the original portrait by Trumbull.

In 1820 Mr. Mann's mother removed to Plattsburg, where she lived until her death in 1872. She was a vivacious lady of striking mental gifts. Mr. Smith M. Weed is said to be authority for the statement that she declared before her first marriage that she would never marry a doctor, a clergyman nor a farmer. One of her three husbands was Dr. Mann, another was the Rev. Fred Halsey, and her third was Isaac P. Platt, a farmer.

After his father's death, Mr. Mann, the subject of our remarks, lived with his mother at Plattsburg until he was sixteen years of age. After that he went to Fort Covington, NY, and entered upon the studies of his profession in the office of Judge Parkhurst, the husband of his oldest sister.

The following incident of Mr. Mann's life is preserved: While he was a student in Judge Parkhurst's office he went to Plattsburg on a visit to his mother. The teacher of the village school there was sick with small-pox, which was then epidemic in Plattsburg. The doctors in Plattsburg did not understand vaccination. Mr. Mann, a boy as he was, mounted his horse, rode back through the forest to Franklin county **obtained from his half-brother, Dr. Ebenezer Mann**, some vaccine virus, returned, and with his pen-knife vaccinated every boy in the school with entire success. This was an achievement of which Mr. Mann was always proud.

During the time Mr. Mann was in Judge Kent's office the Chancellor himself made that office his own headquarters. Mr. Mann used to say laughingly that he had part in the preparation of the Commentaries. When asked what share he had he said that he acted as printer's devil, carrying the proofs between the printer's office and the author.

Mr. Mann was admitted for practice in the Supreme Court in August, 1832, and formed a partnership with the late Stephen C. Williams, at that time notary of the Bank of America in the city of New York, aiding him in his notary business as well as in the other practice of his profession.

In 1837 Mr. Mann entered for the practice of his profession in the city of New York into partnership with the late Walter Edwards, a brother-in-law of the late Daniel Lord, at that time a leader of the bar in that city. Mr. Mann's career at the bar lasted through a period of fifty-nine years, commencing in August, 1832, and continuing until his death in March, 1891.

Coming from such ancestry it was not strange that he was endowed by nature with a good legal mind. There were few topics of the law with which he was not acquainted. His judgments were almost always accurate. He had great knowledge of accounts for the practical administration of business, particularly that which related to the management of estates. He often yielded to the wishes of clients that he would become executor or trustee, where his own interest would have led him to decline. In the early part of his professional life he frequently took part in the trial and argument of causes. Subsequently the calls upon his office time made it difficult for him to go to court. He was an active original member of the Bar Association of the city of New York, a member of the executive committee, a vice-president, constant in attendance at its meetings, and was very active in proceedings for the reform of the judiciary and the trial of the corrupt judges. He did not hesitate to assume responsibility wherever duty seemed to call him, and did not shrink from the possible injury to his firm, from the fact that his partner for so many years, Mr. John E. Parsons, was of counsel for the Bar Association in the preliminary proceedings and for the managers on the impeachment trial.

He was twice married; first, in 1838, to Miss Mary L. Brower, of which marriage there were five children, two of whom, his sons William and Frederick H., are now well-known members of the profession in the city of New York. His second wife was the daughter of the late Alric Hubbell of Utica; of that marriage there were five children, three of whom, Henry, Alric and Edward are also members of the profession.

Mr. Mann was active and earnest in public affairs, a staunch Republican, a member of the Union League Club, and was always ready to discharge public duties. He was eminently social too in his taste, and was distinguished for his punctual attendance at the business and social meetings of the Bar Association of the city, and of the Union League Club, to the end of his life.

Mr. Silliman who, as has been stated, was a fellow-student with him in the office of Chancellor Kent and of his son the Judge, in a recent letter referring to his early association with him says: "He had then the same purity, sincerity, kindness and uprightness, the same mental and moral steadiness, the same habit of calm and thorough study, and the same clear and strong good sense and sound judgment which have been so marked and effective in his whole professional life." Sound in his judgment, successful in the accomplishment of his undertakings, he was a conscientious and wise adviser, and an efficient actor in the business confided to him. He was a regular attendant at church, prompt in performance of all moral and social duties, trustworthy, reliable and universally esteemed a good man. He never failed to impress those who knew him, whether by his public speech, the conversation of his office, or the intercourse of his daily life with his ample intelligence, the soundness of his views on general subjects, his ample knowledge of the law, his devotion to the interests of his clients, his pure and spotless integrity and the loveliness of his disposition and personal character. His late partner, Mr. Parsons, said of him that the unimpaired harmony and good feeling that continued to the end of their relation as partners, which commenced in 1857 and lasted until 1884, must have been greatly due to Mr. Mann's unflinching evenness of temper, urbanity and deference to the opinions of others, coupled with a firmness of a man, *Justus et tenax propositi*, which Mr. Mann's whole life illustrated. Other persons acquainted with both the gentlemen may attribute this not exclusively to those excellent qualities of Mr. Mann alone, ample and potent as they were in him, but may see similar qualities, tributary to harmony and good fellowship, in Mr. Parsons, the generous author of that remark, to which in some measure that harmony may not unfairly be attributed.

Biographical Sketches of the Bailey-Myers-Mason Families, 1776-1905, page 9, 17 et al.

http://books.google.com/books?id=2AU5AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA125&lpg=PA125&dq=%22judge+william+bailey%22+%22Plattsburg%22&source=bl&ots=JbkPvxwu61&sig=sxZ8EbOW8-z2_cWaa8X0zFzYlLa8&hl=en&ei=G5-hTp7WFOTd0QGjz62FBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDgQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22judge%20william%20bailey%22%20%22Plattsburg%22&f=false

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MAJOR M. MYERS 1776-1870

Major Mordecai Myers was born at Newport, RI, on 1 May 1776, two months before the Declaration of Independence. His father was a man of fine education, speaking and writing most of the living languages. He was a friend of the Rev. Dr. Ezra Styles, afterward President of Yale College. In 1777 he died, leaving a widow and several children. Thus early left fatherless, the subject of this sketch soon showed evidence of possessing marked character and ability. In early manhood his life was passed in successful business pursuits in New York and Richmond, Virginia, where he formed friendships with the distinguished men of his day—Aaron Burr, De Witt Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, Brockholst Livingston, General Morgan Lewis and others.

He witnessed a memorable event in our history on 30 Apr 1789, when, a boy of thirteen, he stood in the dense crowd before the old City Hall on Wall Street, New York. In the words of one of his letters he says: "I recollect seeing Chancellor Livingston administer the oath of office to General Washington on a Bible which is still in a state of good preservation and in the possession of St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 1, New York, where it is held as a relic of times past."

Mr. Myers was an eloquent and magnetic speaker, and in both early and mature life he was often called upon to address public meetings. But his tastes inclined him to a military life, for which his force of character, strong will and charming personality well fitted him.

The West Point Military Academy was not then in existence, but at the suggestion of his friend, Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, Mr. Myers studied military tactics with Colonel de la Croix, a French officer who had served under Napoleon. Mr. Myers had also six years practical experience in serving in the New York Militia. In the regiment of Colonel Van Buren he attained the rank of Senior Captain and of Acting Major. It is said that he drilled his men so thoroughly that, much to his annoyance, they were continually taken from him and placed in other companies and raw recruits substituted.

In 1812 the storm of war was gathering and Mr. Myers accepted a Captain's commission in the regular army and was assigned to the 13th Regiment, US Infantry, commanded by Colonel Peter P. Schuyler. In one of his letters to his son Major Myers writes, "I

buckled on my sword to advance to my station at Charlotte, on Lake Champlain, to begin duty as one of the defenders of my country."

This sword may now be seen in the National Museum, Washington, D. C., and on its broad leather belt are traces of blood from a wound which nearly cost him his life. In after years, this sword always hung over his bed, and his daughter, Kate, who lived with him until his death, relates how one night a false alarm of burglars aroused the old gentleman, who appeared at his door, his sword over his shoulder, his red silk night cap on his head, his dark eyes blazing—a formidable figure.

In the Museum is also a mahogany, brass-bound writing desk, carried throughout the war, the gift of his wife's uncle, Theodoras Bailey, who was United States Senator in 1803, and Postmaster of New York for twenty-five years.

A detailed account of the stirring personal experiences which followed are contained in a series of letters written in his declining years at his son's request. They are preserved in pamphlet form under the title of "Reminiscences, 1812-1814, by Major M. Myers, 13th Infantry, United States Army," and are to be found in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; the Boston Public Library, and in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation. In the latter they are contained in the valuable collection of Americana made by Major Myers' son, Colonel Theodoras Bailey Myers, of New York, and presented to the New York Public Library by Colonel Myers' widow, daughter and daughter-in-law, in memory of him and of his son, Theodoras Bailey Myers Mason, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy.

At the successful engagement with the British at Chrysler's Field, on the Niagara Frontier, Major Myers was so severely wounded that his life was despaired of. Thirty splinters were removed from his shoulder, and he was carried to Plattsburgh on a horse led by his faithful servant, William Williams, who had been searching for his master among the dead. He was taken to the house of **Dr. Mann**, where he remained for four months, and where he met a charming young girl, **Miss Charlotte Bailey**, who soon after became his wife. She was **a daughter of Judge William Bailey**, of Plattsburgh, **and sister of Theodoras Bailey**, afterward Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, and distinguished in the Civil War.

At the close of the War of 1812 the Army was reduced to a Peace Establishment, and all those who had been wounded or disabled were honorably discharged, "reversing," as says one of Major Myers' letters, "common sense and common justice," for those who had been wounded or disabled "should have been retained to form skeleton regiments which could at any time be filled with recruits."

After a few years devoted to successful commercial pursuits, Major Myers was elected a member of the New York State assembly in 1828, to which he was five times re-elected.

While a member of the New York Legislature Mr. Myers won the lasting gratitude of the Quakers of his State; for through his efforts was secured to them the right to decline all military service, which had hitherto been compulsory for all citizens regardless of their religious convictions.

A diagram of the House of Representatives, 1832, shows Mr. Myers' seat in the front row first at the left of the middle aisle, directly in front of the Speaker of the House, and his name is entered as Chairman of the "Committee on Militia and the Public Defense."

He bought Judge Vanderpoel's fine country place at Kinderhook, about twenty miles south of Albany, and removed with his family to that village, which was also the home of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Myers was elected President of the village, and in that capacity it was his pleasant duty to receive and address Martin Van Buren on his return at the end of his term as President of the United States.

Mr. Myers was a very eminent and enthusiastic Freemason, and even in his latter years he came regularly to New York to attend the annual meetings of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.

He was **initiated as a Master Mason in Phoenix Lodge, May, 1795**, and he was one of the **Charter members of Washington Lodge, No. 21**. It is in recognition of this fact that his grandson, William Myers Hoes, of New York, has been elected an honorary member of Washington Lodge, No. 21. Mr. Hoes is a brother of Pierre Van Buren Hoes, the author of many charming biographical sketches.

The following interesting information is contained in a letter dated July 29, 1907, written by one of Major Myers' sons-in-law, also an eminent Mason, Edgar M. Jenkins, of Schenectady, New York, who married his daughter, Frances [Fannie].

He says: "In 1849 there was a split in the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, a few lodges seceding and forming another Grand Lodge, of which your grandfather was Grand Master in 1852-3-4-5 and 6. In 1858 the breach was healed and by the terms of reunion the Grand officers of the seceding Grand Lodge were entitled to hold their rank and titles—so that he was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York."

After the death of his wife, in 1848, Major Myers removed with his family to Schenectady, New York, of which city he was soon after elected Mayor.

His daughter, Kate, remained with him until his death, in 1870, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Major Myers was universally respected and admired by those who came in contact with him during his long life, covering nearly all of the first century of our Republic.

Strangers were at once impressed by the dignity and charm of his old-time manners and conversation; and those who knew him well, and with whom he was associated in business, testified to his absolute integrity, his unflinching courage in the face of difficulties, from which his long life was not exempt, and to his kindness of heart. A story of distress never failed to awaken his sympathy. His son, Sydney, when a fun-loving boy, dressed himself in his sister's clothes, with bonnet and veil, and came to his father with a tale of woe. As tears were moistening the old gentleman's eyes, and his hand was moving toward his pocket, he suddenly exclaimed, "You rascal!" and marched with dignity out of the room.

Major Myers enjoyed society both at home and at Richfield Springs, to which resort he went with his daughters in summer. One of them recalls the fact that often in a roomful of people, other talk gradually ceased, every one choosing to listen to her father, whose low cultivated voice, fine eyes and expressive features added charm to his interesting conversation.

The following words were written by him in 1854, in his 79th year: "I have had my full share of misfortunes and prosperity, sorrows and joys, but have never suffered misfortune to dampen my energies, nor prosperity to elate me unreasonably; but have always submitted to all changes as the will of kind Providence operating for my good, here and hereafter, as I consider a general run of prosperity, unalloyed by misfortune, tends to lessen our dependence on the protection of Divine Providence, and leading us to believe that all results from our own wisdom, calculation and exertions, which I consider erroneous, believing that all results from the Great Architect, the universal Parent and Protector of all Mankind."

A Grand Old Man, whose inspiring example should not perish with the lives of the few who now remember him. Early in life he adopted as his motto, "Do right and fear not."

Major Myers is buried in the beautiful family plot in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, New York, and his tomb bears the names of his wife and ten children. The monument was designed by his son-in-law, Thomas Reed Jackson, an eminent architect of New York, husband of his daughter, Charlotte.

There exist two portraits of Major Myers. A miniature painted on ivory, by Tisdale, in 1799. Age, 22 years and a portrait painted in oil, by Jarvis, Jan 1810. Captain of Infantry, Acting Major, United States Army. Age, 33 years.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BAILEY WIFE OF MAJOR MYERS

Born in Pittsburgh, N, 12 Oct 1796; m. in Pittsburgh, 24 Jan 1814; d. in New York City, 15 Feb 1848

Charlotte Bailey was the daughter of Judge William Bailey and his wife Hannah Hagerman, both of Poughkeepsie, NY. Her father was a son of Colonel John Bailey of Dutchess County, NY. When a young man he engaged in business in New York City. He first visited Lake Champlain in 1786. He was one of the Associate Justices of the Clinton Common Pleas in 1789 and was appointed first Judge of the County, in 1806, and elected a member of the Assembly in 1803 and again in 1806. By his **first wife, Hannah Hagerman**, he had two daughters, **Catherine, who married Major John Walworth**; and **Charlotte, who married Captain Myers**, both officers of the famous 13th Infantry and who fought in the Battles of 1812-1814. By his **second wife, Phoebe Platt, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Platt**, he had a large family. He bought a wide extent of land at Chateaugay, then a part of Clinton County, supposed to be rich in ore, water power and other attractions, and in 1800 took up his residence there, a veritable life in the wilderness. In 1811 he removed with his growing family to Plattsburgh, where he bought a fine estate which remained in the family until recent years. The present occupants think the Bailey family a very numerous one, so many of its members journey to see their ancestral home—a stone colonial house with an avenue of fine trees and extensive grounds. Charlotte's earliest recollections must have centered about Chateaugay and the region where Lake Champlain stretches its widest across to Vermont, the Green Mountains, and the Adirondacks bound the view; a land lovely in nature's most gracious charms and replete with memories of the Indians and the early French settlers. As she grew older she pursued her studies in Montreal. Like all the Bailey family Charlotte was distinguished by refinement of feeling and manners and tender affection for her kindred; of slender build and medium height, she had soft brown hair, delicate features and remarkably fine eyes; modest and dainty, kindly and good, she returned from school in the bud of young womanhood to find Plattsburgh astir with war preparations, gay with uniforms, the sound of the bugle, the fife and the drum. The relatives said, "It will never do to have that young girl remain in Plattsburgh with all these officers about, she must be sent into the country." So she set off to visit at the house of her kinsman, Doctor Mann, where it so happened that a wounded officer was being cared for, Captain Myers; severely wounded at Crysler's Field, in his shoulder from which thirty splinters were taken, he barely recovered after four months. He was considered a fascinating man; at any rate he proved superior to the united forces at Plattsburg and after a romantic courtship their marriage followed, on January 24th, 1814, in the beautiful old homestead, where a year later their first child, a daughter, was born. By inheritance the possessor of a fine mind and a lovely personality, trained to self-reliance and fortitude, Charlotte early developed a truly lovable character; married before she was eighteen to a man twenty years her senior, she became the mother of ten children—five daughters and five sons. Her life must have been a busy one; her home was certainly a happy one, where her many kindred loved to gather. Her oldest daughter remembered her at the age of twenty-four in a pearl colored satin dress, low neck with short puffed sleeves and the waist only a finger deep, and in dainty little muslin inset with tucks and lace insertions, which were long preserved in the family.

Her trinkets of topaz and pearl; her beautiful watch, chain and seals, and her necklace of fine wrought gold and enamel are treasured by her granddaughter Frances. At the close of the war in which he honorably served, Major Myers returned to private life in New York City, where seven of their children were born. Letters written to him by his wife during his absences in Albany, attending the sitting of the Legislature, to which he was six times elected a member, give glimpses of her home life; they always say "the children and servants are behaving well," showing she knew how to manage both. Her house was beautifully furnished, for those days, with old fashioned mahogany, fine old bureaus and glasses, carved high post bedsteads with valance and looped curtains, wardrobes with trays drawing out for dresses, quaint sofas and spindle legged card tables, claw foot pier table and work table. There came frequently to visit her, her aunt Kent, wife of the Chancellor; her cousin Mrs. Arthur Bronson, daughter of General Theodorus Bailey, who lived near the Battery, and the **Walworths** and her many brothers and sisters; the Naval hero, later Rear Admiral Bailey; Nathaniel, and William who died at her house, and James Bailey, with all of whom she was a great favorite. Sunday night teas were delightful re-unions around the old mahogany table, with its abundant array of silver and beautiful gold lined china. Back to her girlhood's home in Plattsburgh she occasionally took her little ones in summer time. Some years later she and her husband bought



the residence of Judge Vanderpoel in the village of Kinderhook, where the two youngest children were born; perhaps these were the happiest years; she the lovely center of her home, adored by her family and friends, sought after, looked up to, valued and esteemed. She was heard to say that she felt very thankful, all her ten children were under her roof, perfect in mind and body. Here her eldest daughter, Henrietta, was married to Mr. Peter S. Hoes, nephew of ex-President Van Buren, in the splendor of an evening of early September when an aurora borealis lighted up the skies and made the festive scene still more brilliant. Shortly after came a great sorrow, the first real break, the tidings of the sudden death, at Farmington, IL, of the oldest son, William, a young lawyer of great promise, and a devoted son. Two years after this her sixth child, a daughter, Louisa, died; and perhaps the dear Lord saw that she was tired with life's journey, for on 15 Feb 1848, He called her to her rest in the 52nd year of her age. Her grave is in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, New York, near that of her husband, five of her children and a grand-daughter, Charlotte Louise Jackson.

Ibid.

http://books.google.com/books?id=2AU5AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA125&lpg=PA125&dq=%22judge+william+bailey%22+%22Plattsburg%22&source=bl&ots=JbkPvxwu61&sig=sxZ8EbOW8-z2_cWa8X0zFzYILa8&hl=en&ei=G5-hTp7WFOtd0QGjz62FBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CDgQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22judge%20william%20bailey%22%20%22Plattsburg%22&f=false page

Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey was the son of Judge William Bailey and Phoebe Platt, his [first] wife, and was born in Chateaugay, NY, on 12 Apr 1805. He was named for his uncle, General Theodorus Bailey. He received his early education at the Plattsburg Academy. The excitement caused by McDonough's great victory over the British fleet at Plattsburg, in 1813, turned his mind to the naval service as a future career. In 1818 he became a midshipman and saw his first service off the coast of Africa, later visiting every quarter of the globe. In seven years, between 1828 and 1835, he went around the world twice. In the interval between these voyages he married his cousin, Sarah Ann Piatt, on June the 23d, 1830,

His first independent command was that of the "Lexington," at the beginning of the Mexican War. Among the officers he conveyed to the scene of action, by the long route around Cape Horn, were Tecumseh Sherman, Edward Ord and Henry W. Halleck, who later in life distinguished themselves as Civil War generals. On this voyage his nephew, Algernon Sidney Myers, accompanied Captain Bailey, as his secretary.

From 1853 to 1855 Captain Bailey commanded the U. S. S. "Saint Mary's", in the Pacific, being constantly in diplomatic negotiation with the South American countries and the Islands of the Pacific.

The best known incident of Admiral Bailey's career is connected with the taking of New Orleans, under Farragut, during the Civil War. He was second in command, but came near being left behind owing to an illness which the doctors reported would render it dangerous for him to exert himself. He refused to abide by their decision, however, and as his flagship, the "Colorado", drew too much water for the Mississippi at that place he accepted Captain Harrison's offer of the "Cayuga". On the night of April 24th, 1862, the little gunboat, practically unsupported, steamed off far ahead of the heavier and more awkward vessels, made its way up the river, escaping fire rafts, batteries and a flotilla of gunboats, being struck forty-two times. The other ships followed later, and on the 25th the fleet anchored in front of New Orleans. Captain Bailey and his Lieutenant, George H. Perkins, were landed from a small boat to demand the surrender of the city. Amid a murderous crowd, with pistols, knives and guns shaken in their faces, they walked calmly to the City Hall, feeling that each breath was in all probability their last, and interviewed Mayor Monroe and General Lovell.

For his distinguished bravery on this occasion he was given command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, where he proved exceptionally efficient, and interested himself in matters on shore as well as on sea. It happened that the church at Key West was Episcopal and had a loyal rector but secessionist vestrymen, who voted themselves in year by year. The Admiral hearing of this, assembled his officers (it being a free church, giving all who attended the right to vote) and marched them to the annual meeting the first Monday after Easter, to the great chagrin of the secessionists who had assembled to vote each other in. For that year the rector had a loyal vestry. In 1864 yellow fever visited the fleet with terrible mortality, and after a severe attack the admiral was transferred to the command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth. His last years were passed in Washington, and he died February 10th, 1877. He had never known fear or favor, was just, generous, humorous and deservedly one of the most popular men in the service. He had five children; Anna, who married Walter R. T. Jones; Theodora; Sarah, who married T. Salter Tredick; Margaret; and Edmund Smith, who married first, Mary McKnight, and second, Susan Kirkland.

Platt Family

The Platt Lineage: a genealogical research and record, by George Lewis Platt, page 99- .

http://books.google.com/books?id=cn1IAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA107&dq=%22nathaniel+platt%22&hl=en&ei=W6hTpCNPIS30AGyu6ioBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CEYQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=%22nathaniel%20platt%22&f=false

THIS traces its origin to the younger Huntington branch of Epenetus 1st, Long Island. Zephaniah, Charles, Nathaniel and Daniel, sons of Zephaniah, of Long Island, were the first settlers and proprietors at Plattsburg, N. Y. Having purchased, soon after the Revolutionary war, a number of military land warrants, they located them on Cumberland Bay, on the northwestern shores of Lake Champlain, Clinton Co., N. Y. They in person surveyed and marked out the patent in 1784. To induce a rapid settlement a hundred acres were offered to each of the first ten settlers who should come on, bringing their families with them, and a hundred acres also as a donation to the first male child born on the patent. It is now a large and flourishing township, with a population of nearly 10,000.

1. **Zephaniah Platt**, the oldest of the brothers who settled Plattsburg, was born in Huntington, L. I., May 27, 1735. He purchased a farm at Po'keepsie about the year 1764. There is an incident occurring near 1775, which marks his love of right and his sterling patriotism. When the first open revolt against the English rule began to manifest itself, at an inn east of Po'keepsie just beyond the turnpike, the people had erected "a liberty pole." The Sheriff/ who represented the King's authority, with his deputies and constables came and cut it down. A sharp altercation took place between the Sheriff and Zephaniah Platt, one of the leaders, during which the Sheriff accused him of treason and threatened to arrest him. Mr. Platt seized a club and said he would defend himself if he touched

him. The Sheriff drew his sword, but was persuaded to withdraw and leave the patriots unmolested. The incident created much excitement. After the Revolution was in full progress Zephaniah Platt became an active and prominent man in Dutchess County. He at once reached the position of a trusted leader. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, also to the Congress under the old confederation. He was elected a member of the New York Convention of 1776, for framing a Constitution for the State. In 1777 he was one of the Committee of Safety, with John Jay as a colleague, for Dutchess County. In 1778 he was elected a State Senator. He was one of the seven delegates from Dutchess County to deliberate respecting the acceptance of the Constitution of the United States. He with De Witt, Gilbert Livingston and Melancthon Smith voted for its adoption. There were thirty votes in favor and twenty-seven against it. Their votes thus secured its ratification. He was made first Judge of the Court in Dutchess County soon after the court was organized, which position he held till 1795. He was also a Regent of the University of the State.

Thus his positions and honors show that he ranked as an able and efficient leader in his day. He married Hannah Davis, and had a son Zephaniah and a daughter Hannah, who married Peter Comstock. She left five children: Zephaniah, Platt, Hannah, Daniel and Sarah Comstock. Zephaniah Platt 2d, in this branch 2d, married Bertha Ward, and left six children: Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Jeremiah, Daniel and Harvey Platt. A second marriage of Zephaniah, (1st in this branch) was to Mary, a daughter of Theodoras Van Wyke, of Fishkill-on-Hudson. Their children, all born in Po'keepsie, were twelve in number: Theodoras, Elizabeth, Mary, Jonas, William Pitt, Charles, Nathaniel, Robert, Mary 2d, Levi, David and James. Among the closing works of an active life was the founding of Plattsburg. Here he died September 12, 1807. His wife, Mary Van Wyke, died 1809, at the age of 66. She may well be regarded as "a mother in Israel." Her remains are in the family tomb at Plattsburg.

—Theodorus Platt, the eldest, was born March 23, 1763. He married Charity, daughter of Henry Peltze. Issue: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Green, of Plattsburg; Henry, who married Charlotte Elmon; Mary, who married Heman Cady; and **Charles T., who married Eliza Walworth**. There were four other children, who died in infancy or under 20 years of age. A second marriage was to Julia Sailley; issue, a daughter, who married George Marsh, of Plattsburg. Theodorus Platt was the first Surrogate of Clinton County, 1788.

Charles T. Platt, son of Theodorus Platt, was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, June 18, 1812. In 1817 he was ordered to the "Hornet." He was promoted to lieutenant, March 28, 1820. He was on the "Guerriere" and then on the "Shark." He was on duty with Commodore Porter on the "Beagle"; then on the "Java," and afterward on the "St. Louis." In 1888, he was on the lighthouse service. September 8, 1841, he was promoted to commander. From October 15, 1850, he was two years in command of the "Albany." His last service was in charge of the navy yard at Memphis, on the Mississippi. He died at Newburg, N. Y., December 13, 1860.

The record given above is from the Navy Department in Washington, D. C. **He married Eliza Walworth, sister of the Chancellor.** They had three children: Charles Henry, Sarah Walworth and Eliza Platt. Charles Henry Platt, his only son, graduated from Hobart College in the class of '39. He delivered the Master's oration at the Hobart commencement in 1842. He was rector of the Episcopal Church in Lockport for some years, then at Binghamton, NY, five years. He was chaplain of the 28th New York Vols., from July 4, 1861, to September 13, 1862, resigning on account of failing health. He died in Binghamton, February 24, 1869. He ranked as a fine scholar in college and showed decided ability in his pulpit and parish duties. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He married Mary Louisa Jackson, of Lockport, N. Y. One daughter, Mary Walworth, who married C. N. Webster, of Binghamton, NY. She is now Mrs. F. S. Peabody, and is residing in Chicago, Ill. By her father's second marriage there were three daughters. The eldest is Mrs. W. B. McLaughlin, of Austin; her husband is a physician. The youngest is the wife of James V. Campbell, son of Judge Campbell, of Detroit, Mich. The second daughter is not married. The widow, Mrs. Emma T. Platt, resides in Lyons, N. Y.

The writer of this was in college with Charles Henry Platt, and he is very glad to speak good words in remembrance of his faithful fellow-student.

—Elizabeth Platt, oldest daughter of Zephaniah Platt 1st, married Gen. John Smith, of Mastic, L. I. No issue.

—Mary Platt, second daughter, married Abraham Brinkerhoff, of New York. She died in 1812. James Augustus Platt, her nephew, has a well-preserved oil portrait of her at his daughter's, Mrs. J. Morton Brown, of Norristown, Pa. Her children were: Abraham, who died aged 32; Mary; Peter, who married Maria Lawrence, of New York; Dorothea and Charles Brinkerhoff.

—Jonas Platt, the second son of Judge Zephaniah, heads the Judge Jonas Branch.

—William Pitt Platt, third son, a large landowner on Lake Champlain, born April 30, 1771; married Hannah, daughter of Moss Kent, and a sister of Chancellor Kent. They had six children: James Kent, Zephaniah, Mary, William, Elizabeth, and Moss Kent Platt. 1. James Kent Platt was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt.; studied medicine, and was a Professor in the medical department of Burlington College, Vt. He died April 4, 1824. His two children died young. His wife died in Philadelphia, 1883, aged 82. 2. Zephaniah Platt, second son, born August 12, 1794, married Lucretia, daughter of Thomas Miller. Two children: Elizabeth, who died young, and Mary, who married James Westcott, then Edmund Hathaway. No issue. 3. Mary Platt, born July 15, 1796, married Benjamin J. Movers, December 30, 1813. A lady of marked ability and cultured taste. She died April 8, 1869. They left ten children: Eliza, Susan, Hannah Maria, Wm. Platt, Mary, John Henry, Moss Kent, Benjamin, Sophia, and Robert Platt Movers. 4. William, born February 25, 1799, died aged 30. 5. Elizabeth Platt, born May 15, 1806, married May 29, 1824, Henry Ketchum Averill. She died aged 35. Chancellor Kent says of her in writing to his mother (his sister): "She was a woman of strong mind, and of strong feelings, and of great energy and decision of character." They had three children: James Kent, Henry Ketchum, and Mary Elizabeth Averill. 6. Moss Kent Platt, born May 3, 1809, was a State Senator, a Republican Presidential Elector, 1868; in '72, Inspector of State Prisons, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married, October 14, 1830, Elizabeth Freligh; a second marriage was to her half sister, Margaret Freligh. He had five children: Hannah K., Lucy, John F., Sarah E., and Margaret F. 1. Hannah Kent, born October 27, 1832, married September 26, 1853, Joseph M. Myers. They had one child, Elizabeth. 2. Lucy M., born May 15,

1835, married Lemuel Stetson, a lawyer in Plattsburg, November 27, 1856. He was killed in the battle of Antietam, while in command as Lieutenant Colonel. 3. John F. Platt, died a senior in college, 1858, in his 21st year. 4. Sarah E. born October 6, 1839, married William A. Fuller. Three children survive: Margaret Platt, Moss Kent Platt, and Elizabeth. 5. Margaret F. Platt, born November 30, '43, married 1866, Michael P. Myers, now living in Plattsburg. No issue.

—Charles Z. Platt, fourth son of Judge Zephaniah, born July 22, 1773, married Sarah, daughter of James Bleeker, of Albany. Their children were: Hetty, Bleeker, Van Zant, Mary Platt, Charles Edward, Joseph, Robert, and Rachel. Hetty Platt married Dr. Peter

Staats, of Albany. Nine children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles, Edward D., Bleeker, Mary, Platt, Ettie, and Edward. Bleeker Platt married Ellen Jerolomon. Three children: Charles Platt, Lansing, and Bleeker. Mary Platt, daughter of Charles Z., married James Wilder. Three children: Bleeker, Hettie and Josephine Wilder.

—Nathaniel Z., fifth son of Zephaniah, of Po'keepsie, born December 16, 1775, died 1820. He was a member of the State Assembly for Clinton County, 1807. He married Sarah Keyes, 1802. Six children: Elizabeth, Mary Van Wyck, Theodorus, Stephen, Samuel Keyes, and William Platt. Of these Elizabeth married Captain Samuel Russell, U. S. A. A second marriage was to Frederick C. Saily. Mary Van Wyck married General C. A. Waite, U. S. A. Theodorus married Marietta Nichols. Stephen and William died young. Samuel married Sarah J. Cady first, then Lydia Mount. He is living in Plattsburg,—the only one surviving of his father's family.

William Nichols Platt, M.D., a son of the late Theodorus and Marietta Platt, of Plattsburg, married November 23, 1880, Elizabeth L. Jones, of Shoreham, Vt. This is the place of his residence.

Henry Russell Platt, M.D., of Rutland, Vt., is also son of Theodorus. He was born March 4, 1866. He is unmarried.

—Robert Platt, sixth son of Zephaniah, owned nearly a thousand acres of land on Cumberland Head, near Plattsburg. He gave about 200 acres to his brother, Judge Jonas Platt, on condition that he should reside there after retiring from the practice of law. He was a member of Assembly for 1814-15. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Dagget, of New Haven. No children.

—Levi Platt, seventh son of Zephaniah, born in Po'keepsie, April 17, 1782, died March 31, 1849. He married Eliza H. Miller, January 1, 1834. They had twelve children: David, who died young; Margaret, Mary, John M., Robert, who died in infancy; Helen, Levi, Jonas, Susan H., James, Peter M., and William Pitt, twins. Margaret married Cyrus Cady; Mary married James B. Campbell, then John Morgan. Helen married J. Douglas Woodward. Jonas married Isabella Morris, then Mary Eames. Susan H. married James Bailey; Mrs. Bailey resides in Plattsburg. Peter M. married Charlotte Morgan. William Pitt married Jane McNiell, then Mrs. Mary Hammond. The father, Levi Platt, was many years

Judge of Clinton County. He was eight years postmaster of Plattsburg. His son, Levi 2d, following, his father, was postmaster nearly twenty years.

—David Platt, next to the youngest, was born June 6, 1784; died May 30, 1805."

—James Platt, the youngest son of Judge Zephaniah Platt, of Po'keepsie, heads the Oswego branch.

2. **Nathaniel Platt**, the second of the brothers of Plattsburg, a son of Zephaniah, of Long Island, was born in 1741. He married Phebe, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., November 10, 1766. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he, Nathaniel Platt, is credited with having raised the first company of troops on the island. He was attached to General Woodhull's brigade in the battle of Long Island. He was very active as a partisan officer in preventing Tory risings in Suffolk County, until finally the garrisoning of Setauket and other places, and the arrival of the British fleet in Lloyd's harbor, obliged him and many others to cross the sound into Connecticut. He was afterwards transferred to the commissary department, and was quite efficient in getting both supplies and recruits for Washington's army on the line of the Hudson River. His sword, bearing the name of "Nathaniel Platt, 1776," is in the possession of his grandson, N. P. Bailey, Esq., of New York. Captain Platt died at Plattsburg, 1816. His children were: George W., Isaac S., Hannah, Phebe, and Maria Platt.

—Isaac S., second son of Nathaniel Platt, married Dorothy daughter of Richard Smith, and had issue: Sarah A. Platt, who married Rear Admiral Theodoras Bailey.

—**Hannah Platt, oldest daughter of Nathaniel, married Gen. Benjamin Mooers**, distinguished in the Revolution as major and adjutant of General Haven's brigade, and in* the war of 1812, as general commanding the militia forces at the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. Their children were: Benjamin, Charles, Charlotte and Ann Movers.

—**Phebe Platt, second daughter of Nathaniel, married Judge Wm. Bailey**, and had issue Phebe A. Theodoras, John W., Nathaniel P., James Q., Henry and Mary Bailey.

—**Maria Platt, youngest child of Nathaniel, married Albon Man, M.D.**, having issue Albon P., Susan Maria (two by this name), Hannah Maria and Phebe Alida. A second marriage was to Rev. Theodor Halsey, leaving one daughter, Letitia. A third marriage was to Isaac B. Platt, of Plattsburg.

Phebe A. Bailey, eldest daughter of Phebe Platt and the Judge, born 1799, married Capt. Sidney Smith, U. S. Navy. Issue, William Sidnev, Margaret and Catherine. A second marriage Avas to Asa Mascal, of Malone. Bailey and Theodoras B. are his children.

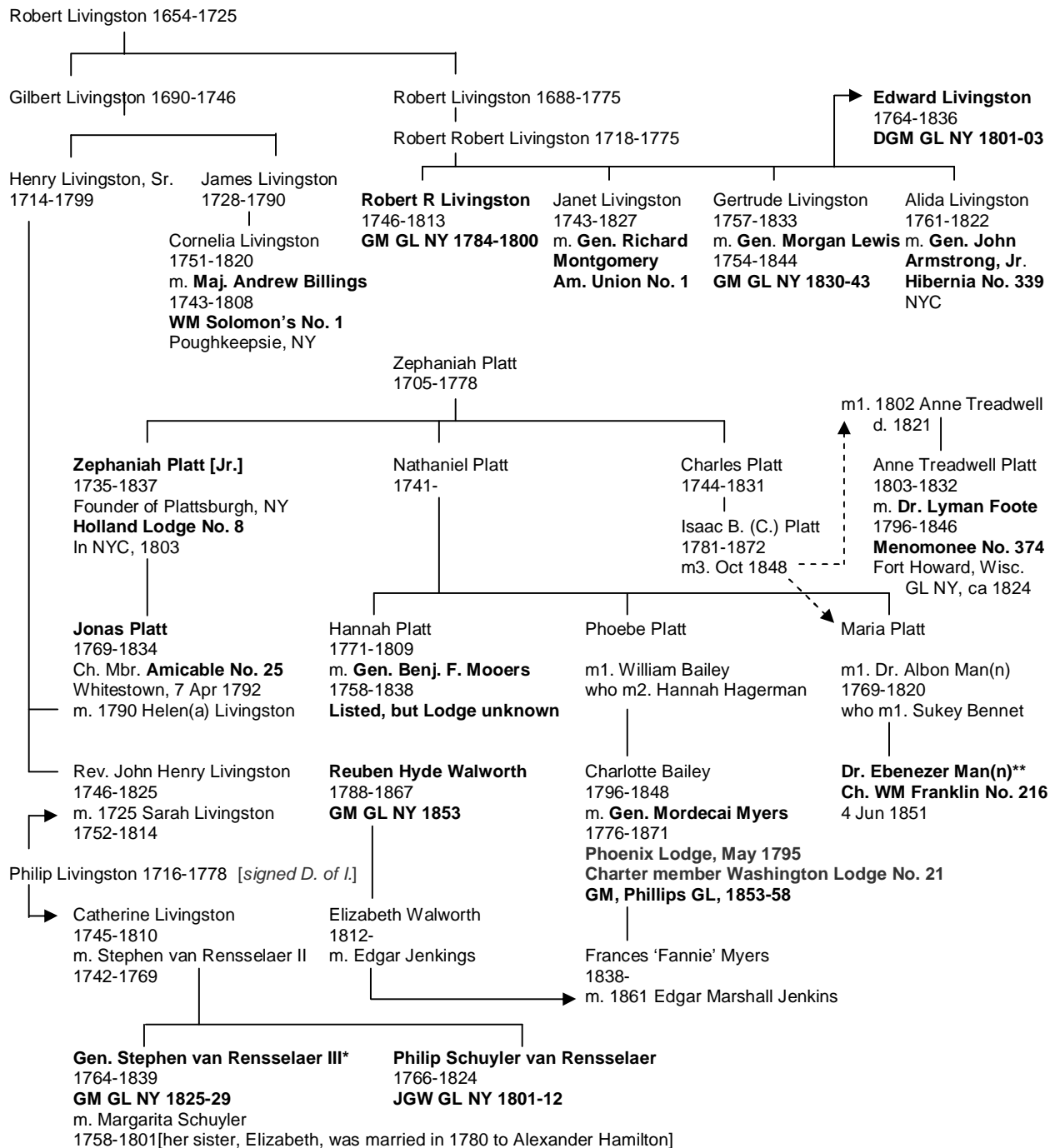
Admiral Theodoras Bailey, son of Phebe Platt and Judge B., born at Chatanugay, NY, April 12, 1805, entered the navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1818; became captain 1855, commander 1865, and rear-admiral 1866. He was engaged in the capture of slaves on the African coast, 1820-1; twice sailed around the world on the Vincennes in 1833-36; and again on the Constellation. He served on the west coast of Mexico in the Mexican War; in 1861-2, commanded the Colorado in the gulf-blockading squadron. He commanded the van division of Farragut's fleet, having left his own frigate—the Colorado, which was unable to cross the Mississippi*bar—and hoisted his flag on the Cayuga, April 24, 1862; he led up the river past Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, brushing away and destroying the enemy's fleet, capturing with his flag-gunboat three of the rebels' steamers as well as the Chalmette regiment of infantry, and the next day, the 25th, was sent by Farragut to land and pass through a hostile population, to demand the surrender of New Orleans, which he did successfully." He afterwards commanded the East Gulf blockading squadron, capturing 156 prizes, large and small vessels, entirely stopping the rebel commerce on the station guarded by his squadron. He afterwards served in command of Portsmouth naval station, N. H. He married Sarah A., daughter of Isaac S. Platt, June, 1831. Issue: Annie B. (who married Walter R. T. Jones), Theodora, Sarah R., Margaret S. and Edmund S. The admiral died Dec. 10, 1877, leaving an honorable name in the annals of his country.

—John W. Bailey, born 1807, son of Phebe Platt and William Bailey, married Emily Thurber. Issue: Thurber, William, Robert and Phebe (who married C. J. Ames.) Nathaniel P., son of William and Phebe Bailey, married Eliza M., daughter of Jacob Lorillard, of New York. Issue: Mary, James M. and Lorillard. Of the children of Marie Platt by her first husband, Dr. Albon Man, Albon Platt Man, a lawyer in New York, married Mary Louise Brower, of Wilkes Barre, Pa. Issue: William, Frederick Halsey, Albon Platt, Jr., and

Laura Gardiner, deceased. A second marriage was to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alrick Hubbell, of Utica; he had issue Mary, Alrick Hubbell, Edward, Mary, Gertrude and Arthur Man. Alrick H. Man is a lawyer in Wall Street, New York.

Susan Marie Man, daughter of Albon Man, M.D., of Plattsburg, married March 21, 1838, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1888 at their home in Washington, D. C. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Nathaniel Platt, of the Army of the Revolution. Her grandfather on her father's side was Dr. Ebenezer Man, brigade surgeon at the battles of Monmouth and Yorktown; both holding commissions from Washington. Her children are Charles Hawkins, born September 3, 1840; Fred. Halsey, born May 22, 1842; Louise, born January 18, 1856; and Marie Stewart, born January 19, 1867. Charles H. McCulloch married Sadie Ross, of Vincennes, Ind., May, 1865. Their children are John Ross, born November 15, 1869 (a banker at Fort Wayne), and Fred. Halsey, born July, 1885. Fred. H. McCulloch married Carrie Riddle, of Cincinnati, April, 1867. Children : Hugh McCulloch, born March 9, 1869 (at Harvard in the class of '91); Charles, born June 7, 1873, and Lilly, 1879. Louise McCulloch married J. B. Yale, June 3, 1884. Mrs. McCulloch has an excellent portrait of her grandmother, Phebe Platt, at her home in Washington.

Some additional connections by marriage of New York Freemasons, ca 1776-1858



* 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]** with **Grand Master Robert R Livingston**, and was the son of **George Harison, (1719-1773), Fourth Provincial Grand Master of New York**.

** Note re: **Dr. Ebenezer Man(n)** – Franklin Lodge No. 216 was chartered 4 Jun 1851 at Westville, Franklin, NY. On 8 Jun 1860 it was granted permission “to hold ‘one-half’ of their communications each at the villages of Westville and Trout River, Franklin County.” Owing to a decline in membership from 71 members [1870] to 8 members [1890], a number of Masons living in the vicinity of Washington Heights, New York City, having their attention called to the unfortunate condition of Franklin Lodge No. 216, and being desirous of having a Lodge in Washington Heights, affiliated nine Brothers with Franklin Lodge No. 216 and petitioned Grand Lodge on 7 Jun 1899 to remove Franklin Lodge No. 216 355-360 miles south [6 ½ hours by car or over 30 hours by horse & buggy] to Washington Heights, New York City. The 8 remaining Brothers in the old location were granted made Life Members and the Lodge held its first meeting on 12 Jun 1899 in New York City on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 156th Street.

Since that time, though various mergers and consolidations this Franklin Lodge has been succeeded as follows:

Franklin Lodge No. 216 became No. 195 – 2nd Manhattan District, as of 11 Jul 2002

<u>No.</u>	<u>Lodge Name</u>	<u>Chartered or effective date</u>
U.D.	Worth	ca 1850, St. John's GL
2	Silentia	27 Sep 1837, St. John's GL
3	York	27 Sep 1837, St. John's GL
17	Excelsior	29 Sep 1848
26	United States	ca 1850, St. John's GL
195	Excelsior	27 Dec 1850
195	Peerless	27 Oct 1967
195	Franklin	11 Jun 2002
197	York	27 Dec 1850
198	Silentia	27 Dec 1850
207	United States	27 Dec 1850
208	Cyrus	in or before 1855
208	Cyrus Eureka	02 May 1972
208	True Light	08 May 1974
210	Worth	04 Mar 1851
216	Franklin	04 Jun 1851
227	Eastern Star	20 Jun 1851
243	Eureka	26 Dec 1851
245	Polar Star	04 Mar 1852
360	Silentia	13 Jun 1823
367	York	13 Jan 1824

13 Jun 1823	Silentia 360	chartered; forfeit 9 Aug 1837 to become No. 2, St. John's GL
13 Jan 1824	York 367	chartered; forfeit 9 Aug 1837 to become No. 3, St. John's GL
27 Sep 1837	York 3	chartered, St. John's GL
ca 1850	Worth U.D.	under dispensation, St. John's GL
	United States 26	chartered, St. John's GL
27 Dec 1850	Silentia 2	revived as Silentia 198 at Union of GLNY
	York 3	revived as York 197 at Union of GL NY
	Excelsior 17	revived as Excelsior 207 at Union of GL NY
	United States 26	revived as United States 207 at Union of GL NY
	Worth U. D.	revived as Worth 210 at Union of GL NY
04 Jun 1851	Franklin 216	chartered
26 Dec 1851	Eureka 243	chartered; Petition 22 Dec 1851
12 Jun 1899	Franklin 216	removed from Westville and met for the first time in Washington Heights, New York City
27 Oct 1967	Excelsior 195, York 197, Silentia 199, United States 207 and Polar Star 24	consol to form Peerless 195
02 May 1972	Eureka 243 consol with Cyrus 208	to form Cyrus Eureka 208
08 May 1974	Cyrus Eureka 208 consol with Eastern Star 227	to form True Light 208
10 Aug 1983	True Light 208 merged with and became Peerless 195	
11 Jul 2002	Peerless 195 consol with Franklin 216	to form Franklin Lodge No. 195