

Other New York Grand Lodge Officers

Miscellaneous 'first six' Grand Line Officer

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For purposes of the present work, the 'first six' Grand Line Officers are the:

Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Treasurer
Deputy Grand Master	Junior Grand Warden	Secretary

Most of the 'first six' Grand Lodge Officers, listed in the Proceedings went on to serve as Grand Master and their biographical sketches are therefore portrayed in the companion book (335 pages +), "Grand Master of the State of New York."

The following sketches are for some of the other 'first six' Grand Lodge Officers who did NOT go on to become Grand Master and many of whom also had quite interesting lives. They are listed below in, more or less, the year in which they appeared in the Grand Line. Some of their names were somewhat 'common' so may or may not appear in this listing until some of them may be distinguished from the many other people who share their name.

Brother	Birth-Death	Year(s)	NY Grand Lodge Office
Brownrigg, John Studholme	(bef 1760-aft 1782)	1781-82 1783	Senior Grand Warden Deputy Grand Master
<i>When the Grand Lodge of England Convened in America</i>			
Yates, Peter Waldron	(23 Aug 1747-1826)	1784-88	Senior Grand Warden
Pintard, John	(18 May 1759-21 Jun 1844)	1791	Junior Grand Warden,
Astor, John Jacob	(17 Jul 1763-29 Mar 1848)	1798-1800	Grand Treasurer
Van Rensselaer, Philip Schuyler	(Apr 1766-25 Sep 1824)	1801-12	Junior Grand Warden
<i>Brother of Grand Master Stephen Van Rensselaer (1825-29)</i>			
Colden, Cadwallader David	(4 Apr 1769-7 Feb 1834)	1801-05, 1810-1919	Senior Grand Warden
<i>The Patriot File, Unearthed The Albany Masonic Lodge</i>			
Simson, Sampson	(1780-7 Jan 1857)	1812-13, 1815	Grand Treasurer
Bogert, Cornelius	(14 Aug 1775-11 Aug 1856)	1816-22 1823-24	Grand Treasurer Grand Treasurer, City GL
Elias Hicks	(25 Dec 1771 – 16 Apr 1844)	1817-1822	Grand Secretary
Foote, Elial Todd	(1 May 1795-17 Nov 1877)	1825-26	Junior Grand Warden
Wadsworth, Ebenezer	(19 Nov 1778-23 Sep 1863)	1825-26	Grand Secretary
Cozier, Ezra Starr	(ca 1785-17 Aug 1832, age 47)	1825-32	Senior Grand Warden
Feltus, Rev. Henry James D.D.,	(25 Dec 1775-24 Aug 1828)	1827	Deputy Grand Master
Herring, James	(12 Jan 1794-ca 10 Oct 1867)	1830-45 1846-58	Grand Secretary Grand Secretary, Phillips GL
Barnum, Ezra Smith	(21 Jun 1792-1877 or Feb 1878)	1844-48	Junior Grand Warden
Boyce, Gerardus	(25 Nov 1795-30 Jun 1880)	1849-51	Grand Treasurer
Macey, Robert	(4 Oct 1815-9 Jan 1895)	1850 1856-57	Grand Secretary, St. John's GL Deputy Grand Master
Austin, Dr. James M.	(1813-2 Dec 1881)	1853-1880	Grand Secretary
Satterlee, Gregory	(4 Nov 1822-14 Mar 1880)	1876-78	Grand Treasurer
Connor, Washington 'Wash' E.	(b. ca 1851-aft 1929)	1885-86 1887-88	Grand Marshal Grand Treasurer
Ide, Charles Elliot Jr.	(31 May 1853- 9 Dec 1899, age 46)	1893-94 1895-98	Junior Grand Warden Senior Grand Warden

----- WHEN THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND CONVENED IN AMERICA

by Bro. Theodore Walton
 THE MASTER MASON - AUGUST 1925

NOT many are aware, I imagine, that the Grand Lodge of England once convened, for three hours, in America. It was during the War of the Revolution, too, which gives it an added significance. The story of it, briefly, is after this fashion, and is appropriate to recall just now when we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the opening of the War of the Revolution.

In the British regiments ordered to America to suppress the rising rebellion of the Colonies there were many military lodges, owing, largely, to the activities of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of England in its rivalry against the "Modern" Grand Lodge - the Great Schism, which extended from 1752 to 1813, being at its height. The military lodges, left their mark upon the Craft in this country, particularly in New York.

It was a part of the strategy of the leaders of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge to work in harmony with the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, the ritual and customs of the three Grand Lodges being very much alike - all three differing in some points from the premier Grand Lodge of London. As in Pennsylvania, so elsewhere, the "Ancients" soon had the upper hand in the struggle, due, let

it be said to their credit, to the fact they were more democratic and kept close to the humanity of the great middle class in what Emerson later called "our middleclass country."

The question of "regularity," so vexing to Masons in the old country, did not trouble Colonial Masons at all. They saw no reason for avoiding Masonic fellowship with "Ancient" Brethren on that score, the less so when the "Ancient" Lodges were acknowledged as regular by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland. The last impediment to a free mingling of brethren made under the older dispensation with the members of the steadily increasing number of "Ancient" Lodges was removed when Sir John Johnson hied away to Canada and took his Provincial warrant with him. The field was left free to the "Ancients," and they were not slow to take it.

Accordingly, it was decided to form a Grand Lodge under the Ancient obedience. The leading lodge was No. 169 of "Ancient York Masons," which had been constituted as such while its regiment was located in Boston, July 13, 1771, under warrant from the Ancient Grand Lodge of England. On the evacuation of Boston, in 1776, the lodge followed the British army to New York, where it saw its opportunity of uniting several military lodges into a Provincial Grand Lodge.

TO THAT end a convention of lodges was called on January 23, 1781, attended by twenty-nine representatives of seven lodges. Past Master James McCuen, of Lodge No. 169, presided, and after the purposes of the gathering were explained, the convention organized a Grand Lodge "in ample form," electing James McCuen as temporary Grand Master. A permanent formation was agreed upon, and officers elected, as follows: The Rev. William Walter, of No. 169, Grand Master; **John Studholme Brownrigg**, of 441, Senior Grand Warden; the Rev. John Beardsley, of No. 210, junior Grand Warden. Information of the proceedings was sent to the Ancient Grand Lodge of London, with a request for authority to make the organization permanent.

On October 10, 1781, a dispensation was given for the constitution of a new military lodge, No. 215, to be held in the Second Regiment of Anspach-Bayreuth, which was stationed in New York. The lodge was constituted five months later by the inchoate Provincial Grand Lodge, who were empowered to represent the mother Grand Lodge on that occasion, "for three hours only." A record of the transaction was later made a part of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in London, a certified copy of which was given by Bro. John W. Vrooman, Grand Master of Masons in New York, at the time of his visit to England in 1889. It is as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE GRAND LODGE "FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS ACCORDING TO THE OLD INSTITUTIONS"

At present in the Archives of the United Grand Lodge of England. Free Masons Hall - London.

"Grand Lodge open'd at 4 o'clock in the City of New York, North America on the 21 of February, An: Do: 1782, - An: Lap: 5782.

The R.'.W.'. & Revd Br. WM. WALTER, P.G.M. elect as D.G.M.
The R.'.W.'. BR., JOHN St BROWNING Esq., P.S.G.W. elect as S.G.W.
The R.'.W.'. & Revd BR. JOHN BARKLEY, P.J.G.W. elect as J.G.W.
The R.'.W.'. BR. ISAAC CALLINS P.'.M.'. of 169 as Gd. Secy.

Present:

BR. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. of No. 169.
BR. WARDEN S.W. do
BR. LOUNDS J.W. do
BR. BARCLAY P.M. do
BR. MCEWEN do do
BR. COLLINS Mr. of No. 210
BR. WATSON S.W. do
BR. GRIGG J.W. do
BR. COCK Mr. of No. 212
BR. COURTNEY S.W. do
BR. HARRISON J.W. do
BR. HODSON P.M. do
BR. CROWELL do do
BR. DREW Mr. of No. 213
BR. FIFE S.W. do
BR. GEDDES J.W. do
BR. STOKES P.M. do

Installed according to Ancient usage.

MAXIMILIAN De STRAIT, Master.

The Revd JOHN PHILLIP ERB. S. W. vice DAVID SCHOEP, absent.

GEORGE DOIG, J. W. vice FERD FORSTER, dead. All matters relative to this Constitution being complained the Gd Officers aforesaid in the name of the Most Noble Prince John Duke of Athol G.M, proclaimed the New Lodge Duly constituted No. 215, registered in Grand Lodge Book, Volume 8, Letter H, to be held in the Second Reg't of Auspack Berauth.

Closed before 7 o'clock, adjourned to the Grand Lodge in London.

* N. B. The Revd WILLM WALTER was empower'd to act as D.G.Mr (for 3 hours only) by an authority from Win Dickey Esq., DGM."

CERTIFIED AS A TRUE EXTRACT.
[L.S.] (Signed) SHADWELL H. CLERKE G. S.

IT IS only proper to add that in the autumn of 1782 the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly organized, by virtue of a warrant dated September 5, 1781, its transmission having been delayed, no doubt, by the war conditions. So runs the record of the only time the Grand Lodge of England was convened in America, and it is an item of interest, if nothing more, in the annals of the Craft in the New

World - all acts made regular and a part of the common tradition of the Fraternity when the Great Schism was healed in the Lodge of Reconciliation in 1813.

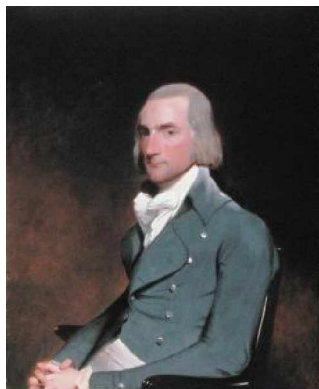
http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/goulds_history_volume_6.htm

Lodge No. 169 saw that with so many other Lodges present a Grand Lodge might be started. Consequently it called a meeting to which a number of the other Lodges were invited. On January 23, 1781, the called Assembly met as a Grand Lodge "in ample form." Bro. McCuen (McEwen) presided. William 46 FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK Walter was elected Grand Master by unanimous vote. For Wardens the Rev. John Beardsley, a native of Connecticut and a Yale man, and **John Studholme Brownrigg, ensign of the 38th Regiment**, were chosen. The London "Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons," presided over by the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master, issued a Provincial Grand Lodge Warrant to Lodge No. 169 under date of September 5, 1781. Since ocean travel was hazardous in those days, and they were willing to entrust the Warrant only to a ship sailing under convoy, it was not received in New York until late in 1782.

http://www.angelfire.com/realm/gotha/Part_h8.htm

6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.Katharine Williams-Wynn; m.11 Sep 1840 **John Studholme Brownrigg** (d.1 Apr 1889)
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.1.Very Rev John Studholme Brownrigg (1841-); m.18 Jul 1870 Mary Jemima Selby-Lowndes (d.2 Mar 1917)
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.1.1.Katharine Laura Verena Brownrigg (1873-); m.20 Jun 1900 John Matthew Knapp (1868-1924)
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.Henry Studholme Brownrigg (1843-)
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.1.Sir Henry John Studholme Brownrigg (1882-1942); m. Amy Norah Kinehan
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.1.1.John Studholme Brownrigg, d.1971; m.1946 Deva Cayzer (b.22 Jan 1923)
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.1.1.1.Henry John Studholme Brownrigg, b.22 May 1961; m.1985 (div 2000) Sally Anne Jepson
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.1.1.1.1.Sarah Louise Brownrigg, b.1988
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.1.1.1.2.Jonathan Studholme Brownrigg, b.1990
6.2.2.1.3.1.7.5.3.4.3.5.2.1.2.Eileen Anne Studholme Brownrigg (7 May 1920-14 Oct 2002); m. John Earl Scotland

John Jacob Astor (17 Jul 1763-29 Mar 1848) 1798-1800 Grand Treasurer pg. 85 vol III



"Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons," 1892. Section III, page 85-86.

Bro. Astor was born in the village of Waldorf, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, 17 Jul 1763. At the age of 16 he joined his brother George in London in the business of making musical instruments, and four years later (1783) embarked for Baltimore, taking a stock of instruments with him. These he exchanged in New York for furs, which he took to London and disposed of to great advantage. Thus encouraged he resolved to devote himself to the fur trade, and with this in view made himself acquainted with the various European markets and carefully studied the different kinds of furs. On returning to America he established himself in New York, which was henceforth his permanent place of residence. His enterprise and thrift soon enabled him to ship his furs in his own vessels, which brought back cargoes of foreign produce, thereby reaping a double profit. In sixteen years he had acquired a fortune of \$250,000. Such was his diligence and so great were his talents for business that when his commerce covered the seas he was enabled to control the action of his shipmasters and supercargoes in the minutest details, and rarely if ever was he known to have erred either in judgment or in knowledge of the facts.

He conceived the vast scheme of connecting the fur trade with the Pacific by means of a line of trading posts extending from the Great Lakes along the Missouri and Columbia to the mouth of the latter river, where he founded Astoria in April 1811, to be used as a central depot, and then, by getting possession of one of the Sandwich Islands as a station, to supply China and the Indies with furs directly from the Pacific Coast. The disasters which befell two of the expeditions sent out to the Pacific for this purpose, and the desertion of one of the principal agents or partners in the enterprise, and his betrayal of Astor's plans to the Northwest (British) Fur Company, prevented the success of the scheme.

Bro. Astor invested largely in real estate, erected numerous buildings, both public and private, and thus, from the almost unexampled rise in the value of this kind of property in New York during the first half of the century, added immensely to his rapidly increasing wealth.

Masonic Record:

1790 Made a Mason in Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City; Master in 1798
Jun 1798 Elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, serving three years.

At his death on 29 Mar 1848, his property was estimated at not less than \$20 million. Among his bequests were

\$400,000 for the establishment of a library in New York,	\$30,000 to 'The Home for Aged Ladies,'
\$50,000 to his native village in Germany,	\$5,000 each to 'The Blind' and 'The Half-Orphan' Asylums
\$30,000 to 'The German Society of New York,'	\$2,000 to the church in which he was a member.

Almost the whole of his property was left to his son, William B. Astor, who subsequently added nearly as much more to the endowment of the library, so that it was one of the most liberally endowed institutions of the kind on the American continent.

www.Wikipedia.com

John Jacob Astor (born **Johann Jakob** or **Johann Jacob Astor**) ([July 17, 1763](#) – [March 29, 1848](#)) was the first prominent member of the [Astor family](#) and the first [millionaire](#) in the [United States](#). He was the creator of the first trust in America, from which he made his fortune in fur trading, real estate and opium..

At the time of his death in 1848, Astor was the wealthiest person in the United States, leaving an estate estimated to be worth at least 20 million dollars; worth \$110 billion in 2007 US Dollars, making him the fourth wealthiest person in American history.

Astor was born in [Waldorf](#), near [Heidelberg](#) in the old Palatinate which became part of [Baden](#) during the 19th century, Germany (currently in the [Rhein-Neckar district](#)). His father ([Johann Jacob Astor](#)) was a butcher. The son John Jacob Astor learned English in [London](#) while working for his brother, [George Astor](#), [manufacturing musical instruments](#).

Astor took advantage of the Jay Treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1794 which opened new markets in Canada and the Great Lakes region. By 1800 he had amassed almost a quarter of a million dollars, and had become one of the leading figures in the fur trade. In 1800, following the example of the "[Empress of China](#)", the first American trading vessel to China, Astor traded furs, teas and sandalwood with Canton in China, and greatly benefited from it. The [Embargo Act](#) from [Thomas Jefferson](#) in 1807, however, disrupted his import/export business. With the permission of [President Jefferson](#), Astor established the [American Fur Company](#) on [April 6, 1808](#). He later formed subsidiaries: the [Pacific Fur Company](#), and the [Southwest Fur Company](#) (in which Canadians had a part), in order to control fur trading in the [Columbia River](#) and [Great Lakes](#) area.

The Columbia River trading post at [Fort Astoria](#) (established in April 1811) was the first United States community on the Pacific coast. He financed the overland [Astor Expedition](#) in 1810-12 to reach the outpost. Members of the expedition were to discover [South Pass](#) through which hundreds of thousands settlers on the [Oregon](#), [California](#) and [Mormon](#) trails passed through the [Rocky Mountains](#).

His fur trading ventures were disrupted once again when the British captured his trading posts during the [War of 1812](#), but rebounded in 1817 after the [U.S. Congress](#) passed a [protectionist](#) law that barred foreign traders from U.S. Territories. The American Fur Company once again came to dominate trading in the area around the Great Lakes. In 1822, Astor established the [Astor House](#) on [Mackinac Island](#) as headquarters for the reformed American Fur Company, making the island a metropolis of the fur trade. A lengthy description based on documents, diaries etc. was given by [Washington Irving](#) in his travelogue [Astoria](#).

In 1802, Astor purchased what remained of a ninety-nine year lease from [Aaron Burr](#) for \$62,500. At the time, Burr was serving as [vice president](#) under [Thomas Jefferson](#) and was desperately short on cash. The lease was to run until May 1, 1866. Astor began subdividing the land into nearly 250 lots and subleased them. His conditions were that the tenant could do whatever they wish with the lots for twenty-one years, after which they must renew the lease or Astor would take back the lot.

In the 1830s, John Jacob Astor figured that the next big boom would be in the build-up of New York, which would soon emerge as one of the world's greatest cities. Astor withdrew from the American Fur Company, as well as all his other ventures, and invested all his proceeds on buying and developing large tracts of land, focusing solely on Manhattan [real estate](#). Foreseeing the rapid growth northward on [Manhattan Island](#), Astor purchased more and more land out beyond the current [city limits](#). Astor rarely built on his land, and instead let others pay rent to use it.

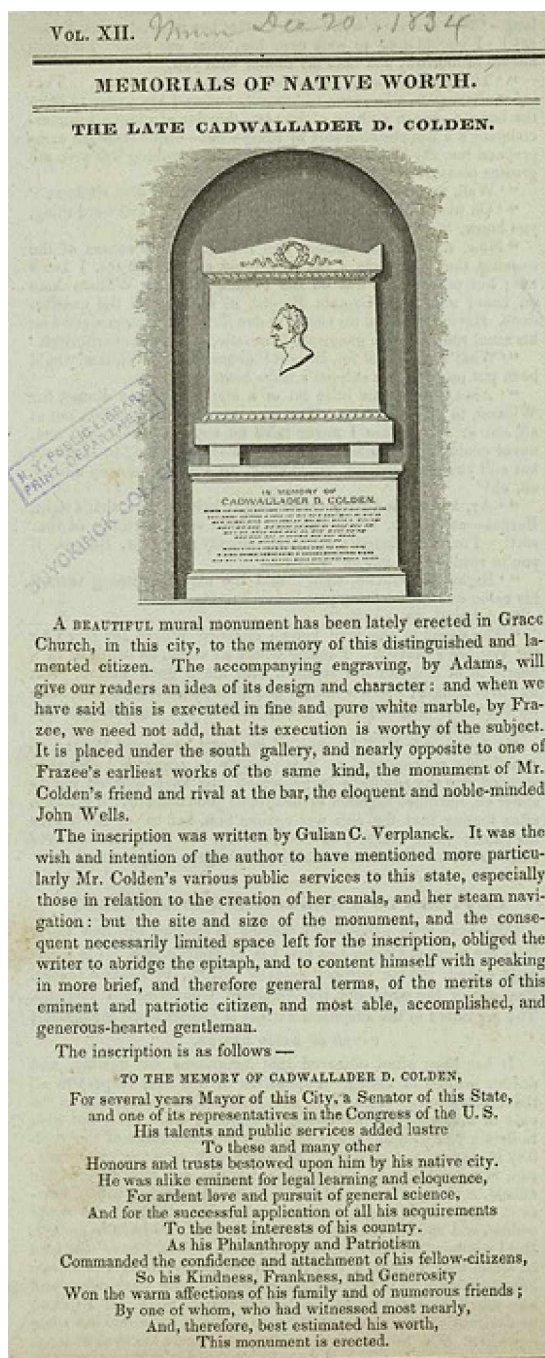
After retiring from his business, Astor spent the rest of his life as a patron of [culture](#). He supported the [ornithologist John James Audubon](#), the poet/writer [Edgar Allan Poe](#), and the [presidential campaign](#) of [Henry Clay](#). At the time of his death in 1848, Astor was the wealthiest person in the United States, leaving an estate estimated to be worth at least 20 million dollars. In his will, he gave orders to build the [Astor Library](#) for the New York public (later consolidated with other libraries to form [New York Public Library](#)), as well as a poorhouse in his German hometown, Waldorf. As a symbol of the earliest fortunes in New York, John Jacob Astor is mentioned in [Herman Melville](#)'s novella "[Bartleby, the Scrivener](#)".

Astor left the bulk of his fortune to his second son, [William Backhouse Astor, Sr.](#) His eldest son, John Jacob II, had a mental disability and therefore was ineligible to receive the inheritance, although the family continued to care for him.

John Jacob Astor is interred in the [Trinity Churchyard Cemetery](#) in the [New York City borough](#) of [Manhattan](#). The famous pair of marble lions that sit by the stairs of The [New York Public Library](#) at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street were originally named Leo Astor and Leo Lenox, after Astor and [James Lenox](#), who founded the library. Then they were called Lord Astor and Lady Lenox (both lions are males), before being given the names Patience and Fortitude by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia during the Great Depression.

Children

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Magdalen | (1788-1832) | 4. William Backhouse | (1792-1875) |
| 2. Sarah | (1790-1791) | 5. Dorothee | (1795-1853) |
| 3. John Jacob II | (1791-1879) | 6. Henry | (1797-1799) |



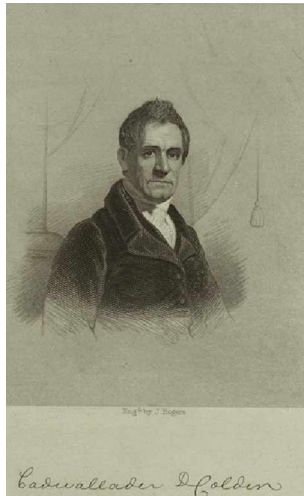
7. Eliza

(1801-1838)

8. Jacob Warndorf

(1802)

Cadwallader David Colden (4 Apr 1769-7 Feb 1834)
1801-05, 1810-1919 Senior Grand Warden



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

Cadwallader David Colden (April 4, 1769 Springhill, near Flushing, Queens, NY - February 7, 1834 Jersey City, Hudson, NJ) was an American politician and grandson of Colonial leader [Cadwallader Colden](#). He was taught by a private tutor, and then provided a classical education in Jamaica, NY, and in London. After returning to the United States in 1784/85, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791.

He first practiced law in St. John's, New Brunswick and [New York City](#), moved to [Poughkeepsie, New York](#) in 1793, and then returned to New York in 1796. He was appointed Assistant Attorney General of New York in 1798 and District Attorney in 1810. He became a Colonel of Volunteers in the [War of 1812](#).

He was a member of the [New York State Assembly](#) in 1818, and [Mayor of New York](#) from 1818 to 1821. He successfully contested the election of [Peter Sharpe](#) to the [Seventeenth United States Congress](#) from New York's 2nd District and served from [December 12, 1821](#) to [March 3, 1823](#). He was a member of the [New York State Senate](#) from the 1st District from 1825 to 1827, when he resigned. After his resignation from the State Senate, he moved to Jersey City where he devoted much of his time to the completion of the [Morris Canal](#).

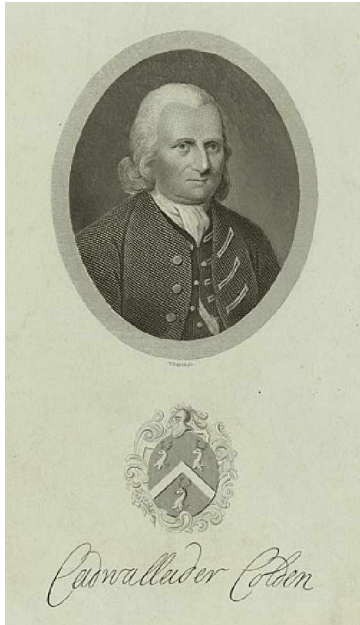
References

[Cadwallader D. Colden](#) at the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*
The White House, Where Aaron Burr arranged his memoirs, from Historic Houses of New Jersey by W. Jay Mills, 1902

He served as Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1800-05. In the Cerneau Supreme Council he was Illustrious Minister of State from its organization in 1813 until it ceased to exist in 1827.

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

Cadwallader Colden ([February 7, 1688](#) – [September 20, 1776](#)) was a [physician](#), [farmer](#), [surveyor](#), [botanist](#), and a [lieutenant governor](#) for the [Province of New York](#).



He was born in [Ireland](#), of [Scottish](#) parents, while his mother Janet Hughes (d. 1731) was visiting there. His father, Rev. Alexander Colden A.B.(1664-1738) of [Dunse \(Dunsie\), Berwickshire, Scotland](#), sent him to the [Royal High School](#) and [Edinburgh University](#) to become a minister. When he graduated, he continued his studies in physics, anatomy, chemistry and botany. In 1710, his aunt invited him to [Philadelphia](#) where he started his practice in medicine. He returned to [Scotland](#) to marry Alice Chryste in 1715, and returned with her to Philadelphia that same year.

On 1 Nov 1765 Cadwallader was confronted by a huge crowd carrying an effigy of him in a parade to protest the [Stamp Act](#). He seemed to enjoy confrontation and had gone out of his way to defend royal prerogative. Members of the throng had appropriated his coach and added it to the parade; at the end of the route the coach was smashed to kindling and used as part of a great celebratory bonfire on Bowling Green.

He was acting governor of New York from 1760 to 1762 (replaced by [Robert Monckton](#) in 1762) and again from 1763 to 1765 and finally as Governor (1769 to 1771) after [Henry Moore](#)'s death. He was likely one of the oldest British governors in New York. He was replaced by [John Murray](#) after his last term.

His son was [Cadwallader David Colden](#) (1769-1834)

He served as the first colonial representative to the Iroquois Confederacy, an experience that resulted in his writing *The History of the Five Indian Nations*, the first book on the subject.

He died in Spring Hill near [Flushing](#) in [Queens County](#) on [Long Island](#) in [New York](#). He was buried on 28 Sep 1776 in a private cemetery, in Spring Hill.

See also

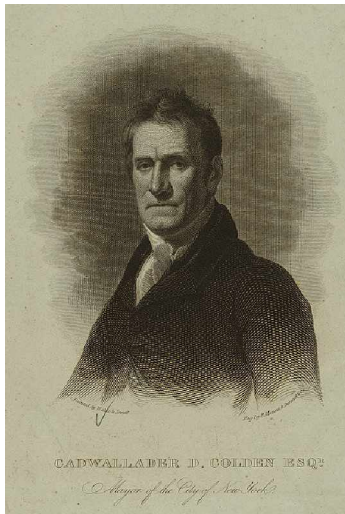
- [Jane Colden](#)

Sources

- [Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History, Harper & Brothers, 1905](#)
- [Fact Monster article](#)
- [Colden Genealogy](#)
- [Stamp Act Crisis from u-s-history.com](#)

"A Vindication by Cadwallader D. Colden, of the Steam Boat Right Granted by the State of New York ...," By Cadwallader David Colden. 1818.

http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=AEkOAAAAAYAAJ&dq=%22cadwallader+d+colden%22&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=1s5hGbEZg_&sig=PyM-NHk9GN6QjyDSIsqcO1TlVt8#PPP7,M1



<http://www.larouchepac.com/news/2007/10/29/part-two-patriot-file-unearthed.html>

Part Two: The Patriot File, Unearthed

October 29, 2007 (LPAC)--Part two of our *Image of the American Patriot Series* has been posted. Currently, the file is best viewed and printed as a PDF document, [available here \(3.04mb, PDF\)](#). Html version is below, without graphics (very important for this article). Again, I urge you to download and print the .pdf version above.

Also, on October 27, 2007, [Anton Chaitkin spoke on the LaRouche Show](#), an online radio broadcast. The archives are now available and is a compliment to this article.

The Patriot File, Unearthed

by Anton Chaitkin

Introduction

Biographers of Martin Van Buren refer to a newspaper, put out in 1823 and 1824 in New York, called *The Patriot*, which they say was created solely to attack and undermine Van Buren. These biographers identify four main men behind the paper: Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, and Samuel Gouverneur, son-in-law of then-President James Monroe.

I searched out that daily newspaper, mentioned in this anti-Van Buren context, but otherwise unheralded in 20th-Century historical literature. I found a set of four bound volumes of the paper, moldering in the Maryland warehouse of the Library of Congress, and took about 200 digital photographs from its first issue, May 28, 1823, to the end of December 1824.

Study of *The Patriot* opened an unusual window into the minds and actions of its actual sponsors and writers, an extended circle (beyond those named by Van Buren's scribbling biographers) of many of the leading strategists guiding America in military, political, economic, and literary fields.

This kind of valuable window—material that is alive and first-hand, not filtered through the later accumulations of ignorance and prejudice; reports on then-current politics, history, and international affairs—naturally directs the student to peer into that period, and backward and forward in time, to the thoughts and work of the predecessors of these patriots, and to those who were later to follow in their footsteps—and to look across the globe, to the wider sphere of strategic contests, which *The Patriot* shows to be the proper context of the current events on which it reports.

We are thus aided in forming a more authentic idea of the historical and global continuum that is active in the minds and motives of those shaping that period. This helps us outflank the habit of academic/commercial historians to load us with their degraded explanations of why historical figures acted as they did.

Within Lyndon LaRouche's multi-millennial historical and scientific frame, this study is illuminated by the work of Graham and Pamela Lowry, the investigations of Philip Valenti and David Shavin, and the published and ongoing work of many other associated thinkers.

The intended purview (and the work to be done) extends across three overlapping time-arenas: 1) Gottfried Leibniz and his allies in colonial America and Europe, coinciding with the lives of **Cadwallader Colden** and Benjamin Franklin; 2) the American Revolution and its immediate aftermath, with George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, and their Society of the Cincinnati; and 3) the nationalists, West Point, the Whigs, the mentors of Abraham Lincoln and his successors. Franklin D. Roosevelt, to conceptualize his course of action, reached back, around the evils of the Teddy Roosevelt/Woodrow Wilson/Andrew Mellon era, to this earlier humanist legacy. This is the heart of the story of America as a project, and of the modern world made possible by the ideas of power supplied by Leibniz and Franklin and their heirs.^[1]

The timeline given below focuses on what was initially seen through the window of *The Patriot*, its general period and locus of action, only touching on certain available-to-hand aspects of the earlier and wider reality which will be the proper subject of historical inquiry. The current document is intended to spur interest and collaboration, with in-depth analysis to come in future articles.

1. Prehistory

1715-16: Scotland-born **Cadwallader Colden** is in London, amidst the Leibniz-Clarke battle (the debate of Leibnizian science versus Newtonian dogma). Colden then goes to America, lives in Philadelphia, marries James Logan's cousin. At the invitation of New York governor Robert Hunter (ally of governors Spotswood and Keith, the colonial leaders sponsored by the Swift-Leibniz-Queen Anne faction,^[2] Colden moves to New York and becomes surveyor general of the province.

1724: Colden writes the first document on the need to improve the route which was to become the Erie Canal. Colden addresses to Gov. William Burnet, Hunter's chosen successor, "A Memorial Concerning the Fur-Trade of the Province of New York," stressing the necessity to develop the river/portage route from the Hudson River along the Mohawk Valley to Lake Erie. This memorial is published a century later as an appendix in the 1829 book, *Memoir of DeWitt Clinton*, by David Hosack, the physician who attended the Burr-Hamilton duel and cared for the dying Hamilton.

1727: Colden's "The History of the Five Indian Nations Depending on the Province of New York" is first published. Colden studied the problem of achieving peace with the Indians whom the British and French oligarchs and Jesuits were using against American continental development.

1731: Colden hires immigrant Charles Clinton as a surveyor. Over the years Colden advances Clinton's career and brings him into prominent society.

1747: Abraham Kästner^[3] receives his copy of Colden's 1745 anti-Newtonian work on the physical nature of the universe, *Principles of Action in Matter*.

1748: Kästner publishes a German translation of Colden's work.

1751: Colden's work is published in Paris, by the networks of *Benjamin Franklin*.

1752: Colden receives the 1748 German edition of his book, translated and critiqued by Kästner. Colden writes to Franklin about having received it and not knowing German, and "I find my name often in company with those of very great ones Newton, Leibniz, and Wolfius and Leibniz's Monades often mentioned a New Doctrine which perhaps you have seen and is of great repute in Germany." Colden then has Kästner's commentary translated into English by Reverend *John Christopher Hartwick*.

1752: Colden and Franklin collaborate on electricity and on the attack against Newton. Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler attacks Colden, who writes to Franklin that Euler "writes much like a Pedant—highly conceited of himself."

1753: Franklin and Colden send a reply to Kästner. Kästner's known response was to organize the Leipzig scientific community to sponsor a trip to America for his protégé, Mylius, who unfortunately died before he could reach Franklin and Colden in America.

1754: Franklin is at the Albany Congress, in Colden's New York province.

1756: *James Clinton*, son of Colden's surveyor, enters the colonial militia.

1757-62: Franklin goes to England, spurs and guides the humanist inventors and developers of the Industrial Revolution.

1760: Colden, James Clinton's family sponsor, becomes lieutenant governor of New York.

1761: *Philip Schuyler*, colonial militia officer, goes to England. He inspects the newly completed *Bridgewater Canal*, which Franklin's circle had organized the Duke of Bridgewater to construct. This canal opens Manchester to industry, and the little Franklin circle quickly builds other canals, numerous inventions, mining, and the first steam engine. Schuyler determines that such a canal must be built in America.

1760s-1770s: Franklin directs the American strategy for the development of the West. He creates the Illinois company, which comes under the management of Robert Morris and James Wilson, Illinois planned to be populated by government-aided settlers with cheap mortgages. Under the British yoke, Franklin struggles to create Ohio. *Lord Shelburne* dissembles to Franklin that although he approves of Franklin's Ohio scheme, other Brits oppose it, because they will not permit the establishment of a settled power in the interior of North America.

1769: Birth of James Clinton's son, *DeWitt Clinton*.

1775: James Clinton becomes a colonel in the Patriot militia, a brigadier general the next year.

1775-83: The American Revolution. The Americans take areas of the West from the British. But the British remain there, surrounding and menacing the first settlers from British Canada. The West is cut off from the new U.S.A. to the east, by the mountains.

1776: *Jonathan Williams* (age 26) joins his great uncle—Benjamin Franklin—in Paris. Williams sets up his base in Nantes, as the Continental Congress agent in charge of arms supplies being shipped from France.

1777: George Clinton, brother of Gen. James Clinton and son of Colden's surveyor, becomes the first governor of New York State (governor 1777-95, 1801-04). His nephew DeWitt begins political life as secretary to Governor Clinton.

Elkanah Watson goes to France bearing messages to *Franklin*, then tours and intensively inspects the canals in Holland.

1778: British and Tories direct the Indians in the horrible, long-remembered massacre at Cherry Valley, N.Y.

1779: Gen. James Clinton, ordered by Washington to take command at Lake Otsego, to punish the Cherry Valley massacre perpetrators, famously dams the lake at its outflow into the Susquehanna River, raising the lake level, and when ready, bursts the dam so that his heavily laden supply boats get swept down the river to reach General Sullivan.

1780: *Alexander Hamilton* marries Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Schuyler.

1783-89: At Revolution's end, *George Washington* works in New York plotting the route for a canal to Lake Erie, and in the middle Atlantic for routes to the Ohio River. Organizing for these canals by Washington and Hamilton leads to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

Elkanah Watson, back from Europe, meets with Washington to discuss the development of a New York canal to Lake Erie.

1785: *William Cooper* of New Jersey visits Lake Otsego. Originally a skilled worker, Cooper is an avid reader of Jonathan Swift, of history, and of London political literature, in the library set up in Burlington, N.J. by Philadelphia-based Quakers, an apparent spin-off from the Logan-Franklin library.

1786: William Cooper acquires 40,000 acres at the lake, including the site of Cooperstown, on the interior frontier contested with Britain. Alexander Hamilton is Cooper's political sponsor and lawyer, and Cooper's partners include Robert Morris, Tench Coxe, and Benjamin Rush. Cooper rapidly populates his area with settlers getting cheap mortgages, allowing them to pay just about anything to get their land.

1790: One-year-old James Fenimore Cooper arrives at the settlement of his father William.

The Cooper land adjoins the 24,000-acre patent owned by *John Christopher Hartwick*, who translated Kästner's version of Colden's Leibnizian physics. Hartwick turns over to William Cooper the entire management of his land. Hartwick dies in 1796. Hartwick's Cooper-managed estate sets up an Indian School which becomes Hartwick Seminary and then Hartwick College. In 1990, the papers of William Cooper were donated to the Hartwick College Archives as the bequest of Paul Fenimore Cooper, Jr., great-great-grandson of William Cooper. Around 1983, a member of the Cooper family took me to lunch at the Yale Club and into the Century Club, where a portrait of Aaron Burr was hanging over the fireplace, and we discussed the 1809 *assassination* of William Cooper by Burr's people.

Aaron Burr was the attorney for the *Prevost* family,^[4] the Martinist-allied British intelligence figures who contested in the court system against William Cooper and his family for ownership of this strategic landholding on the frontier in New York.

In 1940, the New York State Historical Association held a 150th-anniversary commemoration of James Fenimore Cooper coming to Cooperstown. In the pageant, participants performed the roles of John Christopher Hartwick, Gen. James Clinton, and Lieutenant Prevost of Switzerland (nephew of two British commanders in the Revolution and the War of 1812).

1792: Philip Schuyler, assisted by Elkanah Watson, creates the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company to build the *Erie Canal*. Schuyler begins construction, but needs the government to take over to get the job done.

1794: DeWitt Clinton, a member of the New York State Board of Regents, addressing the Legislature, says: "Great Improvements must take place which far surpass the momentum of power that a single nation can produce, but will with facility proceed from their united strength. The hand of art will change the face of the universe. Mountains, deserts, and oceans will feel its mighty force. It will not be debated whether hills shall be prostrated; but whether the Alps and the Andes shall be leveled; nor whether sterile fields shall be fertilized, but whether the deserts of Africa shall feel the power of cultivation; nor whether rivers shall be joined, but whether the Caspian shall see the Mediterranean, and the waves of the Pacific lave the Atlantic."

1800: *Aaron Burr*, having organized the anti-Federalist vote in New York State for the Jefferson Presidential ticket, is encouraged by Albert Gallatin to try to get the Presidency himself, with backing of anti-Union Northern Federalists. *DeWitt Clinton* and *Hamilton* block this; Hamilton convinces enough Federalists to back Thomas Jefferson and elect him through Congress action.

1802: *The U.S. Military Academy (USMA)* is established at West Point. The Academy was in some respect Hamilton's project. He had prepared the legislation for its creation for Congress, proposed the general curriculum, and inspected the West Point fort as the intended site for the Academy. Congress passes legislation to set up the USMA only after Jefferson became President.

Jonathan Williams is founding superintendent. *Joseph Gardner Swift* is the first graduating cadet.

In his memoirs, Joseph Swift writes that in October 1802, he and his mentor, Col. Jonathan Williams, traveled together to Albany and met Hamilton, then titled a U.S. General:

General Hamilton ... invited me to dine with him at his father-in-law's—General Philip Schuyler's. After dinner, among the subjects of conversation was the canal and improved navigation of the Mohawk.... It was graphically described by General Schuyler.... He regretted that the locks were too small, and the Mohawk unmanageable. He spoke of the object of the tour of Washington in 1789 to be, among other enquiries, to learn what improvements could be made to connect the Hudson and the lakes....

The following day General Hamilton, Colonel Williams and General Schuyler discussed the subject of the Military Academy, the colonel giving his ideas and purposes to encourage an enlargement of the present plan; General Hamilton approved....

Colonel Williams and myself examined the old octagonal Dutch church, that stood at the junction of Market and State Streets, and the old hall where, in 1754, a congress had been held, which had been described to him by his friend and relative, Dr. Franklin....

On the 12th [of November 1802] a meeting was assembled in the "long room" of the Academy, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Major Wadsworth, Professors Barron and Mansfield, Lieutenants Wilson, Macomb, Swift and Levy, and Cadet Armistead, for the purpose of forming a *Military Philosophical Society*, to promote military science and history. This society soon embraced as members nearly every distinguished gentleman in the navy and Union, and several in Europe. Its funds were invested in New York city stock [i.e., city bonds].

The Military Philosophical Society included DeWitt Clinton and John Quincy Adams. In the Society's minutes as of 1807, Joseph Gardner Swift is listed as the corresponding secretary.

1802-03: *Pamphlet War* between the Aaron Burr organization and the DeWitt Clinton organization. (Clinton is in the U.S. Senate; he then becomes mayor of New York City. Burr is Vice President.)

DeWitt Clinton shoots Burr's aide John Swartwout, in a duel at Weehawken, N.J.. Clinton's arranged duel with Burr ally Sen. Jonathan Dayton of (N.J.) is called off.

Martin Van Buren begins his political career in the law office of Burr's aide *William P. Van Ness*, the main author (pseudonym "Aristedes") of the Burr group's pamphlets attacking DeWitt Clinton. (Peter Irving, Washington Irving's brother, writes *pro-Burr* articles in this pamphlet war! Thus Washington Irving is in the middle of this affray from the very beginning.)

The DeWitt Clinton organization replaces the Burr organization as leaders of New York State politics in the Jefferson party.

1803-06: James Fenimore Cooper is at Yale. His science teacher is Benjamin Silliman.

1804: President Jefferson chooses New York Gov. George Clinton (DeWitt's uncle) to be Vice President for Jefferson's second term, replacing Burr. Burr seeks the vacated New York governorship, and conspires with Federalist secessionist New Englanders. Hamilton goes against his own party, exposing Burr as a would-be Napoleon.

Burr shoots Hamilton in duel at Weehawken, N.J. John Swartwout, earlier wounded in a Weehawken duel by DeWitt Clinton, is Burr's second. William P. Van Ness, Martin Van Buren's mentor and boss, awakens Burr for the duel.

1804-06: Aaron Burr, in league with British Amb. Anthony Merry, Sen. Jonathan Dayton (Clinton duel challenger), John Randolph of Roanoke, Va. (first cousin of chairman Tucker of the East India Company), and Andrew Jackson, aims at conquest of Louisiana and Mexico for a new, British-backed empire.

1806-11: *James Fenimore Cooper* is in the U.S. Navy, rises to lieutenant; warships take him to England and Spain.

1807: Robert Fulton, a member of the Military Philosophical Society, demonstrates the operation of a steamboat on the Hudson River. (Beyond the scope of the present chronology are Fulton's life and projects in tandem with Franklin, Hamilton, et al., the origin of heat power/steam power from Leibniz and Franklin, the crucial early role of steamboats in the West, and in Ambassador J.Q. Adams' proposal for Fulton steamboats to Czar Alexander I.)

1807: Jefferson puts Burr on trial for treason. At the trial in Richmond, Va., Andrew Jackson, called as witness, harangues in the street against Jefferson. John Randolph is the grand jury foreman, conspiring with Burr and, like Jackson, haranguing against Jefferson.

Observers at the Burr trial, young lawyer/patriot *Winfield Scott*, and *Washington Irving* meet, and they become lifelong friends. Scott enters the Virginia militia and without authorization captures British sailors who have been raiding the Virginia coast.

1807-08: *James Kirke Paulding* and Washington Irving collaborate to write satires, including "Salmagundi." Paulding, Irving, and a few friends form a literary/intelligence set. Paulding later writes *The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle*, a famous satire on Sir Walter Scott.

1809: William Cooper is assassinated in Albany while his son J.F. Cooper is in the Navy.

2. Breakout for the 'Continental Republic' of Leibniz/Swift/Franklin

1809-12: *Henry Clay* (migrant to Kentucky under lifelong sponsorship of Society of the Cincinnati, who as a grouping, are the direct founders of Kentucky) and *John C. Calhoun* of South Carolina, jointly organize the "War Hawks" for defensive war against Britain. (Calhoun is known to most people today only as the "Southern rights" fanatic he later became, after being ground down by the British-run enemy oligarchy.) With the 1814 publication of Mathew Carey's *Olive Branch*, the nationalist movement (which Clay and Calhoun lead together) successfully promotes Hamilton's program within the Jefferson party!—protective tariff, Second Bank of the United States, and internal improvements—i.e., government-financed infrastructure projects.

1812-15: U.S. war against Britain, known today as the War of 1812, known then as the Second War of Independence. Monroe becomes war leader, Secretary of War, and simultaneously Secretary of State. During the war, *Washington Irving* is aide and *military secretary* to New York Gov. Daniel Tompkins.

1812-13: British intelligence leader Jeremy Bentham's agent *Aaron Burr* quietly returns to the United States just before war breaks out. He collaborates with Martin Van Buren on political strategy.

1810s: The sons of Augustine Prevost, Jr. press their suit against the Cooper family, seeking to ruin them and disrupt their position in central New York State.

1815: DeWitt Clinton resigns as Mayor of New York City. On Dec. 30, there is a meeting of Clinton and the city fathers to organize support for the state to take over construction of the *Erie Canal* from Schuyler's private enterprise. Co-organizer of the meeting is *Cadwallader David Colden*, the president of the anti-slavery Manumission Society and the grandson of the Leibniz/Franklin man, Cadwallader Colden.

Washington Irving sails for England. He befriends Sir Walter Scott and the cream of British high society.

1816: The Bank of the United States is restored, and a protective tariff passed under Treasury Secretary Alexander Dallas, co-leader with Mathew Carey of Pennsylvania's Jefferson Party.

Monroe is elected President. Appoints Calhoun Secretary of War, John Q. Adams Secretary of State. North and South are united behind nationalism and Jeffersonian anti-British politics. Political parties essentially go out of existence.

1815-23: *Martin Van Buren* creates the *Albany Regency*, a New York State organization, succeeding the moribund Burr organization, for the purpose of fighting the Monroe Administration, and explicitly to revive the party division and bitter rancor in the country. Van Buren's group in New York City is called the Bucktails. He organizes them to fight *against the development of the Erie Canal*.

1815-18: *Joseph G. Swift* is *Superintendent* of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He had served with Winfield Scott in the War of 1812. Calhoun, Scott, Swift, and, in France, young Sylvanus Thayer, Lafayette, and Alexander von Humboldt, all collaborate on upgrading the Military Academy at West Point.

1817-19: *General Swift* organizes creation of the *West Point Foundry*, as a private enterprise across the river from the Academy. The main owner is Gouverneur Kemble, brother-in-law of *James Kirke Paulding*.

The salon of Washington Irving's group, with General Swift, establishes the informal but rigorous continuation of the Military Philosophical Society: A dinner is held every Saturday night at the Kemble home at the Foundry, where officer-teachers and cadets meet with strategists and distinguished foreign guests, from about 1819 until after the 1861-65 Civil War. *Joel Poinsett* of South Carolina is a member of the inner circle of the group.

The West Point Foundry, on government contracts, makes about one-third of all U.S. artillery up through the Civil War, including the famous rifled Parrott guns (Robert Parrott is superintendent of the West Point Foundry, 1837-67). The Foundry factory produced steam engines, and America's first iron ship (the cutter *Spencer*). The engine for the first American locomotive, the *Best Friend*, is cast at the Foundry, as are the locomotives *DeWitt Clinton* and *West Point*, metal fittings for the Erie Canal locks, and cast-iron piping for the New York City water system. The Foundry employs at its height over 1,000 workers, and can produce 10,000 tons of cast iron per year.

1817: DeWitt Clinton, elected governor, wins overwhelming popular backing for the state to build the Erie Canal. Albany Regency boss Martin Van Buren, acknowledging enormous public pressure, changes course to back the canal in the state Senate, while his New York City Bucktails still oppose it.

1817: James Fenimore Cooper joins the state militia, becomes military aide-de-camp to Governor Clinton. Now living in Westchester County, Cooper stays close to his father's friend, old *John Jay*, co-author with Hamilton and Madison of *The Federalist* papers. Jay tells Cooper the story of the American secret agent during the Revolution, in Westchester County, which Cooper later makes into his book *The Spy*.

1818: *Ethan Allen Brown* is elected Ohio governor, on a platform of canal building to link up with New York's Erie Canal, then under construction. Brown started out in public life as an assistant to *Alexander Hamilton*, in Hamilton's law office in New York, 1797-1802.

1819-20: Washington Irving's *The Sketch Book* comes out, including the short story "Rip Van Winkle"—the modern world awakens from British colonial backwardness.

1820: James Fenimore Cooper is Secretary of the Clinton Republicans for Westchester County, organizes the county for Clinton's re-election as governor, versus the Van Buren "Bucktails," which Cooper says includes many anti-national Federalists.

1820: General Swift, in Philadelphia, negotiates for the development of Pennsylvania's anthracite coal, and outlines the creation of canals that must carry the coal into New Jersey and New York. Swift writes that the first anthracite coal that was burned in New York City, was burned in his own office.

At precisely this point in his memoirs, General Swift also discusses his work as the president of the Handel and Haydn Society (he was a later founder of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.)

We take note of the cultural contrast between America's military nation-builders and the present current of Utopians and assorted losers.

1820 to late 1820s: Mathew Carey and Nicholas Biddle, in league with the Society of the Cincinnati circle, organize the first large-scale American coal mining: to begin with, anthracite, then bituminous. Coal production goes rapidly from virtually nothing, only local dribbles, to globally significant millions of tons. See below.

1820-22: James Fenimore Cooper moves to New York City, reviews books for *Col. Charles K. Gardner's* magazine, *The Literary and Scientific Repository*. Cooper had served with Gardner in the military, and Gardner had served with Winfield Scott in the War of 1812. Gardner's magazine is promoted by General Swift and Cadwallader D. Colden, grandson of Franklin's collaborator, and mayor of New York (1819-20). Cooper writes *The Spy*, published December 1821.

1823: President Monroe appoints Nicholas Biddle president of Bank of the United States. The Biddle family and the Carey family become Fenimore Cooper's main confidants in Philadelphia. Cooper's *The Pioneers* (1823) is modeled on his father William Cooper (later, the circles of Teddy Roosevelt considered Cooper's historical treatment false, and too sympathetic to the Indians). In New York City, Cooper creates the *Bread and Cheese* club, meeting in the back room of Charles Wiley's bookstore.

1823: On May 28, the first issue of New York's *The Patriot* daily newspaper appears. *Gen. Winfield Scott* and *Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift*, assisted by *James Fenimore Cooper*, formulate the paper's viewpoint and coverage, along with writer Henry Wheaton of the Irving circle. Finances and overall organization are arranged by *President Monroe's son-in-law, Samuel Gouverneur*.

Col. Charles K. Gardner, Cooper's magazine publisher, is the editor of *The Patriot* [see box].

Under the condition of global menace from the British-Hapsburg Concert of Vienna, the main purpose of the newspaper is to combat Martin Van Buren's "Albany Regency" and its new political axis with the wildest Southern anti-national, anti-industrial forces, arranged through London's John Randolph of Roanoke and his Richmond friends. The patriots must hold the Union together, industrialize, develop the West, create a new North American physical/political geography, and thus overcome the European-supported plantation slavery political universe, with a new American universe.

This is the next to the last year of Monroe's Administration, and the control of the Presidency is at issue.

For the 1824 election, *Van Buren* backs free-trader William Crawford of Georgia, who was then Treasury Secretary. Van Buren picks old *Albert Gallatin* for Crawford's Vice Presidential running mate—this has special significance when Crawford has a stroke, since he would likely die in office if elected.

The Patriot's candidate is John C. Calhoun, Monroe's Secretary of War. Calhoun has called for using the revenues from the Bank of the United States to fund a national system of roads and canals. Calhoun writes to Samuel Gouverneur and Generals Scott and Swift, that they have to launch *The Patriot* to break Van Buren and the Richmond junta, who combine to spread states-rights "radicalism" in the South and West.

The Patriot boldly defends American System economics and the government's Constitutional powers, against the Regency attacks, hitting directly at Mordecai Noah, editor-stooge for Van Buren.

The Prospectus of *The Patriot* newspaper says:

... In the present crisis of European affairs, it is important to sustain the attitude of defence, heretofore indicated by the measures of Government; it is important to adopt such a course of policy, as will tend to encourage the domestic manufactures of our country; to sustain our shipping interests, by a proper provision of naval forces; to provide for a system of internal improvements, by which our internal trade may be extended, and our reliance upon ourselves increased; and finally—to harmonize the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial interest; showing that the whole may be advanced by a system of well concerted measures. In supporting these, we shall advocate the Republican cause, without reference to geographical divisions; and we shall reprobate any attempt to introduce the odious and impolitic distinction of slave and non-slave holding states.

Besides political subjects ... our press will be devoted to a discriminating defence of American Literature: As in Politics and in the Arts, we would achieve our independence of other countries also in Literature....

On the front page of *The Patriot's* first issue, a long article entitled "Washington Irving" boasts of Irving's talent, disparaging Walter Scott and Lord Byron. Also on the front page, and continuing for many weeks, is an ad for Charles Wiley's bookstore, offering *The Spy* and *The Pioneers*, and Washington Irving's works, and Catholic books for sale (DeWitt Clinton was known as the champion of Irish immigrants).

We note here that *The Patriot's* leader, Winfield Scott, acts with his friends Irving and Cooper as both a maker and a writer of history, and acts from the historical perspective of a fight across the centuries for mankind against the oligarchy, identical to our perspective in publishing the present report.

In the preface to his *Memoirs*, published in 1864, General Scott lamented the paucity of autobiographies by those who had actually themselves shaped history. He says that those who knew of the secret councils of rulers, and how the leadership thought, have not generally written about these things, though there have been good *writers* writing history.

Then Scott speaks of *Jonathan Swift*—whom most people would think of only as a literary figure—as follows:

"This friend and counselor of [Henry] St. John and [Robert] Harley, brought them to power (and, according to Dr. Johnson, dictated public opinion to England) mainly by a pamphlet—*The Conduct of the Allies*—that broke down the Godolphin ministry.... The masterly narrative—*The Last Four Years of Queen Anne*, seems to complete Swift's claim to a place in the small category of makers and writers of history."

The Patriot carries dispatches from Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, on the desperate political and military fight against Spain and the Concert of Vienna.

The Patriot spearheads a short-lived New York State *People's Party*, electing its candidates (Wheaton, Gouverneur, et al.), and breaking Van Buren's hold on the state legislature—which body selects the state's Presidential electors.

1823: President Monroe enunciates the Monroe Doctrine, which J.Q. Adams had worked out in response to the menaces of Russia's ambassador to the United States, *Baron Van Tuijl Van Serooskerken*, and against the imperial pretensions of the British.

DeWitt Clinton, advised by General Swift, asks New Jersey leaders to proceed with their canal project, which is headed by **Cadwallader D. Colden**. Clinton says we must get the Pennsylvania coal into circulation, to industrialize, and we must become nationally independent, and with state projects we avoid subjection to the narrow consideration of foreign and domestic capitalists.

As of 1823, the strategic question is hanging fire: Will the Erie Canal and related canals be completed, altering the natural geography of North America so as to permit the Western settlers to ship and travel to the East without having to go through British territory? Or will the enemy overturn the whole breakout by putting in a rotten successor to President Monroe?

1824: *Lafayette* tours New York, greeted by Cooper's Bread and Cheese club, and by DeWitt Clinton, and is taken to West Point by General Swift. Cooper writes a beautiful account of the celebration honoring Lafayette. Lafayette's translator, Friedrich List, settles in Pennsylvania in association with Nicholas Biddle and Mathew Carey. This is the Pennsylvania grouping which starts, virtually overnight, the U.S. production of anthracite coal, which leads to the production of bituminous coal. In response to the Erie Canal project, they pass through the Pennsylvania legislature a huge canal-building program, the chief use of which is to put the coal onto the market to industrialize the country.

The Presidential election hinges on New York as the key battleground state. A dramatic turning point is the action by the Van Burenites—April 12, 1824—kicking old DeWitt Clinton out of his chairmanship of the Canal Commission, before the Erie Canal is finished, and when Clinton holds no other office. The patriots, led by General Swift and his allies, jump on this with mass protests, producing an emotional public reaction. DeWitt Clinton is swept back into the governorship. The head of *The Patriot*-promoted People's Party, War of 1812 Gen. James Tallmadge, Jr., is elected lieutenant governor and serves 1824-26 under Governor Clinton. *William Paulding*, friend of Washington Irving and brother of West Point Foundry's James K. Paulding, backs *The Patriot* and is mayor of New York City (1824-26).

Throughout and behind these events, the combined actions of the circle of Lafayette and Hamilton may be seen.

Congress passes the 1824 *General Survey Act*, allowing the President to assign Army engineers to work in non-Federal enterprises. Congress passes a seriously protective tariff, especially for iron.

John C. Calhoun drops out of the Presidential race. Calhoun later changes sides under blackmail, and phony South Carolina slave-revolt hysteria, and succumbs to the combination of those who join with Martin Van Buren's scheming with the Venetian/British party of slave-owners.

1825: The Erie Canal is completed, the triumph of Gov. DeWitt Clinton. *Alexander Dallas Bache* graduates from West Point. Bache is Benjamin Franklin's great-grandson, named for his maternal grandfather Alexander Dallas, Mathew Carey's Pennsylvania political partner who, as Treasury Secretary, restored the Bank of the United States (see above, 1816).

John Quincy Adams becomes President, the vote in Congress swung by New York's Stephen Van Rensselaer. Adams activates the Army to design the first U.S. railroads. The *Army Engineers' Board of Internal Improvements* is tasked with choosing appropriate

projects, beginning with the city- and state-funded Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Gen. Joseph G. Swift is the mentor and co-worker for most of the railroad-building engineers. Swift's brother-in-law and protégé, George Washington Whistler, engineers many of the first lines.

President Adams puts through Federal money for the creation of *Midwest canals*. Under state leadership, with Bank of the United States funding, these canals connect the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Lake Michigan with the Ohio River, Indiana, Illinois, and the Mississippi River. DeWitt Clinton's aide Cadwallader D. Colden is New York's emissary to the Midwest states to organize the canal system. The Erie Canal makes New York City a giant.

Abraham Lincoln runs for the Illinois legislature (1831) on this strategic infrastructure program. Based on the success of the Erie and Midwest canals, Lincoln and his immediate circle create the city of *Chicago*.

The iron industry, coal-mining, canals, and railroads take off, to begin America's industrialization.

1827: Martin Van Buren travels to South Carolina, with fast horses and carriage provided by Russian Amb. Baron Van Tuyll (the Baron's descendant, in the 1930s, would organize the Military Christian Fellowship, uniting Brits and Nazis, and would aid Joseph Rettinger in the 1950s "Bilderberger" schemes).

Van Buren conspires with John Randolph of Roanoke (who reportedly vows never to wear clothing made in the U.S.A.) and with the anti-U.S. extremists in Charleston, to create a new "*Democratic Party*." Van Buren becomes the main national organizer for the Presidential candidacy of Andrew Jackson, whom Van Buren had not supported in 1824.

Late 1820s: President John Q. Adams' ambassador to Spain is Alexander Everett, who was his private secretary when Adams was ambassador to Russia. Everett goes to see Washington Irving in Paris, and recruits him to come to Spain, under the sponsorship of the Adams government. At issue is Spain's role in the Americas, the heritage of America versus the heritage of the Inquisition, and the role of Russia with respect to all of this.

Adams' man Everett officially asks Irving to work on biographical material relating to Christopher Columbus. At this time, the Adams Administration is seeking Russian help to keep Spain from doing mischief in Ibero-America.

Irving moves to Spain with an official connection to the U.S. Embassy. He becomes partner with Russia's Prince Dolgorouki (of that pro-republican Russian family) who is attached to the Russian Embassy in Spain. Irving and Dolgorouki live and work together in the old Muslim palace, the Alhambra, in Granada. Irving writes pioneering works on Islam, and the Muslim greatness in Spain, and a biography of Columbus—a celebration in response to British/Hapsburg anti-American fulminations.

1828: Andrew Jackson, presented as a pro-nationalist, is elected President.

Late 1820s-early 1830s: James Fenimore Cooper is in Europe, the close collaborator of Lafayette.

1831-32: At Lafayette's request, Cooper writes a 50-page pamphlet ("Letter to General Lafayette," Paris, December 1831) and a newspaper series defending the U.S. Constitutional government. For this, Cooper comes under attack in *Whig Party* U.S. newspapers. Cooper counterattacks.

1831: Cooper's *The Bravo* is published, showing that a banking oligarchy could mask its power behind the front of a "republic."

1832: *Henry C. Carey*, son of Mathew Carey, and later the principal strategist for nationalist politics everywhere, arranges the publishing of Cooper's *The Heidenmauer*. Cooper shows the oligarchical interest that pushes Luther's Reformation, while at the same time he spotlights the duplicity of the Benedictines, who manipulate superstitious public opinion.

1833: Cooper's *The Headsman* is published; it is set in Switzerland, based on the figure of the executioner, the type so beloved of Catholic fundamentalist and freemason Joseph de Maestre (1753-1821).

1829-1830s: President Andrew Jackson appoints Martin Van Buren as Secretary of State. Van Buren gets the insane John Randolph of Roanoke in as U.S. Ambassador to Russia. Van Buren resigns from the Cabinet in a successful scheme to finally destroy the nationalist connections of John C. Calhoun, then the Vice President. Calhoun becomes the spokesman for Nullification, anti-tariff agitation, and Southern states-rights. Van Buren consolidates the regime's attacks against internal improvements, and destruction of the Bank of the United States. The Bank of England withdraws credit from the U.S.A.

1837: For a eulogy of the recently deceased Mathew Carey, Edgar Allan Poe writes in the *Southern Literary Messenger* a review of Carey's *Autobiography*; Poe calls Carey a truly great man.

1837: Van Buren becomes U.S. President. The economy crashes, mass poverty and chaos follow. Western states are bankrupted, canal- and railroad-building are blamed! Laws and new state Constitutions are put in place, banning state sponsorship of internal improvements.

And yet, shaping the Presidency is not a simple matter.

Consider these strange facts concerning the Van Buren Administration.

James K. Paulding is Van Buren's Secretary of the Navy, and is one of Van Buren's closest personal counselors. *Joel Poinsett* is Van Buren's *Secretary of War*, continuing the pro-Union role Poinsett played in leadership in South Carolina under President Jackson and Army chief Winfield Scott, in the Nullification crisis.

Paulding and Poinsett team up to organize and send out the bold *Charles Wilkes* naval exploring expedition (1838-41), to discover the South Magnetic Pole, a project based on the program of *Carl F. Gauss* and to map the Pacific and Antarctic. (This is the same spirited Wilkes who would later capture the Confederate commissioners on the British steamer *Trent*, in the early days of the Civil War.)

"Jackson Democrat" Alexander Dallas Bache is sent to Germany by Nicholas Biddle (who himself had voted for Jackson); Bache meets with Humboldt and Gauss and forms with Gauss the *Magnetische Verein* or World Magnetic Union, whose geodesy and global-magnetic experimentation Bache had spread through the United States.

"Jackson Democrat" Friedrich List is already in Europe as a U.S. diplomat organizing for the American System.

1838-39: "Jackson Democrat" James Fenimore Cooper is in Philadelphia, researching for his *History of the Navy of the United States of America*. Thurlow Weed and other Whig Party scoundrels attack Cooper in their newspapers, and Cooper thrashes them all in successful legal actions. Yet Cooper is the most potent opponent of Jackson's degenerate racism and of the Van Buren anti-national agency acting through Jackson. Cooper later organizes the Presidential candidacy of Gen. Winfield Scott, who becomes the Whig Party's 1852 nominee.

1842: Gen. Joseph G. Swift and his brother-in-law George Washington Whistler plan the building of Russia's first railroad, by former Army engineer Whistler.

From General Swift's Memoirs:

May 7, 1842: Whistler and myself to Washington, ... meeting Major Bautatz of the Russian service, and General Tallmadge [of the old New York "People's Party"], who gave Whistler some points in the character of the Emperor Nicholas, in reference to his industry and desire to improve public works, that may be useful to Whistler.

On 8th met the Russian ambassador, Mr. Bodisco, and arranged for Mr. Whistler's service at Twelve thousand dollars a year. Had with Mr. Bodisco an interesting conversation on the difficulties of a Russian campaign across the Indus and the sands to India, and of its inutility, while England had the supremacy of naval power.

Whistler builds the Moscow-to-St. Petersburg railroad, and fortifications, and is much beloved in Russia, where he dies in this service.

1850s-1860s: Abraham Lincoln personally organizes the building of the railroad grid in Illinois, complementing the canal system. Then as President, he builds the Transcontinental Railroad, thus opening up the West as the heirs of Leibniz had planned. And Lincoln joins hands with the heirs of Leibniz in Russia, to preserve the Union, and break the United States finally out of colonial backwardness.

[1] Anton Chaitkin, "Leibniz, Gauss Shaped America's Science Successes," *EIR*, Feb. 9, 1996.

[2] H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story, 1630-1754* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 2004 reprint of 1988 edition).

[3] David Shavin, "Leibniz to Franklin on 'Happiness,'" *Fidelio*, Spring 2003.

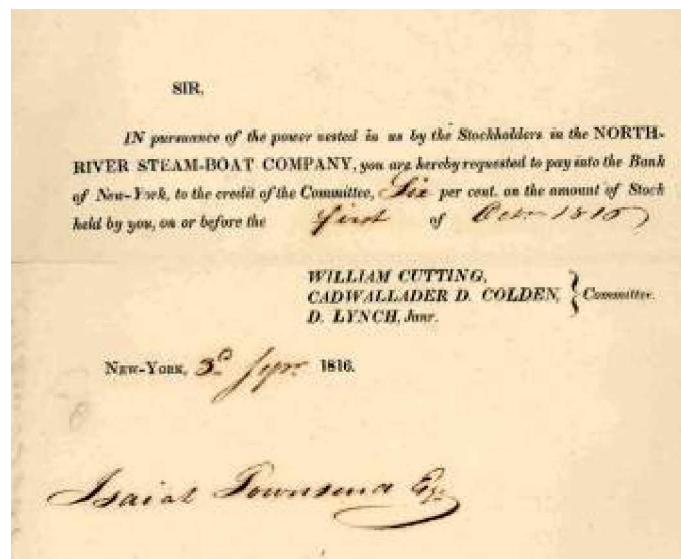
[4] On the allied Prevost and Mallet families, British intelligence and enemy agents inside the United States such as Burr and Gallatin, see Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America, From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* (Washington, D.C., Executive Intelligence Review, 1998).

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clermont_\(steamboat\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clermont_(steamboat))

The misnomer **Clermont** first appeared in [Cadwallader D. Colden's](#) biography of Fulton, published in 1817, two years after Fulton died.^[a] Since Colden was a friend of both Fulton and Livingston, his book was considered an authoritative source, and his errors were perpetuated in later accounts up to the present day. The vessel is by now nearly always called *Clermont*, but no contemporary account while the ship was running called it by that name.

The first commercially successful [steamship](#) of the [paddle steamer](#) design, **North River Steamboat** (later known as the **Clermont**), operated on the [Hudson River](#) between [New York City](#) and [Albany](#). It was neither the first steamboat built nor even the first to be operated in scheduled service, but it was the start of the first long-lasting and financially successful steamboat business. It was the product of wealthy investor and politician [Robert Livingston \(1746-1813\)](#) and inventor and entrepreneur [Robert Fulton](#).

<http://www.scripophily.net/norrivsteamb.html>



"Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution," by Lorenzo Sabine, page 328.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=fWs4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA329&lpg=PA329&dq=%22cadwallader+d+colden%22&source=web&ots=M81t3ffN5I&sig=7zbmaleBKSQcUL5iKR8GD-N4hqQ#PPA328.M1>

COLDEN, CADWALLADER of New York. He was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1708, and was a successful practitioner of medicine for some years. In 1718, Governor Hunter having become his friend, he settled in the city of New York, and was the first Surveyor-General of the Colony. Besides this office, he filled that of Master in Chancery; and, on the arrival of Governor Burnet, in 1720, he was made a member of the King's Council. Succeeding to the Presidency of the Council, he administered the government in 1760. Having previous to the last-mentioned time purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of Newburgh, on the Hudson, he retired there with his family about the year 1755. In 1761 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and held the commission during the remainder of his life, and was repeatedly at the head of affairs in consequence of the death or absence of several of the Governors.

While administering the government, the stamped paper came out, and was placed under his care. A multitude of several thousand persons, under leaders, assembled, and determined that he should give up the paper to be destroyed. Unless he complied with their wishes, the massacre of himself and adherents was threatened; but he exhibited great firmness, and prevented them from accomplishing their design. Yet the mob burned his effigy, and destroyed his carriages in his sight.

Governor Tryon relieved him from active political duty in 1775, and he retired to Long Island, where he had a seat, and where he died the following year, at the age of eighty-eight. He was hospitable and social, and gave his friends a cordial welcome. The political troubles of his country caused him pain and anguish. These troubles he long predicted. In science Mr. Colden was highly distinguished. Botany and astronomy were favorite pursuits. As his death occurred previous to the passage of the Confiscation Act, his estate was inherited by his children.

THE MORGAN AFFAIR / ANTI-MASONIC EXCITEMENT, by R.'E.'. William R. Zufall

<http://www.thomaswebb.org/Papers/The%20Morgan%20Affair.pdf>

In their efforts to destroy Masonry, the anti-Masons sought out prominent Masons who could be induced, not only to defect, but also to denounce the Fraternity. The 'Seceding Masons' must have given the loyal and faithful brethren great anguish. One of the cruelest blows was the public renunciation of Masonry by Cadwallader D. Colden, several times Mayor of New York City.

In a public letter which was widely circulated, Colden stated he had become a Mason at the age of 21, but "after the buoyancy of youth" had passed, he began to realize "the vanity and folly, and the evil tendency of Masonry". I can only observe that it took him long enough to reach this realization, for he had already served the Grand Lodge of New York as Senior Grand Warden for 10 years!



Grand Canal Celebration. 1825

<http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/spe/art/print/exhibits/movingup/labelii.htm>

Anthony Imbert (American, b. France, active about 1825–34)

after Archibald Robertson (American, b. Scotland, 1765–1835)

Lithograph, from Colden, *Memoir*, 1826

The Phelps Stokes Collection

Folded into Cadwallader D. Colden's account of the building of the Erie Canal is this lithograph recording the fleet lining up for the Grand Canal Celebration in New York Harbor.

On the far right is the U.S. Revenue Office at Whitehall Slip and Pier 1 on the East River side of the Battery; next to it is the base of the old "churn" flagstaff, and finally Castle Garden, which recently had been renamed and converted into a theatre.

<http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/colden/App13.html>

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York was represented at the 'Wedding of the Waters' in 1825 by the following Masons:

Procession No. 29.

MOST ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

R.W. MORDECAI MYERS, Grand Marshal.

The R.W. GRAND LODGE of Free and accepted Masons of the State of New York, headed by the following Grand Officers—

The M.W. MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq. Grand Master.

The R.W. RICHARD HATFIELD, Deputy Grand Master.

The R.W. and Rev. HENRY I. FELTUS, D.D.S. Grand Warden.

The R.W. MATSON SMITH, M.D.J. Grand Warden.

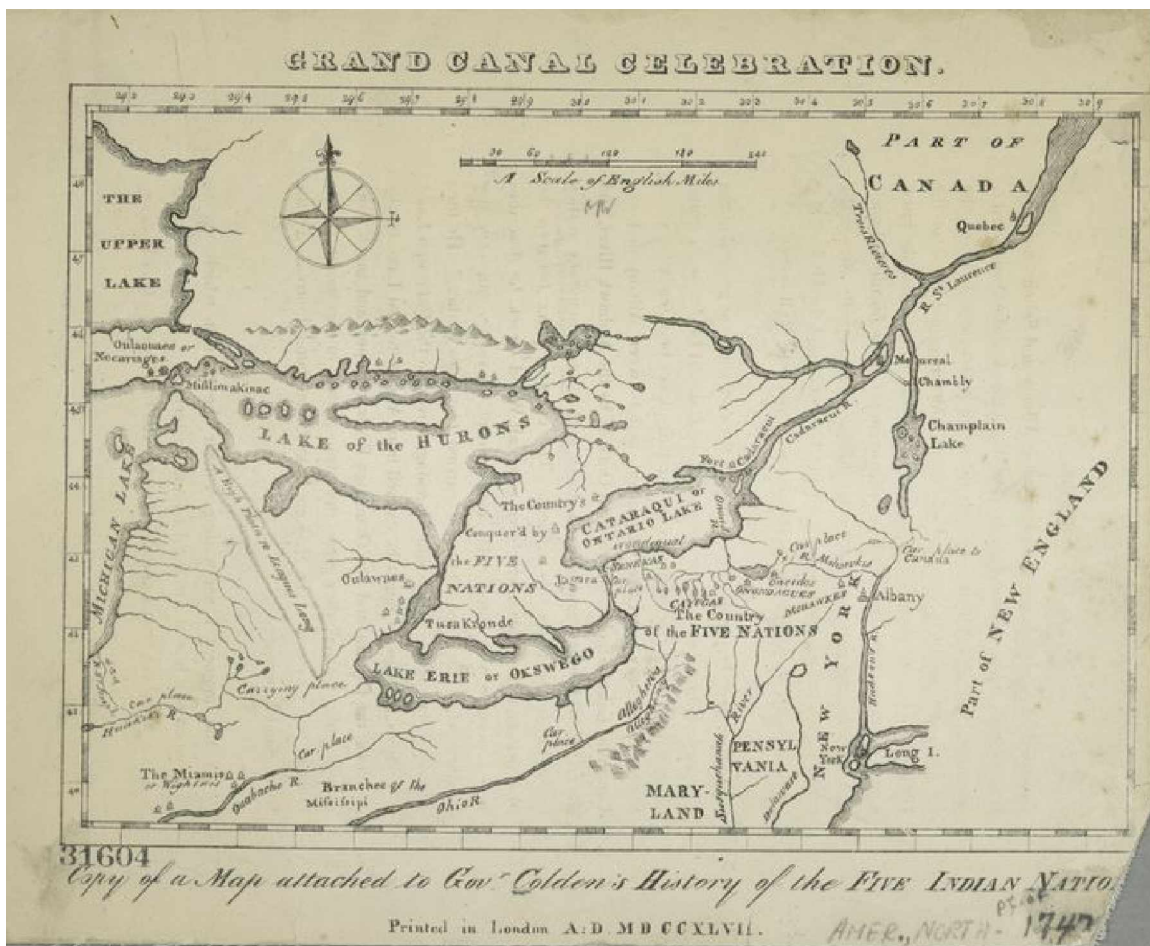
The R.W. ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary.
 The R.W. GEORGE W. HEYER, Grand Treasurer.
 The R.W. and Rev. FREDERICK C. SCHAEFER, Grand Chaplain.
 The R.W. and Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, Do.
 The R.W. and Rev. JAMES G. OGLIVIE, Grand Chaplain
 The R.W. and Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAY, Do.
 The R.W. GEORGE W. RODGERS, Grand Sword Bearer.
 The R.W. MORDECAI MYERS, Grand Marshal.
 The R.W. WILLIAM E. ROSS, Grand Standard Bearer.
 The W. OLIVER M. LOWNDS, Grand Steward.
 The W. EDWARD HIGGINS, Do.
 The W. WATSON E. LAWRENCE, Do.
 The W. JAMES FLANAGAN, Do.
 The W. JAMES WILKIE, Senior Grand Deacon.
 The W. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, Junior Grand Deacon.
 Br. JOSEPH JACOBS, Grand Pursuivant.
 Br. ROBERT YOUNG, Grand Tiler.
 BR. GERRIT LANSING, Assistant Grand Pursuivant.

And represented by the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the following Lodges amounting in the whole the Three hundred persons clothed in the emblematical badge of the Order, and decorated with the jewels, hangings, and insignia appurtenant to their respective officers, viz. –

St. Johns, Lodge, No. 1.
 Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2
 St. Andrews' Lodge, No. 7.
 St. Johns, Lodge, No. 9.
 Hiram Lodge, No. 10.
 Holland Lodge, No. 16.
 Trinity Lodge, No. 39.
 Phoenix Lodge, No. 40.
 L'Union Francaise Lodge, No. 71.
 Fortitude Lodge, No. 81.
 Abrams Lodge, No. 83.
 Washington Lodge, No. 84.
 Adelphi Lodge, No. 91.
 Albion Lodge, No. 107.
 Morton Lodge, No. 108.
 La Fayette Lodge, No. 373
 Hoffman Lodge, No. 378.
 Eastern Star Lodge, No. 379.

La Sincerité Lodge, No. 122.
 Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 132.
 Benevolent Lodge, No. 142.
 Clinton Lodge, No. 143.
 Mechanic Lodge, No. 153.
 New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 158.
 Concord Lodge, No. 304.
 German Union Lodge, No. 322.
 Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 338.
 Hibernia Lodge, No. 339.
 Silentia Lodge, No. 360.
 York Lodge, No. 367.
 New York Lodge, No. 368.
 Manhattan Lodge, No. 370.
 Minerva Lodge, No. 371.
 Franklin Lodge, No. 380.
 Greenwich Lodge, No. 381.
 Richmond Lodge, No. 384.
 Mariners Lodge, No. 385.

Committee of Arrangements.: R.W. ELIAS HICKS, Grand Secretary; R.W. MORDECAI MYERS, Grand Marshal.



<http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/dgkeysearchdetail.cfm?strucID=252798#>

Map created in 1747, showing western New York, Pennsylvania, Canada and the Great Lakes. Appeared in Cadwallader D. Colden's Memoir and presented to the mayor of the city of New York at the celebration of the completion of the New York Canals in 1825.

Rev. Henry James Feltus, D.D., (25 Dec 1775-24 Aug 1828) 1827 Deputy Grand Master

"The Feltus Family Book: Containing a Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Henry James Feltus, D.D.," by George Haws Feltus. 1917. 75 pages. http://books.google.com/books?id=zD5MAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA11&dq=%22henry+j.+feltus%22#PPP6_M1
a copy of which has been saved to the archives of the Onondaga and Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS)



REV. HENRY JAMES FELTUS, D. D.
From a steel engraving by Ilman & Pibrow
After a painting by Parson

Rev. Henry James Feltus was born 25 Dec 1775 in Carlow, near Dublin, Ireland. On 19 Apr 1794 he married Martha Ryan, of Golden Lane, Dublin. 23 May 1795, owing to the political climate of Ireland, he sailed with his wife and infant son, from Liverpool aboard the ship "Young Eagle" (Capt. Lord), and after a voyage of 42 days arrived in the port of New York on 4 July. They were the parents of 15 children, Martha having died in childbirth on 15 May 1816.

In the spring prior to his death he had been chosen Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, but declined the honor, preferring to continue as Grand Chaplain, the post he had filled for many years. At the dedication of the new Masonic Hall in 1827 he delivered the address which was printed in pamphlet form for distribution, a copy of which is in the N.Y. Historical Library. His death occurred on 24 Aug 1827, due to cholera morbus. He was interred beside his wife beneath the chancel of the St. Stephen's church. In memory of his services as rector, a monumental tablet was placed upon the south wall of the church, while a similar one to his wife was erected on the opposite wall.

Children:

1. EDWARD (1) b Jan 25 1795 d Jul 17 1795
2. ABRAM MORRELL b Jan 19 1796 d Jun 20 1861
Born Elizabethtown, N. J. Commissioned 2nd Lt., 9th Reg. Vol. Art., S.N.Y., June 22, 1818. Migrated to Clarks-ville, Tenn.; thence to Natchez, Miss. After marriage moved to Woodville, Miss., where he became a merchant. Was cashier of the Planters' Bank at Woodville, until its suspension; then became cotton planter. Married Ven-tress (descendant of well-known royal Stewart family of Scotland); see below. See "Mississippi Biography" by Goodspeed Pub. Co., under Lovick V. & James A. V. Fel-tus, also, "N.Y. State Archives, Council of Appointments." (Dates in that publication contradictory and unreliable.)
3. WILLIAM M b Dec 11 1797 d May 9 1814
Enlisted, U. S. Navy, Sept., 1811: Served as Midshipman on board "Essex" under Capt. David Porter in war of 1812; massacred by natives at Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. His logbook of the voyage, long in possession of the family of Henry James Feltus, his brother, now de-posed with the Historical Society of Philadelphia, Pa. See "Journal of a Cruise in the Pacific," by Capt. David Porter; Maclay's "History of the Navy," v. 2, p. 178; "Porter in the Essex," v. 1; "Blue Jackets of 1812," p. 279, by W. J. Abbott.
4. CHARLOTTE (1) b Aug 17 1799 d Aug 30 1800
5. HENRY JAMES b Jul 11 1801 d Jul 12 1871
Born, Penna. Entered U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Sep. 29, 1814; graduating July 1, 1820, with rank of 2nd Lieut. Art. Corps. Served in garrisons, viz: Norfolk Harbor, Va., 1820-1; Ft. Johnson, N. C., 1821; Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1821-6; Ft. Independence, Mass., 1826; Ft. Monroe, (Artillery School) 1826. Attained rank 1st Lieut, Sept. 15, 1825. Resigned commission Mar. 31, 1827. Counsellor-at-law, New York City, 1830-38. Mer-chant, Philadelphia, Pa., 1838-41; Member Importing firm "Feltus & Howells," N.Y., 1841-43. Sugar Refiner, Phila-delphia, Pa., 1845-1869. Died near Philadelphia. See "Cul-lum's Biographical Register of Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy." Married Tiers; see below.
6. EDWARD (2) b May 23 1803 d Feb 1835?
Entered U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., 1818, and resigned Aug. 30, 1819, according to records of Acad-emy. Became Civil Engineer. Moved to Woodville, Miss., where his brother Abram resided. Talented in music. Married Marshall (near kin to Chief Justice Marshall); see below.
7. CHARLOTTE (2) b May 26 1805 d Aug 6 1872
Resided in New York City. Married Haws; see below.
8. MARTHA b Apr 9 1807 d Mar 23 1856
Resided in New York City. Married Gassner; see below.
9. ELIZABETH S. b Sep 29 1808 d Mar 25 1883
Resided, Peekskill, N.Y. Married Collett; see below.
10. JOSHUA SANDS b Apr 23 1810 d Oct 15 1844
Graduate of College Physicians & Surgeons (now Colum-bia University), 1831; Practised medicine in New York City. Died from disease contracted in professional prac-tise.
11. LAMBERT MOORE (1) b May 28 1811 d Sep 22 1811
12. LAMBERT MOORE (2) b Jul 5 1812 d Jun 23 1884
Lawyer in New York City, 1837-1840; Peekskill, N.Y., 1840-7; New York City, 1847-1851. Moved to Cincinnati, engaged as bank clerk till beginning of Civil War. En-listed, June 30, 1861 in Co. K, 13th Reg. O. V. I.; dis-charged Nov. 11, 1863, at Nashville, by reason of disa-bility. Entered Vet. Res. Corps, serving in clerical ca-pacity till close of war, in Provost Marshall's office, Columbus, Ohio. In fall of 1872, moved to St. Clairsville, Ohio. Married (1) Colton; (2) Chaddick; see below.
13. ANN SANDS b Feb 27 1814 d Jun 20 1890
Resided in New York. Married Campbell; see below.
14. CATHERINE b May 25 1815 d May 31 1815
15. INFANT UNNAMED b May 15 1816 d May 15 1816

Ezra Starr Cozier (d. 17 Aug 1832, Utica, NY, of cholera)

Named after Major Ezra Starr, re:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=aewDAAAYAAJ&pg=PA37&lpg=PA37&dq=%22cozier%22+%22danbury%22+%22ezra%22&source=web&ots=eE8Vf9qvTk&sig=HBXsDvwLT7Q1Eyli4pMBL1Twjv8#PPA399.M1>

Rev. Alfred Brunson:

My maternal grandfather joined them, soon after Mr. Sandeman came to the town, which was about the year 1766, or one year after his landing in America, my grandfather being eighteen years of age. Ten years after, when the revolutionary war had got fairly under way, these people had for their text, Romans xiii, 1, 2: "Let every one be subject unto the higher powers. . . .

The powers that be are ordained of God. . . .

And they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation," etc. And though my grandfather was a Whig in sentiment and feeling, and wished for the freedom of his country^ yet he dared not take up arms against the king, supposing, if he did, he should resist the ordinance of God, and receive damnation to his soul. He believed that all things whatsoever that came to pass were fore-ordained of God, and that consequently he had ordained that King George should rule over this country. But it seems that it did not occur to them that resistance to the king had come to pass, as well as the crowning, and if the one was fore-ordained so the other must have been.

In this state of his religious belief he was drafted to serve in the militia, but refused upon conscientious principles, based upon the above-named text. He was, therefore, treated as a Tory, and was taken to the camp at Peekskill on the Hudson River, court-martialed, and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes on the bare back, on one day, and be offered his gun and accoutrements the next day, and if he took his place in the ranks, well, if not, to receive twenty-five lashes, as before, the day following, and so on, alternately, till whipped to death.

He decided to die for conscience, sake, and took the first twenty-five lashes, which he said were well laid on, causing the blood to flow, and the day following, when the arms were offered him, he refused to take them. But Major Ezra Starr, a fellow-townsmen, knowing his good character at home for honesty and industry, and believing his refusal to bear arms was not from opposition to the cause of American freedom, but a religious fanaticism, hired a substitute for him, who took his place, and he was released and sent home. I have often heard my grandfather say that he worked for the Major to the amount of a year, in day's work, and felt thankful at that; and, as a further mark of respect for the Major, he named a son for him, **Ezra Starr Cozier**. This son was, in after life, Mayor of the city of Utica, New York, and died there of the cholera in 1832. But before that war closed the Glassites dropped that text, and took up another one, which allowed them to fight in the cause of freedom, and they did so with a will.

On my way home in the stage, I fell in company with a gentleman from Utica, New York, of whom I inquired, and from whom I learned of the death of my uncle, **Ezra Starr Cozier**, who was or had been Mayor of that city. He was the second victim of the cholera, which reached that city that season. Up to that time and place, the contagion had fallen mostly upon the intemperate, but here, it was said, the temperate were taken first.

He was fearful of death, if the contagion should reach that place, and had his trunks packed to leave for higher and healthier ground on the first appearance of the disease. But he was taken with it before he had heard of the attack upon his friend, of like position in society, and who died but a few minutes before he did. How important to be always ready, "for the Son of man cometh in an hour when ye think not!"

"Historical Collections of the State of New York," page 375.

http://books.google.com/books?id=3ZJbtRTCAQgC&pg=PA375&lpg=PA375&dq=%22cozier%22+%22utica%22+%22ezra%22&source=web&ots=RFeaRZ2m_I&sig=nVkrjdG97nVI4EOUtGaoAKoNOGM

The following inscriptions are copied from monuments in the graveyard at Utica. "Erected by the Utica lodge, Oneida chapter, and Utica encampment, in memory of EZRA S. COZIER, Esq. An upright magistrate, a kind-hearted friend, an honest man. He fell a victim to his exertions in the cause of benevolence during the epidemic cholera, 17th August, 1832, aged 47 years." "

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/OBIT-LOOKUPS/2002-10/1035319721>

From the Utica Intelligencer, Utica, Oneida County New York

Dated August 18, 1826

Died

In this village, on the morning of the 2d.inst. after a long and afflicting illness, Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of **Ezra S. Cozier**, Esq. In the twentieth year of her age. Her amiable disposition and intelligent mind had made her beloved and respected by all who knew her; and for the consolation of her absent friends, it may not be improper to say, that she bore her sickness with Christian resignation, and died in the full enjoyment of a lively hope of an immediate transition to a happy immortality beyond the grave. For this corruptible must be put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.

http://www.earlyamerica.com/review/2000_fall/1832_cholera_part2.html

The cholera epidemic was slightly slower to appear in the interior of New York, and did not fully envelop Utica until late July and early August of 1832. Prior to August 14th, the cause for each death was treated circumspectly. Such discretion was justified due to the tendency to associate cholera with the "intemperate and imprudent." With the early August deaths of Philo Rockwell, Esq., Clara Ostrom, daughter of David Ostrom, Esq, and sister of General John H. Ostrom, and Miss Gainer, daughter of Mr. William Gainer, "cholera" was definitively and publicly acknowledged as the cause of death. Over the next several weeks between August-September 1832, nearly a hundred obituary notices were published in Utica newspapers with the vast majority attributed to "death due to cholera."

Local Boards of Health had been armed with significant authority and power by the June 21, 1832 "Public Health Law." In Utica a local controversy erupted on August 15 amongst medical members of the board and its other members. Doctors Goodwell, Coventry, Peckham, and McCraith resigned as a result of the Boards "interference with their professional duties." New members were immediately appointed including several well known personages: **Ezra S. Cozier**, William Williams, J.E. Bloomfield, Alfred Munson, Spencer Kellog, and Samuel Beardsley.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nyoneida/towns/utica/1817cen.htm>

Utica Directory 1817

Cozier, Ezra S. – Hatter

"Preston's Cubical Estimates of Boxes, Bales, and Casks," page 23.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Y48BAAAAAJ&pg=PA23&lpg=PA23&dq=%22cozier%22+%22utica%22+%22ezra%22&source=web&ots=Dzg_QY7Hht&sig=HBndIX61EuGOeglj0Oclc5st9Mo#PPA23.M1

Utica, May 3, 1831.

Ezra S. Cozier Cr

By 2000 feet clear Pine Boards, at \$10 \$20 00

500 „, common do. “ 8 4 00

4000 Shingles “ 1.50 6 00 \$30.00

On 6 months credit, as per his bill

BROADHEAD, CHARLES C., born Nov. 10, 1772, at New Paltz, Ulster county, N.Y.; died Sept. 10, 1852, at Utica, N.Y.

<http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/whitford/old1906/vol2/chapter3.htm>

Mr. Broadhead began surveying under the instruction of W. Cockburn. In 1793 he laid out a large tract of land on the Black river for Desjardins and Pharoux, agents of a French company known as the Castorland Company. In 1816 he was appointed one of the three engineers in charge of preliminary surveys for the Erie canal, and was entrusted with the surveys of the eastern section, extending from Albany to Rome. Mr. Broadhead was one of the Commissioners who in 1817 with Wm. Jones, Morris S. Miller, **E[zra] Starr Cozier*** and **E[zra] S. Barnum****, ran the lines of the town of Utica, when it was set off from Whitestown. After this he retired to private life.

* SGW, 1825-32

** JGW, 1844-48; Ezra S. Barnum had a daughter, Eliza Cozier Barnum.

Both Ezras were members of Utica Lodge No. 47.

Ezra Smith Barnum Junior Grand Warden, 1844-48 (21 Jun 1792-1877 or Feb 1878)

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. 1898. pages 764-66.

http://books.google.com/books?id=GciAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA764&lpg=PA764&dq=%22ezra+barnum%22+%22utica%22&source=web&ots=UnjCzl8_B5&sig=fEAvhLakX5n-vd5QzcAerAvL72U#PPA764.M1



But if the original workers had all passed away, many of those who may be described as of the second generation were still to the fore and continuing to take a most active interest in the work of the Chapter. Foremost among these in many respects was Ezra S. Barnum, who held the office of Grand High Priest in 1846 and 1847. In many ways we have often been disposed to think this devoted craftsman was one of the best representative types of the Royal Arch Mason which the Chapter has given to the world. He did not occupy the exalted station in life as did DeWitt Clinton, he did not hold office as long as Ezra Ames, but whatever he was called upon to do he did well, whatever station his lot called him to fill he filled gracefully and well and although his term as Grand High Priest was only two years there were more aspirants for the office than in Ames' time, and he continued to be active in the councils of the Grand Chapter to the meeting before his death, at Utica, on Feb. 20, 1878.

Ezra Smith Barnum was born at Danbury, CT, 21 June 1792. In 1809 he was indentured as apprentice in a shoe-making, tanning and currying establishment in Utica and removed to that place—destined to be his life-long home.

In 1812, when the war with Great Britain was on, he volunteered for service as a minute man and took part in the first taking of Fort Erie. But his active service was short, and in 1813 he entered into business with his old employer as a maker of shoes. His business career had its ups and downs for a time, but he gradually sailed into smooth waters and his connections ranged through various trades—farming, confectionery, grocery, and it is hard to tell all what—but he won a measure of success in them all. Brother Barnum was more than a business man; he was active in many respects as a citizen. On this point the Utica Herald said: Mr. Barnum bore an important part in public affairs during his long residence in Utica, and in every position discharged his duty with ability and painstaking fidelity. He was first elected to office in 1817 and put into triple harness as it were—being elected constable, collector and coroner. While holding these offices he was appointed under-sheriff, and, without his knowledge, justice of the peace. Concerning this appointment Mr. Barnum was wont to say, he never had "been able to find out who was so kind as to recommend him to Gov. Yates for the office." The newspapers of the day facetiously remarked, regarding the appointment, that Utica had an officer possessing rare powers as well as qualifications: he could issue his warrant as justice, serve it as constable, try the prisoner as judge, hang him as sheriff, hold an inquest on his remains as coroner, and sell his clothes for taxes as collector. If he had been an undertaker he could have finished the job. Of course, the other offices had to be laid down on accepting the justiceship.

Mr. Barnum undertook the business of justice with many misgivings as to questions of law. He told his friends he had little claim to education and none to law, but he had an idea of justice. He qualified, and so satisfactory was his administration that he was re-elected term after term, till at the end of seventeen years of service he absolutely declined to be a candidate. How well he did, notwithstanding his ignorance of law at the start, may be inferred from the fact that during his justiceship of seventeen years only two cases were appealed from his decision. One of these was reversed by the County Court, but on being carried to the Supreme Court the judgment of the County Court was reversed, and Justice Barnum's affirmed. The second case was never tried on appeal. On retiring from the justiceship in 1835, Mr. Barnum was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and Commissioner of Deeds. In

one or other of these offices he served over thirty years. In 1832 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and was several times re-elected.

At the organization of the Oneida Bank, in 1836, Mr. Barnum was chosen one of the directors. He served two years as Vice-President and one year as President of the Board, and attended over four thousand meetings of the directors. He was for forty-two years a member of the Mechanics' Association, and was one of the subscribers to the old hall fund. He held the presidency of that association and for a long time was one of its trustees.

He was one of the original subscribers to the Clinton Liberal Institute Fund, and was elected a member of the first Board of Trustees. He has been re-elected every year thereafter till his death, a period of forty-six years. He attended nearly every meeting of the Board, often making the journey to Clinton under difficulties which are strangers to these later days. He was also one of the original subscribers to the Utica Academy fund. In his earlier days he "ran with the machine," his name appearing on the roll of one of the first fire companies formed in Utica.

When Utica was set off from Whitestown. Mr. Barnum assisted in running out and establishing the boundaries of the village. The line on what is now Kimball street, was run through a forest so dense that a path had to be cleared with an axe to enable the signal flag to be seen at the distance of half a chain. The obstructions elsewhere were not so difficult to overcome.

During General La Fayette's triumphal tour through this country in 1824-5. Mr. Barnum was a member of the Utica committee sent out to Whitesboro to meet the committee from the West, having General La Fayette and son (George Washington La Fayette) in charge. In speaking of this incident Mr. Barnum said: "We brought the party to Utica through a new street just opened, which in honor of the General was called Fayette street." Twenty-five years later he met George Washington La Fayette in Paris, presented him with the plans of the Washington monument, and visited General La Fayette's monument in the cemetery of Piepus.

Concerning his Masonic record the Utica Herald printed the following, mainly from dates furnished by Brother Barnum about a year before his death: There remains to add a chapter of long and eminent service and high honors in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. Few living Masons have been so long connected with the order. Fewer, if any, have been so highly honored. None have been truer to its principles, or cherish its tenets and associations with warmer appreciation. He was elected a member of Utica Lodge, No. 47, F&AM, in January 1817. The following March, Oneida Chapter, No. 57, of Royal Arch Masons was chartered, and Brother Barnum was one of the first to take the Chapter degrees. The same years, 1817, he joined Utica Council. No. 28, of Royal and Select Masters. In February 1823, Utica Encampment, No. 7, (now Utica Commandery, No. 3.) of Knights Templars, was chartered, with Sir Richard Sanger. Illustrious Grand Master, (or, as the title now is. Eminent Commander). The first conclave was held February 17, and among those elected to membership then was Ezra S. Barnum. In the bodies named he was early inducted into official position. During the first year of his membership he was elected Royal Arch Captain. He was first elected to office in Utica Lodge in 1819. At the first election following his reception into the Commandery he was made Standard Bearer. In each of these bodies he was promoted from year to year, till the highest honor in its gift was bestowed on him. He served as Master of the Lodge three years. High Priest of the Chapter ten years, and Commander of the Commandery. five years of which record is made and several years of which no record has been preserved, in all probably twelve. Progressing rapidly he was elected successively Junior and Senior Warden and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State. The last named office he was obliged to decline, both on account of ill health and a projected trip abroad. He has held almost all of the offices in the Grand Chapter, RAM, of New York, and has twice held the office of Grand High Priest. He has also filled nearly every office in the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State, of which body he was Grand Master (Grand Commander) during the years 1835-41 inclusive. He has held several offices in the old Grand Council of High Priests. In 1838 Mr. Barnum's Masonic merits were further recognized by his election to the office of Very Eminent Grand Sword Bearer in the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, at the encampment held in Boston. This office he held for six years, when he was advanced to Junior Warden. At the next encampment. 1847, he was elected Senior Warden, and in 1853 he was elected Grand Captain General. During the time of his service in the Grand Body of the United States, its meetings were held triennially, twice in Boston, once each in Columbus, O., Hartford, Ct., Lexington, Ky., New Haven, St. Louis, Washington, New Orleans, New York and Utica. Each of these Mr. Barnum attended, except the meetings in St. Louis and New Orleans. Also, in 1838, Mr. Barnum was elected an officer in the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and for twenty-one years served in one office or another in that body. For many years he was an officer in the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and continued in office in that body so late as 1873. During one year he held nine different offices in Masonic organizations, viz.: Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Knights Templars: General Grand Scribe of the General Grand Chapter of the United States; Grand Master of the Grand Commandery of New York; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York; Warden in the Grand Lodge of New York; Eminent Commander of the Utica Commandery; High Priest of Oneida Chapter, and an officer in Utica Lodge and in Utica Council. In all these positions it is recorded that Mr. Barnum served with distinguished ability and fidelity. Medals, certificates, and complimentary resolutions in his possession testify to the appreciation of his services by the various bodies. Each testifies to the esteem in which the faithful worker and counselor was held.

In the troublous Anti-Masonic or "Morgan" period, Ezra S. Barnum was one who recanted nothing, but held to the principles of the Order, and labored to keep alive the organization in Utica.

An idea of what the life of a faithful Mason in those days was may be gathered from the following extract from the address of Sir Knight J. B. Andrews, delivered at the Opera House in 1873. at the celebration of the semi-centennial of Utica Commandery: "Sir Ezra S. Barnum was in 1835 Grand Master (Eminent Commander), which position he held during the years 1836-1840. This covers the period of the Anti-Masonic or Morgan excitement, during which Masonry rapidly declined.

The fraternity was then the object of such suspicion, and even hatred, that the attempt to hold their various assemblages was attended with difficulty, and in some places danger. In central and western New York the feeling was especially strong, and throughout the State the subject of Masonry was made a political issue. Masons. Anti-Masons and Masons' Jacks were the well-known names of different party divisions. Most Masonic bodies were broken up. their, charters forfeited, and their records and furniture scattered and destroyed. In Utica the excitement was great, and though we have no record of personal violence being offered, still the public sentiment could not be disregarded. The recantation and renouncing of solemn vows marked the want of

courage of many in our ranks, and after the revival of Masonry, we find the record 'renouncing Mason' placed opposite the names of some of the members of our own Order. To add to the feeling in Utica, several Anti-Masonic publications were issued here: among them 'Giddins' Almanac,' which was published opposite Masonic Hall. In the midst of these difficulties there were those who dared do what they conscientiously believed was right. "It is to such men, actuated by such motives, that we owe our continued existence as a body, and are able to-night to celebrate our fiftieth anniversary as a great Commandery." The Masonic organizations were kept alive in Utica by a few men, among whom Mr. Barnum was a leading spirit. He went about personally to members who stood firm, but were almost persuaded to give up their charters and wait for fairer skies, and, by unwavering zeal and earnest representations, was always able to get a quorum together in an emergency. Expenses were light, but with no money in the treasury they were too heavy for it, and private offerings were made to meet obligations to the Grand Bodies. Those who know, say Ezra S. Barnum paid these several times out of his own pocket during that period. At this time he held the office of District Deputy Grand Master under the Grand Lodge. He says of his services in that capacity and as an officer in the Grand Chapter: "I visited all the Lodges and Chapters in my district, collected all of the forfeited warrants I could get hold of, and I believe since that time and during my continuance in that office, I visited and worked, or installed the officers, in every Lodge and Chapter in my district." He helped install the officers of the old Encampment at Cherry Valley, at Auburn, Troy, Syracuse, Oswego, and Watertown. He has presided or assisted at numberless consecrations, dedications, layings of corner-stones and funerals. He attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington monument at Washington, the completion of the Bunker Hill monument at Boston, and the Worcester monument at Danbury, Conn., the inauguration of the Franklin monument at Boston, and, in 1849, he was present at the completion of the great monument to Brother Frederick the Great, at Berlin, Prussia, and during that visit he was honored with a seat in the "East" in the Grand Lodge of Germany.

"Genealogical and Family History of Western New York," by William Richard Cutter. Page 520-21.

http://books.google.com/books?id=mMQLAAAYAAJ&pg=PA520&lpg=PA520&dq=%22ezra+barnum%22+%22utica%22&source=web&ots=3AVW_X_M4D&sig=tY4PW589Szf9H_Kpc-sNNTiC7OQ

(The Barnum Line).

(I) Ezra Barnum (1759-1820) was a resident of Danbury, CT ; married 20 Nov 1784, Jerusha Smith, b. 30 Mar 1764, d/o Henry Smith and Mary Chichester — and had issue. <http://longislandgenealogy.com/smith/grpf7144.html>
Ezra Smith, born 21 Jun 1792; of whom further,
Samuel Grenville, born 4 Sep 1796; d. 1849; married Charlotte Wakeman

(II) **Ezra Smith Barnum**, son of Ezra and Jerusha Barnum, was born 21 Jun 1792. in Danbury, CT, died in 1877. He settled in Utica, New York, in 1809, and established an importing business known as Barnum's Bazaar, out of which grew the S. O. Barnum business of Buffalo. He was a man of importance in Utica. When **Lafayette** made his triumphal tour through the United States Mr. Barnum was one of the prominent citizens of Utica appointed to meet him at Whiteboro and escort him into the city of Utica. He was prominent in the Masonic Order; was grand king of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of New York state, and grand captain general of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the United States. He was made a Mason in 1817. He married, in 1815, Mary, only daughter of John and Jane Ostrum.

Children :

Stephen Ostrum, of whom further ;

Richard

George

Sarah

Jane, married David V. W. Golden; first Judge of Herkimer County

Samuel

Mary

Ezra

Eliza, married J. C. McIntosh.

(III) Stephen Ostrum, son of Ezra Smith Barnum, was born in Utica, Jan 1815, died in Buffalo. Oct 1899, and is buried in Forest Lawn cemetery. In 1845 he founded in Buffalo the wholesale and retail novelty business of Barnum Brothers, at 265 Main street, following the same lines that his father so successfully followed in Utica. He was very prosperous and left a business firmly established. He was a director of White's Bank of Buffalo, and a man of influence in the Democratic party. He was offered the nomination for mayor of Buffalo, but would not consent to run for office. He married, in Utica, in 1841. Elizabeth Chatfield. Children:

1. Theodore Downs, of whom further.

2. Henry, died unmarried.

3. Frederick, deceased ; was an active member of the Buffalo Volunteer Fire Department, belonging to Hose Company No. n.

4. Frank, died at the age of sixteen years.

5. Fanny, died at the age of thirteen years.

(IV) Theodore Downs, son of Stephen Ostrum Barnum, was born in Utica, NY, 23 Apr 1842, died in Buffalo, 1901. He was educated in the Buffalo schools and Canandaigua Military Academy. He served in the civil war as captain of Company C, 74th Regiment. Later he became associated with his father in business and on the death of the latter succeeded him, but only continued same one year after the latter's death. He was a Republican and an elder of Westminster Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Buffalo Club. He married, 21 Jun 1864, in Cleveland, Sarah Whitney, born 1843, daughter of Rev. John Thomas and Sarah Avis (Whitney) Avery. Rev. John T. Avery was born in New Lebanon, in 1807, died in 1896; married Sarah Whitney, born 1816. died 1893, daughter of Harry and Sarah (Canfield) Whitney, the latter born 1793, died 1868. Rev. John T. Avery was a son of William Thomas and Phoebe Throop Avery. William Thomas was a son of Nathan Avery, a soldier of the revolution.

Children of Theodore D. Barnum:

i. Fanny Elizabeth, married (first) 8 Apr 1891, Langford Spencer Keating, born in Buffalo, 2 Jun 1868, died 31 May 1899; child: Theodore Barnum, born 5 Jan 1894;

married (second), 28 Apr 1903, James How, of Buffalo. (See How X).

ii. Evelyn Avery, born 16 Jul 1880, died Nov 1899.

- iii. Stephena Ostrum, married Ralph H. Sidway. (See Sidway).

<http://members.cox.net/jurybox/Roots.html#i8195>

106. Ezra Barnum, son of [Capt. Samuel Barnum](#) and [Olive Barnum](#), was born on 02 Mar 1762 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT and died in 1820 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT at age 58.

Ezra married [Jerusha Smith](#) on 25 Nov 1784 in Smithtown, Suffolk, NY.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. Polly Smith Barnum born 20 Dec 1785 in Danbury, CT.
- ii. Lucinda Barnum born 06 Mar 1787 in Danbury, CT; died 18 Jul 1870 at age 83. Lucinda married ___ in 1804 in Danbury, CT.
- iii. Rebecca Smith Barnum born 26 Mar 1788 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT. Rebecca married ___ in 1807 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT.
- 53 iv. [Samantha Barnum](#). Samantha married [Jesse Smith](#) on 11 Feb 1806 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT.
- v. **Ezra Smith Barnum** born 21 Jun 1792 in Danbury, CT; died Feb 1878 in Utica, Oneida, NY at age 85. Ezra married _____ on 06 May 1815 in Utica, Oneida, NY.
- vi. Samuel Grenville Barnum born 4 Sep 1796 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT and died in 1849 at age 53. Samuel married _____ in 1816 in Danbury, CT.

212. Capt. Samuel Barnum, son of [Samuel Barnum](#) and [Rebeckah Cornell](#), was born in 1734 in Fairfield, Fairfield, and died in 1785 in Danbury, CT at age 51.

Samuel married [Olive Barnum](#) in 1760 in Fairfield, Fairfield.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. Eleazar Barnum born 1752 in Danbury, CT. Eleazar married _____ on 13 Dec 1775 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT.
- 106 ii. [Ezra Barnum](#). Ezra married [Jerusha Smith](#) on 25 Nov 1784 in Smithtown, Suffolk, NY.
- iii. Maj. Samuel Barnum born 1762 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT; died 1840 at age 78. Samuel married _____ on 10 Mar 1790 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT.
- iv. Stephen Barnum born 16 Oct 1762 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT; died 19 Apr 1847 in Alford, Berkshire, MA at age 84. Stephen married _____ on 04 Sep 1785 in Danbury, CT.
- v. Olive Barnum born 1775 in Danbury, CT.

424. Samuel Barnum, son of [Francis Barnum](#) and [Deborah Hoyt](#), was born on 10 May 1714 in Fairfield, Fairfield, CT and died on 07 Nov 1764 in Fairfield, Fairfield, CT at age 50.

Samuel married [Rebeckah Cornell](#).

Children from this marriage were:

- i. **Ruth Barnum** was born on 26 Jan 1727 in Fairfield, Fairfield, and died on 20 May 1798 in Floyd, Oneida, NY at age 71. Ruth married _____ in 1789.
- ii. **Timothy Barnum** was born in 1733. Timothy married _____.
- 212 iii. [Capt. Samuel Barnum](#). Samuel married [Olive Barnum](#) in 1760 in Fairfield, Fairfield.
- iv. **Daniel Barnum** was born in 1735.
- v. **Sarah Barnum**. Sarah married _____.

848. Francis Barnum, son of [Unknown](#) and [Unknown](#), was born in 1671 in Norwalk CT and died on 20 May 1736 in Floyd, Oneida, NY at age 65.

Francis married [Deborah Hoyt](#) in 1696 in Norwalk, Fairfield, CT.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. **Isaac Barnum** was born in 1693 and died in 1756 at age 63. Isaac married _____.
- ii. **David Barnum** was born in 1695. David married _____ in 1729 in Woodbury, CT.
- iii. **Thomas Barnum** was born in 1699 and died in 1765 at age 66. Thomas married _____.
- iv. **Nathan Barnum** was born in 1701 in Danbury, Fairfield, CT. Nathan married _____ in 1725. Nathan next married _____.
- v. **Abel Barnum** was born in 1719 and died on 26 May 1799 at age 80. Abel married _____.
- 424 vi. [Samuel Barnum](#). Samuel married [Rebeckah Cornell](#).
- vii. **Mary Barnum** was born in 1726. Mary married _____.



Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer (Apr 1766-25 Sep 1824) Junior Grand Warden 1801-12

Brother of Grand Master Stephen Van Rensselaer (1825-29)

by Stefan Bielinski <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/psvr5106.html>

Philip S. Van Rensselaer was born in April 1766. He was the second of three children born to [Stephen II](#) and his wife [Catharina Livingston](#) Van Rensselaer. His older brother was [Stephen Van Rensselaer](#) and his sister, Elizabeth furthered the Van Rensselaer name with marriages into the Schuyler and Ten Eyck families.

Losing his father in 1769, the boy grew up at the [Manor House](#) supported by an extensive and advantaged family. His mother re-married in 1775 - bringing her new husband, Dominie [Eilardus Westerlo](#), into Philip's

young life.

While his older brother assumed the title of lord of Rensselaerswyck, Philip became a merchant and was headquartered in Albany. He was able to use his legacies to invest in a number of business ventures and was a prominent member and officer of a number of banking, insurance, transportation, and civic improvement organizations.

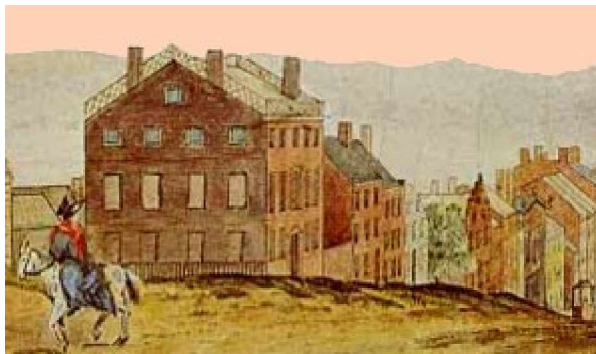
In 1787, he married Westchester native Anne De Peyster Van Cortlandt - daughter of the state's first lieutenant governor. Anticipating a large family, Philip built a grand home on upper State Street. However, the union produced no children. As early as 1790, his large home at 87 State was attended by five slaves.

He entered city government in 1793 as an alderman for the first ward. In 1798, he was appointed mayor of Albany. He was re-appointed annually until 1816 when he was replaced by relative newcomer Elisha Jenkins in a politically motivated move. However, he was mayor again from 1819 to 1821. Over his long tenure, Albany underwent a dramatic transformation. With roots set deeply into Albany's past, as an important member of the post-revolutionary business community, and well-connected across a range of social and cultural institutions, Philip S. Van Rensselaer understood these diverse and potentially conflicting imperatives and was able to help orchestrate the city's development over two key decades.

He owned a number of storehouses, space along the Albany waterfront, and a flour and plaster mill along the Normanskill - both of which were destroyed by fire in 1820.

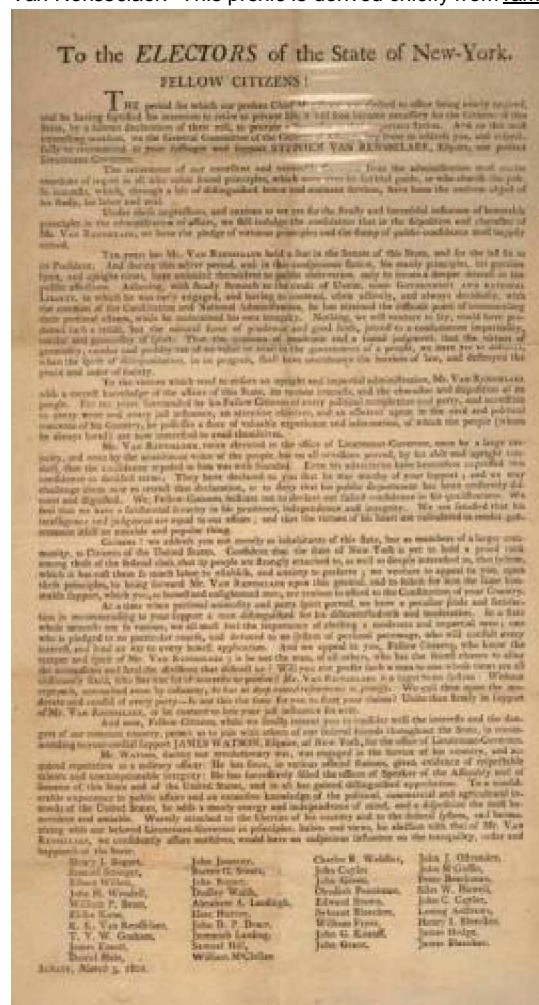
His long public and business careers were substantial and complex. But both are largely beyond the scope of our basic inquiry!

Mayor of Albany for almost twenty years, Philip S. Van Rensselaer died on 25 Sep 1824 at age fifty-eight. This city father was buried from his residence at State and Chapel Streets.



notes

The life of **Philip S. Van Rensselaer** is CAP biography number 5106. The historical record often refers to him as "Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer." This profile is derived chiefly from family and community-based resources. As with all mayors of the city, the life and tenure of Philip S. Van Rensselaer has been profiled by Cuyler Reynolds in his Albany Chronicles, pp. 388-400.



Portrait by an unknown artist. Printed in *Albany Chronicles*. Other likenesses of him are known to exist.

Detail from a painting looking down State Street by James Eights. Print copy in Graphics Archive of the CAP.

Slaves: With six slaves counted in his household on the census of 1800, records show that over the next decade he manumitted at least eight of them - although two were freed "on condition they move out of Albany County."

By November 1812, through the persistent efforts of Albany Mayor Philip S. Van Rensselaer, brother of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Albany Common Council appointed a committee to report on the expediency of establishing a city academy and provide an estimate of the costs of erecting and endowing it. The Council called a meeting of citizens at the capitol on 25 Jan 1813. At that meeting, the citizens approved the plan and chose a committee of prominent men to carry the plan into effect. By 4 Ma 1813, the New York State Regents had granted a charter that incorporated **The Albany Academy** and named its trustees.

http://www.ilab.org/db/book1502_40945-001.html

Interesting Broadside in support of wealthy New York landowner Stephen Van Rensselaer for election to Chief Magistrate of Albany, most of which he personally owned!

Broadside: To the Electors of the State of New York, one page, 9"x 16", March 3, 1801, Albany, addressed to "Fellow Citizens!"

The period for which our present Chief Magistrate was elected to office being nearly expired and he having signified his intention to retire to private life, it will soon become necessary for the citizens of this state... to provide a successor to that important station... we the General Committee of the citizens of Albany... respectfully recommend... and support Stephen Van Rensselaer... " With a lengthy endorsement of Van Rensselaer's reputation and character.

Stephen Van Rensselaer III (1764-1839) was Lieutenant Governor of New York as well as a statesman, soldier, and land-owner, the heir to one of the greatest estates in the New York region at the time. He was the

father of Henry Bell Van Rensselaer, who was a politician and general in the Union Army during the American Civil War. **His younger brother Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer 1767-1824** was Mayor of Albany, New York 1799-1812. Van Rensselaer was born in New York City, the eldest child of Stephen Van Rensselaer II (a great-grandson of Mayor of New York Stephanus Van Cortlandt) and Catharina Livingston (daughter of Philip Livingston). His family was very wealthy, and the van Rensselaer Manor House was a rich childhood environment for the young boy to grow up in. However, his father died in 1769, when van Rensselaer was only five, and the heir to his father's estate. Van Rensselaer was raised by his uncle, Abraham Ten Broeck, who administered the Van Rensselaer estate after van Rensselaer II's untimely death. To this end he was sent off to school, and in 1782, van Rensselaer graduated from Harvard University. One year later, he married Margarita Schuyler, the daughter of renowned Revolutionary War general Philip Schuyler. Van Rensselaer was only nineteen years old, but Margarita's death in 1801 would cause him to enter into his second marriage one year later with Cornelia Paterson, daughter of former New Jersey Governor William Paterson. On his 21st birthday, van Rensselaer took possession of his family's prestigious estate, close to 1,200 square miles (31,000 km²) in size, named Rensselaerswyck, and began a long tenure as lord of his family's manor. Van Rensselaer desired to make money off of the land that was suddenly his, but was extremely reluctant to sell it off. Instead, he granted tenants perpetual leases at moderate rates, which saved would-be landholders from having to pay all of their money up front. This meant that they could invest more in their operations, which led to increased productivity in the area. Over time, van Rensselaer would become landlord over 3,000 tenants, and proved a lenient and benevolent landowner. His tenants, who did not have to work in fear of sudden foreclosure or unfair treatment, were able to focus on their work, and the productivity Van Rensselaer created benefited the entire Albany area. Van Rensselaer also spent a great deal of time in political pursuits, it is said more out of a sense of duty than of ambition. He served in the New York State Assembly from 1789 to 1791 and the New York State Senate from 1791 to 1796, being named Lieutenant Governor of the state in 1795. van Rensselaer, over his time in politics, acquired a reputation as something of a reformer, voting in favour of extending the suffrage and going against much of New York's upper class in doing so. Very fine.
USD \$1,200.00

Peter Waldron Yates (23 Aug 1747-1826) Senior Grand Warden, 1784-88

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_W._Yates

Peter Waldron Yates ([August 23, 1747](#)-1826) was a lawyer and statesman from [Albany, New York](#). He was a delegate to the [Continental Congress](#) in 1786.

Yates was the son of John G. and Rebecca Waldron Yates. His father was a [blacksmith](#) in Albany, but also owned a farm in [Rensselaerswyck](#) (in what is today the town of [Bethlehem](#)). Despite his background as one child in a large working class family, Peter acquired an education, and read for the law. In 1767 he was admitted to the [bar](#) and married Ann Margarita Helms of [New York City](#).

In 1768 Yates opened a law practice in Albany. His practice was very successful for over thirty years, even though interrupted by the [Revolutionary War](#). In its later years he trained a number of young men in the law. His political career began in 1772 when he was elected to the Albany [city council](#). He would be reelected annually for several years until the last council meeting under the colonial government in March of 1776.

American Revolutionary War

The revolution was a difficult time for Yates. He had been elected to the [Committee of Correspondence](#) for Albany in 1775 but resigned after only two months. He wrote an essay that expressed doubts over the direction of the revolution. When asked to rejoin the revolutionary committee, he declined and was never again entirely trusted by the rebels. He had close connections with the colonial establishment and ties to the landed interests. He took several steps to counter this. He left the [Anglican](#) Church and joined the [Dutch Reformed](#) Church in Albany. On June 28, 1775 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the [2nd New York Regiment](#). He was a colonel of the [Albany County](#) militia from 1779 to 1780, and saw action around [Lake Champlain](#). He continued to expand his law practice throughout the revolution.

After War Years

When the active fighting in the revolution ended, Peter again entered politics. A long-time [Freemason](#), he became an officer in the Albany [lodge](#). In 1784 he ran for the [state assembly](#). He represented Albany there in 1784 and 1785. In 1786 they sent him to [New York City](#) as a delegate in the [Continental Congress](#). This would be his last major office. During the debate over ratification of the [United States Constitution](#), Yates was an active [Anti-Federalist](#).

When removed from politics, his practice and investments thrived, and he became one of the most prosperous men in Albany. In 1794 his wife died, and in 1798 he re-married, this time to Mary TerBush (*Ter Boss*). He would have three more children with Mary, bringing his large family up to eleven children. He built a mansion on the south side of town, and only the [Philip Schuyler](#) house was more impressive.

In 1808 he was made a state judge for the western district of New York. In 1810 he moved to [Montgomery County, New York](#), living on another property that he owned. He died there in Caughnawaga (now [Fonda, New York](#)) on [March 9, 1826](#).

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

Peter Waldron Yates was born in August 1747. He was a middle child in the large family of Albany blacksmith [John G.](#) and [Rebecca Waldron](#) Yates. He grew up at his father's third ward smithy and on their farm across the river in [Rensselaerswyck](#).

Peter W. Yates married twice. The two marriages produced eleven children. In 1767, he was a month shy of his twentieth birthday when he wed Ann Margarita Helms of New York City. She died in 1794. In 1798, he took for his second wife Mary TerBush. Before the war, he was a member of [St. Peter's](#) Anglican church. Afterwards, he was a pewholder at the Albany [Dutch church](#) where most of his children were baptized.

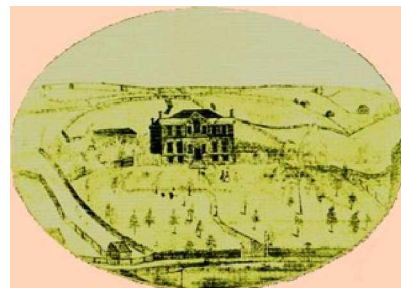
This son of a middling tradesman was able to climb out the working class, acquire a legal education, and, by 1768, had become an attorney. For more than three decades, his practice flourished even though interrupted by the war with Britain. Afterward, he trained a number of students including the poet and artist, [St. John Honeywood](#), who took their places in the post-war legal profession.

In 1772, he was [elected](#) alderman for the first ward - giving the upstart [Yates family](#) three of the six seats on the Albany city council. Re-elected in 1773, 1774, and 1775, he attended the last meeting of the council held under the royal government on March 25, 1776. Although still not thirty-years-old, Peter W. Yates found himself in the front ranks of Albany leadership!

In 1775, he was elected to the Albany [Committee of Correspondence](#) as a member for the first ward. However, he resigned two months later after publishing a derisive essay expressing doubts over the course resistance was taking. Re-elected, he declined to serve! Anglican church member and connected to important people within the provincial establishment, this native son was watched closely throughout the war. However, he later was granted a [land bounty right](#) for service in conjunction with the First Regiment of the Albany County Militia.

With the coming of peace, Peter W. Yates entered the statewide political arena. In 1784, he was elected to represent Albany in the New York State Assembly. In 1786, he was a delegate to the [Continental Congress](#). He was a prominent Albany Anti-Federalist. **A lifelong member, from its earliest days, he was an officer in the Albany Masonic Lodge.**

Attorney Yates lived in Albany's [first ward](#) - probably on property that he had [inherited](#) from his father in 1776. At the start of the war, he had broken ground on a new home south of the core city on a large piece of land separated from [Schuyler Mansion](#) by the [Beaverkill](#). In 1782, the dwelling was not quite finished but a few years later, a visitor painted Peter Yates's mansion. It figured prominently on the [map](#) drawn by Simeon De Witt in 1790. In 1799, his [South End](#) property was valued at \$20,790 - second only to Philip Schuyler's Albany estate. He owned a number of other Albany real estate parcels as well. He also was able to acquire land in [other parts](#) of New York.



Following more than four decades as an Albany [mainstay](#), after 1810, he moved west. He became a judge serving western New York. As a result, he changed residences. Peter W. Yates died at Caughnawaga (Montgomery County) in March 1826 at the age of seventy-nine.

His daughter, Julianne (Julie Anne) Yates married 15 Apr 1812 Samuel Sackett Baldwin, a Petitioner of Farmers Lodge No. 166, Delphi (Falls), NY, 21 Nov 1807.

The Albany Masonic Lodge

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/org/masonic.html>

[Masonry](#) probably first came to Albany during the [Seven Years War](#). A British [army lodge](#) is said to have met in Albany in 1758. When those soldiers moved on the following Spring, an Albany Lodge was unveiled with [Richard Cartwright](#), [Henry Bostwick](#), and William Ferguson installed as wardens "to set and act during our absence, or until they . . . can procure a separate warrant for themselves from the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

The Albany group applied to the provincial Grand Master and received a charter as "Union Lodge No. 1" dated February 21, 1765. Cartwright was named Master, [William Benson](#) senior warden, and John Visscher junior warden. No records of its early meetings have been found and the lodge was thought to have met at Cartwright's [Southside](#) tavern.

On October 18, 1766 the city [council](#) granted Dr. [Samuel Stringer](#) a deed "for a Lott of ground on the Hill near the Fort adjoining the English Burying Ground" on which to erect a lodge building.

On December 20, 1767, a new warrant empowered a second lodge called the "Ineffable Lodge of Perfection" with William Gamble, Francis Pfister, [Thomas Swords](#), [Thomas Lynott](#), and Richard Cartwright as named members. A week later, members of the Union Lodge together with the above-named members of the Ineffable Lodge paraded through the Streets of Albany. Founder of the Johnstown, Albany houseowner Sir [William Johnson](#) had a special affinity for his Albany brethren up until his untimely death in the summer of 1774.

On April 12, 1768, the cornerstone of the new Masonic building was laid at the corner of what became known as the northwest [corner](#) of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane. That building became Masonic headquarters in Albany although the Union Lodge still held some meetings at Cartwrights!

Masonic minute books date from 1767. Membership rolls for Union Lodge are part of those records and have been transcribed and printed in a number of sources. The following [numbered list](#) of members helps us understand the extent of Masonry in colonial Albany:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Peter W. Yates, Master | 16. John A. Bradt | 31. Arent N. Van Pettin |
| 2. John W. Wendell , S.W. | 17. Peter Gansevoort, Jun. | 32. John D. Vosburgh |
| 3. Leonard Gansevoort , J.W. | 18. Ab. Jacob Lansingh | 33. Frans. J. Winne |
| 4. Abrm. Bloodgood | 19. Henry Van Veghten | 34. Joshua Lockwood |
| 5. John Roorbach | 20. Anthony J. Ten Eyck | 35. Jacobus Vanderpoel |
| 6. William Hambalton | 21. Jacob G. Lansingh | 36. Corns. Van Santvoord, Jr. |
| 7. Henry Van Weort | 22. Dirck Gardenier | 37. John A. Lansing |
| 8. John Cole | 23. John Hooghkirk | 38. Arthur B. Nugent |
| 9. Mathew Visscher | 24. Richard Hanson | 39. Gerrit Witbeck |
| 10. Edward S. Willett | 25. Daniel G. Van Antwerp | 40. James Mager |
| 11. Richd. Cartwright | 26. Chris. P. Yates | 41. William Govey |
| 12. John Visscher | 27. Mathew Watson | 42. John Bortell |
| 13. Benjn. Egburton | 28. Jacob Van dusen | 43. Nicholas Joralemon |
| 14. Thomas J. Diamond | 29. Robert Hoaksley | 44. John D. Goes |
| 15. John Van Valkenburgh | 30. Thomas L. Witbeck | 45. Donald Cameron |

46. Elisha Tallmadge
47. Jacob Best
48. Jno. Van Beuren

49. John T. Visscher
50. David Utter

A printed list of members of the **Masters' Lodge** contained somewhat different names:

William Gamble 1768 W.M.
Samuel Stringer 1768-80 W.M.
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer 1768 W.M.
Francis Pfister 1768
Thomas Lynott

Stephen Tuttle
Thomas Swords
Stephen March
William Hogan
Henry Beasley

Thomas S. Diamond
Peter Schuyler
James Bain 1769

Reknowned portraitist Ezra Ames painted a number of his Masonic brethren.

notes

Sources: Traditional narrative histories and compilations begin with "Origin of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Albany," in Munsell's Collections, volume 3, pp. 410-24 and Charles T. Mc Clenachan, *History of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York* (New York, 1888). Others have followed! Most useful on the early Albany Masons is an unpublished manuscript by lodge member James J. Finke entitled "Albany Masonic Meeting Places: 1750's to Present." (1980).

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," Peter Ross. 1898. Page 108
<http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA199&dq=%22peter+w.+yates%22#PPA108.M1>

It is to be regretted that so little should be known of the personal career of Peter W. Yates, the new power which had been brought into the Grand Lodge and whose influence doubtless seconded that of the Chancellor in bringing about the happy and tangible additions to the Grand Lodge just referred to. He was a native of Albany, and for years was one of the leaders of the bar in that city, both before and after the Revolutionary war. That he was highly honored by his fellow citizens may be judged by the fact that he was one of the four representatives of New York in Congress when that body met in New York, and while the references concerning him which we have met in one form or another are all more or less vague they all testify, indirectly, to the general esteem in which he was held throughout his long life. He was evidently of immediate Scottish descent, for we find his name enrolled in 1785 as a member of the New York St. Andrew's Society. His Masonic career was a wonderful one; for thirty-seven years he was Master of his Lodge at Albany, and then seems only to have retired on account of old age. He served as Senior Grand Warden from 1784 until 1788, and he continued to spread abroad the light of Masonry until (circa 1803) his venerable form passed beyond the veil which hides the seen from the unseen, the mortal from the immortal.

Elial Todd Foote (1 May 1795-17 Nov 1877) Junior Grand Warden, 1825-26



ELIAL T. FOOTE, the son of Deacon Samuel Foote and Sybil Doolittle Foote, was born in Greenfield, now Gill, MA, 1 May 1796. He removed with his parents to Sherburne, NY, in 1798, and received his education in the common school and Oxford academy, and under the private tuition of Rev. W. M. Adams. He read medicine in Sherburne, and attended medical lectures in the city of New York. He was licensed by the Chenango County Medical Society, and subsequently received the honorary degree of M.D.

He came to Jamestown, then called The Rapids, seeking a place to settle in the practice of his profession. The prospect there was not an encouraging one. There were but few—perhaps eight or ten—dwellings there, nearly all of them other than frame houses. The population on all sides was sparse and poor; and the roads were extremely bad. There was but one physician in the county, south of the ridge—at Mayville—and none in Warren county, PA. He was subjected to great hardships and much exposure in storms, and became asthmatic, being compelled to decline rides in storms and nights; and turned his attention to business of a public nature.

In 1817, he was appointed assistant justice of the court, and first sat on the bench at the June term. In 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished; and the courts were to be held by judges; and he was appointed associate judge under Judge Gushing. Under the constitution of 1821, he was appointed by the governor and senate first judge, in which office he was continued by reappointments every five years, until he had served twenty years, when he declined another appointment. From the published proceedings of the court, bar and grand jury on his declension and that of his worthy associate, Judge Campbell, and from the

remarks of contemporary members of the court and bar, we are warranted in saying, that for dispatch of business, impartiality, firmness on moral questions, and clear discernment in matters in general before the court, he occupied a high position; and that during his long services on the bench, he was respected by his associates, members of the bar, and others connected with the court.

In 1819, he was elected, with Oliver Forward, of Buffalo, a member of assembly, from the district comprising the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Niagara, Erie being then a part of Niagara. In 1826, he represented, singly, this county in the assembly; and, in 1827, again, with Samuel A. Brown.

Soon after 1820, Judge Foote conceived the idea of collecting materials for the early history of the county and its pioneer settlements and settlers. His position on the bench brought him in contact with the early settlers from every part of the county; and much of the information collected was written in pocket memorandum books. Some of it was published in the county papers, and preserved in scrap books. He collected about one hundred volumes of early newspapers, few of which can be duplicated. He visited

the Holland Land Company's offices; and he searched the public records at Albany, New York, and Washington. Thus, thousands of dollars and much time were expended, without the least probability of pecuniary reward. The author has had the free use of this large historic collection. Judge Foote has willed this collection to the county, if a fire proof apartment shall be furnished for its preservation.

In 1822, he purchased Peacock's "reserved land," now constituting a large portion of the village of Jamestown. This tract, with its valuable water power, was speedily improved, and the growth of the village greatly promoted. In 1859, having become convinced that the prevalent mode of spelling the name of the county with a terminating e was erroneous, he, with others, petitioned the board of supervisors to change the spelling by ending the name with a. The supervisors sanctioned the proposition. By correspondence with geographers, map publishers, and public officers, his views were fully confirmed. He was appointed a director of the United States branch bank at Buffalo, when established, which office he resigned when elected president of the Chautauqua County Bank. Judge Foote took an active part in public improvements, and aided them liberally. He was an early supporter of the temperance and antislavery causes. He made a public profession of his faith in Christ, in 1826, and united with the Congregational church, and gave it liberal aid. On the organization of the Presbyterian church, he united with that society, and contributed liberally toward the erection of their meeting-house. Other religious societies of Jamestown received his aid. The lands on which three of them stand, were donations from him. He was president of the county Bible society about ten years; and president of the first county total abstinence temperance society, of which he and Judge Hazeltine are said to be the only surviving members. And it appears from the records, that he constituted himself a life member of several national benevolent and religious societies, some of which were not of his denomination. The county almshouse has shared in his fostering care. He gratuitously furnished the board of supervisors their early history, their record having been lost.

This sketch has been written under unfavorable circumstances. On application to its venerable subject for assistance, he declined taking any part in the preparation of a history of his own life. The material was indeed ample, but it lay scattered through voluminous records. The constant pressure of labor on the writer's hands induced the postponement of the task, from time to time, to the last moment at which this hastily written sketch could find its proper place in this history.

Elial T. Foote was married, in Jamestown, in December 1817, to Anna, daughter of Ebenezer Cheney, by whom he had five children:

Samuel Erastus,
Mary Ann,

Charles Cheney,
James Hall,

Horace Allen.

Mrs. Anna Foote died in Jamestown, 7 Jul 1840, as is said, "in the triumph of faith," aged 40 years, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1841, he married for his second wife, Amelia Stiles Leavitt Jenkins, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Leavitt, of Greenfield, MA, granddaughter of President Stiles, of Yale College, and widow of Rev. Charles Jenkins, of Portland, Maine, who had two children by her first husband : Amelia Leavitt, who subsequently married Dr. Charles Cheney Foote ; and Jonathan Leavitt Jenkins, now pastor of the Congregational church of Amherst, MA. His second wife, Amelia L. Foote, died in New Haven, CT, in full confidence in Christ as her Saviour, 26 Nov 1867, aged 68. He was married to his third wife, Mrs. Emily W. Stockbridge, a native of Whately, MA, and widow of S. W. Allis, Esq., June 30, 1869. She had three children, who died from 18 to 23 years of age, before her last marriage. Judge Foote still resides in New Haven, CT.

CHARLES CHENEY FOOTE, second son of Hon. E. T. Foote, was born in Jamestown, 5 Sep 1825. His studies preparatory to his college course, were pursued in Jamestown academy and Williston seminary, Massachusetts. He was graduated in arts at Union College, NY, and in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He commenced practice in the city of New Haven. He devoted his entire attention to the business of his profession, and soon acquired an extensive practice, and became one of the most popular physicians in New Haven. He was married at New Haven, 22 Apr 1852, by Rev. Leonard Bacon, to Amelia L. Jenkins, daughter of Rev. Charles Jenkins, of Portland, Maine. He had 6 children : Anna Eliza, who died at 9 ; Amelia Leavitt ; Mary Louisa, died in infancy; Sarah Wells; Charles Jenkins ; Horace Knevals, who died at 4. Dr. Foote died suddenly at his residence in New Haven, CT, 9 Nov 1871, aged 46 years. His widow and the three surviving children reside at the homestead, in New Haven.

"GL Proceedings," 1907. page 179.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=DDdLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA179&dq=%22elial+t.+foote%22#PPA179,M1>

Upon the back of the warrant of the old Lodge is written the following letter:

"I am the only surviving officer of the original lodge and from my age and infirmities must soon pass away. I desire to perpetuate the early history of our beloved village of Jamestown and the early foundation of Masonry in it. I believe there is not a man now living in Jamestown that resided there when I settled in it in the spring of 1815.

A new charter having been granted to Mount Moriah Lodge under which it now works, I have arranged all the records and proceedings of the original M. M. Lodge, No. 207, for preservation. I herewith surrender my charge to my beloved Masonic brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge, 145, of Jamestown, with the injunction that they carefully preserve the records and charter committed to them which will, if preserved, furnish the only existing early history of Freemasonry in Jamestown and, in some respects, the entire county. In the records you will find some facts relating to the early history of our village and the autographs and some particulars of a large share of the Masonic brethren in the south part of Chautauqua County, NY, and Warren County, Pa., in early days.

Beloved brethren, friends and candidates for eternity, I close this communication with my fraternal injunction—beware of intemperate and immoral candidates for Masonry in your Lodge. A contrary course will destroy the reputation of your Lodge and disgrace the institution. A man is known by the company he keeps.

With esteem and fraternal regards,
September, 1870. E. T. FOOTE."

HON. ELIAL T. FOOTE was Master of the Lodge in 1822-23 and for many years was an active, zealous Freemason. He died at New Haven, CT. 17 Nov 1877.

"Field Genealogy: Being the Record of All the Field Family in America," by Frederick Clifton Pierce, page 224.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=ejAfAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA224&dq=%22elial+t.+foote%22>

Hon. Charles Doolittle Foote, late of Covington, KY, died there 28 Apr 1888, aged 75 years. He was a brother of **Elial T. Foote**, and was well known in the vicinity of Jamestown, where he resided for some 25 years prior to 1849, when he removed to Coving-

ton. He soon after studied law, and was for five years law partner of Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. He served for two terms as Representative and four years as senator in the Kentucky Legislature. He was born in 1812, and was the last survivor of eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity, viz., Elial T., Samuel, Erastus, Charles D., Obed H., Mary D. (Hall), Chloe (Seymour), Sedate (Cowing), and Philena. All except Erastus were at one time well known and prominent residents of Jamestown, near which their parents, Samuel and Sybil T. Foote, settled in 1828. The father, Samuel Foote, was for many years a deacon of the First Presbyterian church until his death in 1848.

"The Cincinnati Medical Advance," Vol. V. 1878. page 484.

http://books.google.com/books?id=9ei_cVfKc_8C&pg=PA484&dq=%22elial+t.+foote%22#PPA485,M1

Obituary. Dr. Elial T. Foote. "

Dr. Elial T. Foote, who died at his residence in New Haven last Saturday at the age of eighty-one years and six months, was, during the last years of his life, one of the very oldest living ex-members of the New York Assembly. He first entered the Legislature in 1820 as the Representative of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Niagara Counties, and in 1826 and 1827 represented Chautauqua County. He was a man of ability and decided convictions, and an able defender of his chosen grounds, whether in politics or medicine. During the late war he was active and earnest in lending his voice and presence where aid and sympathy for the Union was being developed. He was a leader in the homeopathic school of medicine, and active in the cause of temperance. During the past few years Dr. Foote had not continued the practice of his profession. He went from Jamestown, NY, where he had a large practice, some years ago to New Haven, to join his son the late Dr. Charles Foote."

The above notice I clip from the New York Tribune of the 20th inst.

Dr Foote was president of the American Institute, at its meeting in Baltimore in 1852. By the older members he will be called to mind, as a man of large and noble form, and great dignity of bearing. The last time it was my pleasure to meet him was at the session in Boston in 1859. <

His son, Charles C. Foote, M. D., of New Haven, who was called to his rest a few years ago, was a class mate of mine at Union College; and we met again as students of medicine in Philadelphia. Both father and son were men far above the average in learning and right of character.

The Foote Family: or, the Descendants of Nathaniel Foote,"

by Nathaniel Goodwin. 1849. pages 221, 252-53, 326-31 (Appendix CC).

<http://books.google.com/books?id=M1N2rD9tnlcC&pg=PA292&dq=%22elial+t.+foote%22#PPA221,M1>

2168. SAMUEL FOOTE, first of Gill, (MA), then of Sherburne, (NY) and afterwards of Plymouth, in the last named State, was twice married.

1. To Sibbil (Sybil) Doolittle, August 8, 1794, daughter of Oliver Doolittle, of Hinsdale, (NH) and Sybil Field (1749-1836; d/o of Capt. Seth Field; 1712-1792). She was born 9 Dec 1777, and died in Waterboro, (NY,) 4 Mar 1832, aged 54, and was interred at Jamestown, in the same State. See also, for the maternal "Field Family" ancestry of Sybil :

http://books.google.com/books?id=ejAfAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA223&lpg=PA223&dq=%22elial+todd+foote%22&source=web&ots=YIDao_nq3mW&sig=FsLtbYQgkZkYzhRAK7E3d6z_0#PPA223,M1

See also, for "The Doolittle Family in America" ancestry of Oliver, Part IV. 1904. page 423-25:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=mDFKAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:0ttXNrwk58G512rd#PPA425,M1>

He (Oliver) helped build the Cong'l church in which he became a deacon. Later he held same position at Waterboro and at Jamestown, when res. there. About 1828 they went to town of Elliott, NY, where some of their children were living. In 1832 he buried his wife (Sybil Field) —a most severe affliction. To him she was devotion and affection itself, his safe counselor, and an every day devoted Christian,—well able to render him and her family happy.

Her life presents but few incidents for public recital,—but it was crowded full of those nameless acts of kindness, benevolence and love which fill up the daily life of a man with domestic tastes,—of a wife, whose sympathies are with her husband's labors and fortunes,—of a mother, to whom a large family of children looked up for guidance and education,—of a neighbor whose heart and hand were ever open to administer to the wants and pleasures of others,—and of a Christian who performed all of life's duties as in the constant presence of her final Judge. In all of these relations,—as a woman, a wife, a mother, a neighbor and a Christian, she moved through life, a beautiful example, blessing others, and blessed herself, in the consciousness of duty discharged here on earth, and in the comfortable hope of a blessed hereafter. Her religious opinions were not received on trust, but were derived from a diligent and prayerful study of the scriptures; neither were they mere matters of speculative belief,—they were wrought into her daily life,—her conversation and her habits. She made them the rule of her duty, in bringing up her own children,—and, when her husband was absent, she herself conducted, with sacred fidelity, the family worship." She d. in Waterboro, N. Y. of a so called bilious fever Mar. 4, 1832 ae. 54. Burial was at Jamestown. She and husband first joined Cong'l chh. in Sherburne abt. 1803.

Her husband, Deacon Samuel, while visiting their youngest son Obed at Grand Rapids, Mich. d. Jan. 25, 1848 ae. 79, after a brief illness and was buried there. He was 6 ft. tall, of spare build, black hair and eyes, light, florid complexion and naturally of strong vigorous constitution. He was a farmer as were his father and grandfather, and of uncommonly industrious habits. He was economical, but contributed freely to benevolent enterprises. He was remarkably earnest in religion, most devoted and affectionate to his family and his attachment to friends most ardent and sincere.

In 1833 he remarried to Mrs. Parker, a worthy woman, who survived him.

CHILDREN.

2288. i. **Elial Todd Foote** b. May 1, 1796, in Gill ; studied medicine and surgery in N. Y. City and located 1815 in Chautauqua, N. Y., continuing his practice there over 20 yrs. ; was appt. by Governor and Council to associate judgeship in Court of Common Pleas and after adoption of new constitution (1821), he was elected Presiding Judge which office he held by re-appt. every 5 yrs. under various administrations for 20 yrs.—declining re-appointment in 1843. In 1845 he removed to New Haven, CT, and resumed his practice. He had m. Dec. 31, 1817, Anna (dau. of Ebenezer) Cheney at Jamestown, where he res. She b. Dover, Vt., 1800; d. 1840. He m. 2] 1841 Mrs. Amelia Jenkins, dau. of Hon. Jonathan Leavitt of Greenfield, MA; gr. dau. of Pres. Stiles and wid. of Rev. Chas. Jenkins. She b. in 1799. Ch. : Sam E., Mary A., Chas. C., James H., Horace A.

2289. ii. **Samuel Foote** b. Aug. 22, 1798, in Sherburne; m. 1822 at Jamestown Laura dau. of Elijah Holbrook, b. in Sturbridge, Mass., 1794. Sam studied medicine at College of Physicians and Surgeons in N. Y. 1822; sett. at Waterboro, N. Y. Ch. : Horace F., Elizabeth J.

2290. iii. Erastus Foote b. July 1, 1800, in Sherburne; sett. in Plymouth, N. Y., where he m. Aurilla (dau. of Robert) Gallup Feb. 5, 1824. She was b. in New London, Ct., 1802. He was an atty. in 1849. Ch.: son, Frances Hellen, Mary P., Robert E., Fanny M., Erastus D., Fred'k S.
2291. iv. Mary Dorothea Foote b. Apr. 17, 1802, in S.; m. June 25, 1826, Elisha (s. of Wm.) Hall of Jamestown, later of St. Louis, Mo., who was b. in Dover, Vt, 1799. Ch.: Verro V., Albert E., Julia C, Erastus F., Mary D.
2292. v. Lydia Foote b. Feb. 4, 1804, in S.; d. Feb. 3, 1805.
2293. vi. Philena Foote b. Feb. 10, '06; d. July 26, '29, in Waterboro.
2294. vii. Chloe Foote b. Apr. 10, 1808, in S.; m. June 17, 1829, Smith Seymour b. 1803, in Camillus, NY. She d. Oct. 1t, 1840, a. 32. Ch.: Emeline S., Sybil, Burritt G., Chloe F.
2295. viii. Sedate Foote b. Apr. 14, 1810, in S.; m. Mar. 13, 1837, John K. Cowing of Dexterville, NY., where they res. till he d. 1845. He was s. of Calvin and Emily (dau. of Noah Bissell) C. b. Chesterfield, MA, 1810. Ch.: James R., Rufus B., Frances A., Kirkland N.
2296. ix. Chas. Doolittle Foote b. Dec. 25, 1812, in S., afterwards res. at Waterboro, where he m. 1834 Laura A. (dau. of Freeman) Holbrook b. 1818 in Wordsborough. They later rem. to Randolph, N. Y. Ch.: Philena, Stella A., Calista L., Chas. G., Freeman H. He prob m. 2] Mary D. Arnold, dau. of James G. and Margaret (Dalton) A. Ch.: Sybil Doolittle b. in Ky., Fanny F. b. in O.
2297. x. Obed Hyatt Foote b. in Plymouth, NY, May 18, 1817; sett. in Jamestown, later rem. to Grand Rapids, Mich.; m. 1839 Lucy M. (dau. of Isaac) Crosby of J. b. Brattleboro, Vt., 1821. Ch.: Lucy E., Sybil, Elliott C, Sybil 2d.
2298. xi. Oliver Doolittle Foote b. at Plymouth, NY, July 28, 1821; d. Feb. 2, 1822.

Oliver married 2. To Parker, widow, 1833. She survived him.

Deacon Samuel Foote died at the house of his youngest son, Obed Foote, at Grand Rapids, (Michigan,) 25 Jan 1848, in the 78th year of his age.

Children (as per above).

- 2533 Elial Todd,** born 01 May 1796, in Gill, (Mass.)
- 2534 Samuel, born 22 Aug 1798, in Sherburne, (NY)
- 2535 Erastus, born 01 Jul 1800, in Sherburne, (NY)
- 2536 Mary Dorothea, born 17 Apr 1802, in Sherburne, (NY)
- 2537 Lydia, born 04 Feb 1804, in Sherburne, (NY) Died 3 Feb 1805, in the same town.
- 2538 Philena, born 10 Feb 1806, in Sherburne, (NY) Died 26 Jul 1829, in Waterboro, (NY) aged 23.
- 2539 Chloe, born 10 Apr 1808, in Sherburne, (NY)
- 2540 Sedate, born 14 Apr 1810, in Sherburne, (NY)
- 2541 Charles Doolittle, born 25 Dec 1812, in Sherburne, (NY)
- 2542 Obed Hyatt, born 18 May 1817, in Plymouth, (NY)
- 2543 Oliver Doolittle born 28 Jul 1821, in Plymouth, (NY) Died 2 Feb 1822, in the same town.

2533. ELIAL TODD FOOTE, formerly of Jamestown, (NY) now of the City of New Haven, (CT) was married to Anna Cheney, daughter of Ebenezer Cheney, 31 Dec 1817, at Jamestown. She was born in Dover, (VT) 18 Feb 1800, and died in Jamestown, 7 Jul 1840, aged 40. Married for his second wife, Amelia Stiles Leavitt Jenkins, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Leavitt, of Greenfield, (MA) grand daughter of President Stiles, and widow of Rev. Charles Jenkins,* of Portland, (Maine,) 27 Apr 1841. She was born in Greenfield, (MA) 6 Dec 1799.

Children,—by his first wife.

- 2995 Samuel Erastus, born 04 Apr 1821, in Jamestown, (NY)
- 2996 Mary Ann, born 20 Jul 1823, in Jamestown, (NY)
- 2997 Charles Cheney, born 05 Sep 1825, in Jamestown, (NY) Graduated at Union College.
- 2998 James Hall, born 26 Jun 1827, in Jamestown, (NY)
- 2999 Horace Allen, born 17 Jul 1832, in Jamestown, (NY)

Appendix CC:

ELIAL TODD FOOTE, M. D.

ELIAL TODD FOOTE, son of Deacon Samuel Foote and of Sibbil his wife, daughter of Oliver Doolittle, of Hinsdale, (NH) was born in Gill, (MA) on the first day of May, 1796. He received his elementary education in Sherburne, (NY) where he pursued his medical studies with Drs. Farrel and Guthrie, and attended practical lectures in medicine and surgery in the city of New York, in 1814 and 1815, and received a Medical Diploma. He located himself in the county of Chautauque, (NY) in the spring of 1815, where he commenced and continued the practice of his profession for upwards of twenty years. He was not allowed by his fellow citizens to discharge merely the duties of one laborious profession, but was appointed by the Governor and Council to the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and after the adoption of the Constitution in 1821, he was elected to Presiding Judge, which office he held by re-appointment under various administrations, every five years, for twenty years. On declining a re-appointment in 1843, Judge Foote gave to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Court at the February session, some interesting reminiscences of the county in which he resided, which were published at the time in the papers of the county. As these reminiscences relate to the county, to whose growth and prosperity the enterprise of Judge Foote has largely contributed, I shall insert them in this connection. It is also due to Judge Foote's deserved popularity in the section of the country where he resided, to copy the proceedings of the Court and the Bar of the judicial society with which he was so long and so usefully connected.

Having understood that the family have procured an engraved copy of the portrait of Judge Foote, I have obtained permission to introduce the same into this book. The compiler did hope to illustrate his work with several other portraits; but with the exception of this, and the portrait of Mrs. Sarah Louisa Taylor, he has not been successful in its application.

In 1845, Judge Foote removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he has resumed the practice of his profession. Of the living, it becomes me not further to speak.

From the Westfield (NY) Messenger of March 8, 1843.

REMINISCENCES.—At the February term of the court, Judge Foote, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that as it was the

last time in which he should meet them in his judicial capacity, he would improve the occasion by calling up a few reminiscences of the early history of the county; and proceeded to state what, in substance, we are enabled to embody in this article. He said, that —

Within about fifty years the entire "Western New York, including the city of Utica on the east, and this county on the west, (250 miles long,) was comprised in the town of Whitestown, of which the late Judge Platt, of Whitesboro, was the Supervisor. That the same territory comprised about one-half of the counties in the State, and a population of over one million of inhabitants, including three cities. That so late as 1801 all of this State lying west of Genesee river, including this county, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, and a large share of the counties of Monroe and Livingston, formed the town of Northampton, Ontario county; and that subsequently this county formed a small part of the town of Batavia, Genesee county. Forty years since, this county was barely surveyed into (six miles square) townships, without a white family in the county. The settlement of this county was commenced in 1803 by Col. James McMahan and others, while the entire territory of our county was a wilderness, far remote from old settlements. This county, exclusive of the tenth range of townships, was first formed into one town, Chautauque, Genesee county, in 1804. At that time there was not a magistrate in this county, and a Justice of the Peace was called from east of Buffalo. (75 miles,) to administer the oaths of office to the first elected town officers. We now have 100 Justices of the Peace in the county.

In 1808, this county was by law conditionally incorporated, and the town of Chautauque was divided into two towns, and Pomfret was organized, including the east part of our county. By the act of 1808, the territory of this county for judicial and other county purposes was to constitute a part of Niagara county, whose seat of justice was at Buffalo, until the territory of our county should contain 500 electors. In 1811 the Supervisors of the towns of Chautauque and Pomfret, (Judges Matthew Pendergast and Philo Orton,) certified to Governor Tompkins that there was a requisite number of electors to authorize the county to be fully organized, and the Governor and Council appointed Judicial and other county officers for this county, and our first court was held at an Inn in Mayville, in June, 1811. Our former courthouse and jail was not in a situation to be occupied until 1814. The late war with England commenced the year after our organization, and owing to sparse population, frontier location and almost constant alarms, emigration to our county pretty much ceased, while many left the county, and probably there was no increase of population during the war. Some of our citizens fell in battle—one of them, (Bracket,) a lawyer who was admitted to our bar at the first court. Emigration to our county re-commenced after the close of the war in 1815, and the smiles of peace gave a new impetus to the settlement of our county. That in the latter part of 1816 he was appointed a member of the court, and in June, 1817, (twenty-five years ago last June,) he first took a station on the bench. That the entire county then contained, (probably,) a less population than the present town of Pomfret in our county. There was then but six resident attorneys in our county, Messrs. Houghton, Potter, Price, Averill, Mullet and Brown,—two of them deceased, two from age and ill health have pretty much retired from the profession, while two of them still remain among our most active and honored members of the bar. The county then contained but three Post Offices, now about fifty. Then but one mail route through our county, which was from Buffalo via Mayville to Erie, and the mail was transported once a week on horseback, and many of our citizens were compelled to send thirty miles to the nearest Post Office, for letters or papers. No paper published in our county—now we have five. At that time our roads were very bad, and not a steamboat on our western lakes or rivers. The second bout has already been put in operation on our beautiful Chautauque Lake, the highest body of water in the United States, if not in the whole world, on which a steamboat plies. Our western lakes which have with propriety been called inland seas, now abound with steamboats, some of which in season of navigation, daily arrive at our port's on lake Erie. Now we have daily or tri-weekly stages through almost every section of our county. Our citizens instead of winding their way on foot or on horseback by blind paths or almost impassable roads to court, now travel by steamboats, post coaches or their own pleasure carriages.

The District (Prosecuting) Attorney was John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, the present Secretary of war. whose District then comprised the counties of Ontario, Genesee, Niagara and Chautauque, with a population of 92,000. The same territory now embraces eleven counties, with two cities, and a population of nearly half a million, of which our county has furnished more than her proportion of the increase.

It is believed that not over thirty-two years since, there was not more than one building west of Genesee river, (a very ordinary one at Caledonia,) occupied exclusively for a church,—none in the present cities of Rochester or Buffalo. How changed the scene. The sound of the "church-going bell" instead of the shrill war whoop of the savage. Our common schools have recently become organized agreeably to law, and there was not an academy west of Canandaigua for hundreds of miles. Now we have over three hundred school-houses in this county, five incorporated academies, and over 17,000 youths are annually instructed in our academies and schools; that our county contained a population, that for intelligence, industry, morals and integrity, would compare favorably with any other,—a population of which their citizens had reason to be proud. The increase of crime has not kept pace with our population, and our county compares favorably with any other. Our first Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer was held by the late Chief Justice Spencer, in 1817, when usage required an escort of a sheriff and constables with their staves from the lodgings of the presiding Judge to the court house. This practice was discontinued by the late Judge Van Ness, at the June circuit in 1820. The present number of practicing attorneys in our county, is not far from forty, although about one hundred have been admitted to our bar since the organization of our county, but many have emigrated elsewhere.

We then had a two story, shammy, wooden, inconvenient, uncomfortable court house, the lower story occupied as a jail, and residence of the jailer and his family. Our records were kept in the dwelling house of the clerk, constantly exposed to destruction, and the house in which they were kept until the present office was built, has since been destroyed by fire. Now we have one of the most durable, commodious, and pleasant court houses in the state, and with our jail, fire proof clerk's office, and our county poor house with its farm, do honor to our county. Very few counties have public buildings equal in appearance, convenience and durability, to those of Chautauque county. At that time our Grand Jurors served without fee or reward, and our Petit Jurors for the pitiful compensation of twenty-five cents for each civil cause, in which they should render a verdict. Justice has finally prevailed, and both Grand and Petit Jurors receive from the county treasury a daily compensation and for travel, and it was to be hoped the day was not far distant when a more just compensation would be extended to witnesses in all cases. Our towns have trebled in number, and numerous villages have sprung up as if by magic. In 1817, and until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1821, this county with Niagara and Cattaraugus, formed an Assembly District, electing two members of assembly. Since that the population of the same territory has increased from 14 to 170,000, and now comprises four counties and elects ten members of Assembly. When he first went to the Legislature from the old Assembly District, in 1819, there was no rail stage west of Buffalo, and but a miserable stage wagon, a part of the way east of Buffalo, and the most rapid mail stage from Buffalo to Albany was five days on the route,

making a most tedious journey of seven days from Jamestown to Albany. Now the same route is performed in a little over two days with comparative ease and at much less expense.

The construction of the Erie canal and other facilities of transportation has banished the six horse teams from our roads and reduced transportation from New-York to our county from 84 or 85 per hundred to less than 91, while the price of salt and some other indispensable articles has been reduced more than three-fourths.

Of the Judges with whom he had been associated, three were now deceased, whose friendship he should ever hold in grateful recollection, and the time, at the longest, was not far distant when it would be said of him and his associates as it now was of them, they are gone. That during the last twenty-five years there was no county in the State where there had been a more harmonious bench and bar. The correspondence between them had been uniformly marked with much kindness and respect; and during the severe political strifes through which the people had passed, bickerings between the members of the Court, or between the Court and Bar, had never been permitted to invade the sanctuary of Justice. Mutual kind feelings and respect had prevailed, and in taking leave of his fellows on the Bench and members of the Bar, with whom he had been so long associated, he left them as he hoped to leave the world, in peace and friendship, without any differences to adjust. That in retiring from the Bench he should do violence to his own feelings not to tender his hearty and unfeigned thanks for their uniform confidence and kindness; and although he was about to cease his associations with them in an official capacity, yet he should never cease to cherish the kind feelings that have so long existed, or to invoke prosperity and honor to follow their footsteps. Our population has increased from a little over 4,000 to about 50,000. while much good land remains to be settled. Hours might be occupied in brief reminiscences on the changes that have taken place, but time would not permit

From the Mayville Sentinel.

JUDGES FOOTE AND CAMPBELL.—The Grand Jurors of the county of Chautauque, having learned from Hon. E. T. Foote, in his charge to us, at the present term of this Court that he now retires from the bench, having served as Judge for five years, and for four successive terms or twenty years, as First Judge; do take the liberty to resolve, That we wish to bear testimony, and do acknowledge with respect, the ability, fidelity and promptness and impartiality with which he has discharged his judicial duties, and we regret, that circumstances are such that he declines a re-appointment.

Resolved, unanimously, That there is a respect due to official station, and when an incumbent retires from that station, having for a fourth of a century been endeared to us by a friendly and honorable intercourse that it is with regret we witness the separation of the bond which has so long united us together, and which is now to be severed, and probably forever.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is desirable that a portrait of Judge Foote be placed in this Court room, to the end that when we retire from the busy scenes of life, and this bench and these seats shall be occupied by those who succeed us, they may have the pleasure of beholding the likeness of those who have been pioneers in the judiciary of our country, and who have borne the responsibilities of office, with dignity and usefulness, and who have shared in the toils and privations of a country in its infancy, but now grown to a vigorous manhood.

This Grand Jury being also informed, that His Honor, Thomas B. Campbell retires from the bench of this Court at the close of the present term, alter a service of seventeen years, do Resolve, That it is with pleasure we improve this opportunity to manifest to the world, our high sense of his sterling integrity, practical good sense, urbanity of manners, and fidelity, and do regret that the citizens of this county, whom we represent, are now to be deprived of the benefits of his experience, ability and worth.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is our request, that the above resolutions, be filed by the Clerk, and entered on the minutes of the Court, and that Judges Foote and Campbell be furnished with copies of the same.

Dated at Mayville, February 18, 1843.

A. H. WALKER, Clerk. N. MIXER, Foreman.

MAYVILLE, February 16, 1843.

To Hon. E. T. Foote, First Judge of Chautauque county, New York.

DEAR SIR,—As you are about to retire from the bench of our county, after having held a seat thereon for nearly twenty-five years, and for the last twenty years as First Judge of said county, the duties and responsibilities of which station have been ably, faithfully, and honestly discharged, with honor to yourself and to the general satisfaction and approbation of your associates on the bench, and members of the bar, and officers of the Court, and the public generally:

And as you have declined a re-appointment, and are about to retire, as intimated in your charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of this Court, we feel called upon by a sense of duty, to express to you in this public manner, our continued confidence and esteem, and in consideration of the able, faithful and upright discharge of the duties of Judge, we hereby tender to you this as a token of our unabated confidence and respect, and the regret with which we part with you in your official capacity—hoping you may find in retirement, a continuance of that confidence and esteem from an intelligent community which you have so well merited and so universally received while upon the bench.

Signed by (Judges):

ELISHA WARD, F. H. RUGGLES, T. B. CAMPBELL.

Attorneys.

SAMUEL A. BROWN,
JAMES MULLETT,
ANSELM POTTER,
JACOB HOUGHTON,

L. MORRIS,
DAVID MANN,
R. SACKET,
W. S. HINCKLEY,

D. EDSON,
C. R. LELAND,
G.W. PARKER,
C. TUCKER,

RICHARD P. MARVIN,	Z. C. YOUNG,	M. STROPE,
AUSTIN SMITH,	O. STILES,	M. BURNELL,
CHARLES S. H. WILLIAMS,	W. P. MELI.IN,	JOHN DIXON,
ORSELL COOK,	HENRY KEEP,	WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN H. PRAY,	P. R. COOK,	G. W. TEW,
ABNER LEWIS,	J. M. KEEP,	A. RICHMOND,
ABNER HAZELTINE,	W. H. CUTLER,	E. B. FORBUSH,
P. FALCONER,	G. A. GREEN,	S. MERVIN SMITH.

JOHN G. HINCKLEY, Clerk. A. W. MUZZY, Sheriff.
M. P. BEMUSS, County Treasurer, HENRY GIFFORD, Under Sheriff.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a County Convention of Democratic Delegates from the several towns, assembled at the court house in Mayville, the 17th of December, 1842:

"Whereas, the Hon. Elial T. Foote, and the Hon. Thomas B. Campbell have, by respectful communications made to this Convention, declined a re-nomination to the offices which they have so long and ably filled : be it therefore *Resolved*, That this Convention. representing as it does, not only the sentiments and feelings of the Democratic party, but on this occasion, as we believe, the undivided opinion of the great body of citizens of the county, regardless of party divisions and feelings, are called upon to tender, which we do from a just sense and obligation of duty as well as pride, our acknowledgments to them in the prompt, dignified and efficient discharge of their duties as Judges for a long series of years, and cannot permit the occasion of such separation to pass without this sincere and just tribute to their distinguished talents and services as officers, and their high moral worth as men, and that they will carry with them into retirement our best wishes for their future health and prosperity."

At the annual meeting of the Chautauque County Medical Society, held at their room in the court house in the village of Mayville, in said county, on the 23d day of June, 1847, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that while we regret the absence of Dr. E. T. Foote, M. D. from our county, we tender him our cordial thanks for his scientific and philanthropic course, while for many years he has been a leading member of this society, and extensively engaged in the practice of Physic and Surgery among us ; he has our best wishes for success in whatever place he may be located. His moral worth and scientific attainments entitle him to the confidence of all who require his professional aid.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution with the seal of the Society attached, be presented to Dr. E. T. Foote, M. D. signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and affixed the corporate seal of said Society, this 23d day of June, 1847.

L.S. B. Walworth, *President*
W. P. Holmes, *Secretary*

"Buffalo Medical Journal," Vol VII. 1868. page 274.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=3ZD4nQDXHsC&pg=PA274&dq=%22elial+t.+foote%22&lr=>

Dr. Squibb, in behalf of the Business Committee, stated that information had been received from Dr. Ives, of New Haven, that Elial T. Foote, a permanent member of the Society, had been a declared charlatan for many years. The said party was a resident of New Haven, and had done much, with such influence as he possessed, to damage the interests of the profession at that place. A motion was accordingly made to drop the said name from the roll, which, after much discussion, was carried. [no further details given . . . ??]

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

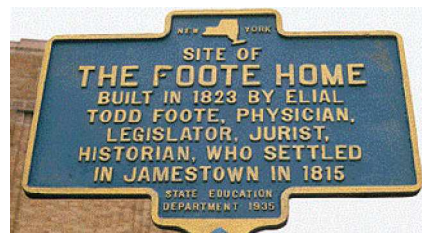
FOOTE, Elial Todd, physician, born in Gill, Massachusetts, 1 May 1796; died in New Haven, Connecticut, 17 November 1877. He went with his parents in 1798 to Sherburne, New York, where he was educated, studied medicine there and in New York City, and began practice in Jamestown, New York, in 1815, being the first physician there. He was a member of the legislature in 1820 and in 1826'7, associate judge of common pleas in 1818'23, and in the latter year became first judge of Chautauqua County, holding the office till 1843, when he retired. He owned the land on which a large part of the present City of Jamestown is built, and was active in public improvements there. Three Churches of the town are built on land given by him for the purpose. Dr. Foote was known as the "father of Chautauqua County." He was also active in the temperance and antislavery movements. He removed in 1845 to New Haven, Connecticut, and resumed the practice of medicine. He was a founder of the New Haven colony historical society, and a member of many other societies. He collected much material relating to the early history of Chautauqua County, which formed the basis of the history of that County by A. W. Young (Buffalo, 1875).

Site of Foote Home

http://www.jamestownny.net/pr_markers.php?id=14

Located at the southeast corner of East Second & Institute Streets

One of the most influential early settlers in Jamestown was Dr. Elial Todd Foote who came in 1815 as the community's first physician, but who also became chief judge of Chautauqua County, state assemblyman, sheriff, bank founder and president, druggists, postmaster, pioneer land developer. One of his most important contributions grew out of his activities as Jamestown's first and perhaps foremost historian. Andrew Young, in his History of Chautauqua County, published in 1875, drew much of his information from Foote's vast historical material.



Born in Greenfield, Massachusetts on May 1, 1796, he came with his family to Sherburne, New York at the age of two years. There he attended schools and Oxford Academy and studied medicine by reading and attending lectures in New York City. He was licensed in 1815-1816. He came to Jamestown in 1815 and a few years later, 1823, built a house on land later occupied by Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute and Jamestown High School.

He made a trip to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to the home of Paul Busti, general agent for the Holland Land Company, from whom he purchased 350 acres, now most of eastern Jamestown, at \$2.50 an acre. According to legend, on that visit he received a twig from a willow tree on the Busti estate to use as a riding whip. When he returned to Jamestown, he casually placed the whip in the dirt and it took root. This was the historic willow tree in front of Jamestown High School, sung about in the JHS Alma Mater and penned in poems and other articles.

Dr. Foote gave land for building churches – First Methodist, Swedish Methodist, First Congregational, and First Baptist.

His contributions include: assistant count judge, 1817; judge of the Court of Common Pleas; county judge, 1824 – 1844; sheriff, 1820; Jamestown Postmaster, 1829. He served in the state assembly for several terms beginning in 1819. He founded the Chautauque County Bank in 1831 and was its first president. He was elected president of the board of trustees of the Jamestown Academy in 1836, an organizer of the first Masonic Lodge, Mt. Moriah, involve in construction of the Barcelona lighthouse and in a proposed steamboat route from Buffalo to Erie. He encouraged industrial development on his Jamestown lands and donated land for church buildings.

Judge Foote convinced the Board of Supervisors to change the spelling of Chautauque to Chautauqua in 1859.

He died in 1877 in New Haven, Connecticut. His funeral was held at the First Congregational Church in Jamestown and he was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, where a brown stone pillar centers the plot. It was the first monument in the cemetery.



Elial Todd Foote, the first physician of Jamestown, New York, is buried at Lakeview Cemetery in that city.

<http://magicnative.blogspot.com/2007/02/grave-site-of-elial-todd-foote.html>

Judge Elial Todd Foote, for many years a resident of Jamestown, NY, wrote to settlers and their families, including many who had moved elsewhere. The replies are fascinating, sharing family details and migrations. In 1873, Foote added annotations to a copy of the 1828 census of Jamestown with death dates and locations to where old settlers had moved. He helped organize a June 1873 town reunion and the Fredonia Censor listed those attending with details on old settlers. His papers are at the [Chautauque County Historical Society](#) in Jamestown.

Gerardus Boyce (25 Nov 1795-30 Jun 1880) Grand Treasurer, 1849-51

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~silversmiths/makers/silversmiths/38825.htm>

Born: 26 Nov 1795, New York City NY; Died: 30 Jun 1880, New York City NY



He worked from circa 1820 to 1825 as a silversmith in New York City NY with a shop on Grand Street near Crosby and from 1830 to 1857 as a silversmith in New York City NY with a shop at 110 Greene Street.

He was a partner from 1825 to 1829 with Elisha Jones in New York City NY as BOYCE & JONES with a shop at 101 Spring Street.

Gerardus married Caroline Snedon about 1822 in New York City NY. (Caroline Snedon died on 30 Nov 1875 in New York City NY.)

In 1846 Boyce's silver was displayed at the American Institute fair winning praise from the New York Evening Post. His silver can be found in the collections of many important museums including the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

John Pintard (18 May 1759-21 Jun 1844) Junior Grand Warden, 1791

John Pintard ([May 18, 1759](#) - [June 21, 1844](#)) was an American [merchant](#) and [philanthropist](#).

He was a descendant of [Antoine Pintard](#), a [Huguenot](#) from La Rochelle, [France](#). He was orphaned in his first year when both his parents, his father, John, a seagoing merchant, and his mother, [Mary Cannon](#), died on a voyage to [Haiti](#). He was raised by his uncle, Lewis Pintard, and attended grammar school under the Reverend [Leonard Cutting](#) at Hempstead, Long Island.

He attended the College at New Jersey (which later became [Princeton University](#)), but left school to join the patriot forces when the British arrived at [New York](#). He went on various expeditions to harass the enemy. He returned to school briefly and received the degree of A.B. in 1776. He served as deputy commissary of prisoners at New York under his uncle Lewis. His duties were to examine and relieve the wants of the prisoners. On 12 Nov 1784, he married [Elizabeth Brashear](#), daughter of Col. [Abraham Brashear](#) of [Paramus, New Jersey](#).

Pintard had inherited a legacy from his maternal grandfather, John Cannon, and this allowed him to go into the [China](#) and East India trade. Like his father and his grandfather before him, John served as an alderman to the City of New York. He was rated as one of New York's most successful and prosperous merchants when in 1792 he lost his fortune by engaging with William Duer in [Alexander Hamilton's](#) scheme to fund the national debt. He had personally endorsed notes for over a million dollars and was imprisoned for the debt. John Pintard resided in [Newark, New Jersey](#) for eight years and declared bankruptcy in New York. He never recovered his old fortune, but his position and respect in the community enabled him to contribute generously to the projects he sponsored.

In 1803, John Pintard went to [New Orleans](#) to seek his fortune but decided not to settle there. He filed a very favorable report of the French colony to [Albert Gallatin](#), secretary of the treasury, and minister to France [James Monroe](#), a relative by marriage to his wife's aunt. Pintard's report was instrumental in convincing [Thomas Jefferson](#) to purchase the [Louisiana Territory](#). He served as first city inspector for many years after 1804, and was authorized by the corporation of New York to issue fractional notes during the War of 1812.

John was secretary of the Mutual Assurance Company from 1809 to 1829. From 1819 to 1829 he served as secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He served as treasurer of the Sailor's Snug Harbor from 1819 to 1823 and was instrumental in the purchase of the property on [Staten Island](#) where the home is now located. He also was a founder of the [New York Historical Society](#) and the [Massachusetts Historical Society](#). John Pintard served as manager of the New York lotteries and was first sagamore of the [Tammany Society](#).

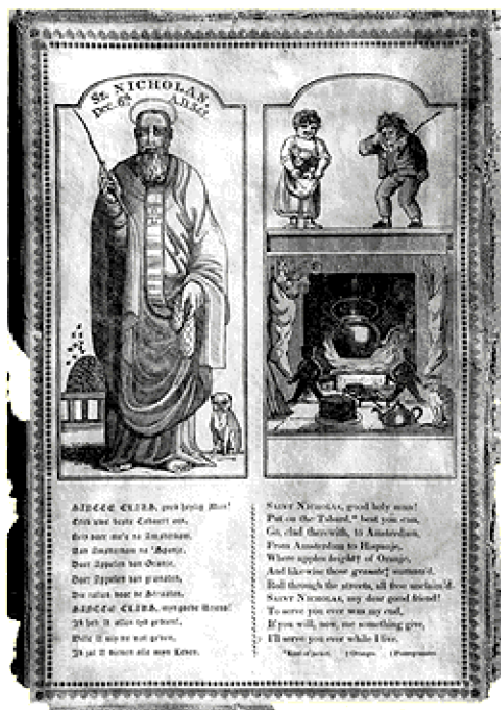
On 19 Feb 1805 he began the efforts which became the present free school system in New York. He was also active in the movement that resulted in the building and completion of the [Erie Canal](#). John Pintard surveyed the plans for the streets and avenues in upper New York City. A deeply religious man, he was one of the chief supporters of the General Theological Seminary and founded the American Bible Society, which he always called his "brat." He was vestryman for the Huguenot Church of New York City for thirty-four years and his translation of the "Book of Common Prayer" from English to French is still used today. In 1822, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by [Allegheny College](#).

Pintard was an active Freemason, serving as Master for his Lodge in New York.

Blind in his later years, he died at the home of his daughter, Louise, in New York on 21 June 1844.

Reference - Bicentennial Commemorative Volume of Holland Lodge No. 8, Published by the Lodge, New York, 1988

A Brief attempt to connect John Pintard to St. Nicholas



< Broadside of St. Nicholas, 1810, commissioned by John Pintard. Courtesy the New-York Historical Society.

<http://www.common-place.org/vol-01/no-02/moore/moore-3.shtml>

... the world of self-dubbed "knickerbockers," a group of men whose collective home was the New-York Historical Society, founded in 1804 by John Pintard. Pintard actually introduced St. Nicholas as the symbolic patron saint of the Historical Society, which held annual dinners on December 6, St. Nicholas Day. (According to the scholar who investigated this subject, before Pintard's interventions there had been no evidence of Santa Claus rituals in the state of New York.) The most famous member of the New-York Historical Society was Washington Irving, who made much of St. Nicholas in his 1809 book *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, which was actually published on St. Nicholas Day. It was Irving who popularized St. Nicholas in the 1810s. Clement Moore joined the New York Historical Society in 1813.



For the Historical Society's St. Nicholas Day dinner in 1810, John Pintard commissioned the publication of a broadside containing a picture of St. Nicholas in the form of a rather stern, magisterial bishop, bringing gifts for good children and punishments for bad ones. Two weeks later, and presumably in response to Pintard's broadside, a New York newspaper printed [a poem about St. Nicholas](#). Moore almost certainly knew of this poem; in fact, it is just barely possible that he wrote it. The poem is narrated by a child who is essentially offering a prayer to the stern saint.

. . . In 1822 (a year before the first publication of "The Night before Christmas"), John Pintard explained to his daughter just why he was opposed to a new state constitution adopted that year, a constitution that gave men without property the right to vote: "All power," Pintard wrote, "is to be given, by the right of universal suffrage, to a mass of people, especially in *this* city, which has no stake in society. It is easier to raise a mob than to quell it, and we shall hereafter be governed by rank democracy . . . Alas that the proud state of New York should be engulfed in the abyss of ruin."



John Pintard
Witness to the Revolution
by Kerry J. Davidson, Sr.
<http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/pintard.html>

John Pintard of New York - 1759-1844

John Pintard was born in New York on May 18th, 1759, a descendant of Antoine Pintard, a Huguenot from La Rochelle, France. John was orphaned in his first year when his father, John, a seagoing merchant, and his mother, Mary Cannon, died on a voyage to Haiti. He was raised by his uncle, Lewis Pintard, and attended grammar school at Hempstead, Long Island, under his uncle by marriage, the Reverend Leonard Cutting.

John attended the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), but left school to join the patriot forces when the British attacked New York. He went on various expeditions to harass the enemy, but returned to school to receive the degree of A. B. in 1776. He wrote an account of the evacuation of New York when it was occupied by the British that same year. He served as deputy commissary of prisoners at New York under his uncle Lewis where his duties were to examine and relieve the wants of the prisoners. On November 12th, 1784, he married Elizabeth Brashear, daughter of Col. Abraham Brashear of Paramus, New Jersey. Col. Brashear was an ardent patriot and a close friend and confidant of General George Washington at Morristown.

John inherited a legacy from his maternal grandfather, John Cannon, which allowed him to go into the China and East India trade. Like his father and his grandfather before him, John served as an alderman to the City of New York. He was rated one of New York's most successful and prosperous merchants, however, he lost his fortune in 1792 by engaging with William Duer in Alexander Hamilton's scheme to fund the national debt. John had personally endorsed notes for over a million dollars and was imprisoned for the debt. He lived in Newark, New Jersey for eight years and declared bankruptcy in New York. He never recovered his old fortune, but his position and respect in the community enabled him to contribute generously to the projects he sponsored.



http://www.amreonline.org/museum2/index.cgi?2a=object&item_id=2464&cat=31&page=3&show1=1

In 1803, Pintard went to New Orleans to renew his fortune but decided not to settle there. He returned to New York and filed a very favorable report of the French colony with Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin and Minister to France James Monroe, another relative by marriage. Pintard's report was instrumental in convincing Thomas Jefferson to purchase the Louisiana Territory.

Pintard's great work was as a promoter and New York Governor DeWitt Clinton was always ready to enlist his support in any enterprise. He served as first city inspector for many years after 1804. In 1805 he began the efforts which became the present free school system in New York. He was also active in the movement that resulted in the building and completion of the Erie Canal. Pintard surveyed the plans for the streets and avenues in upper New York City. He was authorized by the Corporation of New York to issue fractional notes during the War of 1812. He was secretary of the Mutual Assurance Company from 1809 to 1829. From 1819 to 1829 he served as secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce and as treasurer of the Sailor's Snug Harbor from 1819 to 1823.

John Pintard was a founder of the New York Historical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is considered the father of historical societies in America. He also served as manager of the New York lotteries and was first sagamore of the Tammany Society when it was a benevolent organization. A deeply religious man, Pintard was one of the chief supporters of the General Theological Seminary and founded the American Bible Society. He was vestryman for the Huguenot Church of New York City for thirty-four years and his translation of the "*Book of Common Prayer*" from English to French is still used today. In 1822, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Allegheny College.

On a curious note, John Pintard is considered by some to be the person who sparked the creation of the popular image of Santa Claus in America. The most famous member of the New York Historical Society was Pintard's cousin Washington Irving, who made much of St. Nicholas in his 1809 book "*Knickerbocker's History of New York*", which was actually published on St. Nicholas Day. Pintard had previously introduced St. Nicholas as the symbolic patron saint of the Historical Society, which held annual dinners on December 6th, St. Nicholas Day. For the Historical Society's St. Nicholas Day dinner in 1810, John Pintard commissioned the publication of a broadside containing a picture of St. Nicholas in the form of a rather stern, magisterial bishop, bringing gifts for good children and punishments for bad ones. Two weeks later, and presumably in response to Pintard's broadside, a New York

newspaper printed a poem about St. Nicholas. Clement C. Moore, a member of Pintard's church, joined the New York Historical Society in 1813, and in 1820 wrote the now famous "A Visit from St. Nicholas (*The Night before Christmas*). According to scholars who have investigated this subject, before Pintard's interventions there had been no evidence of Santa Claus rituals in the state of New York.

Encumbered by blindness in his later years, John Pintard died at the home of his daughter, Louise Pintard Servoss, in New York on June 21st, 1844.

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THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Second Series
 by Walter Barrett, Clerk
 1863

<http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Business/Merchant/Pintard22.html>

MERCHANT DESCRIPTIONS CHAPTER 22

There have been some illustrious merchants in this city___men who have added to its wealth by their extended business operations___to its fame by their individual efforts, standing out in bold relief above all others. Those who in the last century have done most, have been rewarded least, and names that would adorn any city or nation, are now almost obscured or forgotten.



< JOHN PINTARD, miniature by John Ramage

I looked today at a Directory for 1862. I found there:
 "Pintard, Phaebe, widow John, h.30 Canal."
 "Pintard, Samuel, seaman, h. 3 Birmingham."

I know these are neither kith or kin of the proud old mercantile race of Pintards, that have flourished in this city almost 200 years, and that I am going to write about today.

All the males of that great merchant race lie in a vault in the church of St. Clement in Amity street, between Sullivan and MacDougal streets. John Pintard, of whom I shall have much to say, and to whom the word illustrious applies, as much as to any man that ever lived, was an only son of John Pintard, and the younger left no males of the race. He had two daughters.

How few of the hundreds of thousands that live in this city now can answer this question: "Who was John Pintard?" Yet no man did more or as much to raise the character of this city. He was in everything. He was born in it, when it contained but a few thousands. Yet nearly sixty years ago he foresaw its future grandeur, and I have before me as he wrote it at the time, the very paper left by him. Here it is:

STATISTICAL._____By the numeration of the inhabitants of this city recently published, the progress of population for the last 5 years appears to be at the rate of 25 per cent. Should our city continue to increase in the same proportion during the present century, the aggregate number, at its close, will far exceed that of any other city in the old world, Pekin not excepted, as will appear from the following table. Progress of population in the city of New York computed at the rate of 25 per cent every 5 years.

1805 (75,770)	1830 (231,228)	1855 (705,650)	1880 (2,153,470)
1810 (95,715)	1835 (289,035)	1860 (882,062)	1885 (2,691,837)
1815 (110,390)	1840 (361,293)	1865 (1,102,577)	1890 (3,364,796)
1820 (147,987)	1845 (451,616)	1870 (1,378,221)	1895 (4,205,995)
1825 (184,923)	1850 (564,520)	1875 (1,722,776)	1900 (5,257,493)

From this table it appears, that the population of this city, fifty years hence, will considerably exceed the reputed population of the cities of Paris and London. Cities and nations, however, like individuals, experience their rise, progress, and decline. It is hardly probable that New York will be so highly favored as to prove an exception. Wars, pestilence, and political convulsions, must be our lot, and be taken into calculation. With every allowance, however, for the "numerous ills which life is heir to," from our advantageous maritime situation, and the increase of agriculture and commerce, our numbers will in all probability, at the end of this century, exceed those of any other city in the world, Pekin alone excepted.

From the data here furnished, the politician, financier, and above all the speculator in town-lots (a subject to our shame be it spoken, which absorbs every generous passion,) may draw various and interesting inferences.

Is not that wonderful? How can we reconcile it that a man possessing such wonderful sagacity___convinced, too, in his own mind that he was right,___that the city would be a mine of gold to speculation,___that he should not have availed himself of his knowledge, but should have died comparatively poor, having lost a great deal in the fire of 1835___about nine years previous to his death. Yet so it was. He left the speculation in town lots___"which absorbs every generous passion," as he expresses it___to others. And men roll in wealth, and are surrounded by every luxury, because they did buy town lots, and from no other cause.

Few knew that John Pintard was a merchant. Yet he was so, and a most able merchant. He was one of the most famed in his day, and would have been one of the most wealthy but for his confidence in others. I hardly know how to begin with John Pintard, and with such a sketch as will render him even one part in a hundred of his just dues. The Pintard family was Huguenot, original immigrant being Anthony Pintard, who settled at Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J.

Our John Pintard was born in New York, May 18, 1759. Three weeks later his mother died, and the next year, in 1760, his father, John Pintard, sen., died leaving the little human boat to navigate alone before he was a year old. The father, John Pintard, was a merchant of the old school. He owned vessels___he commanded, and was supercargo of his own vessel, and was on a voyage to the West Indies when he died at Port-au-Prince. Another John Pintard, who was grandfather of our John Pintard, was Alderman and assistant of the Dock Ward in this city for ten years___viz., from 1738 to 1747. The Dock Ward was a little fellow. It was bounded by Broad to what is now Water street, (the water came up to it in those days)___Wall from Broad to William, and William down to the Water at the Old Slip. Besides the streets I have named it had but these, viz., Garden (now Exchange,) Prince (Beaver,) Duke (South William,) Mill, and Dock (Pearl) streets. I fancy in that district, not many people sleep at night even now. In 1757 John Pintard, son of the alderman, married the lovely Miss Cannon. She died shortly after giving birth to John Pintard, Jun. She was the daughter of John Cannon___a great merchant of the city about those days. The family was Huguenot also: and John C. was brother to the famous "Le Grand Cannon" of Canada notoriety.

After the death of his parents, the child John Pintard, in 1760, was taken by his uncle, Louis Pintard, to bring up. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to the famous grammar school of the Rev. Leonard Cutting, at Hempstead, Long Island. Mr. Cutting was a remarkable man, and a great disciplinarian. He was the grandfather of the present Francis B. Cutting, one of our eminent lawyers. Mr. Cutting said that John Pintard was the best Latin scholar in his school. He was there three years. From the celebrated school of Mr. Cutting, John went to the college at Princeton, and was nearly prepared to graduate, when the war of 1776 broke out. He was ready to take his degree. At this time the entire college was ready to enlist. The professors became captains, and enlisted companies of soldiers. The professor of mathematics raised a company, and it was immediately started for New York City. He forbid John Pintard joining it; but he did, notwithstanding, and smuggled himself off with it to New York. Before he left Princeton, he drilled soldiers every day. He went back with his company to Princeton, and received his degree, notwithstanding his disobedience in going to New York. After he left college, he went to the residence of Louis Pintard, at New Rochelle, where he had a country residence, as well as a counting-room in New York City. When the troops came in the vicinity, he went to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he had relatives. After being there a short time he was sent for by his uncle, Louis Pintard, who had been appointed by General Washington as commissary for the prisoners in New York City. He gave his nephew, John Pintard, the appointment of deputy, and for years he did the entire duties of the office held by his uncle. Dr. Boudinot, a brother-in-law, was commissary general of the American army.

It was the duty of young John Pintard to procure articles for the prisoners, and to relieve them as much as possible. It was known that 11,500 prisoners died on board the British prison-ships. How many died in the prisons in this city never will be known. The sugar house in Liberty street, torn down a few years ago, was one. The provost prison (the Quaker church in Pearl street, between Franklin square and Oak street, erected in 1775, of brick, and torn down in 1824) was used as a hospital. In that gloomy and terrific abode many of the principal citizens were confined. In December, 1777, the state of the prisoners became so horrible that the prison doors were opened in order to disgorge their wretched contents. The poor prisoners started to go to Jersey and the country for relief, but they were so weak from disease and famine, that many fell dead in the streets before they could get to the boats on the river side.

When John Pintard was released from his duties, and from witnessing horrid outrages upon prisoners, in 1780, he went to Paramus, N.J. where resided Col. Abraham Brasher, a great "Liberty boy" in his day, and also a distant connection of Mr. Pintard.

That Abraham Brasher was a member of the first Provincial Convention that assembled in the exchange in New York, April 20, 1775, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the colony of New York in the continental Congress. Old Philip Livingston presided. Col. Brasher was also a member of the second and third New York Provincial Congress, as well as the first. He was also a member of the Convention of the State of New York, held in 1776 to 1777.

Mrs. John Pintard (1765-1838) >
http://independence.nyhistory.org/museum2/index.cgi?2a=object&item_id=2448&show1=1&show2=1

At the residence of Col. Brasher, Mr. Pintard met Eliza Brasher, a daughter of the patriotic colonel. They became engaged, and in 1785 they were married. A more splendid couple never approached the marriage altar. He was a very handsome man, and she was the very loveliest girl in the land. Her hair was black and massive, and done up on the cushions of that day, made her look magnificent - this, too, combined with the most lovely face, made her - as she was for many years - a charming woman. He, too, looked well, with his powdered hair, blue coat, standing collar, and handsome person. If our girls in 1863, would adopt the style and mode of dressing the hair one hundred years ago, they would look a thousand times more lovely than now. Pity the girls "don't see it!"



After 1782, John had gone to clerking it again with his uncle Lewis, who was doing a heavy East India business, and was among the first to go into that trade largely after the war closed in 1782. Before that, in 1685, King James issued an order prohibiting all trade from New York colony with the East Indies.

Lewis Pintard continued business during the war, although on a limited scale. He was one of the original incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, granted by George III, in 1770, and incorporated by the New York legislature in 1784. John Pintard remained with his uncle, Lewis, until after he married; then he started upon his own account, at No. 12 Wall street. He went into the East India trade, and bought or built the ship "Belgiosa." He owned the ship "Jay," and she was among the first vessels that brought cargoes from China. In 1789, he was so popular that he was elected assistant alderman of the East Ward, and was re-elected until 1782. The East Ward took in Wall street, below William; and in 1788 John moved from 57 King (Pine) street to 43 Wall. The East Ward was next to the Dock Ward, and ran up William street as far as Golden Hill (John,) and down to the water. He gave up the aldermanship when he was elected to the legislature, in 1790. It held its session in New York city in those days (as they

should do now) and began in January and ended in March. John Watts was speaker of the fourteenth session, when Mr. Pintard was a member. But a calamity was coming upon him at that time, that was to end all political as well as commercial success for a few years. He was a happy man in the year 1786 to 1791. His eldest daughter (Eliza Noel) was born in 1787. In after years she married Doctor Davidson, of New Orleans; went there and died. A second daughter (Louisa) married Mr. Thomas L. Servoss, an eminent merchant of New York City.

In 1782 John Pintard, who did not owe a dollar in the world____who was rich by property inherited from his grandfather Cannon____who was doing a heavy and successful business, put his name on the back of notes drawn by his friend William Duer, for over a million of dollars. Mr. Duer lived at that time at 12 Partition street, (Fulton street now from Broadway to the North river.) He had married the Lady Kitty, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Sterling. Mr. Duer was the bosom friend, and the agent and manager of Alexander Hamilton, who then lived at 57 Wall street, only a few doors below Mr. Pintard. It was about the time the debts of the United States were funded according to a scheme of Hamilton. Everybody had confidence in Duer, for he was supposed to be a great financier. He was operating enormously in these stock operations. But he failed, and poor John Pintard was the great sufferer. He gave up all he had to pay these indorsements____ships, houses, cargoes, furniture, library, everything, but it was not a drop in the bucket. Then he moved from this city and went to Newark to live. In 1791 he had been appointed one of the commissioners for erecting bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, and also to survey the country between Powel's Hook (Jersey city now) and Newark. I have the map and report he made, before me now. That work was done in February, 1791.

That year he was doing another work. Who that passes the American Museum of Barnum, with a thousand flags, etc., ever dreams that John Pintard planted the acorn that grew up to be the oak? Barnum has no idea of the history of it. What connection can there be between Tammany Hall and Barnum's museum? Yet, Tammany Hall started that museum! I have before me a document, dated May 1, 1791. It is headed " AMERICAN MUSEUM, under the patronage of the Tammany Society, or Columbian order."

The Corporation granted a room in the City Hall for its use, to be open every Friday and Friday afternoon.

"Any article sent on those days, or to Mr. John Pintard, No. 57 King street, will be thankfully accepted."

John Pintard was the secretary of that "American museum," and Gardner Baker was keeper. It went along very successfully for some years. In 1808, it was the sole property of Gardner Baker, and was called Baker's American museum; then he sold it to Doctor Scudder and he kept it; the building then used to be at the back of the City Hall, up in the third story, and it was Scudder's American museum. Then the immortal Barnum bought it. Once John Pintard loaned Scudder a large square block of crystal; Scudder sold it with the "other things" as if it was his own. I have watched that block (it used to stand in the corner) for about thirty years. I believe Mr. B. Took it up to Iranistan, when he had that place.

I will go back to the Pintard indorsements of William Duer's notes. The creditors were unmerciful. They followed Mr. Pintard into New Jersey, and they incarcerated him in the Newark jail for fourteen months, for debts not his own. He read immensely while in jail, and when forty years old concluded to study law. He passed his examination, but found that he could not make a public speaker, and gave it up. His powers of conversation were very great, but he was excessively modest, and could not speak in public. In 1797 he took the benefit of the act in Jersey, but found that it would do him no good, and he came to New York and afterwards took the benefit of the general bankrupt law of the United States, in 1800.

The exasperated creditors never let up the drawer of the notes. Mr. William Duer was put into jail in the city, and finally died on the jail limits. He was the father of William Duer, president of Columbia college, and also of Judge John Duer, both of whom have died within a few years.

William Duer was a prominent man in the Revolution. He was in the first Provincial Congress, and was one of the committee to draft a constitution for the "State of New York." He hailed from "Charlotte county" in New York.

Old William Duer would have succeeded in all his great financial operations, but for an accident and an unjust charge. When Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1791, he frequently used Government money for secret purposes, known of course by president Washington. This money was given to William Duer to buy up Government debts, or other purposes as the agent of Hamilton, and was charged to Mr. Duer. When Oliver Wolcott succeeded Hamilton, a large sum was found charged to William Duer. The clerk who made the discovery at once announced that William Duer was a defaulter to the government. The news went to New York. Mr. Hamilton made the matter straight in a few days, but not before the credit of Mr. Duer was damaged, and he became a ruined man.

About 1800, Mr. John Pintard came back to this city from New Jersey, and went into business. Not being a Sachem of Tammany Hall, I have no right to look at their sacred records, but I am aware that John Pintard was a brother of high standing. He was the first Sagamore of the Society. On the evening of the last Monday in April, 1791, at the annual election of officers of the Tammany Society, held at their Great Wigwam, in Broad street, the following brothers were duly elected, viz: Sachems____John Pintard, Cortland Van Buren, John Campbell, Gabriel Furman, Thomas Greenleaf, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, William Mooney, John Onderdonk, Anthony Post, Jonathan Post, William Pitt Smith, Melancthon Smith, Ebenezer Stevens and James Tylee. Treasurer____Thomas Ash. Secretary____John Swartwout. At the annual meeting of the Council of Sachems of said society, the following brothers were duly elected, viz: May 21, 1791, Josiah O. Hoffman, Grand Sachem; James Tylee, Father of the Council; DeWitt Clinton, scribe of the Council. John Pintard has been a Grand Sachem.

The following also was written by John Pintard, "On Thursday last (May, 1791) was celebrated by the sons of Tammany, the anniversary of the Tammany society or Columbian order. The day was ushered in by a Federal salute from the battery, and welcomed by a discharge of thirteen guns from the brig 'Grand Sachem,' lying in the stream. The society assembled at the Great Wigwam in Broad street, five hours after the rising of the sun, and was conducted from there in an elegant procession to the brick meeting house in Beekman street. Before them was borne the cap of Liberty; after following seven hunters in the Tammanial dress, then the great standard of the society, in the rear of which was the Grand Sachem and other officers. On either side of these were

formed the members in tribes, each headed by its standard bearers and Sachem in full dress. At the brick meeting house an oration was delivered by their brother Josiah Ogden Hoffman, to the society and to a most respectable and crowded audience. In the most brilliant and pathetic language, he traced the progress of the liberty we enjoy, and thence elegantly deduced the origin of the Columbian order, and the society of the Cincinnati. From the meeting house the procession proceeded (as before) to Campbell's grounds, where upwards of two hundred people partook of a handsome and plentiful repast. The dinner was honored by His Excellency the Governor (old George Clinton,) and many of the most respectable citizens."

No wonder old Tammany prospered in those days. Why were those ceremonies dropped? Where are all those worthies now? The old Wigwam in Broad street is gone. The "brick church" is no more, "Campbell's grounds" are covered with lofty buildings, and—Well, well, it does us good to wake up those pleasant memories. That brig "Grand Sachem?" I have an idea that she was owned by John Pintard, and was sold to pay his unfortunate indorsements for William Duer, who left his family well off, if he did die "on the jail limits."

In the above procession Mr. Pintard was a prominent object. He was dressed in the full tog of old Tammany, but not an article was upon his person that was not American. The very buttons of his coat were made of American conk shell, set in buttons of American silver.

In the above procession Mr. Pintard was a prominent object. He was dressed in the full tog of old Tammany but not an article was upon his person that was not American. The very buttons of his coat were made of American conk shell, set in buttons of American silver.

When our splendid old Sachem and merchant got back into the United States again from New Jersey, where he was locked up in jail fourteen months, he went into the book trade and auction business—that is, he sold books at auction. He was a born book-dealer; he was fond of them; liked to handle them, overhaul the contents, and make them useful. I have an idea that those who know David T. Valentine in these years, know such a man as John Pintard was in his palmy days. No one seemed to have thought John Pintard a wonderful man in his day, yet now what think those who know who and what he was? So, too, it will be with Uncle David, when he has passed from among us, and other generations look on what he has done to preserve the past: he will be honored and appreciated, though I hope his children will not be allowed to almost starve in their old age. It is a sin and a shame, and a disgrace, that in this city of wealth, the children of those who have been its greatest benefactors should have to worry and struggle for a home.

But to return to John Pintard, whose name and what he has done shall be better known before I have finished this chapter. In 1801 he was at work in the city once more, and had his family at No. 31 Dey street. I think he had tried brokerage a year or two, but not with much success.

After his return his uncle, Lewis Pintard, bought The Daily Advertiser, and gave John one quarter interest in it, and his son-in-law, Samuel Bayard, another quarter. Old Lewis eventually died at Princeton, leaving his only daughter. From some cause or other Mr. John Pintard did not long continue an editor. About 1802 he went to New Orleans, then just annexed to this country, and regarded as a wonderful place. Mr. Pintard went there determined to try a new career. He remained out there several months, and gathered very valuable statistics; but he did not like the place, and returned to his favorite city.

Source: The Old Merchants of New York City
Author: Walter Barrett, Clerk Second series
Publisher: Carleton, Publisher, 413 Broadway
Entered according to the Act of Congress 1863

CHAPTER 23

JOHN PINTARD (continue)

After the return of John Pintard from Newark, in the winter of 1804—05, he was appointed Clerk to the Corporation of New York, and City Inspector. His office was in the City Hall, then at the corner of Nassau and Wall street, where the Custom House now stands, and he lived at upper Reed street, No. 11 (upper Reed, upper Chambers, or upper Duane, meant those streets on the east side of Broadway).

I think that the City Inspector office must have been created about that time, as I have seen no mention of it previously.

Dr. Francis made an address to the Historical Society in November, 1857, and he says: "Our enlightened founder, John Pintard, was personally known, during a long life, to a majority of our citizens." The doctor then goes on to say: "Examine for yourself the record of the office of the City Inspector, and learn the obstacles he encountered to establish the department of the city institution for the registry of births and deaths."

While Mr. Pintard was "Clerk" and City Inspector, he was the fast friend of the firemen of the city, and all the laws most conducive to their advantage were drafted and recommended by him.

In 1812, when there was a scarcity of change, the Corporation appointed John Pintard to sign all the paper notes of a small denomination that were issued at that time and during the war. I give here a fac simile of those small bills of 4, 6, 9 and 12 1/2 cents.

It is a singular coincidence that we are now approaching an era when "shinplasters" (as those sort of issues were denominated in 1837) will be in vogue again.

I do not know why Mr. Pintard left the office of city inspector, but he did leave it in 1809, and was **succeeded by General Jacob Morton** (Grand Master of Masons, 1801-05), who was both clerk of the Corporation and city inspector in 1810, as Mr. Pintard had

previously been. Mr. Pintard was appointed secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company in 1809, at no. 52 Wall street. This company was the oldest in the city of New York. It was established in 1787, was chartered in 1798, and re-chartered in March, 1809. When Mr. Pintard became its secretary, Robert Lenox was president of it at the time, and Mr. Pintard's old friend, Gabriel Furman, (who was afterwards its president) was a director. It was a fire insurance company, upon the mutual plan, although not so at the present. He was secretary of this company for twenty years, or until 1829. Afterwards George Ireland was president, and A.B. McDonald, the successor of Mr. Pintard, was secretary, and kept at 52 Wall street, until 1845, where it had been from 1807, when it was in Pine street, opposite the old French church. I believe it suffered a great loss in the terrible fire of 1835. In 1846, the name was changed to the "Knickerbocker" Fire Insurance Company, but Mr. Ireland and Mr. McDonald remained; and, in fact, the company was the same. Mr. Pintard had died two years before, or it would have added one grief more to his many, for he fondly loved old names as well as old faces. It is creditable to that old company that they continued Mr. Pintard a director, after he ceased to be capable of performing the duties of secretary, (he was seventy years old when he resigned the office in 1829) and he had a desk in the office as long as he lived, though in the last years of his life he was almost blind—quite deaf, and his world was inside of himself—the old world of the past. His deafness arose from having been blown up by gunpowder, while celebrating the 4th of July, when young, and when Independence day was young also. The old Mutual, under the name of Knickerbocker, still flourishes. Mr. Ireland had been succeeded by Mr. Tucker, a much esteemed citizen, and once alderman of the Eighth Ward.

When the Mechanics' Bank was chartered in 1810, the leaders in it were Gabriel Furman, George Ireland, Stephen Allen, Matthew L. Davis, John Slidell and other friends of Mr. Pintard, and they insisted he should be cashier. For reasons that I am not aware of, he would not take the position. John Slidell, father of the rebel in Fort Warren, was made president, and W. Fish was cashier.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Historical Society, now one of the most valuable literary institutions in the world, and one that the city may well be proud of, owes its existence mainly to John Pintard. Dr. Francis calls him "our enlightened founder." It was organized in 1804, and was chartered by the Legislature in 1809. Dr. Francis, as well as Mr. Pintard, was one of its most efficient members.

A list of its officers in 1810 is worth looking at just fifty-one years later:

Egbert Benson,	President
Gouverneur Morris,	First Vice President
De Witt Clinton,	Second Vice President (Grand Master of Masons, 1806-19)
Samuel Miller,	Corresponding Secretary
Charles Wilkes,	Treasurer:
John Pintard,	Recording Secretary and Librarian.

Standing Committee

William Johnson,	John Mason,	John McKesson	Gulian C. Verplanck
Samuel L. Mitchell	David Hosack	Anthony Bleecker	

All dead, I believe but the last. In 1807, the officers were the same, except that Benjamin Moore was first Vice President and Brockholst Livingston, second Vice President, and **Daniel D. Tompkins** (Grand Master of Masons, 1820-21) was one of the committee, and John Foster was Librarian. They have a portrait of Mr. Pintard at the Historical Society rooms.

Mr. Pintard was also a trustee of the New York Society Library—another very old concern, having been established in 1772. Most of the books were destroyed during the Revolution, but in after years it was replenished, and is now as splendid a library as we have in the city.

On the 19th of February, 1805, twelve persons assembled, at the request of two or three individuals, who desired to extend the benefits of education to poor children. Thus commenced the "Free School System" that is bearing such glorious fruit. John Pintard was among the first in this humble movement, which has had such magnificent results in the present public schools of New York City. There were subscribers from \$5 to 10,000. Standing on the list is John Pintard; but this is a small matter compared with the value of his active personal services in perfecting the early movement.

Mr. Pintard in 1807, took a very active part in the preliminary steps that led the Legislature of the State to pass an act, April 3, 1807, appointing Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Ruthford, as Commissioners of streets and roads in this city.

Those commissioners did their work faithfully and well. They reported on the 22d of March, 1811, and that splendid plan of avenues and streets was started.

I have mentioned that Lewis Pintard was one of the incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce. John Pintard was one of its early members. In fact, after the Revolutionary War, it lay dormant. It was Mr. Pintard who went to work and revived it, giving it a new vitality, for it was almost dead.

In 1817 he was elected secretary, and continued to perform those duties until 1827, when he was sixty-eight. He was succeeded by John A. Stevens.

He was a prominent member of the American Bible Society; was one of its founders in 1816. He was at one time secretary, and afterwards vice-president for many years.

He was secretary for a long time to the Brooklyn Steamboat Company, of which William Cutting (father of Francis B.) was the principal stockholder.

There never lived that man in the city who could start great measures as John Pintard could do. He could indite a handbill that would inflame the minds of the people for any good work. He could call a meeting with the pen of a poet, and before the people met, he would have arranged the doings for a perfect success. He knew the weak point of every man, and he would gratify the vanity of men and get their money, and accomplish his good purpose, without any of them suspecting that they were merely the respectable names and moneyed tools that Mr. Pintard required. Here is an instance. I will here mention that he was the friend, from first to last, of De Witt Clinton, and he could always get the latter to preside at a meeting, or give his name for any purpose. He had faith in John Pintard.

SAVINGS BANK IN NEW YORK

He was the propeller of the first meeting to establish a Savings Bank in New York. It was called at the old City Hotel in Broadway, Nov. 29, 1816. All his men were fixed, and it was:

RESOLVED: That it is expedient to establish a savings' bank in New York City.

So far so good. Then Zach Lewis submitted a constitution___prepared by John Pintard.

Then a list of twenty-eight directors and officers was proposed and carried. (Prepared by John Pintard.) The list of directors was headed by **De Witt Clinton** and ended with John Pintard.

It did not commence operations until the 3d of July, 1819, and then John Pintard headed the "Attending Committee" for the month. When the savings' bank got fairly under way, John Pintard withdrew, as was his usual custom when he had achieved a great success. He kept away from it for some years, but in 1828 the bank elected him its president, and he continued to be so until 1841. When eighty-two years old, his frame began to give away and he became blind. It was in 1842, when he ceased to be the bank president, that he made his will, leaving his few earthly valuables to his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Louisa H. Servoss, with whom he had made his home for many years.

JOHN PINTARD'S PLACE OF BURIAL

He died in 1844, aged eighty-six years, and his body was buried in the family vault in St. Clement's Church, in Amity street. That church was built in 1830. Mr. Louis Bayard was its rector for many years. To that same vault, John Pintard, with pious and reverential hands, had removed the bones of his parents, uncle, and grandparents from the old French graveyard that stood between Pine and Cedar streets, near Nassau (opposite the post-office.) They were all members of that church, and John Pintard, who was a good French scholar, made the translation of the English Common Prayer Book, into French, precisely as it is now used in the French Episcopal Church in this city.

THE ERIE CANAL PROJECT

In 1811, the plan had been mooted for connecting the waters of Lake Erie with the Hudson river by means of a canal. A bill in favor of it passed the Legislature in 1811; between that and 1815 applications were made for aid from the general government. During the war nothing could be done. The whole affair hung heavily, when John Pintard went to work to get up one of his great meetings of citizens. This was near the close of the year 1815. The meeting was a great success, for immediately after, a law was passed, appointing a board of commissioners to lay out the track of the Erie Canal and DeWitt Clinton was made its president. On the 4th of July, 1817, the first plough that opened a furrow was used. In 1825, the canal was completed, New York then containing 160,000 people. On the 7th of September, 1825, the merchants and citizens of New York had a great meeting in the chamber of commerce, in the Tontine coffee house, to make arrangements for celebrating the completion of the great western canal. John Pintard was appointed Secretary, and the following resolutions were submitted by W.W. Woolsey. Of course, the whole programme was written by John Pintard___the whole arrangement was his. The Resolutions are his style. The last one says:

RESOLVED: That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to make inquiry, and to give public notice of the day on which the great event will occur, and where the celebration should take place, and that it be the duty of the committee to confer with the Corporation on this subject, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to call out a full expression of public feeling, in relation to an event so important to the interests of the community.

RESOLVED: That the committee consist of fifteen members: William Bayard, John Pintard, Thomas R. Mercien, William W. Woolsey, M.M. Noah, John Rathbone, Jr., Eldad Holmes, George Griswold, Joseph G. Swift, Campbell P. White, Jonathan Goodhue, **Cadwallader D. Colden**, Isaac Carow, Silas Richards and Lockwood Deforest.

JOHN PINTARD, Secretary

The meeting then adjourned.

I believe of all those name, not one is now alive. I have written sketches of nearly all of them who were merchants.

On the 28th of September, 1825, the merchants delegated John Pintard and Thomas R. Mercien to go to Albany and meet the committee from all parts of the state in reference to the celebration.

The arrangements were all made, and the plan published was drafted by Pintard.

Mr. Pintard carried the bottle that contained the Lake Erie water that was emptied into the Atlantic, as an emblem of the union of the great inland water of the West, and the still greater outside Ocean.

I need not add any details of what occurred. I alluded to it, to show more of the character of John .

De Witt Clinton never forgot him. He was mayor when Mr. Pintard was city inspector. The attachment only ended when De Witt Clinton died, and the last letter he ever wrote was in reply to our friend, Mr. Pintard. In the letter he used this remarkable sentence: "I do not know that I have a hostile feeling against any human being." The next day, in a fit of apoplexy, he died.

I could allude to many others of our best institutions that John Pintard aided materially in founding. One was the House of Refuge, and another the Merchants' and the Mercantile Library.

The wife of John Pintard was a fit companion for him. She was a sharer in his prosperity, as well as adversity.

I have not space to enumerate all the performances of John Pintard for the good of this city, any contemplated institution found a friend in him. He was ever ready to aid it. He regarded money as water, except when it would benefit the city. He pleasantly said to his friends, "I will be my own executor," meaning that he would spend all he had for useful purposes while alive.

As an instance, he felt a deep interest in the general Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, founded in this city. He did everything for it, laid out his plans, imported writings of the Fathers, and valuable works at his own expense, and he went to everybody that he knew that he had money. Among others, he applied by letter, to a very rich man named Jacob Sherrard, who was a painter and glazier at No. 37 Broad. Jacob lived next door at No. 35. Jacob had no children nor near relatives. He belonged to the Dutch Reformed church. On the 18th day of a month he wrote him a letter commencing with: "Lord, let me know the end of my days." John Pintard in this most charming letter stated the claims of his favorite society, told him much good could be done if it had money. He did not stop there. He talked it all over with the wife of Jacob, and so convinced her that she agreed to it, and what was the result? When Jacob died in 1820, the seminary was his "residuary legatee," and benefited some \$60,000. At his funeral, John Pintard was one of the pall bearers.

He was not less successful with George Lorrillard. Previous to making a dead set at George, he wrote a letter to both Jacob and Peter Lorrillard, asking them if they had any objection to his getting as much money as he could out of their brother George, for the benefit of the Theological Seminary. They replied in the most prompt manner, "No." Then he went at George with a letter that was so convincing that George Lorrillard gave the institution \$25,000.

He was not so successful with Dennis McCarthy. Most of us remember when Dennis lived at 352 Broadway, second door from Leonard street, in the Sixth Ward. His house was torn down to build up the Carlton house, that has also gone down in its turn to make way for great stores. Dennis had stores in Chambers, Chatham, and Market streets. He was a wholesale as well as retail grocer. He was a Catholic. To him Mr. Pintard went, and stated the claims the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum had upon him. He appeared to be convinced. He had a wife, but no children, and no near relations. "Leave her well off," wrote the active Pintard, "and leave the rest to the Catholic Asylum, and your memory will be blessed." Mr. McCarthy thought so, too. He had been the father of a beautiful daughter, but she had died. Dennis McCarthy lacked the moral courage to make a will, and he died without one. His property was in litigation for years. Distant relations made claim to it.

"Do all the good you can, young man," was his advice to every friend who was younger than himself.

BANK OF NEW YORK

He was very active in old matters of the city. For instance, the Bank of New York, though it was started in 1784, had no charter from the state. It did business upon its own hook. After the war was over, the Legislature doubted their power to charter a bank. However, after the constitution was adopted in 1787 by the "United States," and after Congress had chartered a United States Bank, our State Legislature concluded to charter two banks. It did so. One was the Bank of New York, and the other the Bank of Albany. The person most active in getting this matter arranged satisfactorily, was John Pintard.

NEW YEAR'S DAY OBSERVANCE, AN OLD DUTCH CUSTOM.

When New Year's day arrived in 1790, General Washington had a house in this city at No. 1 Cherry street. He was well aware that the receiving and making of calls on New Year's day was an old Dutch custom. He liked it, and he determined to add the power of his name as an example of the observance of the time honored custom. Everybody in New York on that day called upon the general and his lady. In the evening there was a grand levee, and both the general and his lady was present. He told John Pintard, who was present: "I am delighted. I have experienced the most intense gratification in observing this good old Dutch custom. I am apprehensive that in time it will be laid aside and rooted out, owing to the immense number of persons who will come to New York on account of its favorable situation, but who will have no sympathy with this time-honored Dutch custom and ceremony."

John Pintard was the man who went to work and had the names of all streets bearing foreign names changed____such as King, Queen, Duke, Princess and Crown____to good republican names.

He was one of the most active Sailors' Retreat friends.

He wanted to die in harness as an officer of the Bible Society, and the president of the Savings' Bank. The last was not his happiness, although his own fault.

We shall find in our city few such men as John Pintard, the last of his race.

Since writing the above the private papers of Mr. Pintard have been placed in my possession. I am compiling a work, to be called "The Life of John Pintard," It will be issued by Mr. G.W. Carleton, the Publisher, in 1863.

Source: The Old Merchants of New York City
Author: Walter Barrett, Clerk Second series
Publisher: Carleton, Publisher, 413 Broadway

See above for more . . .

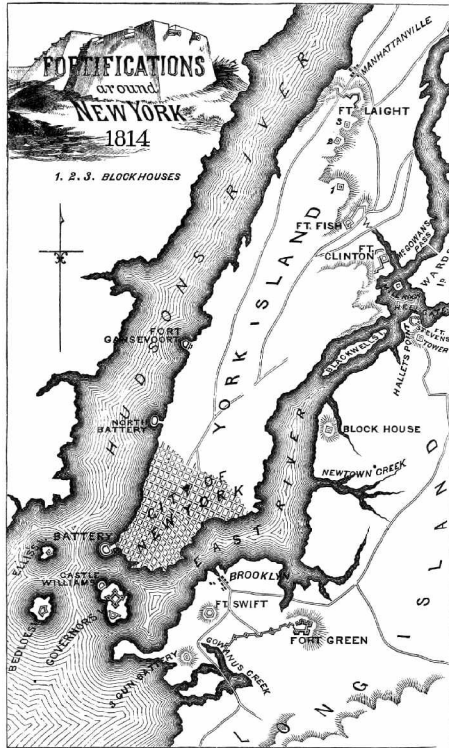
<http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/colden/Preface.html>

The following Memoir was written by Mr. Colden, at the request of a Committee of the Common Council of New York, made to him a few days previously to the arrival of the first Canal boat from Lake Erie. It was presented to the Mayor of the City, on board the steam-boat Washington, one of the fleet which accompanied the Canal boat to the ocean, on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

[www.phoenixmasonry.org/.../Volume 1 A to D.htm](http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/.../Volume%201%20A%20to%20D.htm)

freepages.history.rootsweb.com/.../Chap40.html

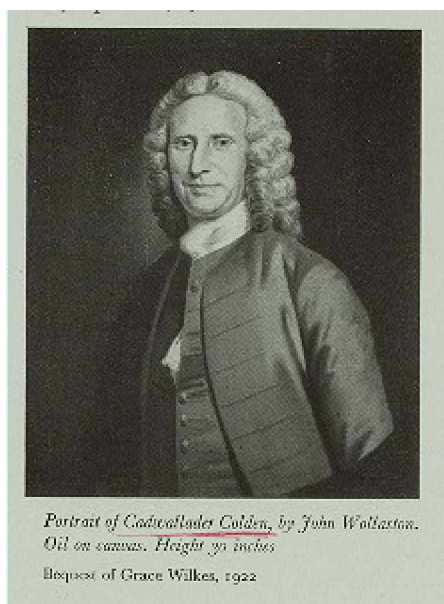
Cadwallader D. Colden was appointed to the command of all the uniformed militia companies of the city and county, and every thing pertaining to the military was put upon the war footing of actual service. The citizens continued their zealous labors on the military works all through September and in October, and made the lines of fortifications around New York truly formidable.



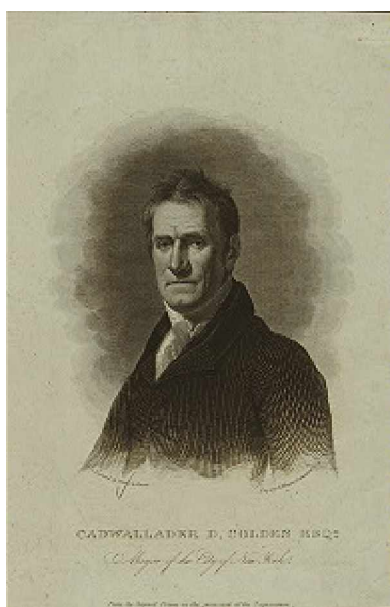
Morgan Lewis



Father



Father



Son

Charles Elliot Ide, Jr. (31 May 1853- 9 Dec 1899, age 46)
1893-94 Junior Grand Warden; 1895-98 Senior Grand Warden



Charles Elliot Ide, Jr. was born 31 May 1853 in Oaks Corners, Town of Phelps, Ontario, New York. He lived in Phelps until 12 years old, when he removed with his widowed mother (Mary C. Ide), and sister in Geneva. There he was educated in the Union school, graduating in 1871. While continuing his education at Yale University he was a member of the varsity crew. On returning to Syracuse, he entered the law office of Ruger, Wallace & Jenney. In 1873 he became, upon his admission to the bar, managing clerk for Fuller & Vann, remaining there three years. In 1876 he and John H. Costello opened law offices under the firm name of Costello & Ide. The firm in 1884 became Costello, Ide & Hubbard, William H. Hubbard, Mr. Ide's brother-in-law, being the new junior member. In 1880 Mr. Ide formed a new firm of Ide & Newell, James E. Newell being the junior member. Then Mr. Ide associated himself with Charles G. Baldwin, the firm being first Baldwin & Ide and later when Charles P. Ryan was admitted, Baldwin, Ide & Ryan. Mr. Baldwin withdrew in 1894 and the firm became Ide & Ryan.

Bro. Ide became active in politics from the time that he became of age. He was a member of the Republican county and city committee for years and was chairman of both the city committee and Fifth judicial district committee for several years. He was a candidate for District Attorney in 1889, when he was defeated in the convention by Theodore E. Hancock. He was

appointed 23 Feb 1892 by Mayor William Cowle to succeed W. P. Ganon as Corporation Counsel and this place he held through both of Mayor Amos's terms. Mr. Ide was a candidate for Supreme Court Justice at the Utica convention, but withdrew when it became evident that W. S. Andrews had a majority of the Onondaga delegation. Mr. Ide was, while Corporation Counsel, also counsel for all city boards. He had been active for the last year in the organization of the Pacific Biscuit trust and other large business combinations.

He was a member of the Century, Syracuse, and Citizens Clubs of Syracuse; Albany Club, Whist Club (Rochester), and Craftsmen's Club (New York City). He married Miss Etta Cary, daughter of Wesley Cary of Webster City, Iowa, in 1885. There was one child of this union. (possible son: New Haven, CT, 25 Mar 1907. - Charles Elliott Ide '08 was tonight elected captain of the university crew. He rowed seven on last year's crew and was also a member of the freshman crew in 1905.)

1880 Census, Syracuse, Onondaga, New York

Mary C. IDE	Self	W	49 (widow; head of household; nee Mary Colburn?)
Charles E. IDE	Son	S	27 Lawyer
Willie IDE	Son	S	12 At School
S. James IDE	Son	S	20 Brakeman On R.R.
Genie HUBBARD	Dau	M	31
Wm. H. HUBBARD	SonL	M	31 Lawyer
Eva HUBBARD	GDau	S	7
Lydia COLBURN	Mother	W	85

He was best known for his prominence in Masonry.

Symbolic Masonry – Blue Lodge, Central City Lodge No. 305

14 May 1878	Initiated; 18 Jun 1878 Passed; 02 Jul 1878 Raised
1885 & 1886	Junior Warden
1887 & 1888	Senior Warden
1889 & 1890	Master
1893-1894	Junior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of the State of New York
1895-1898	Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge of the State of New York

He did not appear to serve in junior Lodge chairs or as District Deputy Grand Master.

Capitular Masonry – Central City Chapter No. 70, RAM

14 May 1880	Mark Master
11 Jun 1880	Past Master
11 Jun 1880	Most Excellent Master (MEM)
25 Jun 1880	Royal Arch Mason
1893-1894	Master of the Third Veil

Cryptic Masonry – Central City Council No. 13, R&SM

21 May 1888	Royal Master
21 May 1888	Select Master
23 Jun 1892	Super-Excellent Master

Chivalric Orders – Central City Commander No. 25, KT

06 Apr 1881	Knight of Red Cross
15 Apr 1881	Knight Templar
20 Apr 1883	Knight of Malta
1882	Second Guard
1883	Junior Warden
1884-1885	Captain General
1886	Generalissimo
1887-1889	Commander
1899	Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite – Central City Bodies, Valley of Syracuse

24 May 1882	Lodge of Perfection
25 May 1882	Princes of Jerusalem
25 May 1882	Chapter of Rose Croix
25 May 1882	Consistory, S.P.R.S., NMJ
1886-1888	Thrice Potent Master, Lodge of Perfection
1889-1891	Most Wise Master, Chapter of Rose Croix
1892-1895	Commander in Chief, Central City Consistory
16 Dec 1890	Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, Honorary Member, NMJ
17 Sep 1895	Active Member of the Supreme Council, NMJ, being elected Deputy for the State of New York in the same session and holding that office until his death.

Bro. Ide left for the south on 11 Nov 1899, remaining in New York closing up the organization of the Pacific Coast Biscuit trust, then left for Asheville, NC, where he remained several days. He went thence to Waldo, FL, 150 miles south of Jacksonville, intending to go to St. Augustine. In Jacksonville he was compelled to take to bed at the Rathbun House, and there with his wife (the former Miss Carey) and his son of 13 years, Charles E. Ide, Jr., he died on the morning of 9 Dec 1899, at the age of 46. He had been ill (of

Bright's disease) for a year, and for three months had known that he could not live long. He had gone south in the hope of prolonging his life.

His Masonic services were "the most notable and impressive Masonic funeral in Syracuse since that of Orrin Welch, twenty years ago." There is a lengthy newspaper account of his services on file in the archives of the OMDHS, in the Registry of the Masonic Veterans Association of Central New York, of which Bro. Ide was Registry No. 220 (11 Jul 1899).

The brethren of the Valley of Syracuse, sincerely mourning his death, felt they should perpetuate his memory, his acts and his standing as a brother Mason, in a manner that would testify to his life and record when their generation had passed away. Accordingly a Committee of fifteen members from the different Masonic bodies was appointed to procure and erect a suitable monument to his memory. This Committee, under the Chairmanship of Ill. Edwin C. Hall, after much careful consideration decided upon a design for this monument. It is a replica, in Barre granite, of the Altar of Central City Lodge No. 305, with appropriate emblems of the various Masonic bodies on the four sides. It was dedicated on 9 Nov 1901 at Oakwood Cemetery, the address on that occasion being delivered by Ill. Charles H. Armatage, who succeeded Ill. Bro. Ide as Grand Commander.

A memorial booklet was prepared and printed. Of this but few copies seem to have survived. As it was printed in November or December of 1901, it is probable that the larger part of the edition was destroyed during the Masonic Temple fire in January 1902.

Gregory Satterlee 4 Nov 1822-14 Mar 1880 Grand Treasurer, 1876-78

Mr. Gregory Satterlee, a retired merchant, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, died Friday evening after a long illness. He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1822. His family removed to Saratoga County when he was about 5 years old, and to this City in 1835, about the time of the memorable fire, which took place in the Fall of that year. His father—Douglas Satterlee—was a prosperous merchant, and gave his sons a good education. After he had finished his academic course, Gregory Satterlee entered the employ of D. W. Ingersoll as a clerk, where he remained until 1846, when he went into the hat, cap, and fur business as senior partner of the firm of Satterlee & Bennett. The house subsequently became Langley, Satterlee, Blackwell & Co., which wound up its affairs about three years ago. After closing up the accounts of the firm, Mr. Satterlee retired from business with a competency. He took only a general interest in public affairs, but Freemasonry possessed a fascination for him, and he obtained eminence in the order. He was initiated in Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, March 4, 1864, passed on March 5, and was raised on April 12, in the same year. He was Senior Warden of the lodge during the years 1866 and 1867, and interested himself in founding Republic Lodge, No. 690, of which he was chosen Master June 2, 1869, and was re-elected in 1870. He became a Royal Arch Mason in 1865, and was a member of Phoenix Chapter, No. 2. He was chosen High Priest of Republic Chapter, No. 272, R. A. M., in 1875, and was also made a member of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He did not feel at home in that branch of Masonry, however, and took little interest in it. He was an active member of the Scottish Rite, and received all the grades up to the thirty-third degree. In 1876 he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of this State, and was re-elected in 1877 and 1878. The lodge was very anxious to have him continue in charge of its funds, but he declined to accept the office in 1879. He was a bachelor, and his mother, a brother, (Douglas Satterlee,) and two sisters survive him. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, at the late residence of Mr. Satterlee, No. 487 Lexington-avenue, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M., and interment will be in Green-Wood Cemetery.

March 14, 1880, Copyright © The New York Times
Mother: Nancy Ann Gregory

Herring, James

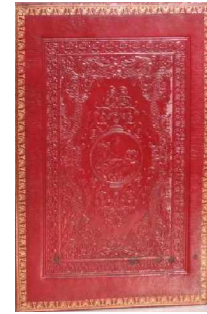
(12 Jan 1794-8 Oct 1867)

1830-45 Grand Secretary

1846-58 Grand Secretary, Phillips GL

"Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons," Section IV, page 141-42. >

Bro. James Herring was born in London, England on 12 Jan 1794. He was educated under the watchful eye of his father, after whom he was named, and who instilled into him the feeling of interest for the American Republic, then just called into existence, which he himself felt for her institutions. In 1805 the family emigrated to New York, and the subject of our sketch finished his education at an academy in Flatbush, Long Island. He became a portrait painter by profession, and in 1832 published "The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans (in Four Volumes, 1853), of which the portraits and part of the biographies were by himself. >



Masonic Record

- 1816 Master Mason in Solomon's Lodge of Somerville, NY (NJ?)
He removed to New York in 1822 and was soon actively engaged as an officer in the various branches of the Fraternity.
Affiliated with Clinton Lodge No. 143; Master in 1827, 1828, 1832, 1834. In the wake of the Morgan incident, he, with the remaining members of Clinton Lodge, united with St. John's Lodge No. 1, and met in union 18 Dec 1834.
Member of St. John's Lodge No. 1
27 Dec 1834 He instituted the formation of Strict Observance Lodge No. 94, constituted by GL, serving as Master and at which Lodge remained until his death.
3 Sep 1828 Appointed Assistant Grand Secretary
3 Jun 1829-49 Elected Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the State of New York
5 Jun 1849-58 Elected Grand Secretary of the Phillips (or Herring) Grand Lodge
when the Grand Lodge became divided in consequence of the attempt made by the Lodges from the rural districts to deprive Past Masters of their prerogatives as members of the Grand Lodge.
This schism was healed by the Union of the two Grand Lodges in June 1858, after which time, until the period of his departure for Paris, France, he had mainly retired from active Masonic life, though on several occasions he gave the benefit of his ripe experience to his brethren in the Grand Lodge.

Capitular Masonry:

- Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, RAM
24 Jul 1816 Mark and Past Master Degrees
3 Jan 1817 Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch
Dec 1837 High Priest; re-elected in 1838
1841 Represented his Chapter at Grand Chapter
1842 Elected General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter
Created a Knight Templar in Columbian Commandery No. 1, KT, New York
1829-32 Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Commandery of New York
1829-33 General Grand Recorder of the General Grand Encampment of the United States
1835-41 General Grand Generalissimo
The latter year that exalted body met in New York City, he officiated as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge.

During the period of his service as Grand Secretary, several events of importance occurred. In 1826 the Anti-Masonic (Morgan) excitement broke out, and brought forth in full force all the mental energy of Bro. Herring. He stood firm as a rock, while the hurricane of destruction leveled the greater number of the Lodges in the State; and the Lodges in the city of New York, as well as the Grand Lodge itself, are indebted to him for their salvation during that stormy period. In spite of the threats and dangers, he managed to induce the Lodges not to cease their regular meetings. He encouraged the subordinate Lodges, keeping alive the connection with other Grand Lodges, that were more particularly exposed to persecution, while he bravely combated the most ferocious attacks of the press.

The 'difficulties' within the Grand Lodge in 1837, which were the cause of the creation of St. John's Grand Lodge, found Bro. Herring the Grand Secretary of the former body, and as such he played an important part during this eventful period. It was about this time that he re-organized that extended system of correspondence with foreign Grand Lodges, in particular with those of Scotland, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Saxony, Switzerland, France, etc., and which became of so much benefit and importance, its usefulness being almost universally acknowledged. His reports formed an important part of the printed transactions of the Grand Lodge, and were read with instruction. In 1838 he, with the approbation of the Grand Master, Morgan Lewis, re-established the system of an interchange of Representatives from one Grand Lodge to the other. In appreciation of his merits, the Grand Orient of France and Brazil named him as their Representatives near the Grand Lodge of New York. He was also honored with Honorary Membership in numerous Lodges and Grand Lodges. A little later, in 1842, he organized the system of Grand Lodge Registry, which was long in force in New York.

Bro. Herring delivered many public addresses. In 1821 at Flemington, NY; 24 Jun 1840 an oration on the festival of St. John the Baptist before Apollo Lodge No. 13 of Troy; on 25 Aug 1847 in a Lodge of Sorrow held by St. John's Lodge No. 1 in New York, it being the first *Trauer Logen** held by an American Lodge in the English language. Then years later he officiated on a similar occasion, in memory of the deceased Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, Bro. G. T. Winkler.

Bro. Herring died at the residence of his daughter in Paris, France, on 8 Oct 1867; his remains were forwarded home on 10 Oct. The religious funeral ceremonies took place Sunday, 27 Oct, at St. Stephen's Church, New York City, in the presence of an immense congregation. The Masonic ceremonies were performed by his Lodge, which, accompanied by several New York and Brooklyn Lodges, making unitedly an imposing procession. [He was interred in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, on 27 October]

*"Peaceful he sleeps, with all our rights adorned,
Forever honored and forever mourned."*

* For further on 'Trauer Logen' the reader is invited to an informative article on 'sorrow Lodges' in "The Freemasons Monthly Magazine," Volume XXVI. 1865. page 196 at <http://books.google.com/books?id=fKxLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA197-IA4&lpg=PA197-IA4&dq=%22Trauer+Logen%22&source=web&ots=ELhTXDwzGL&sig=Q-6amF4iJcB7jH1EmN0YfXc32ek> , which notes in part:

" . . . They are also very common in France, where the ceremonies are likewise conducted according to a prescribed ritual. In the former country they are called *Trauer Logen*, and are usually held annually, if occasion requires; while in France they are held at longer intervals, we think decennially, unless some special occasion arises for them. They were first introduced into this country, as a Masonic ritualism, by the Lodge L'Union Francaise of New York, and was subsequently adopted by the German (Pythagoras) Lodge of that city. The first American Lodge in which the ceremony was ever practised, according to the European ritual, was St. John's Lodge of New York, in 1847. In Massachusetts there has never been, strictly speaking, a "Lodge of Sorrow," though there have been occasional ceremonial Lodges in honor of the dead, like the one recently held as above ; with one exception, which took place the last year in the Chapter of Rose Croix at Lowell, where the ceremonies were conducted in accordance with the prescribed ritual of that sublime and eminently Christian degree, and were as beautiful and impressive as language and ceremonial can make.

When properly conducted, according to the ritual, the ceremonies are all performed in a Lodge of Master Masons, opened in due form,—the hall being draped in black, interspersed with flowers and evergreens, with a cenotaph and coffin in the centre of the room, suitably dressed and decorated. The services usually begin with a voluntary on the organ, followed by prayer. . . ."

<http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&id=gVMYAAAIAAJ&dq=%22james+herring%22+portrait&printsec=frontcover&source=web&ots=-tfP205dTJ&sig=V0V5eLoCGUWkkwKxxqPodUzZfrE#PPP16,M1>

James Herring was born in London, England on January 12, 1794. He came to New York in 1804 with his father, who worked as a brewer and distiller in the Bowery.

James Herring spent his youth in New Jersey and New York City. He started his artistic career by coloring maps and prints. For a time he worked as a portrait and profile painter in New Jersey. Herring moved to Philadelphia for a time and colored maps for a living, but soon returned to New York. In New York he settled in Chatham Square and turned his attention to portrait painting. Herring had only one son, Frederick William, who was also an artist. The younger painter was born in New York City on November 24, 1821, and studied art with his father and with the painter Henry Inman. (Inman appears elsewhere on this web site.) Like his father, Frederick Herring was also a portrait painter.

James Herring spent his last years in Paris, where he died 8 Oct 1867.

Title Morgan Lewis (1754-1844) after a **painting by James Herring**, 1910 (oil on canvas) >
Artist Curran, Charles Courtney (1861-1942)



< Painted in Boston.

James Herring copied the Gilbert Stuart portrait, then at Fanueil Hall, now at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Engraver E. Prudhomme then used the miniature as the source for his engraving for the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," published by Herring and James Longacre between 1835-39.

Subject/Title: (Maj. Gen.) Henry Knox
Artist: **James Herring** 12 Jan 1794 (London)-8 Oct 1867 (Paris)
Date Created: 1834
Image Dimensions: 3 3/4" x 2 9/16"
Materials/Media: watercolor on ivory



"A History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," by William Dunlap, James Thomas. 1834. page 276
<http://books.google.com/books?id=pGTvMUv0dEqC&pg=PA285&dq=%22james+herring%22+%22Portrait%22#PPA296,M1>

JAMES HERRING—1817.

James Herring was born in London in the year 1796, and brought to this country by his father at the age often. The father was one of the many who sought in the United States of America the protection of a government more perfect, or less oppressive to the plebeian population, than that of Great Britain. Arriving at New-York, he established himself as a brewer and distiller in the neighbourhood of the Bowery; but the business failed in 1812, in consequence of circumstances connected with our second war with England. Two years after, James was left, by the death of his father, without property or profession, and with a wife, at the age of eighteen.

He had served his father in his brewhouse and distillery, but had no inclination to be the servant of a stranger. The spirit of the country was upon him, and he resolved to choose his own path in life. As a boy he had outdone his schoolmates in drawing, the desire to become a painter had grown with his growth, and he now thought of painting as the means of present subsistence and future prosperity. But the difficulties attending the commencement, and the struggles necessary for the present support of a family, required uncommon energy, and he possessed it.

This intelligent and very enterprising gentleman is, like several other American painters, a native of England. The progress of the arts of design is at this time facilitated by the persevering enterprise of Mr. Herring as a publisher.

His attention was called to drawing, at this time, by an application for a profile. This led to making profiles and colouring them. He then attempted a delineation of the whole face ; and by a successful experiment made in New Jersey, he succeeded in gaining employment in that state as a portrait painter in water colours, and finally in oil. From New Brunswick to Easton he was the portrait painter. A citizen of New York saw his work, and invited him thither to paint some members of his family. This succeeded, he had more applicants, removed his family k> the great commercial metropolis, He applied to a person of the name of Thatcher, who was

then publishing prints manufactured by himself, and suited to the time; such as fights between our frigates and the English; and young Herring was employed by him to colour these triumphs of genius and patriotism. John Wesley Jarvis was engaged in scraping mezzotintos for the same market, and Herring got some employment in colouring from him. But a publisher of maps was his best patron; in colouring these his wife could assist him, and with her aid he earned a decent living. The patron, however, did not do so well, and found it necessary to make a precipitate retreat without notifying his creditors, among whom was Herring. Fortunately, the young man found that his debtor had stopped at Philadelphia, and he pursued him on foot, found him, and obtained part of the money due to him. But his employment in New-York had been diminished by the failure of the map-maker, and he looked about him for something in the city to which fortune had led him that might supply the deficiency; and he found it. Matthew Carey was a map publisher, and was willing to give him as much work as he could undertake. He removed his wife to Philadelphia, and they jointly carried on the business of colouring maps, until finally they employed girls to assist them, whom they taught. Carey paid three dollars a hundred, and Herring & Co. could make a clear \$20 a week. Such particulars of the steps by which a youth makes his way up in the world, are very interesting to me—I hope my readers participate in my feelings.

Robert Macoy (4 Oct 1815--9 Jan 1895)

1856-57 Deputy Grand Master

"Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons," Section IV, page 142-43.

"Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General," 1895, page 157.

http://books.google.com/books?id=DnxLAAAMAAJ&pg=PA157&lpg=PA157&dq=%22Robin+Smythe%22+%22armagh%22&source=web&ots=Ce0Ls2b5qY&sig=oFncZWk_aKYItCbnZsTqispCpU#PPA157,M1



Bro. Robert Macoy was born in Armagh, County of Ulster, near Belfast, Ireland, on 4 Oct 1815 of Scottish-Irish parents. He was brought to the United States when only about four months old. His grandfather, Bro. Robin Smythe, was a magistrate of the city of Armagh, and for many years was an active member of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Bro. Macoy's earliest business life was spent in the busiest part of New York, then considered "uptown," but now for "down town." His early training was of great assistance in preparing him for his successful career as an author and publisher. He became thoroughly familiar with every detail of making a book, from quality of paper, style and character of type necessary to make it plain and readable, the proper binding to make it harmoniously artistic, to the subject matter printed its pages, and it was ever his aim to produce as good work as it were possible to execute.

He was for many years engaged in disseminating Masonic literature as an author and publisher. His first work was "The Master Workman," published in 1849. This was followed in 1852 by "The Masonic Manual," a compilation of lectures and explanations of the first three degrees. In 1853 he published a large quarto volume, illustrated, entitled "The Book of the Lodge," which was intended for the use of Masters of Lodges, in explaining the symbols of the various degrees. Among other works he also published "Vocal Manual," in 1853; "Rock of Masonry," in 1855, "Masonic Minstrel," in 1857; "Cyclopaedia of

Freemasonry," in 1867; "Worshipful Master's Assistant," in 1885; and "Rite of Adoption," in 1868 and 1890. These works have found favor in all lands where Masonry is known, and will remain as a monument to his untiring energy and devotion to the Institution.

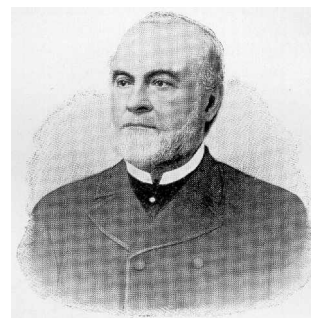
Masonic Record:

He was initiated in Lebanon Lodge, No. 13 (now 191), January 20th, 1848, and raised February 13th of the same year; he was elected Master of the Lodge in December, 1849. He subsequently demitted from Lebanon Lodge and united with Americus No. 535, of which he was a member at his death.

In 1850 he was elected Grand Secretary of the St. John's Grand Lodge, to which Lebanon Lodge at that time gave allegiance. The differences that had existed between the Grand Lodge of New York and the St. John's Grand Lodge, from 1837, had been the source of much bitter feeling among the members of the Masonic fraternity in New York, and it was the earnest desire of both parties to arrive at some basis of settlement. Accordingly, at the annual communications of both Grand Lodges in 1850, committees were appointed to confer and suggest to their respective Grand Lodges some plan for a union. ROBERT MACOY was a member of the committee from the St. John's Grand Lodge, and had much to do with formulating the basis of settlement. The result of the conference was the union of the two Grand Lodges, which happy event was appropriately celebrated in New York, December 27th, 1850. By the terms of the settlement he was recognized as Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York. He continued active in the affairs of the Grand Lodge and in 1856 was elected Deputy Grand Master, which office he held two years.

He was exalted in Orient Chapter 1 (now 138) in 1848; created a Knight Templar in Palestine Commandery, No. 1 (now 18), in February, 1851. He was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of New York for more than forty years, and as such made his personality felt in Templar circles. He was crowned an Honorary Thirty-third Degree Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Northern Jurisdiction December 9th, 1850. The "Portrait Gallery" states this a bit differently, i.e.: "He received the various grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 4° to 33° inclusive, by communication, at a regular session of the Supreme Council, then known as "The Supreme Council of the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies," on 30 Mar 1851. He afterwards affiliated with Cosmopolitan Consistory, and the New York bodies of which its membership was composed, and served as Secretary of the Consistory for several years."

The Order of the Eastern Star is indebted for its present existence to the labors of Bro. Macoy. In 1868 Bro. Robert Morris, the founder of the Order, surrendered all right and title as Supreme Patron to Bro. Macoy, who remodeled the entire organization in such a manner that it at once became popular and has continued from that time to flourish. When the first Chapter of the Order was established in 1867, succeeding former organizations of Bro. Morris, Bro. Macoy took an active interest in its welfare, and it was to



them, in Oct 1868, that he gave the first draft of the ritual which has since been adopted. In 1870, when the Grand Chapter of the State of New York was formed, Bro. Macoy became Grand Secretary. He was afterwards Grand Patron, and to his directing hand may be attributed in a great measure the success of this Order in our country.

The character and life of ROBERT MACOY is without a stain or blemish. He has left behind him a fadeless memory. The feelings of tenderness, the charm of his inborn modesty, the simplicity and adherence to his peculiar style of mannerism which governed him as the pilot his ship, made his warm heart and intelligent, clear conscience a safe guide and a wise counselor, conspicuously so in the varied departments, which he so ably filled, of Masonic history, literature and the pathology and classification of the ritualism of "Ancient Freemasonry."

His history and character of an "old-school gentleman," polished by rectitude and an innate disposition to please, made him one of the few Sir Roger de Coverleys of the Masonic bodies of which he was a member. His consistent - zeal and devotion to Masonry had its bearing in the sessions of our legislative halls, which will brighten in rarity with age, as "rare old wine well pressed on the lees." His modesty wherever he was placed, whether with those below him, with coequals or those above him, was the resplendent jewel that made lustrous the merit which characterized his blushing, bashful, unopinionated opinion on the rostrum, or the more delicate tracing of his thoughts as an author and essayist of the exoterics and esoterics of occult Masonry.

His Masonic career in usefulness has been no ordinary one, but stands out as a promontory of noble form and altitude, to baffle error and to evince his attachment and devotion to the principles of Freemasonry in character, structure and exemplification.

The laurel, the ivy, the cypress and the evergreen but tell us of his worth and of his cherished virtues, and of the loss we have all sustained.

Under the shadows of Greenwood, where the throng were hurrying to and fro in the busy city where he had lived and labored for so many years, our beloved brother closed his labors and completed a useful and well spent life. and was laid to rest by his devoted brethren in Greenwood Cemetery, the beautiful city of silence and repose, appropriating the burial service of our solemn funeral rites which he himself had revised.

There is something sublimely touching and elevating in the contemplation of the life and labors of this good and modest Mason.

His integrity was absolutely unimpeachable and pure as sterling gold. His fidelity was as filial and simple and lofty as that between mother and child, and the personification of heroism that was dauntless and could not be turned from a straight line.

His devotion to duty, as is attested in his service of forty-four years as Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of this State, is without a parallel in its history, and is proof that he was aptly chosen, and that the "polished stone" that he has wrought, has been fashioned after "the similitude of a palace," for us to keep him in memory as a sweet memorial in our hearts.

He had much to do in moulding Masonic thought and sentiment in the Grand Lodge of this State and other Grand Masonic bodies in which he labored, and left to the world in characters of gold a type of Masonic ethics and literature, as the production of his gifted pen, that will be enduring when the marble shaft shall have crumbled and lost its form and beauty.

His habits of industry were remarkable, and were as constant and regular as the rising and setting of the sun. Whatever was worth doing with him was worth doing well. Everything to which he gave his attention touched a cord of sympathy with the living, and now that "he is no more" awakens feelings of regard for his memory, which is the sponsor of all our hearts can give—a legacy of tears to freshen the remembrance of his virtues.

Habit is the great conservator of character. Character is the gauge that determines dimensions, capacity and destiny. The destiny of ROBERT MACOY is the completion of a useful and well regulated life, wreathed in the sunlight that falls as a benediction upon his dust to bless his peaceful repose, and as a confirmation to his family and to us that it is well with him where flowers ever bloom and never fade nor wither. His primary social virtue was the mantle that overshadowed his faults, and the veneration which we feel for his memory is the tribute of the great Masonic fraternity of New York.

Of his warm attachment to Freemasonry and his loyalty to its interests, the evidence is co-extension with the years in which he enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished Masons of the age in which he lived. For every honor with which his brethren delighted to crown him there was a generous return of service and gratitude, which bound him to them and they to him with the girdle of Cestus, and afford an example worthy of imitation to all men. His great, warm heart is forever stilled. The golden bond is broken. The trust confided to him has been fulfilled and conscientiously discharged. In all his relations as a citizen his conduct was squared by the standard of excellence. As husband and father he was kind and indulgent to a fault, and as a friend, always faithful. As a Mason his deeds all along the pathway of life were jewels that reflected the simplicity and sterling consistency which governed every act of his life. The world has been made richer by his having lived in it, and Masonry is made the poorer now that "he is no more."

JOHN R. ANDERSON, 33°

On 9 Jan 1895, having survived nearly four score years, and while as active and energetic as usual in this busy life, Bro. Macoy unexpectedly fell asleep in that slumber which knows no awakening on this side of the grave. His remains were deposited in Greenwood Cemetery with the usual Masonic ceremonies, by his Lodge, Grand Lodge, Grand Commandery, and the Scottish Rite Bodies of which he had been so long an honored and highly revered member.

The funeral of Robert Macoy, one of the best-known and oldest members of the Masonic Fraternity, took place from the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. It was one of the largest Masonic funerals in Brooklyn for years.

In the procession from his home, at 130 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, to the cathedral were the uniformed order of Knights Templar, De Witt Clinton Commandery, Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, and members of the Mystic Shrine.

At the cathedral the casket was carried to the front of the altar, and then began the impressive Masonic service. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery, officiated. He was assisted by James W. Bowden, the Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

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1880 Census, 19th Ward, Brooklyn, Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York

Robt. MACOY	Self	M	63	NY	Publisher	SCOT	SCOT
Eliza M. MACOY	Wife	M	W	62	NY	Keeping House	NY
Sophia CLARK	Dau	W	32	NY	At Home	NY	NY
Powell CLARK	GSon	S	12	NY	At School	NY	NY
Eliza A. CLARK	GDau	S	10	NY	At School	NY	NY
Dollie MACOY	Dau	S	26	NY		NY	NY
Esbella BARNES	Dau	M	26	NY		NY	NY
Chas. W. BARNES	SonL	M	22	NY	Clerk In Store	NY	NY
Chas. R. BARNES	GSon	S	2	NY		NY	NY

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

ROBERT MACOY

Robert Macoy was born in Armagh, Ulster County, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents, on 4 Oct 1815, this circumstance making him about three years older than Morris. At the age of four months he was brought to this country. During his early years he acquired a liberal education and worked as a printer, finally becoming a writer and publisher. Very little is known of his family life. Even the maiden name of his wife, Eliza Ann Macoy, is not known. She was born in New York, 11 Jan 1818 and died in Brooklyn on her 64th birthday, 11 Jan 1882. Records show she was Grand Adah, 3 Jun 1875; Grand Matron, 7 Jun 1876: and that she was last present in the Grand Chapter of New York on 1 Jun 1880. A daughter, Clara Macoy Clark (known as "Dolly Macoy") was associated with her mother and Brother Macoy in memberships in various chapters of the Order in New York. The Clarks were survived by a son and a daughter.

Masonically, Brother Macoy is best known as Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of New York, to which office he was elected on 5 Jun 1851, serving until his death, which occurred on 9 Jan 1895. He served in 1856 and 1857 as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York.

His business career beginning in 1849 in the publishing and Masonic supply company bearing his name was checkered with a series of changes in partnerships and ownerships. His name, however, is perpetuated down to the present in a firm still bearing his name, although for many years none of the name has held any interest in it.

Brother Macoy, although born three years before his predecessor, Brother Morris, in the leadership of the Eastern Star, outlived him seven years. His remains were deposited in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. (His Masonic record will be found in Part III.)

Before we review the events in which Robert Macoy was the prime factor, it will be well to note what Rob Morris had to say about the Macoy control of the Eastern Star. In the June 4, 1873, address of Brother Morris to the Grand Chapter, O.E.S., of New York, parts of which have been already quoted, he said:

"In 1868, when I sailed for the Holy Land, I resigned to Brother Robert Macoy the title and prerogatives of Grand Patron, which I assumed as the author of the system, he consenting to undergo the heavy cares incumbent upon the office. ... I would not have divested myself of this prerogative, but that I knew my successor to be a man of pure life, of singular zeal in Masonry, and one who had exhibited, for several years, a warm love for this particular system. I need not say that Brother Macoy has fully justified my choice. His assiduity in extending the Eastern Star has been a marvel to us all."

In his 1884 record of his connection with the Eastern Star, also previously quoted, we find this statement made by Morris:

"He [Macoy] had my full consent and endorsement, and thus became the instigator of a third and more successful system."

In 1865, when Brother Macoy became associated with Brother Morris in Eastern Star work, an agreement must have been made between them that he would become the National Grand Secretary, for without the consent of Morris to such an arrangement he could not easily have published the 1865 Eastern Star ritual. No doubt he took over some of the work of Morris during the next year, although, in order to conform to his plan of chapters, he called the outgrowth of the then existing system by Morris, "The Supreme Grand Chapter." While this organization had no new plan of procedure, on paper he continued as its National Grand Secretary until 1875, when he assumed the title as "Supreme Grand Patron." This was the result of a letter from Morris, dated La Grange, Kentucky, April 29, 1875, to Prof. Andres Cassard, of New York, authorizing him to install "Very Illustrious Robert Macoy as my successor in the position of Supreme Patron of the World, Adoptive Rite." The installation is supposed to have taken place on May 3, 1875.

ROBERT MACOY, 1815-1895 - Masonic Record

SYMBOLIC:

Lebanon Lodge No. 13 (now No. 191), New York, NY; 20 Jan 1848 E.A.; 27 Jan 1848 F.C.; 13 Feb 1848 M.M.; Elected Master Dec 1849 for 1850.; Withdrew 15 Aug 1855.

Adelphic Lodge No. 348, New York, NY; Affil. 11 Aug 1855; Withdrew 1 Aug 1858.

Concord Lodge No. 50, New York, NY; Affil. 20 Aug 1858; Withdrew 6 Jun 1863.

Americus Lodge No. 535, New York, NY; Affil. 6 Jun 1863 (on Dispensation dated 23 Feb 1863); Died 9 Jan 1895, a member.

Grand Lodge of New York - In 1850 he was elected Secretary of the St. John's Grand Lodge and at the union of the two New York Grand lodges, which he materially aided in consummating as a member of the committee from his Grand Lodge, he was given the rank of Past Grand Secretary. After service of a Grand Warden he was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1856 and served two years.

CAPITULAR:

Orient Chapter No. 1 (now No. 138) , New York, NY; Exalted 5 Sep 1849.

Adelphic Chapter No. 158, New York, NY; Affil. 24 Dec 1855.

Union Chapter No. 180, New York, NY; Affil. 8 Feb 1865 as Charter Member.

Americus Chapter No. 215, New York, NY; Affil. 5 Feb 1868 as Charter Member.
DeWitt Clinton Chapter No. 142, Brooklyn, NY; Affil. 24 May 18 89. Member until death.

CRYPTIC:

Adelphic Council No. 7, New York, NY; Affil. 14 Dec 1855 as Charter Member; Withdrew 7 Aug 1859.

Note - In 1852 the Grand Council of Connecticut chartered Washington, Pennell, Oriental and Brooklyn Councils. In opposition to the Grand Council already established in the state, a new Grand Council was formed by these councils and in 1854 Robert Macoy was in attendance. On 4 Jun 1855 he was elected Grand Recorder of this Grand Council and served two years. He must, therefore, have been a R. & S.M. and was probably made such in Washington Council No. 1, of which there are no records. Another odd circumstance - after the union of the two Grand Councils, he was made Grand Representative of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania and held the office 1878 to 1885, although there is no record of his being a member of any council. It would seem, also, that he was a T.I.M. to hold grand office. The Proceedings of Grand Council do not mention his name at the time of his death in 1895.

CHIVALRIC:

Palestine Encampment No. 18 (now Palestine Commandery No. 18), New York, NY; Knighted Feb 1851; Demitted 7 Mar 1851.
Morton Encampment No. 4 (now Morton Commandery No. 4), New York, NY; Affil. 7 Mar 1851. First Commander at the revival.

Withdrew 13 Apr 13, 1874; Honorary Member 8 Jun 1874.

DeWitt Commandery No. 27, Brooklyn, NY; Affil. 28 Apr 1874; Member until death.

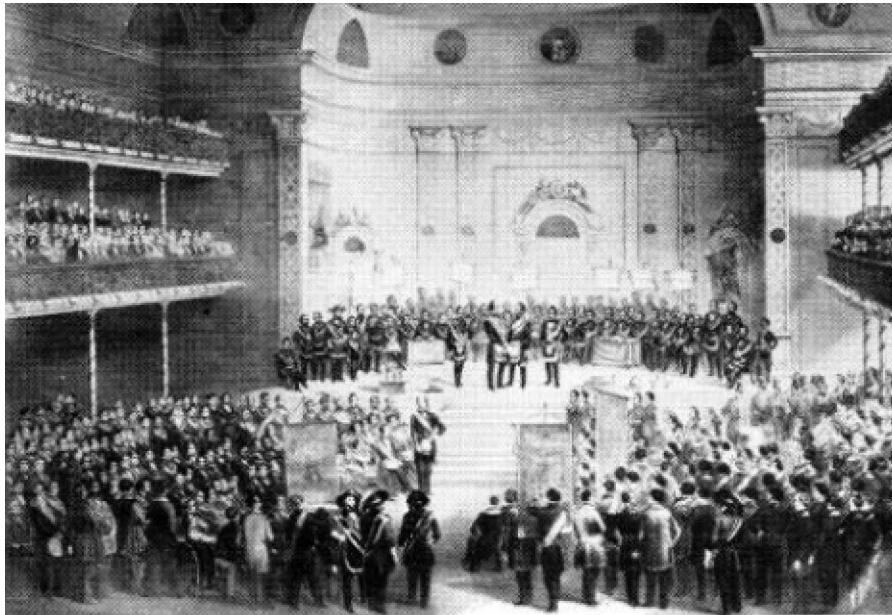
Grand Commandery of New York. Elected Grand Recorder 6 Jun 1851 and served until his death - 44 years.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE:

The Scottish Rite record of Brother Macoy seems inaccurate. The few records that have been found lead to further confusion. The Register (Diary) of Edmund B. Hays says: "Orient of New York, 14 Nov 1850 - at this meeting of the Chapter conferred the degrees on Brothers B. Summers, H. Leeds and **Robert Macoy**." At the meeting of Jerusalem Chapter of Rose Croix in New York on 7 Nov 1850 it was moved "that ten Dollars as an Appropriation for the Initiation fee of G. Sect'y **R. Macoy** - carried." Then there is a MS. book "Cosmopolitan Sov. Consistory" in which **Robert Macoy** is listed as No. 24, and "created S.P.R.S. Sept. 5/57." At the Eighth Rendezvous of Cosmopolitan Sovereign Consistory in New York, 5 Sep 1857 "R. W. Bro. **Robert Macoy** & Bro. George G. Andrews, were introduced and duly elevated to the degrees and orders conferred by this Consistory, and duly proclaimed and acknowledged as Knights of the White and Black Eagle, and Sub. Princes & Commanders of the Royal Secret." The minutes are signed by G. F. Yates, Comdr. in Chief and Andres Cassard.

How Brother Macoy could have been made a member of the Rose Croix Chapter in a Hays Council in 1850 and then, in 1857, receive the degrees of the Consistory in the Yates group, which was opposed to the Cerneau-Hays organization, is difficult to determine.

This was the period in which the Scottish Rite bodies were under reorganization but they did not consummate the union for ten years thereafter. In the archives of the Supreme Council, NJ, is to be found Macoy's "Oath of Allegiance" as a Thirty-third Degree Mason in the Hays Council, dated 8 Apr 1864. To make matters still more complex, the present Proceedings of the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., list the date of Macoy's 33° as 9 Dec 1850 (the older issues as 8 Dec 1850), but there is nothing to show when or where this honor was conferred upon him.



Celebration of the Masonic Union
Of the St. John's Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of the State of New York
at Tripler Hall, City of New York
on Friday, 27 Dec 1850

http://books.google.com/books?id=v0bFTFGa4CQC&pg=PA134&lpg=PA134&dq=%22robert+macoy%22+%22st+john's%22&source=web&ots=dvJoDGCPpr&sig=4MO_ulekegvV4fH5-vjNKi3quks#PPA134-IA1.M1

Article from the NY Times.

Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, who is well known in Masonic circles in Brooklyn as a protégé of the late **Robert Macoy**, who was Grand Recorder of the Knights Templars of this State, was arrested near her home in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon under circumstances that seem to indicate that she is insane.

Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, who is well known in Masonic circles in Brooklyn as a protégé of the late **Robert Macoy**, who was Grand Recorder of the Knights Templars of this State, was arrested near her home in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon under circumstances that seem to indicate that she is insane. Mrs. St. John lives in the frame house 187 Penn Street in the Eastern District. The upper floor is occupied by Henry Betherson, who was awakened about 1 a.m. yesterday by smoke which was pouring into his apartments. When the firemen arrived it was discovered that the fire was of incendiary origin, it having been set in different parts of the building. Mrs. St. John was nowhere to be seen, but about half an hour after the flames were extinguished she was found by a policeman in Hewes Street, near Kent Avenue, going toward the river, and scantily attired. The policeman took her to the Lee Avenue Police Station, and on the way there she told him she set fire to her home to cook crabs. Nothing was known at the Lee Avenue Police Station about the fire in Mrs. St. John's house until she was arranged before Justice Goettling in the Lee Avenue Police Court. She was then accused of arson, but as she seemed to be demented she was sent to Raymond Street Jail pending examination as to her mental condition. Fire Marshal Brymer interviewed Mrs. St. John in the jail, and she told him she had eaten nothing in a week. Her daughter, Mrs. Grace Hertz, who lives with her, is in the country. Mrs. Anna West of 218 Marcy Avenue, who is Past Associate Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, also visited Mrs. St. John in the Jail.

St. John is about fifty-five years old. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Peterson and her husband's name was Sibley, but after his death, ten years ago, she assumed the name of St. John, because, she said, she was born on St. Valentine's Day, under the sign of Aquarius, and, therefore, St. John was her proper name. She lost a daughter several years ago, and since then her mind seems to have been affected. Mrs. St. John has always taken a prominent part in women's secret societies, and after the death of **Robert Macoy**, she produced papers showing that he had adopted her as his daughter. She insisted upon sitting with his family during the funeral ceremonies in Aurora Grata Cathedral, but was persuaded to relinquish what she claimed her right. She afterward went to a conclave of DeWitt Clinton Commandery attired in white satin and carrying Sir Robert Macoy's sword, with which she promenaded around the before the assembled Knights. Then she disappeared. Mrs. St. John also possessed many of Br. Macoy's jewels, which for a long time she refused to give to his family until they threatened action against her. Her house, she declared, she intended to convert into a hospital, to be known as the Robert Macoy Memorial Hospital of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. St. John once lectured at a well known business college in Brooklyn on the subject of the triangle, but her discourse was so rambling that her audience left the hall soon after she began speaking. She was once an inmate of an asylum and will probably be sent back to it.

<http://hometown.aol.com/newoessisoh/>

While the presentation of the Eastern Star Degree under the Macoy Manual was at its peak in 1865, the Grand Lodge, F&AM Planned a Masonic Fair, the purpose of which was to increase an already established fund for the Erection of a Masonic Hall in the City of New York. To assist the Brothers in this cause the ladies in the families of Master Masons organized the "Ladies Masonic Fair Association." Many of these ladies were holders of "Adoptive rite certificates" and as they worked in the Masonic Fair with Brother Macoy they pleaded with him to change his manual into an Eastern Star Ritual that would provide a permanent organization in which their works of Charity and Benevolence might be extended.

During the closing days of the Masonic Fair, which was a great financial success, **Dr. James M Austin**, Grand Secretary, proposed that the ladies join in giving an entertainment as a closing festival. For this purpose the ladies held several meetings at one of which the "Alpha Sisters" were organized and officers elected.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F&AM John W. Simons and Robert Macoy were close friends and worked together constantly for the advancement of Freemasonry. In October 1868 Robert Macoy presented to the "Alpha Sisters" his "Chapter System Ritual" in manuscript form and Alpha Chapter No.1, the first to be established under the Macoy Chapter System Ritual, was organized 28 Dec 1868 in New York City

Washington 'Wash' Everett Connor (15 Dec 1849-aft 1929) 1885-86 Grand Marshal 1887-88 Grand Treasurer

"Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," by Henry Clews, 1888. page 606

http://books.google.com/books?id=H_j5_d1F5KoC&pg=PA606&dq=%22washington+e.+connor%22

Washington E. Connor was born in New York City on 15 Dec 1849. He first appeared in Wall Street as a clerk for Wm. Beiden & Co., a firm in which the redoubtable Jim Fisk was once a partner. Black Friday of September, 1869, when a financial hurricane whistled through Wall Street, brought young Connor to the front, and he has ever since remained there. He was long the able lieutenant of Mr. [Jay] Gould in large speculations. He is a natural leader in speculation — cool, quick and adroit. From time to time he has been a director in the Western Union, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Kansas Pacific and Wabash Companies. He was president of the Central Construction Company, which established the lines of the American Union Telegraph Company. He was a director in the famous Credit Mobilier Company, the Texas Improvement Company, the Metropolitan and New York Elevated roads and the New Jersey Southern. He is a member of the Union League and the Lotus clubs, and especially enjoys the society of artists, writers and other persons of talent and cultivation. He has a good library, and is of a somewhat studious turn of mind. As a youth he studied at the College of the City of New York.

He first married Louise Simmons 25 Jun 1887 in New York City, by whom he had a son, Wayne Everett Connor. Resided or worked at 31 Nassau Street, New York, NY. He later resided in New Smyrna, Florida with his second wife, the former Jeanette Thurber (married 30 Apr 1913; a writer and historian), where he raised oranges and a mixed herd of Holsteins and Jerseys on his estate, as a hobby. Jeanette was one of the principal founders of the Florida State Historical Society in 1921. She was born in New York City, 29 Jun 1872 and died there 9 Jun 1927. Her mother, Jeanette Myers Turner, founded the National Conservatory of Music in New York (see below for her sketch).

<http://www.nsbhistory.org/History%20Sugar%20Mill%20Ruins.htm>

Sugar Mill Ruins >

At 1 a.m. on 28 Dec 1835, the Indians plundered and burned plantations, destroyed the Sugar Mill and set fire to all the buildings in New Smyrna. Residents fled and made their way across the river to Colonel Dummett's house, Mt. Pleasant, and then to Bulow plantation in Ormond Beach. The sugar industry in the area was never revived. In 1893 New York stock broker **Washington E. Connor** purchased 10 acres, including the Sugar Mill site for \$400, as a birthday gift for his wife, historian **Jeannette Thurber Connor**. The ruins were conveyed by the Connors to the Florida State Park Service in 1929.



<http://www.nsbhistory.org/Museum%20History.htm>



The New Smyrna Free Library (now the Connor Library Museum) was constructed by Washington Everett Connor and Jeanette Thurber Connor on 1 Oct 1901. Mr. Connor, a New York stockbroker, personally maintained the building and paid the librarian's salary for 20 years. Originally located on the northwest corner of Faulkner and Washington Streets, the library was deeded to the City in 9 May 1924, with the stipulation that the City continue to maintain the building as a library. It later became the home of the Garden Club.

"Columbian Consequences," by David Hurst Thomas, THOMAS DAVID HURST

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L7cLAAAAYAAJ&q=%22washington+e.+connor%22&dq=%22washington+e.+connor%22&lr=&pgis=1>

ish missions.

Although the proposed Columbian connection suggested in 1894 for the ruins at New Smyrna was soon discarded, the mission myth was not. A wealthy New Yorker, **Washington E. Connor**, purchased these ruins, and in 1914 he gave the "mission" ruins as a birthday present to his new bride, **Jeanette Thurber**

AMERICAN YATCH CLUB ONLY ORGANIZATION FOR STEAM YACHTING IN THIS COUNTRY. Chartered in 1883 by Jay Gould, **Washington Connor**, and Others.

There also are a lot of namesakes of **Washington E. Connor** in New Smyrna Beach. His name was affixed to the first bridge across the **Indian River** in 1894, built by **Connor** and the New Smyrna Bridge and Investment Co. It was considered a private toll bridge. **Connor** also financed the **Connor** Library in 1895, originally located at the corner of Washington and Faulkner streets. When the bridge started needing repairs, **Connor** traded the library to the city in return for the city taking over the bridge. The library was relocated into Old Fort Park, where it is used as a museum.

Washington Street is named after **Connor**, as well as Ronnoc Lane (**Connor** spelled backwards). Wayne Avenue is named after Connor's son, while Louise Street is named for his first wife.

Washington E. Connor, formerly a partner of Jay Gould and a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1871 has sold his seat on the Exchange. He figured largely in Wall Street affairs in the past, though he has not been actively engaged in the brokerage business since 1880. He had been keeping his seat, he explained yesterday with the idea of turning it over to his son who is now at Princeton, but the younger Connor decided to keep out of Wall Street, and so his father let his seat go. Though not engaged in the brokerage business, Mr. Connor has by no means been inactive since his brother's firm, Connor & Co., succeeded in 1880 to Washington E. Connor & Co., in which Jay Gould and later his son George J. Gould as well as the late G. P. Morosini were partners.

In many stock market deals with which the name of Jay Gould was associated Mr. Connor participated. His association with the Gould interests have continued down to this time, and long after he ceased to be a partner of George J. Gould he acted in important deals in which the younger Gould was interested. Familiar with the railroad and other business in which Jay Gould had taken a leading part Mr. Connor was commissioned by George Gould to consummate various railroad plans, among them being the purchase of a controlling interest in the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which was made a part of the Wabash Railroad's extension into Pittsburg.

Russell Sage, as well as Jay Gould, was among those with whom Mr. Connor had close associations, and for years the offices of Russell Sage and Connor & Co., at 31 Nassau Street, were connected by the offices of the Chicago Great Western, in which both were interested. Many of the properties in which Mr. Connor was interested along with Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould have passed into other control and this is an added reason for Mr. Connor's decision to sever his connection with the Stock Exchange and to remain for the future only informally associated with Wall Street affairs. He does not mean to leave the Street altogether, for he will continue to maintain an office with Connor & Co., his brother's firm.

Before W. E. Connor became a partner of his Jay Gould had been the head of the firm of Gould, Fisk, Martin & Co. At that time Mr. Connor was a partner in the Stock Exchange house of William Belden & Co., having become a member of the Stock Exchange on October 6, 1871. Six years later the firm of Washington E. Connor & Co. was formed, with Mr. Connor, Jay Gould and G. P. Morosini as the partners. George J. Gould entered the firm in 1885. One year later the firm was dissolved and succeeded by the present firm of Connor & Co., of which E. S. Connor is the head. His connection with the Stock Exchange dates back to 1864. The other member of this firm is Charles E. Silkworth.

Mr. Connor is 61 years old. Although connected in so intimate a way with old-time Wall Street, Mr. Connor, among his friends, has often in late years found fault with Wall Street for failing to appreciate the spirit of the day and for running counter in so many instances to popular opinion.

Mrs. Francis Beattie Thurber announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jeannette Thurber, to Washington Everett Connor. The announcement will be of widespread interest, for Mr. Connor was the former partner of Jay Gould, and at one time one of the leading operators in Wall Street, and his family has been among the most prominent residents of New York for many years.

The Thurber family is also well known, and Mrs. Thurber and her daughter, who formerly resided at 61 East Eighty-sixth Street, are now staying at the Hotel Buckingham, where the engagement was announced to their relatives and friends.

Mr. Connor is sixty-four years old, and Miss Thurber is about eighteen years his junior. No date has been set for their wedding.

Mr. Connor, who is a widower, makes his home at the Union League Club.

It was only three years ago that he sold his seat on the New York Stock Exchange, of which he had been a member since 1871. While he figured largely in Wall Street affairs in the past, he has not been actively engaged in the brokerage business since 1880, when his brother's firm, Connor & Co., succeeded to Washington E. Connor & Co., in which Jay Gould, and later his son, George J. Gould, as well as the late C. P. Morosini, were partners. In March, 1912, the firm of Connor & Co. announced its suspension, owing principally to the infirmity of Mr. Connor's brother, Ezra Connor, who is over seventy years old. Russell Sage, as well as Jay Gould, was among those with whom Mr. Connor had close associations.

In his day Mr. Connor was perhaps the most prominent operator on the Exchange floor. He acted in all of the important Gould deals, and among the important Gould deals. His wife died more than a year ago.

Miss Thurber's father died in July, 1907, and their home was then at 49 West Twenty-fifth Street. Her mother was Miss Jeannette Myers before her marriage.

24 Apr 1913, Copyright © The New York Times

< 14 Oct 1910, Copyright © The New York Times

CONNOR, HALDAN EVERETT

Registrar of the Indian River School. Born: Paris, France, June 11, 1912. Parents: Wayne E. Connor and Martha Niles Leshner. Education: Three Years at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and Four Years at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. A. B. Princeton, Special Activities and Business Career: Treasurer of the Indian River Ranch; 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery Reserve. Princeton University Charter Club. Member: Presbyterian Church. Home Address: Indian River Ranch, New Smyrna, Florida.

CONNOR, WAYNE EVERETT

Headmaster Indian River School. Born: Cannes, France. Parents: Washington E. and Louise Connor. Education: Cutler School, New York City; Also Tutors. Princeton LITT.B. Fraternities: Alpha Delta Phi (Amherst Chapter). Special Activities and Business Career: Pioneer 'Dude Rancher' in Florida; Many Years in Wyoming and Montana. Princeton Club, New York City. Married: Martha Niles Leshner, 1911.

Children: Barbara Niles
Martha Louise Connor
Haldan Everett

Home Address: Indian River Ranch,
P. O. Box, New Smyrna, Florida.

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

Mother of Jeanette Thurber Connors:



Jeanette Meyers Thurber was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., NY, 29 Jan 1850 – died in Bronxville, NY, 2 Jan 1946) was amongst the first major patrons of classical in the United States. She was the daughter of Henry Meyers, an immigrant violinist from Copenhagen, Denmark and Annamarie Coffin Price. Jeanette Thurber was educated at the Paris Conservatory.

She married a millionaire grocery wholesaler, Francis Beattie Thurber, on 15 Sep 1869. In the 1884 she founded the National Conservatory of Music of America and its adjunct American Opera Company, both in New York. In 1884 she sponsored New York City's first Wagner festival. In 1888-89 she sponsored the New York debut of the Boston Symphony. In 1892, she was responsible for bringing the Czech composer Antonin Dvořák to the United States to head her conservatory. It was her ambition to found a uniquely American school of classical music composition, a national conservatory, federally funded and based in Washington DC with branches throughout the United States.

At her death, a laudatory obituary article appeared in the New York Times and said of her national conservatory:

"The conservatory, of which the New York home was intended as the beginning, never reached Washington. Nor were national branches ever established. An educational plan of the loftiest and best, admirably developed on the artistic side, did not find the full measure of financing necessary, for it's permanence. But it was Mrs. Thurber who established a precedent in this field which never will be forgotten, as one of the works which made her life and her vision and invincible spirit so valuable to the musical advancement of America.

Francis Beattie Thurber was born in a poor hatter's family in Delhi, Delaware Co., NY, 13 Nov 1842. He attended Delaware Academy in Delhi 1851-1854, Union Hall Academy 1855-56, and studied law at University Law School in NY 1896-98. He m. Jeanette Meyer in 1865. She was founder of the American Opera Company and the National Conservatory of Music, New York.

Dr. James M. Austin (1813-2 Dec 1881) 1853-1880 Grand Secretary

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. page 484-85.

It may not be inappropriate here to speak of the life and services of Dr. James M. Austin, the Grand Secretary, although his connection with the craft, his active connection with all its affairs, did not cease until he was called up higher, on 2 Dec 1881. Dr. Austin was born at Salem, Washington county, NY, in 1813, and, after graduating at Albany with the degree of M.D., settled down to the quiet life of a country physician at Waterford and Lansingburg. In 1853 he removed to New York, seeking in the larger city further professional advancement and emolument than a country district afforded. He had been made a Mason in Phoenix Lodge, Lansingburg, in 1844, served many years as its Master, and had been exalted in Phoenix Chapter. He was much more than locally popular as a Mason and on the eve of his departure from Lansingburg for New York he was given a magnificent farewell reception by his brethren.

Dr. Austin fully intended practicing his profession in New York, but shortly after his arrival an event occurred which shaped his life in another direction. Dr. James M. Powell, who had been Grand Secretary since 1850, declined further service in 1853 on the ground of his professional work demanding all his time, to the great regret of the fraternity.

Dr. Austin was selected as a candidate for the office, but objection was raised against him in that he was not a member of a City Lodge. It was decided, however, that the constitution simply demanded that the Grand Secretary should be a resident of the city, and on that point there was no doubt of the eligibility of "the Doctor," as he was afterward generally spoken about. But it required three ballots to bring about his election.

From that time until the day of his death no man in New York was more active in Masonic matters. He affiliated with Mariners' Lodge, and afterward with Howard Lodge when it was revived in 1857. In Royal Arch Masonry he threw in his lot in New York with Phoenix Chapter No. 2. and afterward with Orient Chapter and Jerusalem Chapter, passing through all the offices until, in 1868, he became General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the United States. In Cryptic Masonry he was a member of Adelpic Council No. 7, and in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he passed through all its grades from 1856 until 1866, when he received its highest degree, the thirty-third. Dr. Austin was a man of great ability, full of zeal and devoted to the order. His work in connection with the Hall and Asylum fund was great and unceasing, and it was really to his indefatigable endeavors, his herculean labor, that the craft accomplished something tangible in the road toward its charitable development—the building of the magnificent hall, which, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, is now the headquarters of Freemasonry in the State. To accomplish that he really devoted his life, and, while he made many mistakes in his methods, and his plans did not always turn out as he had anticipated, he certainly was the means of making the long-talked-of hall a reality. If, as has been said, he placed a millstone of debt around the fraternity, he at least gave them something to strive for. If his system of raising money was at times distasteful, if the campaign or series of campaigns for the building of the temple were marked by extravagance, and, as was sometimes said, by a misuse in one way or other of much of the money contributed, no blame can be attached to him. He started out with a high purpose and he accomplished it in spite of countless obstacles, obstacles of almost daily growth, a third of which would have deterred a man less endowed with determination. He persevered until he won, and if he did not bring the brethren into the promised land—the actual Asylum and school—he at least brought them within sight of that long-prayed-for consummation.

"Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York," 1904, page 141.

R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN was raised in Phoenix Lodge No. 58, Troy, NY, on May 16, 1844, Senior Warden in 1845 and Master in 1847 and 1848.

He was born at Salem, Washington County, NY, in 1813. He was educated at Schenectady where he attained collegiate honors in his twenty-sixth year, and some four years later received his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine at Albany; he was a practicing physician at Lansingburgh when made a Mason.

In 1848 he withdrew from Phoenix Lodge and assisted in organizing and was the first Master of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, at Waterford, NY. In 1853 he removed to New York city and affiliated with Mariners Lodge, No. 07; in 1856 he became interested in the revival of Howard Lodge, No. 35, he affiliated with it and was a member at the time of his death, 3 Dec 1881.

He was elected Grand Secretary 9 Jun 1853, and held this office continuously until his death, covering a period of over twenty-eight years in this important office.

UNION CHAPTER

UNION UNIVERSITY, SCHENECTADY. N. Y. Established, '38 ; Inactive. '65-8 : Re-established, '69 ; 65 Glasses ; 642 Members
ROLL OF MEMBERS 1839

James M Austin. New York City. Physician. Entered from Salem, N.Y. Φ B K.; A.B.; A.M. Med. student, M.D.; phys., NY city. Grand secretary, grand lodge of masons of state of NY, '53-81; past grand high priest of gen. grand chap, of R.A.M. of U.S.; insp. gen., ;33 degree, Scottish rite. d. 2 Dec '81.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~challis/John%20Austin%201647/pafg14.htm>

76. **Edmund Austin** ([Joshua](#) , [John](#) , [John](#)) was born on 12 Dec 1738 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT. He died on 26 Mar 1791 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT. Edmund married Sarah Ives on 29 Nov 1764 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT. Sarah was born on 19 Nov 1741 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT. She died on 6 Mar 1812.

They had the following children:

- 214 F i Elizabeth Austin was born on 25 Aug 1765 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT.
- 215 F ii Eunice Austin was born on 5 Mar 1767 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT.
- 216 M iii Job Austin was born on 11 Jan 1769 in Waterbury, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 217 F iv Ruth Austin was born on 10 Oct 1770 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT. She died there on 4 Sep 1855.
- + 218 M v [Edmund Austin](#)
- 219 M vi Lemuel Austin was born on 22 Jun 1775 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT. He died on 7 Apr 1848.
Lemuel married Polly Dudley on 17 May 1814 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT. Polly was born about 1777 in of Waterbury, New Haven, CT. She died there on 2 Mar 1854.
- 220 F vii Sarah Austin was born on 12 Jan 1780 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT. She died on 23 Jun 1782.
- 221 F viii Lois Austin was born on 20 Apr 1781 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT.

- + 222 M ix [Abner Austin](#)
- + 223 M x [Orrin Austin](#)

222. [Abner Austin](#) ([Edmund](#) , [Joshua](#) , [John](#) , [John](#)) was born on 17 Sep 1782 in Waterbury, New Haven, CT. He died on 31 Jan 1860. He was buried in Feb 1860 in Old Graveyard, Salem, Washington, NY. Abner married Elizabeth McMurray on 9 Apr 1807, born on 3 Aug 1786 on the Pacific Ocean. She died on 30 Jun 1822.

They had the following children:

- 452 F i Jane Austin was born ca 1810 of Whitewater, Washington, NY. She died on 25 Jul 1810.
- + 453 M ii [William Robert Austin](#)
- + 454 M iii [James M Austin Dr](#)
- 455 F iv Susanna Austin was born on 27 Jan 1816 of Whitewater, Washington, NY. She died on 31 Dec 1847.
- 456 F v Sarah Austin was born on 27 Jan 1816 of Whitewater, Washington, NY. She died on 23 Jan 1847.
- + 457 M vi [Abner Austin](#)
- 458 M vii John Austin was born about 1822 of Whitewater, Washington, NY.
- + 459 M viii [Edmund Austin](#)

454. [James M Austin Dr](#) ([Abner](#) , [Edmund](#) , [Joshua](#) , [John](#) , [John](#)) was born about 1814 in of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer, NY.

James married **Catherine D.** _____ .

They had the following children of Lansingburgh, NY:

- 673 F i Frances E Austin born ca 1848
- 674 M ii James P Austin born Jun 1850
- 675 F iii Catherine Austin born ca 1854

1880 Census, 16th Ward, District 14, New York, New York (Manhattan), New York City-Greater, New York [??]

James AUSTIN	Self	M	70	NY	Retired Physician	NY	NY
Annie AUSTIN	Wife	M	45	MA	Keeping House	MA	MA
Ida AUSTIN	Dau	S	20	NY	At Home	NY	MA
Carrie AUSTIN	Dau	S	19	NY	At Home	NY	MA
Richard HORNER	BroL	S	Male	W 40	MA	Clerk In Office	MA MA
Henry HORNER	BroL	S	Male	W 50	MA	Retired Merchant	MA MA
Mary O'BRIEN	Other	S	Female	W 40	IRE	Servant	IRE IRE
Ellen STORY	Other	S	Female	W 18	IRE	Servant	IRE IRE

8 Dec 1881, Copyright © The New York Times

Funeral services over the remains of the late Dr. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary of Masons in New-York, were held yesterday afternoon and attended by a large gathering of persons prominent in Masonic, public, and private circles. Short

religious ceremonies were held at Dr. Austin's late residence, No. 424 West Twenty-second-street. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Apostles, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Pastor of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. The remains were then taken to the Masonic Temple, at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third street, where the regular Masonic burial services were held under the direction of Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. The exercises consisted of prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Grand Chaplain; reading of the ritual by the Grand Master, and singing by the Temple quartet. A eulogy was pronounced by Chief Commissioner of Appeals Frank R. Lawrence, in which the sterling worth and character of the deceased were referred to in appropriate terms. In the death of Dr. Austin, the speaker said, the order had lost a father. For the past 25 years the history of his life had been to a great extent the history of the Grand Lodge. His influence had been felt throughout the United States, and wherever his name had been spoken it had been revered. He spoke of the close identification of the deceased with the order, and alluded feelingly to the great bereavement which the Grand Lodge of America had sustained. The benediction was pronounced by Grand Chaplain Hall, and opportunity was then given to the officers and members of the order and friends generally to view the remains of their departed brother. The following-named brother Masons acted as pall-bearers: Past Grand Masters Joseph D. Evans, Isaac Phillips, Joseph J. Couch, Edmund L. Judson, Charles Roome, and John W. Simons and Past Grand High Priests George Van Vliet and Thomas C. Cassidy. Among the societies represented, of which the deceased was an active member were the Masonic Veterans, Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., in full uniform, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. Among others in attendance were D. G. M. of the Lodge J. Edward Simons; S. G. W., Albert G. Goodall; J. G. W., John W. Vrooman; G. T., John Boyd; G. M., Edward M. L. Ehlers; Edward P. Campbell, G. S. B.; Thomas G. Rigney, G. S. B.; Frank Magee, G. S.; Cyrus O. Hubbell, G. S.; Stephen M. Wright, S. G. D.; F. R. S. Drake, J. G. D.; George H. Raymond, G. L.; William F. Costenbarden, G. L.; Johnston Fountain, G. P.; William T. Woodruff, G. H. P.; Richard H. Huntington, G. H. K.; J. E. Morrison, G. C. of the H.; John B. Harris, G. P. S.; J. Keyes Paige, G. M. of the S. V.; Daniel M. Van Cott, G. M. of F. V.; Charles T. McChenachan, 33; Henry C. Banks, 33; Albert Goodall, 33; W. D. Garrison, 33; Charles H. Heyzer, 32; Dr. Charles W. Torrey, 32; and ex-Mayor Judson, of Albany. The remains will lie in state at the Masonic Temple until to-day at 10 A. M., when they will be taken to Woodlawn and intrusted to their final resting place.

A monument erected in Woodlawn Cemetery in memory of Dr. James M. Austin, who died in December, 1881, was presented yesterday to his family by the Masonic fraternity of the State of New-York. The money for the monument, amounting to a large sum, was subscribed by Masons in lodges in all parts of the State, who held Dr. Austin in great respect for his long and excellent services as Secretary of the Grand Lodge. The monument is of granite, rough and polished. The design is that of an obelisk rising from a square pedestal, built in the form of three steps, representing the three degrees of the blue lodge in Masonry. Upon one side is the inscription, "Erected by the Masonic Fraternity of New-York," and on the other side is inscribed the name of James M. Austin, the dates of his birth and death, and the statement of the length of his services—27 years—as Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New-York. There are also Masonic emblems carved in the stone, one of them two pens crossed, being emblematic of the office which Dr. Austin filled in the order. The presentation took place in the afternoon. About 100 prominent Masons assembled in the cemetery, and Dr. Austin's widow and his two daughters were present to receive the gift. Venerable Brother George H. Fish, of a committee appointed consisting of himself, Worshipful C. T. McClenachan, and R. W. Philander Reed first presented the monument to the fraternity, R. W. Frank Lawrence, D. G. M., receiving it in their behalf and in turn presenting it to the family, M. W. Gen. Charles Roome, P. G. M., appearing for them. Among the leading Masons present were Grand Secretary Edward M. L. Ehlers, George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer; Herman G. Carter, Grand Librarian; R. W. Sydney F. Walker, R. W. John Stewart, R. W. Edward F. Hesser, R. W. Theodore H. Tilton, R. W. William Peterkin, Brother Horace H. Brockway, R. W. Robert Roberts, and R. W. Edward H. Warker.

Ebenezer Wadsworth (19 Nov 1778-23 Sep 1863) 1825-26 Grand Secretary

Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A.M., held its first meeting on 26 Jan Jan 1856 at 53 State Street, Albany, New York. It was then granted a Charter by Grand Lodge of New York State on 6 Jun 1857. The lodge was instituted and officers installed by R. W. A. Wharton. R. W. **Ebenezer Wadsworth** became the first Master, serving two years, and was also the lodge's first R. W. Brother.

Wadsworth Lodge was named after its first Master, Ebenezer Wadsworth. He was born in New Lebanon, NY, on 19 Nov 1778. He was a merchant by trade; 1844, Justice of the Peace, New Lebanon, NY. 1843, Inspector of Canal Boats, West Troy, NY.

Masonic Record:

- 13 Jul 1802 Raised in Unity Lodge No. 17 (now No. 9); served as Master
Master of Wadsworth Lodge No. 84 (now extinct)
Master of Apollo Lodge No. 48 (now No. 13)
- 1814-20 Grand Visitor of the 2nd District, embracing 16 of the Eastern or river counties of the State:
appointed by GM DeWitt Clinton.
- 1846-47 Master of Cohoes No. 116
- 1856-57 Master of Wadsworth No. 417
Lebanon Chapter No. 13, RAM; served as High Priest
Grand Visitor of Grand Chapter for 50 years
Grand Scribe

"Transactions of the ... Annual Convocation ...," by Freemasons Michigan. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. 1864. page 453

http://books.google.com/books?id=J45JAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA453&lpg=RA1-PA453&dq=%22ebenezer+wadsworth%22+%22amsterdam%22&source=web&ots=y0eeb3Mzli&sig=qC3f3Moz3my-HVMh1uzPPVZ_Ysl#PPA369.M1

The G.H.P. pays a warm tribute of affection to the memory of Companion Ebenezer Wadsworth, who died at Amsterdam, at the age of 86. Of his unsullied career the G.H.P. thus speaks:

"Companion Wadsworth was among, if not the very oldest member of this Grand Chapter. In 1806, fifty-eight (58) years ago, he was elected Grand Scribe, and it is noteworthy that at the same Convocation, Rev. Salem Town was elected

Grand Chaplain, which office he, with but few exceptions, has filled and honored since.

"From 1818 to 1825, Companion Wadsworth served the Grand Chapter as Grand Secretary, and was then succeeded by our present Worthy Grand Secretary. In 1838 he was again elected Grand Scribe; his name also appears among the original incorporators in the act incorporating the Grand Chapter, by the Legislature, in 1818.

"For all these long years, in the days of adversity as of prosperity, amid bitter opposition and sweeping persecution, he was faithful to his trust and mindful of his vows. It becomes us now to pay tribute to his memory, acknowledge his worth, and drop a tear of sorrow, for the places here which knew him so long will know him no more forever."

1825-26 Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York, under GM Stephen Van Rensselaer

During the year 1855, a number of Masons residing in Albany began a movement which resulted in organizing Wadsworth Lodge. A Petition, signed by Ebenezer Wadsworth and eight other members of the Craft, was presented to M.'W.'. John L. Lewis, Grand Master, who granted a Dispensation dated 23 Jan 1856. The first meeting was held on the 26th of the same month. The following June an application was made for a Charter but was unsuccessful. The Grand Master continued the Dispensation and on 6 Jun 1857, a Resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge directing that a Warrant be issued. The Warrant is dated 12 Jun 1857.

The Lodge Rooms have been located at:

1856-60	Commercial Building	53 State Street
1860-63	McClure Building	74 State Street
1864-66	Cooper Building	50 State Street
1866-75	Old Masonic Hall	20 North Pearl Street
1875-86	Albany Savings Bank Building	State and Chapel Streets
1886-	Albany Masonic Temple	Maiden Lane and Lodge Streets

M.'W.'. Clinton F. Paige said of him: "His long connection with the Fraternity, his active interest in all its concerns and his extensive acquaintance with men and Masonic events of other times, made him a father and counselor of the Craft, and a connecting link between us and other days. Until the last months of his life he worked in Lodge and Chapter as if the weight of fourscore years was not upon him. He was a man of kind and generous impulses, humble pretensions, a firm and true friend, an earnest and devoted Mason."

Bro. Wadsworth died on 23 Sep 1863 and was interred in Amsterdam, NY.

Source for the above sketch: Bro. Tim Martin, 30 Jan 2008

<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/pr/sc18701.pdf>

Wadsworth Family Papers SC18701; 1773-1920 (bulk 1830-1880)
SC18701

John Wadsworth was born in 1737 in Lebanon, Connecticut, the fifth generation of the Wadsworth family settled in the American colonies. He moved to New York State in 1761, one year after marrying Sarah Webster.

They had ten children:

John	b. 1762, d. 1831	Benjamin	b. 1768	Betsey	b. 1776, d. 1777
Joana	b. 1763, d. 1829	Jerusha	b. 1770, d. 1814	Ebenezer	b. 1778
Joseph	b. 1765)	Betsey	b. 1772, d. 1772		
Sarah	b. 1766, d. 1818)	Constant Webster	b. 1774		

John died in 1788. His son John married Rachel Wheeler in 1783 in New Lebanon, N.Y., where he was a farmer. They had twelve children: Rachel (b. 1783), who married Tillotson; Lydia (b. 1785), married Carpenter; Sarah (b. 1787), married Johnson; Harriet (b. 1789), married Joseph G. Ford; Betsey (b. 1791), married Kirby; Sophia (b. 1793), married Allen Earl; John (b. 1796), married Dickenson; Orange (b. 1798), married D.L. Dewey; E. Wheeler (b. 1800), married Vincent; Ebenezer Sacket (b. 1802), married Jerusha Vincent; Anna (b. 1805), married Pierce; Constant Webster (b. 1807, d. 1834).

Ebenezer Sacket and his wife Jerusha Vincent had twelve children: John Gilbert (b. 1831, d. 1898), married Sarah Ashby; George Kirby (b. 1832); Constant Webster (b. 1834, d. 1896), married Lizzie Vodges; Silar Wheeler (b. 1835); Maria A. (b. 1836, d. 1865); Jane Ann (b. 1838); Rachel Rebecca (b. 1840), married W.S. Fowler; Dow Vincent (b. 1841); Elbert Ebenezer (b. 1845); William Perry (b. 1847); Joseph G. Ford (b. 1849); Andrew W. (b. 1853, d. 1862).

Constant and his wife Lizzie had three children: Frederick (b. 1850, d. 1908); George A. (b. 1862) and Charles V. (b. 1868, d. 1868). John Gilbert and his wife Sarah had five children: Ann Mary (b. 1858, d. 1860); Anna Marie (b. 1862, d. 1937); William Ebenezer (b. 1867, d. 1932); Andrew Silas (b. 1869, d. 1945); Hattie Ford (b. 1872, d. 1950), married Henry Hasbrouck and had one child, Jennie Wadsworth in 1903, who married George Debell in 1926. (From: *The Wadsworth Family, 1837-1890* by Horace Andrew Wadsworth.)

Scope and Content Note

These papers span six generations of the Wadsworth family from 1773 to 1920. The family lived in the New Lebanon, Canaan, East Chatham area of New York State. Legal papers such as deeds, bonds, and probate records, for the dates 1773-1903, constitute a large part of the collection. The collection also includes an extensive correspondence file, principally from Constant W. Wadsworth (b. 1834, d. 1896) to his family after he had left home to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. Of particular note are the series of school records of 1846-1849 and the school workbooks which are undated, and the series containing the military commissions of Ebenezer Wadsworth (1830s). The papers show the social history of a family through a period of about 150 years.

- Miscellaneous Wadsworth family papers. Legal agreements, receipts, and probate records for several generations of Wadsworth family. Inclusive dates are 1779-1903.
- Military Commissions. Commissions of Ebenezer Wadsworth as lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant colonel, and exemption of George Wadsworth from draft. Inclusive dates are 1831-1863.

- Letters from Constant W. Wadsworth (son of Ebenezer and Jerusha) to various family members, 1853-1859.

<http://fam.eastmill.com/f2973.htm>

John WADSWORTH, b. 1737 - Lebanon, New London, MA; d. 1788 - New Britain, CT

Father: [John WADSWORTH \[80165\] \(1705-1737\)](#)

Mother: [Elizabeth RICHMOND \[78610\] \(Abt 1703- \)](#)

Married 1760, Sarah Webster

Children:

- 1 John WADSWORTH b. 1762; married 1783 Rached Wheeler
- 2 Joanna WADSWORTH b. 1763; d. 1829
- 3 Joseph WADSWORTH b. 1765; married 29 Apr 1787 Polly (Molly) McKay (1763-1851)
- 4 Sarah WADSWORTH b. 27 Aug 1767, Lebanon, New London, CT; d. 8 Jul 1818
- 5 Benjamin WADSWORTH b. 1768, Dover, Dutchess, NY; married Mary Pratt
- 6 Jerusha WADSWORTH b. 1770; d. 1814
- 7 Constant Webster WADSWORTH b. 1774
- 8 Betsey WADSWORTH b. 1776; d. 1777
- 9 **Ebenezer WADSWORTH** b. 1778, New Lebanon, NY; d. 1863, at age 86; married 1806 Hannah G. Cornwall

Ebenezer WADSWORTH, b. 1778 - New Lebanon, NY; d. 1863; married 4 Jun 1806 Hannah G. Cornwall, b. 18 Aug 1789, daughter of Col. Joseph Cornwall (1761-1815) and Mary (dau. of Nathaniel and Mary [Butler] Gilbert of Middletown. Ref: "William Cornwall and His Descendants," 1901. page 46 at:

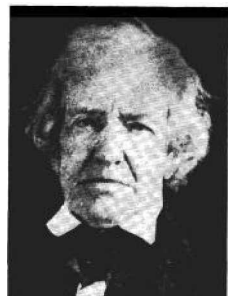
<http://books.google.com/books?id=HF1HAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA46&dq=%22ebenezer+wadsworth%22+%22lebanon%22#PPA46,M1>

To which line the present writer is remotely connected.

Children:

- i. Sarah b. 14 Mar 1807; d. 1825
- ii. Charlotte b. Apr 1810; d. May 1811
- iii. Joseph C. WADSWORTH, b. Feb 1812; d. 11 Nov 1843; m. 1 Jan 1838 Lillis Hicks
- iv. Charlotte E. WADSWORTH b. 20 Dec 1817; d. 9 Jan 1843; married 11 Oct 1842 George R. Harrison
- v. Mary J. E. WADSWORTH b. 29 Jan 1820 Amsterdam, Montgomery, NY; d. 20 Feb 1850; m. Jan 1840 Cady E. Howe
- vi. William A. K. WADSWORTH b. 10 Apr 1822; d. 20 Aug 1858; married Apr 1853 Anna Eliza Benedict
- vii. Hannah A. WADSWORTH b. 13 Jan 1829; married 15 Dec 1846 William Stearns of Amsterdam, NY

**Cornelius Bogert (14 Aug 1775-11 Aug 1856) 1816-22 Grand Treasurer;
1823-24 Grand Treasurer, City GL**



"History of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree of Ancient Accepted Rite," by Samuel Harr Baynard. pages 202-203.

Bro. Bogert was born in the City of New York in 1775, being baptized on 1 Sep of that year in the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of which his maternal grandfather was the Minister from 1744 to 1784. While yet an infant he was removed with the rest of the family to Hackensack, NJ, by reason of the occupation of New York City by the British.

After returning to New York he studied law in the office of his cousin, Cornelius J. Bogert, and was admitted to the Bar. He practiced his profession in that city for many years.

Note: Cornelius J., his cousin, may possibly be the following person:

Cornelius J. Bogert (John [Johannes]4, John3, Nicholas [Claas]2, Jan Laurens [Louwe]1) was born in Harlem, NY 13 Oct 1754; died 16 Feb 1832 at 77 years of age. He married twice: Ann Murray 26 Feb 1772. and Susannah Bartlett 5 Dec 1795. He graduated from Kings College [now *Columbia University*] and was admitted to the Bar about 1776. He resided in Harlem and later New York City. About 1810 he purchased land in Jamaica, Long Island, and built an mercantile law practice. <http://www.whittaker.org/bob/Genealogy/Bogert.pdf>

The Christian Intelligencer of 28 Aug 1856 said of Bro. Bogert:

He was a man of some peculiarities, intelligent and sound, much firmness of character, untiring industry, strong sympathies and affection, and of the most scrupulous integrity and honor . . . His was the cause of the poor and those who had no friend, but his left hand knew not what his right hand did.

Masonic Record:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1802 | Raised in St. Andrew's Lodge No. 3, New York; Master in 1805-06, 1812-13 |
| 1816-22 | Grand Treasurer, succeeding Bro. Sampson Simson |
| 1816 | High Priest of Rising Sun Chapter No. 16, New York |
| 20 Jun 1815 | Crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General and was received into the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, being noted in the Tableau of the Officers in Dec 1826 at Ill.'. Captain of the Guards. |

June 1823-1924 When the breach between the city and country Lodges occurred, he acted with the seceding Brethren, was elected Grand Treasurer and installed by the Deputy Grand Master. He was defeated in 1825. Two days after the breach the country Grand Lodge, under Grand Master Joseph Enos (see note below *), issued a summons on 5 June for Grand Secretary Hicks and him to appear with his books, papers, funds and vouchers, and on the following day the summons was returned as

served personally, with the further notation that "Brother Bogert does not recognize the Grand Master as such and will not attend the summons." A further summons to show cause why he should not be suspended for contempt and un-Masonic conduct was served personally and not being obeyed Brother Bogert was suspended by that Grand Lodge for contempt for the space of ten years.

After the reunion of the two Grand Lodges in 1827, with the exception of the authority given to him to turn over to the Trustees of the Permanent Fund all Grand Lodge property in his hands, his name was not again mentioned until the dissolution of St. Andrew's Lodge, then known as No. 7, when as chairman of a committee of three he surrendered on 20 Dec 1834 the Warrant of the Lodge. When called upon for an explanation, refusing to answer he was suspended by the Grand Lodge.

He passed the Veil on 11 Aug 1856.

* Note, from the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1919, page 183:

On the day before the annual session of 1823, the country delegates met in caucus and decided not to support any man for a Grand Lodge office who was connected with a city Lodge. A concerted effort was to be made to elect a complete board of officers from the country Members.

The difficulties began immediately after the opening exercises. Feelings were strained. Grand Master Enos, realizing that the situation was getting beyond his control, adjourned the meeting until the following morning. Considering the sudden adjournment arbitrary, unconstitutional and a dangerous precedent, the representatives of thirty-one Lodges, most of them from New York City, proceeded to St. John's Hall and re-organized with Senior Grand Warden Richard Hatfield in the chair as acting Grand Master. The following were then elected as officials for the ensuing year:

JOHN WELLS, Grand Master.

MARTIN HOFFMAN, Deputy Grand Master.

RICHARD HATFIELD, Senior Grand Warden.

MATSON Surra, M.D., Junior Grand Warden.

ELIAS HICK, Grand Secretary.

CORNELIUS BOGERT, Grand Treasurer.

Grand Master Enos ignored the action of the rebellious Lodges. He called a meeting of the Grand Lodge, on the next morning, contrary to all precedent. Grand Secretary Hicks and Grand Treasurer **Bogert** were summoned with all "books, papers, funds and vouchers" in their possession, but paid no attention to the summons. A new set of officers were then elected, all of them from outside New York City, with Joseph Enos as Grand Master. There were now two Grand Lodges, each claiming the title of Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Descendency to Cornelius Bogert

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=delamontagne&id=I00045>

Generation 1

1. **Elisabeth VAN IMBROCH** (Inburg) (Gysbert VAN IMBROCH¹) was born 1659 in Fort Orange (Albany), NY, died BEF 1709 in New York City. She married **Jan PEECK** (aka Capt. Johannes Peeke) 18 JUL 1683 in New York Reformed Dutch Church, son of Jan PEECK and Marie DU TRIEUX. He was born 1653 in New Amsterdam, now New York City, and died there AFT 24 MAR 1708. Children of Elisabeth VAN IMBROCH and Jan PEECK, all born in New York City, are:

- + 2 i. **Rachel PEECK** born 1684, died 8 NOV 1761 in New York City.
- 3 ii. **Maria PEECK** born 1686, died BEF 1793 in New York City.
- + 4 iii. **Johannes PEECK** born 1688.
- 5 iv. **Gysbert PEECK** born 1690.
- 6 v. **Maria PEECK** born 1693.
- + 7 vi. **Anna PEECK** born 1695.
- + 8 vii. **Jacobus PEECK** born 1697, died BEF 24 OCT 1775 in Schraalenburg, Bergen, NJ.
- + 9 viii. **Elizabeth PEECK** born 1699, died 6 AUG 1791 in Chatham Square, New York City.
- 10 ix. **Lucas PEECK** born 1703; m. **Maria READING** 30 DEC 1727 in New York Reformed Dutch Church.

Generation 2

7. **Anna PEECK** (Annatie) (Elisabeth VAN IMBROCH², Gysbert VAN IMBROCH¹) was born 6 Jun 1695/6 in New York City; died 8 Oct 1769. She married **John BOGERT** 10 MAR 1716 in New York Reformed Dutch Church, son of Claes Jansen Low BOGERT and Belitje VAN SCHAICK. He was born 1 May 1697 in New York City, and died there 7 NOV 1775. John was the son of **Claes Jansen Low BOGERT** b: 1668 in Bedford, Long Island, New York and **Belitje VAN SCHAICK** b: 1672 in New York City, daughter of Hendrick Van Schaick and Neeltje Sille.

Notes for CLAUS JANSE **BOGERT**: Abstracts of New York Wills Vol II 1708-1728, pages 375 & 376: Page 376.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/Dutch-Colonies/1998-12/0914256536>

In the name of God, Amen. Be it known that I, KLAAS JANSE **BOGERT**, of New York, baker, being sick and weak. My will is that three weeks after my decease an inventory is to be made by my executors. I leave to my son Jan æ3 for his birth right. I leave to my wife, Margarette, all my estate during the time she continues my widow, with full power to control "the baking and bolting trade I now use, to buy and sell and trade therewith, she being sole mistress and manager, but she is not to sell any of my movables or slaves or household goods." If she marries I do allow her to the day of her death æ10 yearly. After her death all my estate is to be divided among my sons, John, Cornelius, Hendrick, and Petrus, and my daughters, Cornelia, Mary, Elizabeth, and Annatie, and my daughter in law, Catharine Van Telbergh, now wife of Cornelius Turck, Jr., whom I desire to be one of my heirs. My son Petrus is to have my Large Dutch Bible, and my fowling piece or musket and my cutlass and Cartouch box. I make my sons, John and Cornelius, and my brothers in law, Elbert Lieverse, Cornelius Turck, and my friend, Jacob Goelet, executors.

"The marke K. I. B., of Klaas Janse **Bogert**."

Dated September 17, 1726, Witnesses, Jeronimus Remsen, Peter Messier, Harmanus Vandewater. Proved, February 10, 172 6/7.

Children of Anna PEECK and John BOGERT, all born in New York City, are:

- 31 i. [Belitje BOGERT](#) born 1716, died 1716.
- + 32 ii. [Johannes BOGERT](#) born 1718, died 5 DEC 1782 in Harlem, New York City.
- + 33 iii. [Isabella BOGERT](#) born 1719, died 24 NOV 1767 in New York City.
- + 34 iv. [Elisabeth BOGERT](#) born 1720, died AFT 9 MAR 1773 in New York City.
- + 35 v. [Margrietje BOGERT](#) born 1722, died 1810 in New York City.
- + 36 vi. [Nicolaes BOGERT](#) born 2 APR 1725, died 28 JAN 1814 in Beekmantown, Dutchess, NY.
- 37 vii. [Annatie BOGERT](#) born 1727, died 1 SEP 1727 in New York City.
- + 38 viii. [Annatie BOGERT](#) born 15 Aug 1728, died 9 JUL 1773 in New York City.
m. 4 Dec 1746 **Jacobus J. Roosevelt (see notes below *)**.
- 39 ix. [Rachel BOGERT](#) born 1731, died 5 OCT 1731 in New York City.
- + 40 x. [Jacobus BOGERT](#) born 1734, died 22 OCT 1811 in New York City.

----- Generation 3

36. [Nicolaes BOGERT](#) (Anna PEECK³, Elisabeth VAN IMBROCH², Gysbert VAN IMBROCH¹) was born 2 APR 1725 in New York City, and died 28 JAN 1814 in Beekmantown, Dutchess, NY. He married [Maria QUICK](#) 29 APR 1747 in New York Reformed Dutch Church, daughter of Jacobus QUICK and Maria SMITH. She was born 1726 in New York City, and died there 1 OCT 1761. He married [Alida RITZEMA](#) 2 FEB 1762 in New York City, daughter of Johannis RITZEMA and Hilletje DYKSTRA. She was born 19 FEB 1742 in Collam, East Friesland, Holland, and died 26 MAR 1813 in Beekmantown, Dutchess, NY. Nicolaes and Alida were buried in Hopewell Churchyard Cemetery.

Children of Nicolaes BOGERT and Maria QUICK, all born in New York City, are:

- 148 i. [Jan BOGERT](#) born 28 JAN 1748, died there 21 FEB 1781; m. [Philander FORBES](#) 21 NOV 1771.
- 149 ii. [Maria BOGERT](#) born 3 NOV 1749, died there 21 APR 1750.
- 150 iii. [Jacobus BOGERT](#) born 17 MAR 1751, died there 7 JUN 1780.
- 151 iv. [Nicholaas BOGERT](#) born 28 JAN 1753, died there 15 MAY 1782.
- 152 v. [Maria BOGERT](#) born 6 MAR 1755, died 14 MAR 1818; m. [Theophilus BROWER](#) 20 FEB 1775.
- 153 vi. [Annatie BOGERT](#) born 21 MAY 1757, died there 16 NOV 1759.
- 154 vii. [Elizabet BOGERT](#) born 2 SEP 1759, died there 20 AUG 1761.
- 155 viii. [Cornelius BOGERT](#) born 21 SEP 1761, died there 13 OCT 1761.

Children of Nicolaes BOGERT and Alida RITZEMA are:

- 156 i. [David Ritzema BOGERT](#) born 3 FEB 1763 in New York City, died 3 JUN 1839 in Malta, NY; m1. [Margaret MORTON](#) 5 DEC 1815. m2. [Ann BARKINS](#) AFT 1816.
- 157 ii. [Helena BOGERT](#) born 19 JUL 1764 in New York City, died there 19 AUG 1765.
- 158 iii. [Rudolphus BOGERT](#) born 16 FEB 1766 in New York City, died 16 NOV 1842 in Charlton?; m. [Ann CLARK](#) 2 MAY 1802. She was born 14 MAR 1784, and died 13 APR 1850 in Brooklyn, NY.
- + 159 iv. [Helena BOGERT](#) born 7 FEB 1768 in New York City, died 19 JUN 1799 in Beekmantown, Dutchess, NY.
- + 160 v. [Annatie BOGERT](#) born 4 MAR 1770 in New York City, died 18 AUG 1847 in Auburn, NY.
- 161 vi. [Alida BOGERT](#) born 9 APR 1772 in New York City, died 19 MAR 1857 in Geneva, NY.
- 162 vii. [Cornelius BOGERT](#) born 1 AUG 1774 in New York City, died there 5 OCT 1774.
- + 163 viii. [Cornelius BOGERT](#) born 14 AUG 1775 in New York City, and died there 11 AUG 1856. (see below)
- 164 ix. [Margaret BOGERT](#) born 26 JUN 1777 in Hackensack, County, NJ, died 24 AUG 1857 in Geneva, NY; m1. [Jacob J. KOOL](#) 29 SEP 1804. m2. [Daniel OWENS](#) MAR 1834. He died ABT 1850 in Horseheads.
- 165 x. [William BOGERT](#) born 7 SEP 1779 in Hackensack, Bergen, NJ, died 25 MAR 1818 in New York City.
- + 166 xi. [Nicholas BOGERT](#) born 23 APR 1782 in Preakness, Essex, NJ, died 8 SEP 1820 in Matanzas, Cuba.
- 167 xii. [John BOGERT](#) born 19 SEP 1784 in New York City, died 20 JUN 1804 in Savannah, Georgia.
- 168 xiii. [Jacobus BOGERT](#) born 6 SEP 1786 in New York City, died 28 JAN 1862 in Geneva, NY.

----- Generation 4

163. [Cornelius BOGERT](#) (Nicolaes BOGERT⁴, Anna PEECK³, Elisabeth VAN IMBROCH², Gysbert VAN IMBROCH¹) was born 14 Aug 1775 in New York City, and died 11 Aug 1856 in New York City. He married [Alida VAN DYKE](#) 27 Oct 1805. Residence, 1856, 126 Bleeker Street, New York City.

Children of Cornelius BOGERT and Alida VAN DYKE are:

- 290 i. [Sophia M. BOGERT](#).
- 291 ii. [Sarah BOGERT](#).

* Notes, from above:

<http://www.yodaslair.com/dumbboozle/famhist/teddy.html>

Annatie Bogaert (15 Aug 1728 – 9 Jul 1773), daughter of Anna PEECK and John BOGERT, married Jacobus Roosevelt (9 Aug 1724 – 2 Mar 1777) on 4 Dec 1746, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Kings County, Long Island, NY. They were the parents of Jacobus J. Roosevelt, baptized on 25 Oct 1759.

Children, all born in New York City:

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| i. Anna ROOSEVELT | b: 1748 | vii. James J. ROOSEVELT | b: 1759 |
| ii. Johannes ROOSEVELT | b: 1751 | viii. Helena ROOSEVELT | b: 1761 |
| iii. Heyltje ROOSEVELT | b: 1752 | ix. Maria ROOSEVELT | b: 1763 |
| iv. Margarieta ROOSEVELT | b: 1755 | x. Elizabet ROOSEVELT | b: 1765 |
| v. Maria ROOSEVELT | b: 1757 | xi. Nicholaas ROOSEVELT | b: 1767 |
| vi. Thomas ROOSEVELT | b: 1758 | | |

Jacobus J. Roosevelt (ca 25 Oct 1759 - died Aug 1840) was also known as James J. Roosevelt. He married Maria Van Schaick (1773 – 3 Feb 1845), daughter of Cornelius Van Schaick and Angeletje Yates, on 8 Mar 1793, at Kinderhook, Columbia, NY. They were the parents of Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, born 20 Jan 1794.

Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, (20 Jan 1794 – 17 Ju 1871) married Margaret Barnhill in 1821. They were the parents of Theodore Roosevelt, born 22 Sep 1832.



< Theodore Roosevelt (22 Sep 1832 – 9 Feb 1878) married Martha Bullock (1836 – 16 Feb 1884) on 22 Dec 1853, at Bulloch Hall, Roswell, Cobb, GA. They were the parents of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. born 27 Oct 1858.

Bro. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (27 Oct 1858 – 6 Jan 1919) > graduated from Harvard University (magna cum laude) in 1880, was elected Governor of New York in 1898, and, on 4 Sep 1901, following the assassination of William McKinley, became the 26th President of the United States.



**Elias Hicks (25 Dec 1771 – 16 Apr 1844) 1817-1822 Grand Secretary
1823 Grand Secretary, St. John's GL**

Initiated in Holland Lodge, NY, ca 1791; Master 14 times; expelled and restored.

19 Apr 1792 He was "installed one of the Most Noble Order of Knighthood, a Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight Hospitaller and Knight of Malta, a faithful soldier of Jesus Christ," as stated on his certificate.

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=j-m-hicks&id=I01987>

The above URL has an extensive file on the Hicks ancestry and family.

Thomas Hicks born 1696 in Flushing, Queens, New York; Bapt. 23 Apr 1696; died 8 Jul 1776 in Little Neck, NY
From History of Long Island, 3rd ed, p 470 - "Thomas was the eldest son and on the decease of his father in 1712 inherited the Bayside estate. In 1738 he was appointed Judge, and in 1749 first judge of Queens County, which latter office he held until his decease in 1777. He was, moreover, a member of assembly from 1738 - 1775. By Margaret, daughter of his uncle Isaac Hicks, whom he married in 1724, he had two sons and four daughters."

Thomas died intestate. On April 4, 1777 his son, Whitehead Hicks, Esquire was granted Letter of Administration over his father's estate. (NYC Wills, Vol 8) 1771-1776)

Father: [Thomas Hicks](#) b: ABT 1660 in Flushing, Queens, New York

Mother: [Deborah Whitehead](#) b: ABT 1675

Marriage 1 [Margaret Hicks](#) b: ABT 1708

Married: 1724

Children

1. [Catherine Hicks](#) b: 08 May 1726
2. [Whitehead Hicks](#) b: 24 Aug 1728 in Flushing, NY
3. [Amelia Hicks](#) b: 12 Oct 1731
4. [Gilbert Hicks](#) b: 04 Sep 1733
5. [Mary Hicks](#) b: 16 Apr 1736
6. [Sarah Hicks](#) b: 22 Mar 1737/38

Whitehead Hicks born 24 Aug 1728 in Flushing, NY; died 3 Oct 1780 in Flushing, NY

From Thompson, "History of Long Island," 3rd ed., Vol 3, pp 471-473:

Whitehead Hicks, eldest son of Thomas, was born at Flushing, 24 Aug 1728, and being destined by his father for the legal profession, received a good preparatory education, and was then placed as a student in the office of the Hon. William Smith of NY. . . Mr. Hicks was admitted to the bar 22 Oct 1750 and immediately entered upon the practice of law in the city of New York, where he met with well merited success and shared with his contemporaries in the best business of his profession. He rose in a few years to the highest rank at the bar of the superior courts of the province, and was esteemed in a special manner, for the integrity and courtesy which distinguished his professional and private conduct. He married 6 Oct 1757, Charlotte, only child of John Brevoort, by whom, on the decease of her father, he received an accession to his fortune. He enjoyed the particular friendship and patronage of Hon. John Cruger . . . who held the office of mayor of the city of New York from 1739-1744 and again from 1756-1766.

Mr. Hicks was appointed clerk of Queens Count in 1757, and remained the office until 1770, although it is probable he executed its duties during most of the time by deputy, as he lived much in the city, where, in Oct 1766, he succeeded his friend Mr. Cruger in the mayoralty . . . and he was continued in the office until 1777, through a period of great political excitement, during which he maintained an uninterrupted and undiminished popularity. . . In Feb 1776, upon a vacancy in the supreme court of the colony, Mr. Hicks was elevated to a seat on the bench, and thereupon retired with his family to Jamaica, where he remained a few months, when, his father dying, he took possession of the patrimony at Bayside, and there spent the remainder of his life.

It is believed that he was privately in favor of independence, but timid in disposition, and holding an important judicial office under

regal authority, he concluded to remain silent on political matters, while his cautious prudence equally prevented suspicion and ill treatment from both parties. - in consequence of which his person and property were unmolested

On 1 Mar 1775 he was granted Letter of Administration for the estate of his father-in-law, John Brevoort, goldsmith, of NY. On 4 Apr 1777 he was granted Letter of Administration with regard to his father's estate. Both men had died intestate. (NYC Wills, Vol 8, 1771-1776)

Will filed with Surrogates Court, City of New York, Liber 38, p 327 (Vol. 13, p 272 of NY Historical Society Collection):

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Whitehead Hicks of Flushing, Queens Co, Nassau Island, being in a poor state of health. I leave to my son John my farm whereon I now live at Bayside in Flushing, on these conditions that he pay to my son Thomas Hicks, L500. To my three sons, John, Thomas & Elias, my land in Cumberland Co or elsewhere the aforesaid farm excepted, equally divided. All my Plate, slaves, household furniture, stock, farming utensils, and personal estate to my loving wife, Charlotte Hicks, my daughter Margaret Hicks, and my aforesaid three sons, John, Thomas and Elias, equally divided. I appoint my wife, Henry BreVoort, Hon. William Esq., Chief Justice of ye province of New York, and David Colden, Esq. of Flushing, my executors.

Dated Oct 1, 1780. Witnesses: Joseph Lawrence (yeoman), Thos. Willett, Scott Hicks (yeoman).

Proved, Queens Co, Nov 18, 1780. Administration granted to Charlotte Hicks & David Colden, Nov 16, 1780.

[NOTE.--Hon. Whitehead Hicks, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mayor of New York, 1766-1776, died at Flushing, October 3, 1780.--W. S. P.]

According to Seversmith, p 1335, he was buried in the old family plot at Little Neck

I am under the impression that through his political connections he was able to become a proprietor of various grants and properties, including some in what was to become Vermont (the Cumberland Co reference in his will) and perhaps upstate New York. He may well have held property in New York City also.

Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography of the Nineteenth Century, page 478

HICKS, WHITEHEAD, lawyer, jurist, was born Aug. 24, 1728, in Flushing, L. I. He was clerk of Queens county from 1752 till 1757; mayor of New York city from 1766 till 1776; and judge of the New York supreme court from 1776 till his death. He died in October, 1780, in Flushing, L. I.

Father: [Thomas Hicks](#) b: 1696 in Flushing, Queens, New York

Mother: [Margaret Hicks](#) b: ABT 1708

Marriage 1 [Charlotte Brevoort](#) b: 22 May 1740 in New York, NY; died 28 Feb 1790; Only daughter of John Brevoort & Louisa Abigail KOCKERTHAL of New York City. Her children received as residuary legatees 1/2 the estate of her uncle, Elias Brevoort (NY Historical Society, Abstracts of Wills, Vol 14, pp 197-8). <http://mlloyd.org/gen/navarre/links/HJBrevoort.htm> :

ELIAS BREVOORT, JR., of New York, to my wife Ann, the rents, interest, income, and profits of my estate, both real and personal, during her natural life, except my clothing; to John Silvester, Jr., who lives with me, son of Francis Silvester, deceased, my watch buckles, clasps, and all such parts of my wearing apparel as my wife shall think useful to him; at the death of my wife, to the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of New York City, œ300, to put the same out at interest to expend in teaching poor children the English Language; Also upon the decease of my wife, œ150 to Elias Brevoort Woodward, son of John Woodward, of New York, merchant; Also œ150 to Elias Hoffman, son of Nicholas Hoffman, of Red Hook, farmer; one equal half of the remainder of my estate to my wife, and the other half upon the death of my wife I dispose of as follows: œ500 to Elias Hicks, son of my niece, Charlotte Hicks, and the remainder thereof to John Brevoort Hicks, Thomas and Margaret Hicks. I appoint my wife, my nephew, Whitehead Hicks, Esq., and Peter Silvester, Esq., of Albany, executors. Dated May 15, 1775. Witnesses, John J. Roosevelt, merchant; Victor Bicker, Jr., Abraham Van Alstyne. Proved, September 10, 1791.

Married: 06 Oct 1757

Children

1. [John Brevoort \(twin\) Hicks](#) b: 18 Dec 1761

2. [Margaret \(twin\) Hicks](#) b: 18 Dec 1761

3. [Louisa Hicks](#) b: 08 Jan 1763

4. [John Brevoort Hicks](#) b: 07 Jan 1765 in New York, NY; died there 07 Feb 1828; From the History of Long Island, 3rd ed, p 473 - "John B. Hicks, eldest son of Whitehead, succeeded to the Bayside estate. He was a man of good mind, and twice filled the office of sheriff of Queens County. He was born Jan 7, 1765, Married Sarah, daughter of David Titus of Newtown, and d Feb 7, 1828 age 63." He is buried in St. George Episcopal Burying Ground, Flushing, LI - stone reads John Brevert Hicks, b Jan 7, 1765, d Feb 7, 1825. (Frost, LI Cemetery Inscriptions, Vol 4, p 29). Seversmith (p 1343) gives the same 1828 date as above, says he died of apoplexy, and says he is buried in "the old family plot at Little Neck"

5. [Charlotte Hicks](#) b: 28 Feb 1770

6. [Thomas Hicks](#) b: 14 Jan 1771 in New York, NY; died there 05 Jul 1815.

7. [Elias Hicks](#) b: 25 Dec 1771 in New York, NY

8. [Margaret Hicks](#) b: 04 Aug 1773

Elias Hicks was born 25 Dec 1771 in New York, NY; died 16 Apr 1844 in 49 Amos St., New York, NY

Christened Jan 16 1772, Reformed Dutch Church of New York City

From "History of Long Island", 3rd Ed., Vol. 3, p 473: "He had been editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, and was many years secretary of the grand lodge of Masons in this state."

??? Death Notices from the NY Post 1801-1890 (NEHGS database) 3/16/1844 ed., This morning at 49 Amos St., Elias Hicks
It is not sure at this time that this notice refers to this particular Elias, although it seems likely.

Father: [Whitehead Hicks](#) b: 24 Aug 1728 in Flushing, NY

Mother: [Charlotte Brevoort](#) b: 22 May 1740 in New York, NY

Marriage 1 [Mary Pemberton Lewis](#) b: 25 Jul 1777 of New Haven, CT; died 16 Dec 1859, daughter of Nathaniel & Lucy (Lawrence) Lewis of Philadelphia (Hist of LI, p 473 & Seversmith, p 1344) Not sure if Pemberton is a middle name or if she had been previously married to a Pemberton. IGI lists her only as Mary Pemberton

Married: 29 May 1815 in New Haven, New Haven, CT

Children

1. [Lucy Lawrence Hicks](#) b: 25 Mar 1816
2. [Elias Whitehead Hicks](#) b: 07 Aug 1817
3. [Thomas Buchanan Hicks](#) b: 24 May 1819

Robert Cocks (d. Nov 1812) 1801-11 Grand Treasurer

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. page 190.

Robert Cocks, the Grand Treasurer, was a merchant in New York and had the reputation of being one of the most singularly honest and methodical men in the city. He held the keys of the Grand Lodge Treasury until 16 Oct 1811, when he retired on account of his extreme age. At the same meeting his resignation was accepted and a committee appointed to have a jewel prepared for him, which was duly presented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge on 3 Jun 1812, by Deputy Grand Master Hoffman. Brother Cocks, however, did not long enjoy the possession of this tribute to his honesty', for he passed away in November of that year, and was buried at the expense of the Grand Lodge and with Masonic honors.

Sampson Simson (1780 - 7 Jan 1857) 1812-13, 1815 Grand Treasurer

aka Samson Simpson

"History of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite," by Samuel Harr Baynard. Page 122.



SAMPSON SIMSON was born at Danbury, Connecticut, in 1780, to which place his family removed during the British occupation of New York City. He attended Columbia College, graduating in 1800, studied law under Aaron Burr, and after admission to the Bar in 1802 practiced for some time at his office at 150 Nassau Street. He did not follow his profession very long, however, being rather more inclined to the life of a country gentleman, where he could have leisure to follow his religious and philanthropic tendencies.

He founded the Mount Sinai Hospital and North American Relief Society for Indigent Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine, to each of which his contributions were large.

The courtesy of the American Jewish Historical Society portrayed him thusly:

"He affected the old fashioned costume, sometimes wearing knee breeches and buckles. He was above the average height, very stiff and upright in his bearing. His hair was white and worn in long wavy locks. His spectacles were of great size. His habitual walk was in short, quick steps – and he carried a silver-headed cane, upon which he would lean when seated.

His voice was not musical and he rarely laughed. He was exacting and even tyrannical – would not endure criticism or contradiction. As he was quite wealthy and of benevolent instincts, he was, no doubt, occasionally imposed upon. There were men he did not like and he let them perceive it quickly. He wrote a good hand; his signature was of the John Hancock style.

"A very pious man, he had 'the New England conscience,' as it is termed; but he was an old-fashioned, uncompromising orthodox Israelite, whose ancestry had been emancipated from the Ghetto of the Middle Ages, and in whose blood there was no trace of racial subordination to surrounding conditions. He was an American – a man – and firm, unyielding, conscientious in his religious views. The combination of a public spirited citizen with the conformist Jew was not rare in his days. There was no cause that appealed in vain to his generosity; but to aid a church. Whether Protestant or Catholic, or a synagogue – by whomever founded – gave him intense pleasure."

Masonic Record:

1806 Raised in Clinton Lodge No. 143, New York; Master in 1810
1812, 13, 15 Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge in the State of New York
1807-08 Scottish Rite: In nine different meetings between 31 Dec 1807 and 25 Jan 1808, he received at the hands of Abraham Jacobs in New York City, the ineffable grades, Fourth to Fourteenth, and the Superior Degrees to Prince of Jerusalem.
Oct 1808 Elected Scribe of the Council of Princes of Jerusalem.
1808 He also received from Jacobs the 17th and 18th degrees, and the 19th to the 23rd, Knight of the Sun, in three sessions between Oct 31 and 3 Nov 1808.
8 Nov 1808 With others he was raised in the Sublime Grand Consistory, to the grade of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, 32°, by Tardy, and at the reorganization of this body, 24 Nov 1808, he was elected Grand Captain of the Guard.
5 Aug 1813 With J. J. J. Gourgass he was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General by De La Motta, and at the organization of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction he was named and installed Most Illustrious Lieutenant Grand Commander. He held this office until, at the passing of Sovereign Grand Commander Tompkins, on 11 Jun 1825, he succeeded to that post.
1825-32 Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, AASR (11 Jun 1825 – 7 Mar 1832)

He entered the Secret Vault on 7 January 1857.

At the age of 72, **Sampson Simson** could very well have retired to his Yonkers estate, far from the bustle of the growing metropolis to the south. Instead, this lifelong philanthropist would dedicate his remaining years to a special cause—the founding of a hospital for the Jewish poor in New York.

Not much is known about **Sampson Simson**. He was a descendant of Nathan Simson, a prosperous European merchant of Ashkenazic origins whose dealings stretched across the British Empire. The Simsons probably originated in Holland and Frankfurt. In all likelihood, the family name was Sampson, but was later anglicized to Simson.

At some point, the Simsons emigrated to the colonies and settled in Manhattan. When New York fell to the British, the family fled to Danbury, Connecticut, where Sampson was born in 1780. He graduated from Columbia College in 1800 and studied law under Aaron Burr. He was probably the first Jew admitted to the New York State Bar.

Mr. Simson, a lifelong bachelor, preferred country life. However, despite his advanced age and the long, bumpy carriage ride from his rural estate to Manhattan's Lower East Side, he persisted in leading the effort to build the Jews' Hospital in New York (as The Mount Sinai Hospital was initially called), the second Jewish hospital in the United States.

Mount Sinai Hospital >
(Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street.)

On 15 Jan 1852, Mr. Simpson and eight associates signed the documents incorporating the new hospital for "benevolent, charitable, and scientific purposes." Mr. Simpson, who was elected president, proceeded to donate his own land on 28th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for the construction of this desperately needed facility.



As the opening of the hospital neared, Mr. Simpson resigned in February 1855, sending his fellow board members his "fervent wishes for prosperity of the institution and your individual happiness." A committee was appointed to beseech him to stay on, to no avail. Three months later, the new four-story hospital was dedicated and opened to the public. **Sampson Simson** died two years later at the age of 77, gone but not forgotten.

<http://historyreadings.com/newyork/nyinst/194.html>

The many thousand Hebrews of New York took no distinctive part in the hospital accommodations of the metropolis until about twenty years ago. The act of Legislature by which the Jewish Hospital was incorporated bears date of January 5, 1852. About that time **Sampson Simson**, a wealthy Hebrew, donated a lot of ground in Twenty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue, and the society purchased an adjoining lot and erected the handsome brick Hospital, still in use, at a cost of nearly \$35,000. The corner-stone of the structure was laid with appropriate exercises in the presence of a large concourse of citizens on the 25th of November, 1853, and the Hospital opened for the reception of patients amid much rejoicing on the 17th of May, 1855. One hundred and thirteen patients were admitted the first year.

That same year he also helped found the Beth Hamedrish Hagodal (Synagogue).

ALBANY, April 12.—The Court of Appeals has passed upon the question of whether the bequest of \$50,000 under the will of Sampson Simpson should go to the North American Relief Society. John H. Riker, as surviving executor under the will of Mr. Simpson, brought an action in the nature of interpleader to determine the conflicting claims of Sampson S. Leo, son of a niece, and the North American Relief Society to the bequest. Mr. Simpson was at one time President of the society, and in his will bequeathed the income of the sum of \$50,000 to his nephew, Moses A. Isaacks, during his life, and upon his death the sum to go to any responsible corporation in New-York City existing at the time of his death whose permanent fund was established by its charter for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of Jews in Jerusalem, Palestine.

If there was no such society, then the sum was to go to the children of his niece.

The case has excited considerable interest in legal circles and has been before the courts for years, Mr. Simpson, who was a bachelor, having died in New-York in 1857. Judge Andrews, writing the opinion, holds that the North American Relief Society is not such a corporation as is described in the will of Mr. Simpson and is not capable of taking the legacy. Therefore the bequest goes, under the alternative provision of the will, to another. The reasons set forth in this conclusion were that the corporation was not organized to carry out the purposes for which the legacy is intended.

By the will of Sampson Simson, a charitable Hebrew lawyer of this city, a life interest in the sum of \$50,000 was left to his nephew. It was provided that, on the death of the nephew, the money should go to any responsible

corporation existing at the time whose permanent fund was established by its charter for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Jews in Jerusalem "by promoting among them education, arts, and sciences, and by teaching them mechanical and agricultural vocations."

On the death of the nephew the North American Relief Society, of which Mr. Simson was a founder, claimed the \$50,000. This claim was disputed by some of Mr. Simson's relatives, and John H. Riker, as Executor of Mr. Simson, brought a suit in the Supreme Court for a construction of the will.

Judge Andrews, in Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the North American Relief Society, holding that it answered the description of the society Mr. Simson had in view when he made his will, and that it could carry out his educational purposes among the Jews in Palestine, although it was specifically chartered only for charitable purposes, because by a long series of decisions, reaching back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, it had been determined that to impart education was to do charity.

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