

Peter Middleton

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**Dr. Peter Middleton 1730-1781 Deputy Grand Master, 1771
Deputy Provincial Grand Master, 1768-1776; Senior Provincial Grand Warden, 1766.**

Biographical Register of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, 1922

<http://archive.org/details/biographicalregi02macb>

page 19; no. 30

Peter Middleton, M. D., b. ca 1706; d. 9 Jan 1781, was a native of Edinburgh and it is believed graduated in medicine in that city. The Columbia Catalogue, however, gives St. Andrew's as his Alma Mater. He settled in New York about 1730 and soon was regarded as one of the few medical men of this country who at that early period were distinguished for profound learning and great professional talent. In 1750, in concert with Dr. John Bard, he made the first dissection of a human body in America before a number of students. In the matter of education for his own profession Dr. Middleton seems to have always taken a deep interest. During the French war he was Surgeon-General of the Provincial forces in the expedition to Crown Point, General Gage testifying to this fact, and we also find in the Colonial Documents that in 1770 he was granted, as a "reduced Surgeon-General," 5,000 acres of land as a reward for his services. In 1762 he removed from New York to Philadelphia where he did not remain long. In that year he became a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society and his domicile is given as Jamaica in the West Indies. On November 25, 1766, a marriage license was issued to him and Susannah Burgess in New York.

In 1767 he established a medical school in New York and became its first professor of Physiology and Pathology and afterwards became instructor in *Materia Medica*. At the opening of the school he delivered an address on Historical Enquiries into the ancient and present state of medicine, which in more extended form was published in 1769. This school was subsequently merged into King's College, of which institution he was one of the Governors from 1770 to 1781.

At this time Sir John Johnson became Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons and remained so up to and during the Revolution. He was merely a figure head however, his deputy Dr. Middleton performing the actual duties of the office and striving as best he could to maintain the Provincial Grand Lodge. He represented the old Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) and it was not until after the battle of Long Island and the occupation of New York by the British that the Ancient Grand Lodge made much headway in this jurisdiction.



In 1774 he was chosen physician to the New York Hospital. He was physician to Governor Tryon and the best families of the City and, as he was known to be a Tory and a man of means, he, like many others, was forced to leave the city and went for a time to Bermuda, returning to New York when the British occupied the city. He remained there till he died January 9th, 1781. His obituary in the New York Mercury is highly eulogistic and undoubtedly well deserved. He must have been about seventy-five years of age at his death. Morrison's Hist.; Col. Doc; Albany Land Papers; Dr. Peter Ross; Thatcher's Am. Med. Biog.

Manager 1757-62; 1763-64; 1773-75; Vice-President 1764-66; President 1767-70.

<http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/col53/id/6>

As there are no images so far located of Peter Middleton, this image of his bookplate is used to illustrate his biography. It is believed that this image was obtained from Columbia University in order to illustrate the 1932 Robert Reid article about Peter Middleton that was published in the Masonic Outlook. The author of this article later donated the second version of this bookplate (X75-13 b), the source of which is unknown at this time.

Ref. Reid, Robert W., Peter Middleton, M.D., Masonic Outlook, New York, May, 1932, pg. 268-279.

Deputy Provincial Grand Master; 1768-1776; Senior Provincial Grand Warden; 1766.

Peter Middleton was born in Scotland, "a native of Edinburgh and it is believed [he] graduated in medicine in that city. The Columbia Catalogue, however, gives St.

Andrew's as his Alma Mater. He settled in New York about 1730 and soon was regarded as one of the few medical men of this country who at that early period were distinguished for profound learning and great professional talent. In 1750, in concert with Dr. John Bard, he made the first dissection of a human body in America before a number of students. In the matter of education for his own profession Dr. Middleton seems to have always taken a deep interest." (MacBean, 1922) In June of 1755, Dr. Middleton was

appointed by Lieutenant-Governor [James] De Lancey (Reid, 1932), [to serve as] "Surgeon-General of the Provincial forces in the expedition to Crown Point, General [Thomas] Gage testifying to this fact, and we also find in the Colonial Documents that in 1770 he was granted, as a 'reduced Surgeon-General,' 5,000 acres of land as a reward for his services." (MacBean, 1922) This reward of land was part of The Wallace Land Patent of 1770, a document awarding numerous noblemen, officers of the King's Army and land speculators land that had been obtained from the Iroquois Confederacy of the Six Nations in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1768. [see below]

Before leaving New York in 1755, Dr. Middleton was issued a Warrant by the Grand Lodge of New York, authorizing him to establish a Lodge in the Albany area.

It is unknown at this time if Dr. Middleton did, in fact, start a lodge under the dispensation of this warrant. The earliest warranted Lodges in Albany are Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3 [4; 3], warranted February 21, 1765, Masters Lodge No. 2 [4; 5], warranted March 3, 1768 and Temple Lodge No. 53 [14], warranted November 11, 1796. (Archives, Livingston Library). It is possible that Dr. Middleton used this Warrant to constitute a Military, or Traveling Lodge during the expedition to Crown Point.

In 1756, Dr. Peter Middleton was one of the founders of the Saint Andrews's Society, "a society based upon the collection and distribution of charitable funds among poor and needy Scotsfolk [sic], and the promotion of social intercourse among the members by holding an annual banquet on the name-day of their patron saint....The founders of the [Saint Andrew's] Society [in New York] were almost all the heads or members of the best and most prominent [Scottish] families in the then Province of New York, and occupied important positions in the professional and business community .

"Philip Livingston was unanimously chosen for the first President, and the names of the forty-seven original members were as follows:

Andrew Barclay, Henry Barclay, G.T. Buchanan, Donald Campbell, Malcolm Campbell, Stair Campbell Carre, Alexander Colden, Thomas Doherty, James Drummond, John Duncan, James Duthie, Dr. William Farquhar, Charles Forbes, Simon Fraser, Edward Graham, Ennis Graham, William Hay, Walter Hunter, Joseph Innes, David Johnston, Robert Kennedy, John Livingston, Philip Livingston, William Livingston, James Louttit, Coll McAlpine, John McGuson, Allan McLean, John McQueen, **Dr. Peter Middleton**, Thomas Miller, John Milligan, Richard Morris, Donald Morison, Dr. James Murray, Lieutenant Frances Pringle, John Ross, Honorable John Rutherford, Walter Rutherford, John Morin Scott, Dr. Adam Thomson, John Troup, John Waddell, John Walker, John Walker, Jr., John Watts [and] Thomas Wood." (Morrison, 1906)

Dr. Middleton served as Manager, (or Assistant) of the Saint Andrew's Society from 1757 to 1761, and for the year 1763. He served as the Vice-President from 1764 to 1765, and as President from 1767 to 1769. (Morrison, 1906)

After a hiatus of three years, Dr. Middleton returned to the officer's board of Saint Andrew's Society in 1773, serving as Manager, or Assistant, along with Robert Livingston, Jr. (Robert R Livingston), who had begun on the board that year. Dr. Middleton served in the same capacity, (as Manager or Assistant), the following year as well, in 1774, after which the records of officers during the War of the Revolution, 1774-1784, were lost. In 1784, Robert R Livingston, having been elected during the same year as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, also served as Vice-President of the Saint Andrew's Society. The following year, 1785, Robert R Livingston served as President of the Saint Andrew's Society, a position he held from 1785-1791. (Morrison, 1906; Early History and Transactions..., 1876)

"In 1762, [Dr. Middleton] removed from New York to Philadelphia where he did not remain long. In that year he became a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society and his domicile is given as Jamaica in the West Indies. [Dr. Middleton returned to New York City in 1763.] On November 25, 1766, a marriage license was issued to him and Susannah Burgess. (MacBean, 1922) In 1767, while serving as the Senior Grand Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, having served as such since the previous year, 1766, Dr. Middleton, "in collaboration with others of the profession, organized a medical school in connection with King's College [now Columbia University]." (Reid, 1932) This was the first medical school in New York. Dr. Middleton served as Professor of Physiology and Pathology from 1767 to 1775. (History of Columbia University, 1999).

"The Faculty of Medicine under the Royal Charter, consisted of Samuel Clossey, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Peter Middleton, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; John Jones, M.D., Professor of Surgery; James Smith, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica; Samuel Bard, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; and John Tenant, M.D., Professor of Midwifery." (The Knickerbocker Magazine, 1835) "At the opening of the school [Dr. Middleton] delivered an address on 'Historical Enquiries into the ancient and present state of medicine,' which in more extended form was published in 1769" (MacBean, 1922) by Hugh Gaine (Hildeburn, 1895). "This school was subsequently merged into King's College, of which institution [Dr. Middleton] was one of the Governors from 1770 to 1781." (MacBean, 1922)

In 1770, Dr. Peter Middleton, Dr. John Jones and Dr. Samuel Bard were granted a Charter by the City Council to open a public hospital, the origin of the present New York Hospital. Dr. Middleton served on the staff at this hospital until his death in 1781. (Reid, 1932)

In 1771, "Sir John Johnson became Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons and remained so up to and during the Revolution. He was merely a figurehead, however, his deputy Dr. Middleton performing the actual duties of the office and striving as best he could to maintain the Provincial Grand Lodge. He represented the old Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) and it was not until after the battle of Long Island and the occupation of New York by the British that the Ancient Grand Lodge made much headway in this jurisdiction." (MacBean, 1922)

"In 1776, Dr. Middleton granted a charter to the American Union Lodge No. 1, [an] Army Lodge in the Connecticut line under charter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as Military Union Lodge, to enable it to work while with the army in the Province of New York. This probably was his last official act as Deputy Grand Master, the influx of Ancient Lodges with the English army drove the Modern Provincial Lodge out of existence." (Allen, 1907)

Dr. Middleton "counted among his patients Governor [William] Tryon and the distinguished and wealthy of the City, although at the same time he was not unmindful of the unfortunate. (Reid, 1932) Dr. Middleton "was known to be a Tory, and a man of means, [and so], he, like many others, was forced to leave the city and went for a time to Bermuda, returning to New York when the British occupied the city." (MacBean, 1922) Dr. Middleton "took [the] trip to Bermuda in company with Lord Drummond, John McAdams and Harry Nichols, 'from prudential motives, he being a Tory,' leaving his house, library, instruments and bills receivable in the hands of Mr. Varick." (Reid, 1932) "With the advent of the Revolution, [Dr. Middleton's] sympathies went to the home government, and yet he held the respect and confidence of his rebel neighbors. When Governor Tryon, seeking safety on the ship, 'The Dutchess [sic] of Gordon,' to escape the American forces which then controlled the City and its environs, fell sick, the Provincial Congress, notwithstanding the strict watch maintained to prevent news and information of a military nature being conveyed to him, 'ordered that Dr. Middleton be permitted to go on board the ship in which His Excellency resides, at any time until further orders of this Congress of the Committee of Safety.'" (Reid, 1932)

Peter Middleton "was a learned man and possessed a large and valuable library which was disposed of at public auction shortly after his decease....In his last will it states, that he leaves to Robert Auchmuty, Esq., 'my gold mason's jewell [sic] and my apron.' And in the codicil, he leaves to William Seton 'my Grand Master Mason jewels and small mason's apron.' William Seton was Grand Secretary at the time" (Morrison, 1906; Reid, 1932) having served in that capacity since 1774.

Two weeks after the death of Dr. Middleton, who had been acting Grand Master, the Lodges in New York City had a convention under the leadership of Lodge No. 169. With Brother James McCuen sitting as Grand Master, it was decided that "it would be highly necessary to appoint a Grand Master for this Province, and it was unanimously agreed to and do propose that the Reverend Brother William Walter, (169) the Grand Master, Brother John S. Brownrigg (441), the Senior Grand Warden and the Reverend John Beardsley (210) as the Junior Grand Warden." (Reid, 1932) It may be that the decision to create this new Grand Lodge was postponed until the death of Dr. Middleton, who had been acting Grand Master. (Reid, 1932).

Dr. Peter Middleton – b. Scotland; d. Edinburgh; 1730, New York; brother-in-law of George Harison; 1755, Charter member and Master, Lodge at Albany (?); 1767, founded Medical School at King's College (now Columbia); 1771, Deputy Grand Master, Prov. GL of New York; Surgeon in British Army; d. 1781.

Dr. Peter Middleton, one of the original members of the St. Andrew's Society of New York and its President for three terms, 1767-69. He was a native of Edinburgh, and graduated in medicine in that city. He settled in New York about 1730, and soon was regarded as the most eminent physician and surgeon in the Colony. In 1750, in company with another medical man, he made the first dissection in America of a body before a number of students, and in the matter of the education for his own profession Dr. Middleton seemed to have always taken a deep interest. In 1767 he established a medical school in New York, a school which subsequently merged into King's [Columbia] College, of which institution he was one of the Governors from 1770 till his death, in 1781.

<http://beatl.barnard.columbia.edu/kingsv1/biosketches.htm>

Peter Middleton (1730-1781) came to New York City from Scotland in 1752 and founded St. Andrew's Society in 1756. A physician, he was one of six who proposed that King's College open a medical school, which it did in November 1767. Middleton was elected a Governor of King's College in 1773. He sided with the British during the Revolutionary War.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/goulds_history_volume_6.htm

Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William Johnson, distinguished diplomat and friend of the American Indians, was Harison's successor in Office. His Deputation by Lord Blaney was dated 1767, but he was not Installed until 1771. St. George Lodge, No. 1 (now No. 6), of Schenectady, Constituted on September 14, 1774, appears to have been the only Lodge Warranted by him. Sir John was a Tory of the Tories. He went to Canada when the War for Independence began, and for some reason or other he took the Provincial Warrant with him. Before departing he appointed **Dr. Peter Middleton** as his Deputy.

Dr. Middleton was a son-in-law of Governor Cadwallader Colden and thus related to **George Harison**, whose Grand Warden he was in 1766 and as whose Deputy he later acted. It was he who Warranted St. John's Regimental, No. 1, a Lodge composed of Brethren in the Colonial army. In 1776 he re-Warranted American Union Lodge, Constituted shortly before by Massachusetts while its members were in camp at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and before they were transferred to New York. Deputy Grand Master **Middleton** changed the name of this Lodge to Military Union. It was the leading fraternal organization in the Colonial army and had a stirring history. In 1791 the later Grand Lodge of the State of New York received a letter from Marietta, then only a frontier settlement in that part of the Northwest Territory later known as Ohio, conveying the information that a number of Brethren had incorporated themselves into a Lodge under the Warrant of American Union Lodge, No. 1.

The departure of Sir John Johnson with the Provincial Charter practically put an end to the Provincial Grand Lodge that had emanated from the Premier Grand Lodge of England.

http://balder.prohosting.com/shissem/Hissem_William_Heysham_Line.html

Daughters of Richard Nicholls [Nichols], esq., whom Elizabeth Tudor Stollard also called her cousins. **Jane Nicholls married George Harrison**, Esq., surveyor of customs. Mary married the Reverend Samuel Auchmuty. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married Alexander Colden, of Flushing, Surveyor-General and the son of Cadwallader Colden, Governor of New York in the 1760's. A fourth daughter, **Susannah Nicholls**, married John Burges and, upon his death, **Dr. Peter Middleton**, governor of King's college.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Yx4XAAAAAAJ&pg=PA27&dq=%22Peter+Middleton%22+%22susannah%22&hl=en&ei=RstzTJXvOsXflgeD9lTICA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Peter%20Middleton%22%20%22susannah%22&f=false page 25.

Will of Peter Middleton

Page 180.—PETER MIDDLETON, Physician, of New York City, direct my executors to call in all my outstanding open accounts and book debts and to sell all my household furniture and effects as soon after my decease as possible, except such articles as are herein specified, my lawful debts and funeral charges and all legacies and donations to be taken from the moneys arising from above-mentioned sale: To my daughter, Susannah Margaret, my gold watch and seals, my three silver waiters, my pearl brooch, all my rings except two after mentioned, all my paintings, and my iron chest to preserve papers in; Also whatever books of History or entertainment my executors may think proper for her amusement or instruction that may be selected for her use from my collection and preserved for her as her own; to my pupil, John B. Middleton, all my wearing apparel, except my large cambelet cloak; Also all my arms, all my medicines, shop furniture, instruments, medical books, and manuscripts; Also to him and his heirs forever all my lands lying on the Unadilla branch of the Susquehanna River, in what is commonly called Colonel Craghan's [Croghan's] Purchase, amounting to five thousand acres, more or less; Also one-fifth part of all my personal estate wheresoever and whatsoever, together with twenty-five Guineas to purchase him present necessities, to be laid out with the approbation of my executors; to my daughter-in-law, Ann Burges, £300, as a merited gratuity for her good behavior and kind attention to me and to my daughter Susannah; Also twenty-five Guineas for mourning; to Margaret Burges, now Mrs. Smythies, twenty-five guineas for mourning; to my sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Harrison, my gold brooch, set with red and white stones; to the Hon. Andrew Elliot, Esq., my large cambelet cloak, and my scots pebble ring; to Goldsbrow Banyar, Esq., my red cornelian seal ring; to Robert Auchmuty, Esq., my **gold mason's jewel and my apron**; to my daughter, Susannah Margaret, all the residue of my real estate whatsoever and wheresoever, whether consisting of lands, lots, horses, or otherwise, to her or her heirs; Also all the remaining four fifths of my personal estate after all the donations and deductions above specified are settled. If the said John B. Middleton should die before he attains the age of twenty-one years, or without lawful issue, or intestate, all in these cases above bequeathed to him shall revert to and become the property of my daughter or her heirs; if my daughter should die without heirs or intestate, all that hereby bequeathed to her shall become the property of John B. Middleton if then alive, or of his oldest male descendant of the name of Middleton, if any such there shall be, and on failure of both these, I then direct the whole hereby bequeathed property to my daughter shall go to my nearest male heir bearing the name Middleton; should the said John B. Middleton, after succeeding to the shares of my daughter, die afterwards without heirs or intestate, in that case I direct that all hereby bequeathed to him shall be given to my nearest male heir bearing the name of Middleton, together with all my said daughter's shares of my estate; to my daughter Susannah, my old wench, Haig; Also my negro lad, Fortune, upon this condition, that my daughter give over to John B. Middleton above mentioned all her right and title to the negro child, James; but should the said wench, Haig, or lad Fortune be inattentive to my daughter, or not promote her interest and happiness while she is under age and unmarried, or if they refuse to go with her where she wishes to go, then I order my executors to sell said wench, Haig, or lad Fortune to the highest bidder for my daughter's benefit. I give full power to my executors to sell, mortgage, or exchange, or dispose of all or any part of my real estate to any person or persons by good and sufficient deeds in law or other conveyance as shall seem right for the present or future benefit of my heirs and legatees above mentioned. I appoint The Hon. Andrew Elliot, Esq.; Robert Auchmuty, Esq., and Goldsbrow Banyar, Esq., executors.

Dated November 1, 1780. Witnesses, Lambert Moore, New York City; George Webster, John King, Jr.

Codicil. It is my desire (Peter Middleton) that my daughter, Susannah Margaret, shall remain under the guidance and charge of Anne Burges until my executors think it necessary to remove her, and as, whereas, I have lately had two gold watches bequeathed to me, I leave the best one to my daughter, and necessary trinkets and seals; the other gold watch to Anne Burges, and notwithstanding I have bequeathed all my wearing apparel to John B. Middleton, it is my will that my daughter shall choose from my linens whatever may be immediately useful to her, and the residue given to my son, the said John B. Middleton; to William Smythies, ten guineas, and to his son Carlton, five guineas more; to Doctor J. Bard, my "stots Horn Swishing mill "; I desire a mourning ring to be given to Doctor Mallet; Also one to Doctor S. Bard and one to Doctor Michalis, and another to Doctor Bayley for their kind attention to me during my sickness; to Anthony Van Dam, Esq., my gold-headed cane; to William Seton, Esq., my **grand master's mason's jewels, my small mason's apron**, and my Highland Durk. I appoint Anthony Van Dam and William Seton, executors, in conjunction with the three gentlemen above named in my will, and giving them the same power as aforesaid mentioned; the names of the aforesaid executors being The Hon. Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot, Goldsbrow Banyar, and Robert Auchmuty, Esq.

Dated December 14, 1780. Witnesses, George Webster, New York City, grocer; Samuel Bard, James Wells, Jr. Proved, January 15, 1781.

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/america/newyork/bio08.htm>

DR. PETER MIDDLETON

Eighth President, 1767-1770.

According to tradition, Peter Middleton was born in Scotland, studied medicine and graduated at the University of Edinburgh, became a physician, and emigrated to New York City soon after he took his degree. He died on the 9th January, 1781, at his residence in the City of New York.

On his arrival in this country he rapidly attained celebrity in the then Province of New York and became one of the most eminent physicians of the eighteenth century. As early as 1750 he appears as having assisted Dr. John Bard in making the first dissection on record in this country, and in 1767 he succeeded in establishing a medical school in New York, in which he acted as Professor of Pathology and Physiology from 1767-1776, and of Chemistry and Materia Medica from 1770-1776. This school was later incorporated with King's (now Columbia) College, and Dr. Middleton became a governor of the latter institution from 1770-1780, and the medical school bestowed upon him the degree of M.D. in 1768. He published a letter on the "Croup" in the *Medical Repository*, Volume IX, and an essay, "Historical Inquiries into the Ancient and Present System of Medicine," which he read at the opening of the Medical School in 1769.

In 1774 he was chosen physician to the New York Hospital, and gave this institution his faithful attendance and service for seven years, resigning in 1781.

Owing to his decided opinion on the right of the Crown to rule her colonies and his strong support of the Royal Government, he became the favorite practitioner among the notable Royalists and Tory families of the city. He was, moreover, the physician to the royal Governor, William Tryon, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary War was permitted by the Provincial Congress in New York to visit His Excellency on board the ship *Duchess of Gordon* on the 13th February, 1776, and on the 21st February, he was allowed to continue his professional visits "until further order of this Congress."

Doubtless these visits were utilized to plot against Congress, for on the 26th April, 1776, Dr. Middleton, "in company with Lord Drummond, John McAdam and Henry Nicholls" was forced to sail suddenly for Bermuda, leaving his house, library, instruments and bills receivable in the hands of Mr. Varick and his fellow-student, Charles Mitchell. It was undoubtedly on account of his Tory attitude that Dr. Middleton was compelled to seek safety in flight and remain in temporary exile, while his family removed to Flushing, Long Island. It appears that Mr. Varick and Mr. Mitchell were studying medicine under Dr. Middleton, and a letter written by John Varick, Jr., to Capt. Richard Varick, Secretary to General Schuyler at Albany, dated New York, June 25th, 1776, refers to him as follows:

"Last Friday I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from the Doct. dated Bermuda, May 13th. He makes mention that he intended to return in a few Weeks, but I am inclined to think that He'll avoid coming to this City if he hears how the Tories have been treated here, till matters are in Some measure come to a Determination. From what he writes and from the Things he has left behind Him I have great reason to conclude that he really intended to return at the Time limited, notwithstanding the Intimations of those who pretended to know to the contrary, for I was satisfy'd that it was inconsistent with that Frankness which the Doctor is distinguish'd by, that he should be guilty of such Deceit toward Us. When to expect Him I am at a Loss, but I am determined to send his Medical Books and Surgival Instruments to Hackensack, that if I should, in short get clear of the Army, and the Doct'r not return, I may have them at my Command and the Perusal of them."

After the occupation of New York by the British, Dr. Middleton returned before 1780 and once more practiced his profession until his death. *The Royal Gazette* (James Rivington) issue of Wednesday, the 10th January, 1781, contains the following notice:

"Yesterday at five o'clock in the morning died Dr. Peter Middleton, a native of North-Britain, and a Physician of eminence in this city; he was a valuable member of society, and a gentleman of a very extensive acquaintance, by whom, as well as the numerous poor of this country (to whom he was very kind) his death is most sincerely lamented."

Dr. Middleton was one of the founders and original members of Saint Andrew's Society in 1756; served as an Assistant from 1757-1762, 1763-1764, and 1773-1775; as Vice-President from 1764-1766; and as President from 1767-1770.

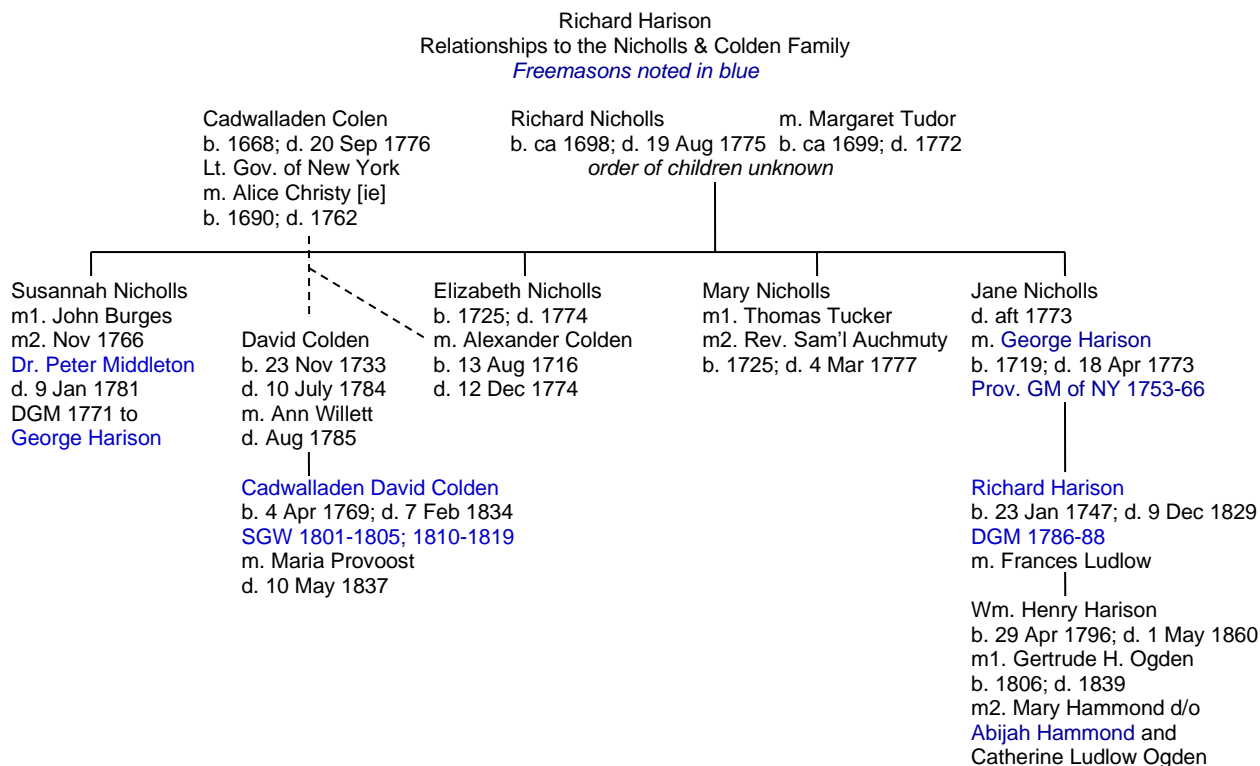
A few further facts can be learned from his will, dated the 1st November, 1780, and proved and recorded in the New York County Surrogate's Office on the 15th January, 1781, in which he mentions his daughter, Susannah Margaret Middleton, and leaves her a gold watch and seals, three silver waiters, a pearl brooch, and all his rings except two, all his paintings and an iron chest to preserve papers in, and such books of history and entertainment as his executors may think best to select for her amusement and instruction. He gives to his pupil, John B. Middleton, all his wearing apparel, except a large camblet cloak, all his arms, medicines, furniture, instruments, medical books and manuscripts, and his lands lying in the Unadilla Branch of the Susquehanna River in what is commonly called Col. Craghen's [sic] Purchase, amounting to **five thousand acres**, together with one-fifth of his personal property and twenty-five guineas. He gives to his daughter-in-law, Ann Burgess, £300, and also twenty-five guineas to purchase mourning; and to Marguerite Burgess (now Mrs. Smythies) twenty-five guineas for mourning; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Harrison, a gold brooch set with red and white stones; to the Hon. Andrew Elliott, Esq., his large camblet cloak and Scots Peeble Ring; to Goldsbrow [sic] Banyor [sic], Esq., his red cornelian seal ring; to Robert Auchmuty, Esq., "**my gold mason's jewel and my apron.**" He bequeaths to his daughter, Susannah M. Middleton, the rest of his real estate and the remaining four-fifths of his personal property, his old wench, Heig, and his negro-lad, Fortune, provided his daughter release to John B. Middleton all her right to the negro lad James. He names as executors his friends, the Hon. Andrew Elliott, Esq., Robert Auchmuty and Goldsbrow Banyor [sic], the witnesses to the will being Lambt, Moore, George Webster and John King, Jr.

A codicil to this will, dated the 14th December, 1780, directs that his daughter Susannah is to be in charge of Ann Burgess, and as he had two gold watches recently left him, he gives one gold watch to Ann Burgess and the other to his daughter. He also gives Mr. William Smythies ten guineas, and to his son Carlton, five guineas more. He gives his old friend, Dr. John Bard, his "Scots Horn Snishing Mull" and gives mourning rings to his friends, Dr. Mallet, Dr. S. Bard, Dr. Michlais and Dr. Bayley. He gives to his good friend, Anthony Van Dam, a gold-headed cane, and to his good friend, William Seton, his **Grand Master Mason jewels and small mason's apron** and his Highland Dirk, naming Anthony Van Dam and William Seton as executors in this codicil.

Dr. Middleton married in November, 1766, Susannah Burges, widow of John Burges and daughter of Richard Nicholls, Esq., of the City of New York. He was thus a brother-in-law of Alexander Colden, the Sixth President of the Society. He had known issue: (1) Susannah Margaret; (2) a son, name unknown, who died in infancy.

No portrait of Dr. Middleton has ever been found.

Dr. Peter Middleton appointed 11 Jun 1755 Surgeon to Col. [William] Cockcroft's Regiment.



Calendar of N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers: In the Office of the Secretary of State of New York. 1643-1803, by New York (State). Secretary's Office, 1864.

<https://books.google.com/books?output=text&id=pCQ2AQAAAJ&dq=peter+middleton+tract&itp=469>

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March 7, 1769. Petition of Peter Middleton, praying a grant of 5,000 acres of land in the county of Albany, on the Tienanderrah and Otego branches of the Susquehanna page 76

Feb. 1, 1769. Certificate of Genl. Gage that Peter Middleton served as surgeon general in the provincial forces in the expedition against Crown Point page 76

14 Dec 2017

<http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/nysl/refserv.cfm>

Greetings,

I would like a .pdf of the following referenced document:

recorded in Calendar of N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers: In the Office of the Secretary of State of New York. 1643-1803, by New York (State). Secretary's Office, 1864.

<https://books.google.com/books?output=text&id=pCQ2AQAAAJ&dq=peter+middleton+tract&itp=469>

Feb. 1, 1769. Certificate of Genl. Gage that Peter Middleton served as surgeon general in the provincial forces in the expedition against Crown Point page 76

Please advise how to go about this.

I am the Founder and Archivist of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies and would like to have copy of this certificate for our archives.

I have a biography of Dr. Peter Middleton and several thousand pages of New York State history at our Societies' website.

Seasons Greetings,
Gary

Gary L. Heinmiller
Liverpool, New York
315-622-1167

Area 11 Historian, Grand Lodge of New York
Archivist, OMDHS

The above requested Certificate was received from the New York State Archives, Reference Services, 11A36 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; [518-474-8955](tel:518-474-8955); archref@nysed.gov on 20 Dec 2017

*This is to certify to all whom it may concern that
M^r Peter Middleton, served as Surgeon General to the
Provincial Forces, Employed in the Expedition against Crown Point
under the Command of General Johnson in the Year 1755
Given under my Hand at Head Quarters
in New York, this 1st Day of February 1769
N.B. Surgeon General
of His Majesty's Forces Rank
as Field Officers —*

Thos: Gage

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_William_Johnson,_1st_Baronet

Crown Point expedition

Marching north into French territory, in August 1755 **Sir William Johnson** renamed Lac du Saint-Sacrement to [Lake George](#) in honour of his king. On 8 September 1755, Johnson's forces held their ground in the [Battle of Lake George](#). Johnson was wounded by a ball that was to remain in his hip or thigh for the rest of his life. [Hendrick Theyanoguin](#), Johnson's Mohawk ally, was killed in the battle, and [Baron Dieskau](#), the French commander, was captured. Johnson prevented the Mohawk from killing the wounded Dieskau, an act memorialized in later paintings of the event.

Benjamin West's painting of Johnson sparing Baron Dieskau's life after the Battle of Lake George

The battle brought an end to the expedition against Crown Point, and Johnson built Fort William Henry at Lake George to strengthen British defences. In December, tired of army life, Johnson resigned his commission as major general. General Shirley, who had become the commander in chief upon Braddock's death, sought to have Johnson's commission as Indian agent modified so that Johnson would be placed under his command. But Shirley was soon replaced both as governor and commander in chief, and Johnson's star was on the rise.

Although the Battle of Lake George was hardly a decisive victory, the British needed a military hero in a year of major setbacks, and Johnson became that man. Claims that Johnson had been disabled by his wound early in the battle, and thus did not participate in the victory, did not reduce the recognition given to him. As a reward for his services, Parliament voted Johnson £5,000 and King George made him a baronet. "Never was such an insignificant encounter so generously rewarded", wrote the historian Julian Gwyn.

In January 1756, the British government made Johnson sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern colonies. This position gave him great influence and power, since he would report directly to the government in London and would not be controlled by provincial governments, as the Department was a military one. Of all the Indian nations in the northern colonies, Johnson was most knowledgeable about, and most closely connected to, the Iroquois Six Nations, especially the Mohawk. As superintendent, he would make the Iroquois the focus of British diplomacy, promoting and even exaggerating the power of the Iroquois Confederacy. Johnson also began a long process of trying to control Iroquois diplomacy, attempting "nothing less than the refurbishment of the Iroquois confederacy with himself as its centre".



The Papers of Sir William Johnson, Vol. II

https://archive.org/stream/papersofsirwilli02johnuoft/papersofsirwilli02johnuoft_djvu.txt
or <https://ia802606.us.archive.org/23/items/papersofsirwilli02johnuoft/papersofsirwilli02johnuoft.pdf>

General The Baron De Dieskau & his Aid de Camp. I desire you will prepare the best Accommodations possible for the General & during his Stay to have him treated with the utmost respect & good Usage & to forward him to Albany in the Litter & by a Battoe as he shall Choose & **Dr. Middleton** (who is to attend him) advise. His Aid de Camp & the French Man out of the Rhode Island Regt, are to attend him. It will be proper in a Civil way to keep a sharp Eye on the Aid de Camp And the officer who goes down to Albany to keep a good look out.

Ibid.

TO WILLIAM COCKCROFT

At Camp at Lake George 16 Sepr. 1755

SIR

Major Fitch will deliver you this, he Marches with the remainder of the 3 Companies of your Regiment, by the first opportunity I desire you will transmit me a general return of your Regmt. The French General and his Aid de Camp go under Major Fitchs Convoy. I repeat my desire that you will receive the General with all due respect and take care that he is so treated by every Body, don't let any one Croud about him to indulge their impertinent and ill mannered Curiosity. You will have a good Eye upon the Aid de Camp. I would have Capt. Schuyler and 50 good picked Men go with the Baron, his Aid de Camp and the Waggon very early tomorrow Morning, for Albany and if possible to go thro in a day. **Doctor Middleton** is to accompany the Baron down to New York on their Arrival at Albany, Capt. Schyler is to conduct the Baron and his Aid de Camp to my House and it is my positive Order to Capt Schyler to keep the Baron and his Aid de Camp clear of the Mob and so to range his People and March them as to suffer no Person to come within them. Let Capt. Schyler deliver the Letter herewith to Capt. Marshall who I have desired to send a Sergt. and 6 Men as a constant Guard at my House till the General and his Aid de Camp embark for New York. I think it will be proper to send a Capt. & 50 Men to reinforce Capt. Schyler's Guard for 4 or 5 Miles from your Fort, let Capt. Schyler take particular care that the Aid de Camp cannot play him any trick and let him be well watched this night, he will sleep with the Baron and must no ways be bound. The Soldier who talks French is to attend and remain with the Baron.

Ibid.

TO HUBERT MARSHALL

At Camp at Lake George 16 Sepr. 1755

SIR

Capt. Schyler conducts the French General the Baron de Dieskau and his Aid de Camp to Albany and is to lodge them in my House, during their stay. I must desire You will order a Sergt and 6 Men to be posted as Guards round my House not only as a Security upon the Aid de Camp but to prevent all manner of persons from coming to my house from that impertinent Curiosity which is so abounding at Albany and so little regulated by Decency and good Manners. You will please to give positive orders herein to your Sergt. and Men As soon as ever **Doctor Middleton** thinks the Baron may with safety take his Passage for New York I would have

him and his Aid de Camp be sent forwards with a proper Guard on board the Sloop The Baron is a Man of Quality, a Soldier & a Gentleman and I recommend him to any Civilities in your power to show him and which may contribute to his ease and Satisfaction. I am Sir

Your Most Hum Servt
To CAPT. MARSHALL

Ibid.

TO **PETER MIDDLETON**

At Camp at Lake George 16 Sepr. 1755.

As your present ill state of health unfitts you for the discharge of your Duty in this Army, you have my Liberty to go down to New York in order to promote your Recovery, as soon as that takes place you are to repair with all possible Dispatch to your post in the New York Regmt. under my Command or to follow such future Orders as you may receive from me relative thereto.

You are to Accompany the Baron De Dieskau the French General and to use your utmost skill and Diligence to get Wounds cured and to establish his Health

On your Arrivall at Albany you are to accompany the Baron and his Aid de Camp to my House and there attend him and not suffer the Curiosity or impertinence of any persons either to retard his Cure or offend him and I would have very few persons admitted to talk either with him or his Aid de Camp as few of the Dutch Albanians as possible and I give you this Discretionary power in my house.

As soon as you think it is safe for the Barons health I would have you accompany him and his Aid de Camp to New York. On your Arrivall there have the General and Aid de Camp on Board with the Guard, wait on the Governour & acquaint him of their Arrivall that he may give his orders thereupon.

INDORSED: Instructions to Dr. Middleton

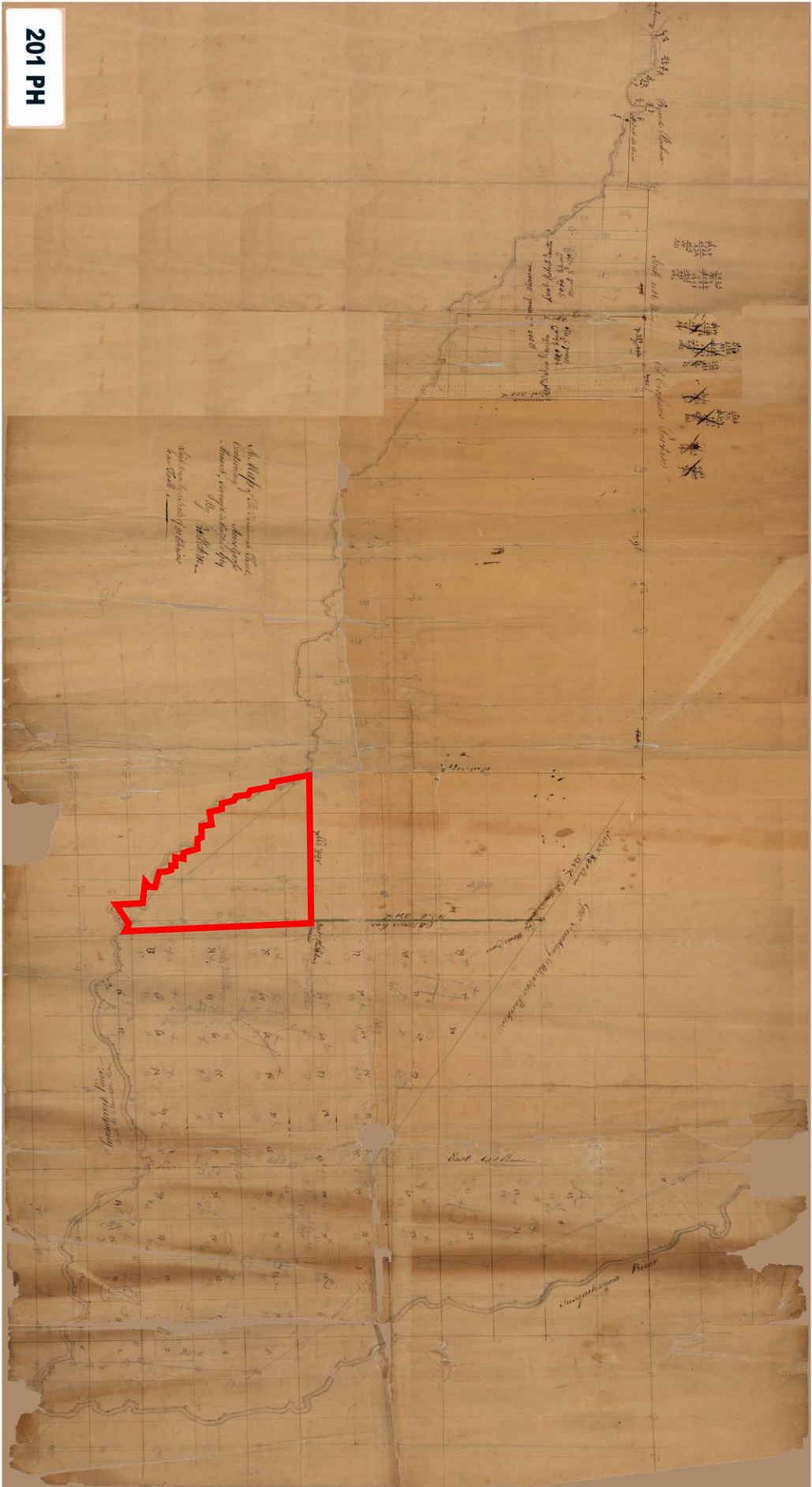
Ibid.

It gave me very sensible satisfaction to Hear from our friend **Doctor Middleton** that the Wound you [Sir William Johnson] received was not Dangerous and that you are in a Condition to Conduct The Forces I hope to future success and Dont Doubt it from so happy a beginning I should be glad to Receive any Intelligence your time will permit you to Communicate I am here with Sr Charles Hardy who is Come Merely to forward the Service you are Engaged in and seems quite bent to Do every thing in His Power to secure you future success & Honor Make My Compliments to [Ay res] Wrxall & Other friends I am in haste and Only time to say How Much success I wish you being with sincerity Sr

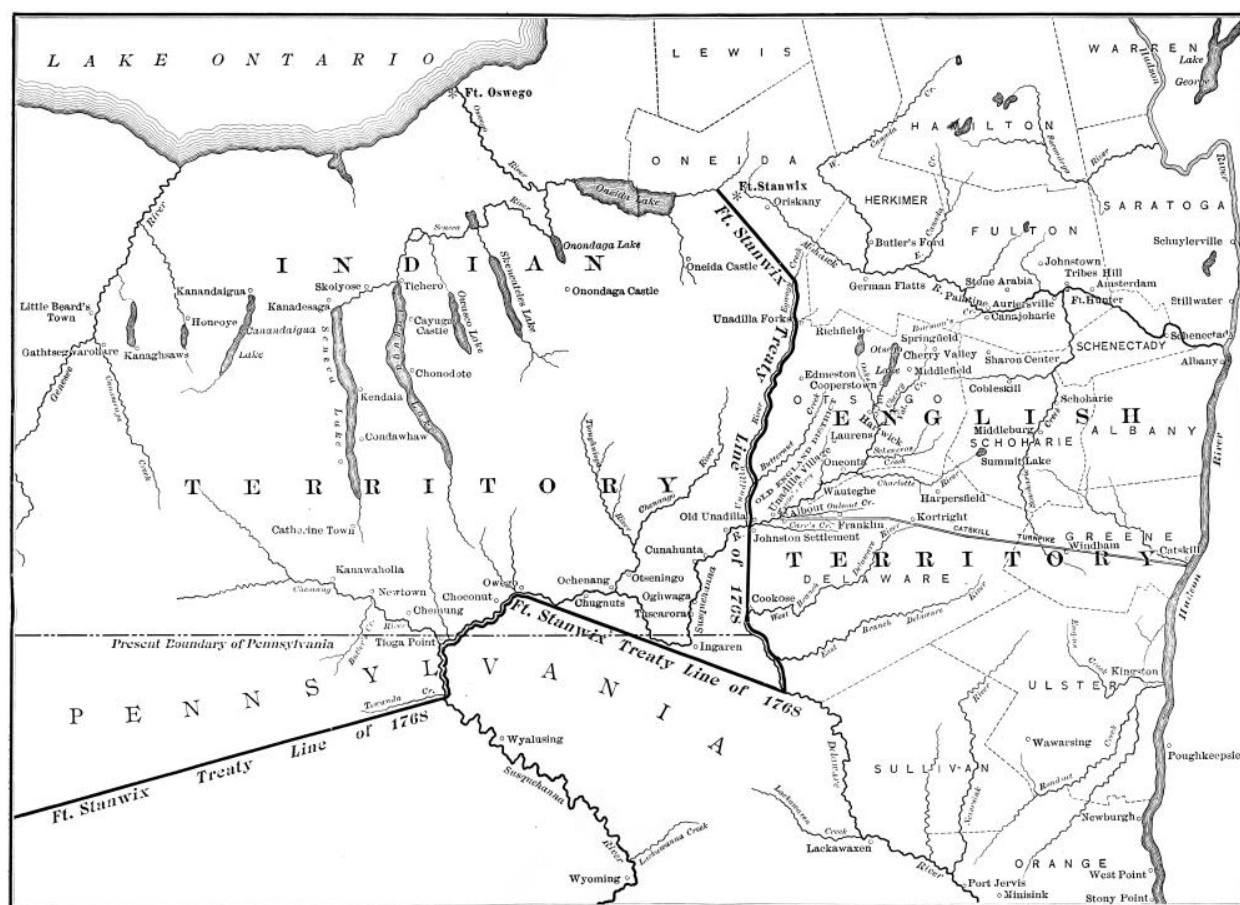
Your Humble Servt
OLIVER DE LANCEY

http://www.fort-plank.com/Patent_Maps.html

A circa 1769 map of the [patents on the east side of the Lower Unadilla River](#) found within the Offices of the New York State Bureau of Land Management located on the 26th Floor of the Corning Tower in the Empire State Plaza of Albany, New York. This map is of particular interest as it shows the division of the "Clotworthy Upton, **Doctor Peter Middleton**, & Staats Long Morris Patents" into individual lots. The map is catalogued as Map #201 within Portfolio H. The map is in several large segments and has been digitally reunited by experts in the aforesaid office. The original is in very poor condition and plans are underway to transfer it to the care of the New York State Archives for storage.



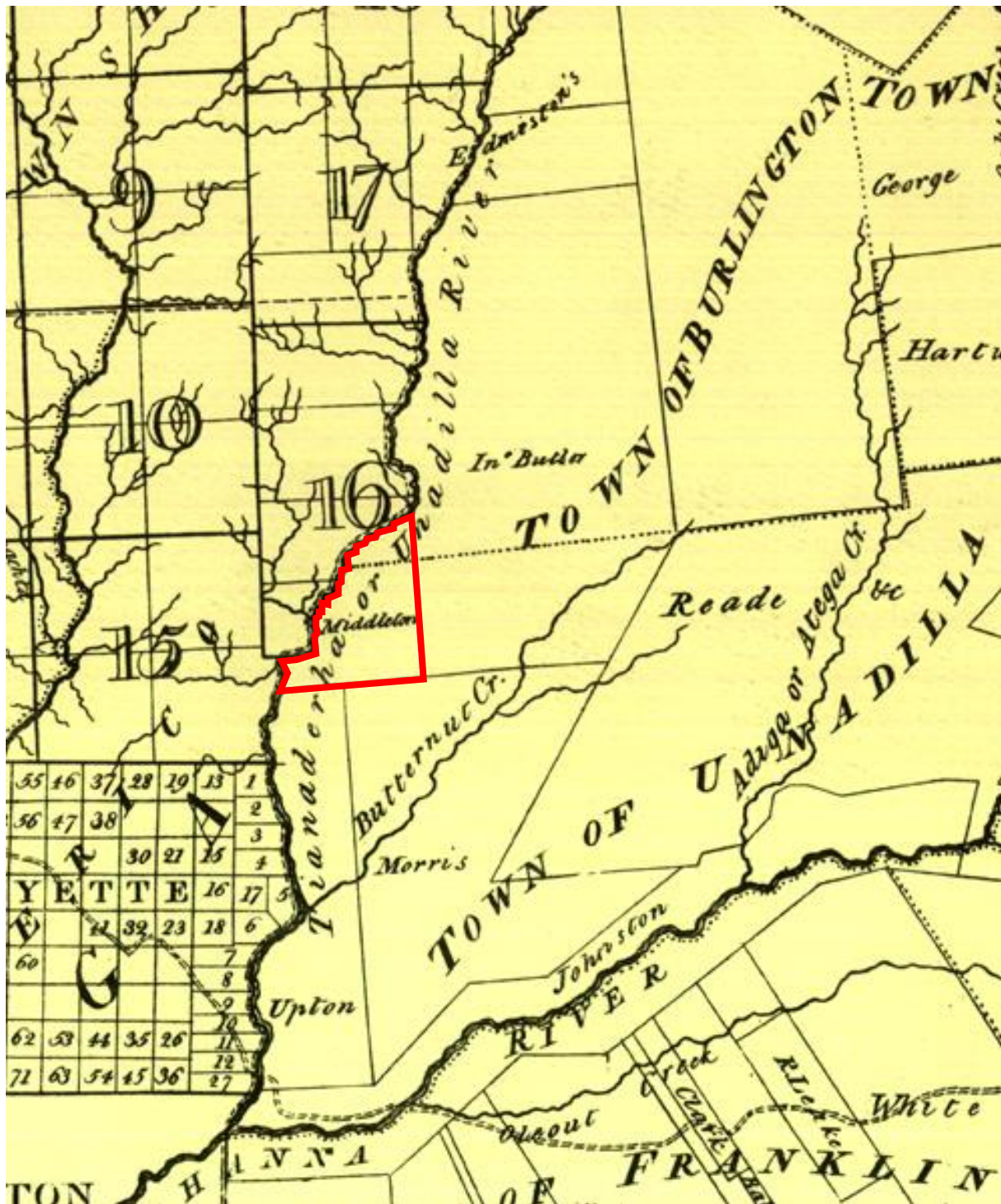
201 PH



THE FRONTIER OF NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION

(Present County lines inserted.)

(Compiled by the author.)



Simeon DeWitt Map showing Peter Middleton [red outline], Staats Long Morris and Clotworthy Upton Patents on the Unadilla River. The area is still largely agri-rural.

The below information was forwarded by Catherine Walter, Curator of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Library Museum on 20 Dec 2017.

http://gwm.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/GWM~32~32~484~1416:C31-17--Warrant,-Albany?sort=title%2Cartifact_date_and_number%2Cdescription&qvq=q:middleton:sort=title%2Cartifact_date_and_number%2Cdescription;lc:GWM~32~32&mi=10&trs=14

Title: C31-17; Warrant, Albany

Description: A Warrant for an unknown Lodge in Albany, written on vellum and granted in 1755 by Provincial Grand Master George Harison.

Artifact Date and Number: 1755, August 6; C31-17

Accession Date: 1800s, early-mid

Manufacture Time Period: MTP3 (1751-1800)

Accession Time Period: ATP1 (1781-1850)

Special Importance - Details: Yes; Early Warrant

Card Number: 159

Nomenclature Term: Certificate, registration

Measurements in cm: L: 47.5 W: 23.5

Materials: Vellum; ink; wax (red); silk (green)

Artifact Lodge Name Number Location and State: Albany; NY

Symbols: Castle

Artifact Other:

George Harison acted as Provincial Grand Master of New York for 18 years, from the time of his appointment in 1753 to the installation of his successor, Sir John Johnson, in 1771 (1753; 1754; 1755; 1756; 1757; 1758; 1759; 1760; 1761; 1762; 1763; 1764; 1765; 1766; 1767; 1768; 1769; 1770; 1771). During his term he issued warrants to at least eleven Lodges, and five others in the City of New York are said to have been constituted by him. Among the Lodges which he constituted were Mount Vernon (Union) No. 3 and Masters No. 5, both in Albany; both at dates subsequent to that of the present document. Dr. Peter Middleton was a distinguished physician of the time. He was appointed Deputy Grand Master from New York City, by Sir John Johnson, in 1771. (See G2, the commission for Dr. Middleton to be Deputy Grand Master). These two documents have since remained in his family.

"Sir John Johnson was appointed Provincial Grand Master of New York in the year 1767, but was not installed in office until 1771. He does not seem to have been very active, most of the duties of his office having been performed by his Deputy, Dr. Middleton. The latter granted a warrant to Military Union (American Union) Lodge, in April 1776. Shortly after this the British Army entered the City of New York, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York appears to have ceased to exist. The Lodge so chartered was the first Lodge organized in the Continental Army, having received its warrant, by the name of American Union, February 15th, 1776, from John Rowe, the English Provincial Grand Master at Boston."

Artifact Other 2:

The Warrant reads as follows:

"To all and every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brethren - We George Harison of the City of New York in the Province of New York in America, Provincial Grand Master of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons send Greeting.

"Know Ye that [we] of the great Trust and Confidence reposed in our Worthy and well-beloved Brother Peter Middleton, MD and Surgeon General of the Army destined for the Reduction of Crowne-point do hereby constitute and appoint him to Master for the City and County of Albany in the Province of New York in America with full Power and Authority Masons and constitute a Regular Lodge in the said City and County aforesaid as to him shall seem Good. And also to do all and every and Things appertaining to the said Office as usually have been, and ought to be done and executed

Artifact Other 3:

by other our Masters, he our said Master.... special care that all and every of the Members of his Lodge have been regularly made Masons, and that they do observe, perform and [keep] all and every the [Rules] and regulations contained in the Book of Constitutions. (Except such as have been or may be repealed at any Quarterly Communication or other together with all such other Rules, Orders, Regulations and Instructions as shall from time to time be transmitted by us or William [Peartree] Esquire Deputy Grand Master for this City and Province or any of [our] successors, Provincial Grand Masters or his Deputy for the time being. And We do hereby Will and Require you our said

Artifact Other 4:

Master to cause four quarterly Communications to be held Yearly, one whereof to be upon the feast Day of Saint John the Baptist as conveniently may be, and that you promote on those and all other occasions whatever may be for the Honour of Masonry and the Benefit of the Grand Charity, and that you send unto us or our successor's Grand Masters (as often as may be) an account written of the Proceedings of your Lodge and when and where held with a List of the Members thereof, and Copies of such Rules and Regulations as shall be made for the good Government of the same, with whatever [else] you shall do by Virtue of these Presents. And that you Remit (out of the first Money you shall Receive for Initiation Fees) to the Treasurer of the Society for the time being at New York, Three pounds, three shillings Sterling to be by him Remitted to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge at London (being the fee due for Constituting your Lodge) for the use of the Grand Charity and and that you send unto us or our successor's Grand Masters (as often as may be) an account written of the Proceedings of your Lodge and when and where held with a List of the Members thereof, and Copies of such Rules and Regulations as shall be made for the good Government of the same, with whatever [else] you shall do by Virtue of these Presents. And that you Remit (out of the first Money you shall Receive for Initiation Fees) to the Treasurer of the Society for the time being at New York, Three pounds, three shillings Sterling to be by him Remitted to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge at London (being the fee due for Constituting your Lodge) for the use of the Grand Charity and other necessary Purposes.

Artifact Other 5:

Given at New York under our hand and seal of Masonry this Sixth day of August AD 1755 AL 5755. [Signed by] Hugh Gaîne, P. G. Secy ----- George Harison, P.G. M.

On the reverse is written, "Deputation for a Lodge in Albany 6th August 5755"

Associated Names: George Harison, Provincial Grand Master; Peter Middleton, MD.; William [Peartree]....Deputy Grand Master; Hugh Gaîne, Provincial Grand Secretary; John Rowe

Donor: Middleton Family

Donor Other:

It is believed that this Warrant was brought to the Grand Lodge prior to the establishment of the Committee of Antiquities on October 26, 1886, based on the first report by this Committee, printed in the June 1887, 106th Annual Communication, which listed the donations received. The report listed the "articles received to date," and did not include this Warrant, but did include artifacts numbered later than G1, which this was numbered. This indicates that the newly formed committee reported only the donations received after the September, 1886 circular that was sent out requesting artifact donations.

See Donor Page: Gallery of Grand Masters: George Harison; John Johnson

Condition: 3

Details:

This is an early Warrant to constitute a Lodge in Albany, New York which was granted by Most Worshipful George Harison, Provincial Grand Master to Dr. Peter Middleton. In 1771, Dr. Middleton was appointed Deputy Grand Master by Sir John Johnson, Provincial Grand Master.

This Warrant is handwritten on vellum in ink that has faded to brown. Some of the lettering is in larger letters and some in all capital letters, both for emphasis. There are design flourishes in between some of the sentences. There are the remnants of a red wax seal in the upper left corner, held in place with a green ribbon. The remains of the wax seal show part of a castle tower.

Display: No

Storage Location: D19

Previous Number: G1

References: Collection made by Committee on Antiquities of the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New York. New York, 1905;

Transaction s of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Thomas Holman, Printer, New York, 1885; 1886;

Transaction s of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Press of J.J. Little & Co., New York, 1887

Photography Information: Camera: Canon Digital Rebel EOS; Lighting: Eiko Supreme Photoflood ECA 120 volt; Editing: Adobe Photoshop; Rule: 1 centimeter black white ruler; Photographer: Catherine M. Walter; Image, Data and Research: Courtesy of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library of Grand Lodge, New York

Date created: 6/13/07

Date modified: 10/15/12

Filename: 47.jpg

http://gwm.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/GWM~34~34~631~1479:X64-13-a--X75-13-b--Image-reproduct?sort=title%2Cartifact_date_and_number%2Cdescription&qvq=sort:title%2Cartifact_date_and_number%2Cdescription;lc:GWM~34~34&mi=0&trs=3

Title: X64-13 a; X75-13 b; Image reproduction/s, bookplate/s

Description: a) A Photostat (TM) image of Deputy Provincial Grand Master Dr. Peter Middleton's bookplate, the original of which is in possession of Columbia University, New York, NY.

b) A reproduction print of a stylized version of Dr. Middleton's bookplate.

Artifact Date and Number: a) 1932; b) 1946;

X64-13 a; X75-13 b

Accession Date: a) 1932;

b) 1946

Manufacture Time Period: a) MTP6 (1901-1950);

b) MTP7 (1951-2000)

Accession Time Period: a) ATP4 (1926-1950);

b) ATP5 (1951-1985)

Not Masonic: NonMasonic

Card Number: 1606

Nomenclature Term: a) Photocopier, print;

b) Print

Measurements in cm: a) L: 21.8 W: 17.9;

b) L: 23.5 W: 17.7

Materials: Paper; ink; pencil

Symbols: Rearing lion (lion rampant), facing left; tower; arch; closed helmet; cross; wing/s

Artifact Other:

As there are no images so far located of Peter Middleton, this image of his bookplate is used to illustrate his biography. It is believed that this image was obtained from Columbia University in order to illustrate the 1932 Robert Reid article about Peter Middleton that was published in the Masonic Outlook. The author of this article later donated the second version of this bookplate (X75-13 b), the source of which is unknown at this time.

Associated Names:

Alexander Wallace; John Kennedy; John Shaw; John Hamilton; Hamilton Young; John Miller; Robert Ross Waddell; Charles Ramadge; David Matthews; Robert Alexander; Anthony Van Dam; Thomas Marston; Smith Ramadge; William Park; John

Moore; Johnston Fairholme; James Stewart; Hugh Gaine; Nicholas C. Low; Francis Stephens; John Rice; James Leadbetter; William Stepple; William Newton; Robert McAlpine; James Rivington; Charles Morse; J. Lewis; James De Lancey; John Bard, M.D.; Samuel Clossey, M.D.; John Jones, M.D.; James Smith, M.D.; Samuel Bard, M.D.; John Tenant, M.D.; Philip Livingston; Andrew Barclay; Henry Barclay; G.T. Buchanan; Donald Campbell; Malcolm Campbell; Stair Campbell Carre; Alexander Colden; Thomas Doherty; James Drummond; John Duncan; James Duthie; Dr. William Farquhar; Charles Forbes; Simon Fraser; Edward Graham; Ennis Graham; William Hay; Walter Hunter; Joseph Innes; David Johnston; Robert Kennedy; John Livingston; William Livingston; James Louttit; Coll McAlpine; John McGuson; Allan McLean; John McQueen; Thomas Miller; John Milligan; Richard Morris; Donald Morison; Dr. James Murray; Lieutenant Frances Pringle; John Ross; Honorable John Rutherford; Walter Rutherford; John Morin Scott; Dr. Adam Thomson; John Troup; John Waddell; John Walker; John Walker, Jr.; John Watts; Thomas Wood; General Thomas Gage; Susannah Burgess; William Tryon; Lord Drummond; John McAdams; Harry Nichols; John Varick; Robert Auchmuty, Esq.; William Seton; James McCuen; William Walter; John S. Brownrigg; John Beardsley; Robert R Livingston

Owner or Subject: Peter Middleton; Right Worshipful

Owner or Subject Grand Lodge Office and Year: GrandLodge-Office: Deputy Provincial Grand Master; 1768; 1769; 1770; 1771; 1772; 1773; 1774; 1775; 1776; Senior Provincial Grand Warden; 1766

Owner or subject Date Born: 1706, circa

Owner or subject Date Died: 1781, January 9

Owner or Subject Other:

Peter Middleton was born in Scotland, "a native of Edinburgh and it is believed [he] graduated in medicine in that city. The Columbia Catalogue, however, gives St. Andrew's as his Alma Mater. He settled in New York about 1730 and soon was regarded as one of the few medical men of this country who at that early period were distinguished for profound learning and great professional talent. In 1750, in concert with Dr. John Bard, he made the first dissection of a human body in America before a number of students. In the matter of education for his own profession Dr. Middleton seems to have always taken a deep interest." (MacBean, 1922) In June of 1755, Dr. Middleton was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor [James] De Lancey (Reid, 1932), [to serve as] "Surgeon-General of the Provincial forces in the expedition to Crown Point, General [Thomas] Gage testifying to this fact, and we also find in the Colonial Documents that in 1770 he was granted, as a 'reduced Surgeon-General,' 5,000 acres of land as a reward for his services." (MacBean, 1922) This reward of land was part of The Wallace Land Patent of 1770, a document awarding numerous noblemen, officers of the King's Army and land speculators land that had been obtained from the Iroquois Confederacy of the Six Nations in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1768. "The Original Grantees of the Wallace Land Patent of 1770 were:

Alexander Wallace; John Kennedy; John Shaw; John Hamilton; Hamilton Young; John Miller; Robert Ross Waddell; Charles Ramadge; David Matthews; Robert Alexander; Anthony Van Dam; Thomas Marston; Smith Ramadge; William Park; John Moore; Johnston Fairholme; James Stewart; Hugh Gaine; Nicholas C. Low; Francis Stephens; John Rice; James Leadbetter; William Stepple; William Newton; Robert McAlpine; James Rivington; Charles Morse [and] Peter Middleton." (Baldwin, 2005).

Before leaving New York in 1755, Dr. Middleton was issued a Warrant by the Grand Lodge of New York, authorizing him to establish a Lodge in the Albany area. See this warrant here:

<http://64.5.2.229.100:81/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/Certificates&CISOPT R=46&REC=1> .

Owner or Subject Other 2:

It is unknown at this time if Dr. Middleton did, in fact, start a lodge under the dispensation of this warrant. The earliest warranted Lodges in Albany are Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3 [4; 3], warranted February 21, 1765, Masters Lodge No. 2 [4; 5], warranted March 3, 1768 and Temple Lodge No. 53 [14], warranted November 11, 1796. (Archives, Livingston Library). It is possible that Dr. Middleton used this Warrant to constitute a Military, or Traveling Lodge during the expedition to Crown Point.

In 1756, Dr. Peter Middleton was one of the founders of the Saint Andrews's Society, "a society based upon the collection and distribution of charitable funds among poor and needy Scotsfolk [sic], and the promotion of social intercourse among the members by holding an annual banquet on the name-day of their patron saint....The founders of the [Saint Andrew's] Society [in New York] were almost all the heads or members of the best and most prominent [Scottish] families in the then Province of New York, and occupied important positions in the professional and business community.

"Philip Livingston was unanimously chosen for the first President, and the names of the forty-seven original members were as follows:

Andrew Barclay, Henry Barclay, G.T. Buchanan, Donald Campbell, Malcolm Campbell, Stair Campbell Carre, Alexander Colden, Thomas Doherty, James Drummond, John Duncan, James Duthie, Dr. William Farquhar, Charles Forbes, Simon Fraser, Edward Graham, Ennis Graham, William Hay, Walter Hunter, Joseph Innes, David Johnston, Robert Kennedy, John Livingston, Philip Livingston, William Livingston, James Louttit, Coll McAlpine, John McGuson, Allan McLean, John McQueen, Dr. Peter Middleton, Thomas Miller, John Milligan, Richard Morris, Donald Morison, Dr. James Murray, Lieutenant Frances Pringle, John Ross, Honorable John Rutherford, Walter Rutherford, John Morin Scott, Dr. Adam Thomson, John Troup, John Waddell, John Walker, John Walker, Jr., John Watts [and] Thomas Wood." (Morrison, 1906)

Dr. Middleton served as Manager, (or Assistant) of the Saint Andrew's Society from 1757 to 1761, and for the year 1763, (1757; 1758; 1759; 1760; 1761; 1763). He served as the Vice-President from 1764 to 1765 (1764; 1765), and as President from 1767 to 1769 (1767; 1768; 1769). (Morrison, 1906)

Owner or Subject Other 3:

After a hiatus of three years, Dr. Middleton returned to the officer's board of Saint Andrew's Society in 1773, serving as Manager, or Assistant, along with Robert Livingston, Jr. (Robert R Livingston), who had begun on the board that year. Dr. Middleton served in the same capacity, (as Manager or Assistant), the following year as well, in 1774, after which the records of officers during the War of the Revolution, 1774-1784, were lost. In 1784, Robert R Livingston, having been elected during the same year as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, also served as Vice-President of the Saint Andrew's Society. The following year, 1785, Robert R Livingston served as President of the Saint Andrew's Society, a position he held from 1785-1791 (1785; 1786; 1787; 1788; 1789; 1790; 1791). (Morrison, 1906; Early History and Transactions..., 1876)

"In 1762, [Dr. Middleton] removed from New York to Philadelphia where he did not remain long. In that year he became a

non-resident member of the Philadelphia Saint Andrew's Society and his domicile is given as Jamaica in the West Indies. [Dr. Middleton returned to New York City in 1763.] On November 25, 1766, a marriage license was issued to him and Susannah Burgess. (MacBean, 1922) In 1767, while serving as the Senior Grand Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, having served as such since the previous year, 1766, Dr. Middleton, "in collaboration with others of the profession, organized a medical school in connection with King's College [now Columbia University]." (Reid, 1932) This was the first medical school in New York. Dr. Middleton served as Professor of Physiology and Pathology from 1767 to 1775 (1767; 1768; 1769; 1770; 1771; 1772; 1773; 1774; 1775). (History of Columbia University, 1999).

"The Faculty of Medicine under the Royal Charter, consisted of Samuel Clossey, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Peter Middleton, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; John Jones, M.D., Professor of Surgery; James Smith, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica; Samuel Bard, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; and John Tenant, M.D., Professor of Midwifery." (The Knickerbocker Magazine, 1835) "At the opening of the school [Dr. Middleton] delivered an address on 'Historical Enquiries into the ancient and present state of medicine,' which in more extended form was published in 1769," (MacBean, 1922) by Hugh Gaine (Hildeburn, 1895). "This school was subsequently merged into King's College, of which institution [Dr. Middleton] was one of the Governors from 1770 to 1781." (MacBean, 1922)

Owner or Subject Other 4:

In 1770, Dr. Peter Middleton, Dr. John Jones and Dr. Samuel Bard were granted a Charter by the City Council to open a public hospital, the origin of the present New York Hospital. Dr. Middleton served on the staff at this hospital until his death in 1781. (Reid, 1932)

In 1771, "Sir John Johnson became Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons and remained so up to and during the Revolution. He was merely a figurehead, however, his deputy Dr. Middleton performing the actual duties of the office and striving as best he could to maintain the Provincial Grand Lodge. He represented the old Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) and it was not until after the battle of Long Island and the occupation of New York by the British that the Ancient Grand Lodge made much headway in this jurisdiction." (MacBean, 1922)

Owner or Subject Other 5:

In 1776, Dr. Middleton granted a charter to the American Union Lodge No. 1, [an] Army Lodge in the Connecticut line under charter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as Military Union Lodge, to enable it to work while with the army in the Province of New York. This probably was his last official act as Deputy Grand Master, the influx of Ancient Lodges with the English army drove the Modern Provincial Lodge out of existence. (Allen, 1907)

Dr. Middleton "counted among his patients Governor [William] Tryon and the distinguished and wealthy of the City, although at the same time he was not unmindful of the unfortunate. (Reid, 1932) Dr. Middleton "was known to be a Tory, and a man of means, [and so], he, like many others, was forced to leave the city and went for a time to Bermuda, returning to New York when the British occupied the city." (MacBean, 1922) Dr. Middleton "took [the] trip to Bermuda in company with Lord Drummond, John McAdams and Harry Nichols, 'from prudential motives, he being a Tory,' leaving his house, library, instruments and bills receivable in the hands of Mr. Varick." (Reid, 1932) "With the advent of the Revolution, [Dr. Middleton's] sympathies went to the home government, and yet he held the respect and confidence of his rebel neighbors. When Governor Tryon, seeking safety on the ship, 'The Dutchess [sic] of Gordon,' to escape the American forces which then controlled the City and its environs, fell sick, the Provincial Congress, notwithstanding the strict watch maintained to prevent news and information of a military nature being conveyed to him, 'ordered that Dr. Middleton be permitted to go on board the ship in which His Excellency resides, at any time until further orders of this Congress of the Committee of Safety.'" (Reid, 1932)

Owner or Subject Other 6:

Peter Middleton "was a learned man and possessed a large and valuable library which was disposed of at public auction shortly after his decease....In his last will it states, that he leaves to Robert Auchmuty, Esq., 'my gold mason's jewell [sic] and my apron.' And in the codicil, he leaves to William Seton 'my Grand Master Mason jewels and small mason's apron.' William Seton was Grand Secretary at the time," (Morrison, 1906; Reid, 1932) having served in that capacity since 1774. Two weeks after the death of Dr. Middleton, who had been acting Grand Master, the Lodges in New York City had a convention under the leadership of Lodge No. 169. With Brother James McCuen sitting as Grand Master, it was decided that "it would be highly necessary to appoint a Grand Master for this Province, and it was unanimously agreed to and do propose that the Reverend Brother William Walter, (169) the Grand Master, Brother John S. Brownrigg (441), the Senior Grand Warden and the Reverend John Beardsley (210) as the Junior Grand Warden." (Reid, 1932) It may be that the decision to create this new Grand Lodge was postponed until the death of Dr. Middleton, who had been acting Grand Master. (Reid, 1932)

Donor: a) GrandLodge-Donor; The Grand Lodge of New York;

b) Robert W. Reid; Right Worshipful

Donor Lodge Name Number Location and State: a) The Grand Lodge of New York; New York; NY

b) Washington Lodge No. 21; New York; NY

Donor Grand Lodge Office and Year: b) Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand near the Grand Lodge of New York

Donor Date Born: b) 1870, August 3

Donor Date Raised: b) 1899, June 16

Donor Date Died: b) 1957, October 20

Donor Other: b) Robert W. Reid served as Master of Washington Lodge No. 21 for the year 1901-1902. He was Secretary of the Lodge as well as the Lodge historian. In 1958, Washington Lodge No. 21 dedicated the new Lodge Bible to his memory.

See Biography Page:

Hugh Gaine; Robert R Livingston

See Donor Page: Robert W. Reid;

http://64.5.2.229.100:81/cdm4/do_cument.php?CISOROOT=/coll44a&CISOPTR=35&REC=10

Details:

a) A Photostat (TM) image showing the bookplate of Peter Middleton, M.D., which is comprised of a shield standard as follows:

A rearing lion (lion rampant) at the top, facing left, showing the top half of the lion emerging from a three-notched tower. The tower has an arched door in the center and a window on either side. The tower is on top of a closed-grill, armor helmet that is facing left. Furred foliage is behind the helmet. The foliage extends to almost the bottom of the shield that is below the helmet. The shield is a rectangle with curved sides, the top and bottom curved out and the sides curved in. Within the shield the field is split vertically in two, with the elements inside alternating patterns of light with black spots and black with white lines. In the center is the full body of a rearing lion (lion rampant) facing left and with a protruding tongue that is an upward-pointing arrow shape. The lion's body is alternate to the background, with dark with light lines on the left and light with black spots on the right. The lion is in the center of two border lines that follow the shape of the shield and which alternates left and right with the same patterns of dark spots on light and light lines on black. In each inner corner and in the center between the lion paws is a fleur-de-lis design element. The same design element is in the outer corners and center between the outer border line and the side of the shield.

The banner ends in upturned foliage and down-turned ends that has a shape with basket hatching in the center on either side, and which attach to horizontal furls at the bottom, creating a blank space in the middle. In the center of that space is written in capital letters, with the first letter of each name larger than the rest, Peter Middleton, M.D. The name is in a slanted font, and the title is in a straight font. Below the horizontal furls, on either side of a basket shape in the center, is written in capital letters on one side, J. Lewis, and on the other side, SG.

Beneath the standard is printed, "Honorary 1768." The Photostat (TM) is in the center of a page with pencil marks delineating length and width. In the lower right corner is printed E98.5. On the reverse is printed 5044/1, and "Bookplate of Peter Middleton (Photostat [TM]). Glued to the back is a circular, saw-tooth-edged label with the original Livingston Library Photo Collection number 5854. [Fortis is translated from Latin to mean "strong, chance, brave, powerful, luck, robust, steadfast, fortune, courageous, valiant" and Fidus translates from Latin to mean "trustworthy."]

b) A stylized version of the above bookplate. Below Dr. Middleton's name is printed, in elaborate font, "Coats of Arms Emblazoned & Engraved in Correct Heraldic Tinctures." At the side of this is a tipped shield with a diagonal stripe. The shield is topped by a helmet with a cross on it. On top of the helmet is a side view of two wings.

Previous Number: 5854

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www.Translate-Guide.com; www.tranexp.com

Photography Information:

Camera: Canon Digital Rebel EOS; Lighting: Eiko Supreme Photoflood ECA 120 volts, in room with florescent lighting;

Editing: Adobe Photoshop, no layers; Rule: 1 centimeter black white ruler; Photographer: Catherine M. Walter; Image:

Courtesy of the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Masonic Library of Grand Lodge, New York

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