Albany County in 1777


- 1683 Nov 01 Albany County was one of the original twelve counties created by the Province of New York. At that time it included all of the present Bennington, VT, all of New York state north of the counties of Dutchess and Ulster, and theoretically stretched west to the Pacific Ocean.
- 1717 May 27 was adjusted to gain an indefinite amount of land from Dutchess County and other non-county lands.
- 1763 Oct 07 King George III, as part of his Proclamation of 1763, created the new province of Quebec, implicitly setting the northern limit of New York at the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude from the Atlantic-St. Lawrence watershed westward to the St. Lawrence River, implicitly setting the northern limit of Albany County, but it was never mapped.
- 1764 Jul 20 King George III established the boundary between New Hampshire and New York along the west bank of the Connecticut River, north of Massachusetts and south of the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude. Albany County implicitly gained present-day Vermont. Although disputes occasionally broke out later, this line became the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont, and has remained unchanged to the present. When New York refused to recognize land titles through the New Hampshire Grants (towns created earlier by New Hampshire in present Vermont), dissatisfied colonists organized in opposition, which led to the creation of independent Vermont in 1777.
- 1766 Jul 03 Cumberland County was partitioned from Albany County to cover all territory to the northern and eastern limits of the colony, including Windsor County, most of Windham County, and parts of Bennington and Rutland counties in present-day Vermont.
- 1767 Jun 26 regained all of Cumberland County.
- 1768 Mar 19 was re-partitioned, and Cumberland County restored.
- 1770 Mar 16 was again partitioned, Gloucester County was created to include all of Orange, Cledonia and Essex counties, most of Washington County, and parts of Orleans, Lamoille, Addison and Chittenden counties in present-day Vermont.
- 1772 Mar 12 was partitioned again, this time into the counties of Albany, Tryon (now Montgomery), and Charlotte (now Washington). This established a definite area for Albany County of 5,470 sq mi.
- 1772 Mar 24 was partitioned again, with an additional 50 sq mi handed over to Cumberland County.
- 1774 Mar 09 was partitioned again, this time passing 1,090 sq mi to Ulster.
• 1775 Apr 01 was again partitioned, this time giving up 60 sq mi to Charlotte County, who then exchanged this land with a like parcel in Cumberland County.
• 1777 Jan 15 was again partitioned, this time on account of the independence of Vermont from New York, reducing Albany County by an additional 300 sq mi.
• 1871 Jun 26 Bennington County, VT, attempted to annex a portion of Albany County that today includes portions of Washington and Rensselaer counties to form what they called "The West Union". The fledgling US – under the Articles of Confederation – arbitrated annexation, and condemned it, resulting in Vermont ceasing the annexation on 23 Feb 1782.
• 1786 Apr 04 Columbia County was created from 650 square miles of Albany County land.
• 1788 Mar 07 New York, refusing to recognize the independence of Vermont, and the attendant elimination of Cumberland County, attempted to adjust the line that separated Cumberland from Albany County in present-day Vermont, but to no effect.
• 1791 Feb 07 was partitioned again, this time to form Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. Rensselaer received 660 square miles, while Saratoga received 850 square miles. Also the town of Cambridge was transferred to Washington County. A total of 1,680 sq mi changed hands.
• 1795 Jun 01 was once again partitioned, this time losing 460 sq mi to Schoharie County.
• 1798 Apr 05 another partition took place, with 90 sq mi passing to Ulster County.
• 1800 Mar 25 once again Albany County was partitioned, with 360 sq mi being used to create Greene County.
• 1801 Apr 03 all New York counties were redefined, with Albany County gaining 10 sq mi.
• 1808 Mar 03 Albany County turned Havre Island over to Saratoga County, with no resultant loss in land.
• 1809 Mar 07 Schenectady County was created from 230 sq mi of Albany County land. The result was the production of Albany County as it exists today.

Albany County Lodges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Chartered</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>2 Feb 1765</td>
<td>warranted by GL of England; warrant issued for Masters Lodge No. 2, 5 Mar 1768; GLNY recognized old warrant and issued a new warrant 4 Apr 1789; renumbered No. 5, 7 Jun 1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>21 Feb 1765</td>
<td>Union No. 1, 21 Feb 1765; Mount Vernon No. 3, 3 Dec 1806; No. 4, 1819; No. 3, 1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>21 Feb 1765</td>
<td>renumbered No. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Masters'</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>05 Mar 1768</td>
<td>Prev. Union No. 1, 2 Feb 1765; renamed Masters No. 2, 5 Mar 1768; GL NY recognized old warrant and issued new warrant, 4 Apr 1789; to 1798[?]; No. 4 to 1810[?]; No 5 in 1810[?]; renumbered No. 5, 7 Jun 1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>11 Nov 1796</td>
<td>in 1977 Ancient City No. 452 merged with Temple No. 14 to become Ancient Temple No. 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ancient Temple</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>in 1977 Ancient City No. 452 merged with Temple No. 14 to become Ancient Temple No. 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>11 Nov1796</td>
<td>renumbered No. 14 in 1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>Rensselaerville</td>
<td>07 Mar 1798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
75 Evening Star Watervliet 10 Jun 1826 Prev. No. 466; Forfeit, 5 Jun 1834; renumbered No. 75, 4 Jun 1840; surrendered, 6 Jun 1854; new warrant, 18 Jun 1864; destroyed by fire, 5 Sep 1865; reissued, Jan 1866

85 Washington Albany 06 Jun 1841 1849 of Phillips GL; 2 Mar 1852 returned to Willard GL’ consol with Onesquethau No. 1096 to become Bethlehem No. 85, 1 Jan 2004

85 Bethlehem Albany 01 Jan 2004 consol of Onesquethau 1096 and Washington 85, 1 Jan 2004

88 Asylum Westerlo 21 Apr 1800 Prev. no. 87; see Onesquethau Lodge No. 804 forfeit 1833; succeeded by Berne No. 684, 1868

104 Hiram Berne 25 Feb 1804

113 Bethlehem Bethlehem** 27 Jul 1804

116 Cohoes Cohoes 01 Dec 1846

143 Mount Moriah Albany 01 Mar 1853 Phillips GL; renamed Ancient City No. 452, 1858, merged with Temple No. 14, 1977, to become Ancient Temple No. 14, still extant in 2009

175 Tompkins Guiderland 07 Dec 1808

202 Clinton Watervliet 12 Dec 1811

236 Morning Star Albany 11 Oct 1814 Forfeit 7 Jun 1832

250 Morning Star Berne 03 Oct 1815 Forfeit 7 Jun 1833; succeeded by Berne No. 684 in 1868

377 Westerlo Fayette Westerlo* 29 Dec 1824

417 Wadsworth Albany 12 Jun 1857

448c Westerlo Fayette Westerlo* 01 Jun 1825

452 Ancient City Albany 1852 Prev. Mount Moriah No. 143, Philips GL, 1853; renamed Ancient City No. 452, 1858; merged with Temple No. 14, 1977 to become Ancient Temple No. 14, still extant as of 2009

466 Evening Star Watervliet 10 Jun 1826 Forfeit, 5 Jun 1834; revived 31 Jan 1840; renumbered No. 75, 4 Jun 1840; surrendered, 6 Jun 1854; new warrant, 18 Jun 1864; destroyed by fire, 5 Sep 1865; reissued, Jan 1866

609 Rensselaer Rensselaer 08 Jun 1866 Forfeit 3 Jun 1885

684 Berne Berne 1868 Preceded by Hiram No. 104, 23 Feb 1804, and Morning Star No. 250, 3 Oct 1815; both forfeit 1833

737 Guttenberg Albany 20 Jun 1873

754 Noah Altamont 25 Feb 1874 dispensation date; fire 20 Apr 1886; first met in Knowersville.

804 Onesquethau Coeymans 1893

831 James Ten Eyck Albany 1901 Merged with and became Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, 1 Oct 1977


1096 Onesquethau Delmar ca 1929

1855 Register

ALBANY

Temple Lodge, No. 53.

R. W. Isaac Hempsted, M.

W. Wm. BarcJey JW.

M. B. Slocum, Sec.

BERN.

Hiram Lodge, No. 104.

R. W. Henry Stone, M.

W. Jacob Sebttle, JW.

RENSSELAERVILLE

Rensselaer Lodge, No. 68.

R. W. Ephraim B. Russ, M.

W. Joseph B. Moore, SW.

M. B. Slocum, Sec.

Hempsted Lodge, No. 78.

R. W. Thos. Lloyd, M.

W. Stephen H. Doty, JW.

W. Peter De Lamater, SW.

W. Peter Esmay, JW.

W. Peter Esmay, SW

W. Joseph Doolittle, JW.

* Westerloo: About 1820 a Masonic lodge was located here, with the following persons as members: Col. James Sackett, Sylvester Ford, George Prindle and Nicholas Lapague.

http://www.sackettfamily.info/g11/p11701.htm

Colonel James Sackett, son of John Sackett and Prudence Atherton, was born on 6 June 1770. He died in Van Levens Corners, New York, in about 1821. He married Chittendon.

James Sackett served as a militiaman for thirty years, becoming Colonel of the 25th Regiment, New York State Infantry, in 1816. Colonel James Sackett ... was an active business man, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and an enthusiastic militiaman. He represented his town for several years in the County Board of Supervisors, and in 1818 was a member of the State Assembly. In the militia he served with credit for full thirty years, filling every position from private to regimental commander. His commissions from Ensign to Colonel are dated as follows:

3
1800 Ensign of Albany Light Infantry Company.
1803 Lieutenant in regiment commanded by Lt.-Col. Todd.
1805 Captain in regiment commanded by L.-Col. Paul Todd.
1807 Junior Major of regiment commanded by Col. Farington.
1809 Junior Major of regiment commanded by Lt.-Col. Wm. Mackey.
1812 Senior Major of regiment commanded by Lt.-Col. Boardman.
1814 Lieut.-Col. commanding 25th Reg. New York State Inf.
1818 Colonel of 25th Regt. N. Y. S. I., with rank from May 1, 1816.
He was buried from church at Van Levens Corners in July 1821 with military and Masonic honors, and laid to rest in Snyder Cemetery.


Children of Henry Burhans (3285) and Temperance Loveridge Demund.

John H. Burhans, b. 30 Dec 1770, m. 21 Jan 1795 at Saugerties, NY, Engeltje (Angelica) Mabie, b. 3 Aug 1777, d/o Albert Mabie ("Myby") and Maria Hogan, of Schenectady. She d. 14 Dec 1823. John H. Burhans m. 2d Sep 1830 Eleanor Wagnor, d/o William Waggner and Eleanor Vroman. She d. 13 Jan 1882, aged 80 years. John H. d. 7 Aug 1840. He was Member of Assembly 1808, 09, 16 and 17.

http://books.google.com/books?id=dgdRAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA66&lpg=PA66&dq=%22Henry%20%20Burhans%20%20%20H%22&source=bl&ots=-YxbA5GUap&sig=biW3HzUdQ2FFyDxujl6qq4hkh&hl=en&ei=kimJ56_5dkKlAetlyxkSQAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&ved=0CBjQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22Henry%20%20Burhans%22&f=false

Henry B. Haswell died, aged 67. Mr. Haswell was born in the town of Bethlehem, in the year 1803, and came to this city to live in the year 1837, and, with the exception of a few years' residence in the city of Washington, has ever since resided here. He was twice elected county clerk, and served in that capacity from 1837 to 1844. He was also, for several years, a member of the board of aldermen. In the year 1862 Mr. Haswell went to Washington, where he relinquished it and returned to this city. At no time during his public or private life, was his integrity ever called in question.—Journal.

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/teneyck-1.html

Henry Burhans Haswell, born in Kingston, NY, June 1, 1803, son of John [b. 1 Jan 1780; d. 29 Nov 1868; s/o John Haswell and Mary Holiday] and Margaret (Burhans) [b. 2 Feb 1763; d. 13 Apr 1848] Haswell, married at Sing Sing (Ossining, New York), June, 1836. Henry B. Haswell was an attorney of prominence, county clerk for six years, alderman, school commissioner and secretary to the board of education for over twenty-five years. He had been private secretary to Hon. William H. Seward when secretary of state, and died in Albany, 10 Aug 1869. He married Elizabeth Trowbridge, d/o Samuel and Rachel (Mabie) Trowbridge, born in Sing Sing (Ossining, NY), 9 Mar 1809; d. in Albany, May 1882.

http://boards.ancestry.families.aol.com/surnames.kelderhouse/6.1.2.1.1.1.1/mb.ashx

John Kelderhouse and Rachel Nicoll of Bethlehem, Albany, NY [baptismal records at the Reformed Church]
Children:
Ann Eliza Kelderhouse b. 26 Jun 1810; bapt 15 Jul 1810
George Westervelt Kelderhouse b. 14 Nov 1811; bapt 8 Dec 1811
Lydia Maria Kelderhouse b. 23 Aug 1813; bapt 19 Sep 1813
Francis Deborah Kelderhouse b. 9 May 1815; bapt 22 May 1815
Margaret D Kelderhouse b. 31 May 1817
Adeline Kelderhouse b. 23 Oct 1819
John Henry Kelderhouse b. 6 Nov 1821
Rachel Kelderhouse b. 16 Sept 1823; bapt 1823
Susan Marie Kelderhouse b. 4 Aug 1825; bapt 1825
William Nathaniel Nicoll Kelderhouse b. 24 Feb 1830; bapt 15 Mar 1838
Charles Kelderhouse b. 25 Dec 1832


http://books.google.com/books?id=0WkJAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA971&dq=%22cohoes+lodge+no.+116%22&lr=&cd=12#v=onepage&q=%22wadsworth%20%20%20%20lodge%22&f=false page 718.

The first organization of Freemasons in Albany after its settlement, was Lodge No. 74 (Registry of Ireland), composed of officers in the Second Battalion Royal, holding a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, dated 16 Oct 1737. There is every evidence that they were scholars and gentlemen, as they brought with them and kept up a large and valuable library of rare books, which they left here when the battalion was ordered away. Many, if not all the volumes are now in the library of the Albany Female Academy [1886]. In April, 1759, the battalion having been ordered to some other post, left the city. Several citizens had been admitted to the lodge during the stay of the battalion, and the officers left authority for the resident members to continue their meetings.

Masters' Lodge purchased from the city a plot of ground on the northwest corner of Lodge street and Maiden lane, and the city having donated an adjoining piece of ground, a lodge-house was erected by Masters' Lodge and the Ineffable, the corner-stone of which was laid with ceremony, 12 May 1768. This was the first lodge-house in America. The building after completion was occupied...
by the two bodies for some years, but the records fail to show at what time it was vacated. The ground is still the property of Masters Lodge, and has been leased to St. Peter's Church for a term of years. The rectory of the church stands upon the ground.

Henry Andrew Francken came from Jamaica, and on 20 Dec 1767, instituted the Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. The original charter of the body is still in its possession, and has been its authority from that time to this. The Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem was organized at the same time.

Meetings of all Masonic bodies are now [1886] held in the Albany Savings Bank Building, where are two lodge rooms, a library, an armory, waiting and reception rooms, all handsomely furnished and nicely adapted to their use.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State has met annually since 1798, on the first Tuesday in February, in Albany. All meetings, from an uncertain date, were held in the building southwest corner Broadway and Steuben, until 1861, when they were removed to a hall in the building occupied by W. M. Whitney & Co., until 1875, when the present hall was formally dedicated and occupied. The Order has had public parades, and laid the corner-stones of the Old and New City Halls, the New Capitol, the U. S. Government Building, and many other public buildings.

Before the American Revolution most of the Grand Lodges of the United States were held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in England, and were denominated Provincial Grand Lodges, and subject to the supervision of the Grand Lodge of England.

The first Masonic Lodge constituted in Albany was called the Union Lodge. It was organized 21 Feb 1765, under the authority of George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master, who installed Peter W. Yates as Worshipful Master. The following year the city gave a plot of ground on the hill near the fort adjoining the English burying ground, on which to erect a lodge building. The name of this lodge was afterward changed to its present title, Mount Vernon Lodge.

Masters' Lodge, No. 5, was organized 5 Mar 1768. Its first Master was William Gamble, and its first Wardens Samuel Stringer and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

After the Revolution, and about the year 1785, the Provincial Grand Lodge of the State of New York was closed, and an Independent Grand Lodge opened in its stead. Yet the Masons of the State of New York looked to the Grand Lodge of England for instruction in the operations of the craft.

About the year 1793, John Hamner came from England to the City of Albany, and remained here until 1800. He was well skilled in the ancient lectures and mode of work as practiced in England. Thomas Smith Webb, Ezra Ames, Gideon Fairman, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, and many others residing in Albany, put themselves under his instruction who confirmed his practice to the Lodges then existing. He awakened much interest in Masonry, and during his stay, on 14 Nov 1796, Temple Lodge No. 14 was established of which he was the first Master; Temple Chapter, of which he was the first High Priest, and the Grand Chapter, of which he was Secretary. The early Masonic institutions in and around Albany were reorganized under his supervision, and owe much to his thorough knowledge and instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Lodge</th>
<th>Chartered</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
<th>Members*</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mount Vernon</td>
<td>21 Feb 1765</td>
<td>17 Mar 1874</td>
<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Masters'</td>
<td>05 Mar 1868</td>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>11 Nov 1796</td>
<td>26 May 1881</td>
<td>357</td>
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<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Ancient City</td>
<td>21 Jul 1852</td>
<td>15 Jun 1868</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Wadsworth</td>
<td>23 Jan 1856</td>
<td>12 Jun 1857</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>737</td>
<td>Guttenberg</td>
<td>20 Jun 1873</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1,359</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Members, as of 1882-83

The returns made in 1849 showed a total membership of 117 in the lodges then existing. There have been many additions made to all the organizations since 1882-83.

Other Masonic bodies in Albany are: Temple Tabernacle, No. 5, U. S. A.; Albany Conclave, No. 8; Red Cross of Constantine; Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection; Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem; Albany Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, Albany Sovereign Consistory; Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Cypress Temple, N. M. S.

Ibid. page 904.
http://books.google.com/books?id=nWkJAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA971&dq=%22cohoes+lodge+no.+116%22&lr=&cd=12#v=onepage&q=%22lodge%22&f=false

As early as 1794 a Masons' lodge was in existence at New Scotland village, and continued its organization until about 1820. No records or transactions of the lodge can be found. Mr. Peter Furbeck remembers being at the funeral of Dr. Clark, who was buried with Masonic honors in the year 1813.

The following are some of the persons who were members: Adam Holliday, John Wands, William Warren, James Warren, James Dickson, Gloud Wands, Thomas Lloyd, William Wayne, James Wands, and William Dickson. The house in which this lodge held its meetings is still standing. None of the members are living.

The biographies transcribed below from this reference are annotated by the page number on which they appear in the referenced work. For example "Page 159 [1077] Family Sketches" indicates the biography appears on page 159 of the 'Family Sketches' section of the book, which is actually the 1077th page of the composite book.

5
Among some of this distinguished family who were members of the Craft in New York are noted the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Lodge</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>War</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Van Rensselaer</td>
<td>Henry Kilian</td>
<td>Masters' 2</td>
<td>NY Militia</td>
<td>Col.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Rensselaer</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gen. Schuyler</td>
<td>Aide-de-Camp d. 1827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Rensselaer</td>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
<td>Masters' 2</td>
<td>1st Regt</td>
<td>Paymaster d. 2/1810</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Rensselaer</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Masters' 2</td>
<td>NY Militia</td>
<td>Lt. Col.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Rensselaer</td>
<td>Nicholas J.</td>
<td>Masters' 2</td>
<td>1st NY Regt</td>
<td>Capt (d. 29 Mar 1848)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Van Rensselaer, Henry Kilian, Masters’, 2; Gen. Henry Killian Van Rensselaer was born near Albany, 1744. He commanded a regiment during the Revolution and was wounded at the capture of General Burgoyne. Wounded also at Fort Ann, July, 1777. After the Revolution was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia. Died at Greenbush, 1816.

Van Rensselaer, James Union, 1 Captain in First New York line Regiment.

Van Rensselaer, John, Union, 1; Masters’ 2; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourteenth Regiment.

Van Rensselaer, Nicholas J.; Masters’ 2 Captain, 1st NY; d. 29 Mar 1848.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_4_Q_to_Z.htm

Henry Killian Van Rensselaer (1744-1816) Militia General in Revolutionary War. b. near Albany, N.Y. He commanded a N.Y. regiment during the Revolution. Was wounded at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, and carried the ball in his body for 35 years. In July 1777 he was attacked by a large force near Fort Ann, and made a brave resistance, but, learning of the abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga, withdrew after receiving another severe wound. He was subsequently a general of militia. He was the father of Solomon, and brother of Nicholas and Killian K., qv. He was also a member of Masters’ Lodge No. 2, Albany, N.Y., and member of the Albany Lodge of Perfection, AASR. d. Sept. 9, 1816.

Hendrick Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (called Henry K.), son of Kiliaen and Harriet (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer, was born July 28, 1744, died 1816. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the revolution, 1764; married (first) Alida Bratt; (second) in 1796, Nancy G. Simmons. He “defended Fort Ann with an unequal force with great bravery and obstinacy, in support of the retreat of our troops from Ticonderoga, July, 1777;” was badly wounded at this time and made lame for life. His son was the noted Major-General Solomon Van Rensselaer, born at Greenbush, August 6, 1774, died April 23, 1852; who at the age of eighteen served as cornet in Wayne’s expedition, was promoted to the command of a troop at the age of twenty, fought with much distinction throughout the war of 1812, and was appointed by Governor De Witt Clinton brevet major-general of New York militia. He married, January 17, 1797, his first cousin, Harriet Van Rensselaer, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Van Rensselaer and Maria Sanders; they resided at “Cherry Hill,” an estate below “The Flatts,” which belonged to her (Harriet’s) mother. The daughter of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, named Harriet Maria, born February 22, 1816, died January 21, 1897, inherited “Cherry Hill” from her grandmother, Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer. She married Peter Edward Elmendorf, December 26, 1838, and left a daughter, Harriet Van Rensselaer Elmendorf, born April 15, 1843, who married John Woolworth Gould, June 5, 1878. They reside in Newark, New Jersey; issue, one son, Edmund Westerlo Gould, born March 8, 1881, died February 20, 1907; married, April 15, 1903, Elizabeth L. Tripp; issue, one son, died in infancy, and Catherine Livingston Gould, born September 29, 1905.

The below is an extract of an article upon the death of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer which gives a brief accout of his father Henry K. Van Rensselaer.

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April 26, 1852 © The New York Times

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer (1741-1810) Member of the first congress of the United States, 1789-91 and lieutenant governor of New York, 1800-04. Graduate of Princeton in 1758. He actively supported the Revolution. Was a presidential elector in 1800. He was active in the promotion of the Inland Navigation Co., of which Philip Schuyler was the first president. In the Revolution he was an
ensign and paymaster. Member of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany, N.Y. d. Feb. 19, 1810. A relative of the other Van Rensselaers listed in this volume.

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Killian Henry Van Rensselaer (1800-1881) Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council AASR (NJ), 1862-67. b. Sept. 9, 1800 in Greenbush (now Rensselaer), N.Y., a member of that famous N.Y. Knickerbocker family. Made a Master Mason in Mount Moriah Lodge No. 245, Otisco, N.Y. on April 4, 1822. He was active in lodges, chapters, commanderies, and the Scottish Rite in several states. He became an active member of the Supreme Council on June 17, 1845, making the seventh member of that body then an active. He resigned as grand commander when the "Union" took place in 1867. He attended all but the first meeting of present Supreme Council, N.J. until his death-12 in all. Spent his latter years in the West, and was a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Cambridge, Ohio, serving as master twice. d. Jan. 29, 1881.

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Nicholas Van Rensselaer (1754-1848) Colonel of the American Revolution. b. 1754 in Rensselaer Co., N.Y., a brother of Henry K. and Killian K., qq.v. As a colonel, he served with gallantry on the heights of Stillwater. After the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, he was dispatched by General Gates to announce the news in Albany. Member of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany, N.Y. d. in 1848.

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Philip S. Van Rensselaer (1767-1824) Mayor of Albany, N.Y. for 19 years. b. April 15, 1767 in Albany, a member of the famous Knickerbocker family of the same name. He was a public spirited, energetic officer, and active in promoting educational, moral and religious interests. He married Ann Van Cortlandt. He was president of the Albany Bible Society for many years. Member of Masters' Lodge No. 2, Albany and at one time acted as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York. d. Sept. 25, 1824.

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Stephen Van Rensselaer (1764-1839) Major General of New York militia in War of 1812; U.S. Congressman 1822-29; Founder of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1826. b. Nov. 1, 1764 in N.Y. He inherited the vast Van Rensselaer estate in N.Y. in 1769. Married Margaret, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. Served in state assembly and state senate, and was lieutenant governor in 1795. Became major general of militia in 1801. He was the first to propose a canal between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes and was appointed a commissioner to investigate the route in 1810. In 1812 he commanded the U.S. forces on the Northern frontier, but suffered a serious defeat and resigned. He was president of the boards of the Erie and Champlain canals for 14 years. As a U.S. Congressman, he supported John Quincy Adams, the anti-Mason, for president. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1825-29. When Gov. DeWitt Clinton, q.v., concluded the ceremony of installing him in office, he replied, "I accept the distinguished honor conferred on me by the Grand Lodge of this state. To be selected by the members of this numerous, ancient and respectable Fraternity to preside over its deliberations, to guide its councils, is a mark of confidence which I shall ever highly appreciate, and although I cannot bring to the station the talents or the learning which in former years have adorned it, I still may venture to promise that, on my part, no exertions shall be wanting to reunite the brotherhood into one bond of union; to illustrate the virtues and to extend the influence of Freemasonry." d. Jan. 26, 1839. He was a member of Master Lodge, Albany, NY, 1787.

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**Union Lodge No. 1 and Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, Albany, New York**

A CONDENSED HISTORY
Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.
formerly UNION LODGE No. 1, of Albany.

http://www.archive.org/stream/cu31924030288876/cu31924030288876_djvu.txt

TOGETHER WITH SOME VERY INTERESTING STATISTICS AND FACTS RELATIVE TO THE RISE, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE LODGE.

Presented to the Lodge May 4th, 1874.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the duty of preparing a condensed history of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, (formerly Union Lodge No. 1, of Albany), would present the following report as the result of their labors:

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The work of tracing accurately the history of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, has been attended with considerable research and trouble, not so much from the fact that beyond all question it is the oldest Lodge in the city of Albany, as the records prove, but from the dishonorable action on the part of some persons unknown to your committee, who seem to have taken especial care to mutilate some of the Minute Books, particularly where they referred to the history of the Lodge. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, we have direct evidence that the original title of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, was Union Lodge, of Albany.
On February 21st, A. L. 5765, A. D. 1765, Union Lodge, of Albany, received its warrant from George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master. According to a work by M. W. P. G. M. John L. Lewis, George Harrison warranted St. Patrick’s Lodge, at Johnstown, August 23d, 1766. The fifteen brethren who composed St. Patrick’s Lodge were made in Albany, in a Lodge warranted the year previous (1765). That Lodge must have been Union Lodge. And it must have received its warrant from George Harrison, as no other had authority to grant a warrant in the province of New York.

John Johnson, who approved the By-Laws of 1773, as Provincial Grand Master, was not made Provincial Grand Master of New York till 1771.

At that period its officers were as follows:
W. M. Peter W. Yates.
S. W. John W. Wendell.

In 1773 the first By-Laws, now in possession of the Lodge, were adopted, and attached thereto are the signatures of the members. This list of members continues unbroken to the present time.

Minutes.

It was only reasonable to suppose that as we could trace the list of members, we should find the minutes and documents of the Lodge intact; but leaf after leaf of the minutes have been torn out, as if some persons had feared the history of the Lodge, and had hoped by mutilating our records to render it impossible to trace the exact date of the dedication of our ancient and time honored Lodge. The first minutes in possession of the Lodge are of a communication held September 19th, 1800, and they continue unbroken (excepting where leaves have been torn from the books), to the year 1814. From 1814 to 1827 the books are missing, but after that date they remained intact. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, it was determined that all Lodges holding warrants granted by Provincial Grand Lodges or Provincial Grand Masters should surrender the same, and receive in lieu thereof warrants issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

For some reason Union Lodge of Albany refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and declined either to surrender its warrant or accept a warrant from the Grand Lodge. This action of Union Lodge was the subject of some comment in the Grand Lodge, and accordingly from the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of January 18, A. L. 5797, we glean that it was unanimously Resolved, "That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be requested to take charge of the delinquent Lodges in Poughkeepsie and Albany who have not surrendered their original warrants; that he be authorized to receive and cancel the same, and to furnish new ones under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

The minutes of the Grand Lodge further show that the Right Worshipful Grand Master visited the brethren of Union, Masters’ and Temple Lodges, in Albany, and announced the request of the Grand Lodge with respect to the surrender of their old warrants. The brethren of Union Lodge, whom he met in their Lodge room, appeared willing to accede to the request of the Grand Lodge, but there was one obstacle to its being completed, namely, a question which arose as to the rank they were to Hold, as they were possessed of two Provincial Warrants. This question, it is evident from the minutes of the Grand Lodge, the Deputy Grand Master did not feel justified in deciding, as the minutes say:

"the Deputy Grand Master has brought with him a copy of said warrants, and would recommend its being referred to a Committee to report upon at the next Grand Lodge."

On June 6th, A. L. 5798, Right Worshipful De Witt Clinton reported:

"that he had not been able to induce the members of Union Lodge at Albany to surrender their old warrant, or to come under or acknowledge the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and accordingly he recommended the adoption of some decisive measures by the Grand Lodge to assert and maintain its authority on the said refractory Lodge."

The Grand Lodge Acknowledged.

It would appear from the foregoing that Union Lodge persistently refused to give up its warrant or acknowledge the Grand Lodge, and this insubordination continued until such time as the Grand Lodge was about to take severe measures, when Union Lodge took the alarm and the acknowledgment of its authority soon followed. Still, two years elapsed before this result was reached, for it was not until June 6th, A. L. 5800, that the Grand Secretary reported that Union Lodge, held in the city of Albany, had acknowledged the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and that a warrant was, by direction of the Grand Master, delivered to the Master of said Lodge, in due form, under the special promise that the warrants in the possession of Union Lodge, being three in number, should be delivered into the hands of the Grand Secretary, and that the rank and number of that Lodge should be regulated according to the date of the first warrant granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge for New York, which is the 21st day of February, A. D. 1765, and being the third in the state that received a warrant it was classed No. 3.

The above is from the records of the Grand Lodge, furnished by R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, assisted by W. Bro. John G. Barker, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. To whom your committee tender many thanks.

Minutes of the Lodge.

The minutes of Union Lodge, now in our possession, contain some very interesting facts, particularly as regards working of the Lodge, and its name being changed to that of Mount Vernon. The first "minute book belonging to the Lodge that we have been able to get, is Union Lodge Extra, dated September 19th, 1800.

It appears that the communication of September 19th, 1800, was for the purpose of hearing the report of a general committee, comprised of five members from each of the following Lodges: Union, Masters’ and Temple, who were charged with the investigation of the proposed new constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York.
For some reason they did not approve of the Grand Lodge holding its meetings in New York in place of Albany, and accordingly they reported adversely to the proposed new constitution, and called for a division of the Grand Lodge meetings, one to be held in New York and the other in Albany; that in New York to be under the direction of the Grand Master, and that in Albany under the direction of the Deputy Grand Master, but at the same time both bodies were to be under the superintendence of one Grand Master. This report was adopted, and a resolution also adopted to print two hundred copies of the proceedings, to be distributed by Union, Master and Temple Lodges, to sister lodges throughout the State, asking their cooperation.

**September 23, 1800.**

At the communication held September 23, 1800, the Lodge decided that it would not surrender its former warrants to the Grand Lodge, or indeed have anything to do with it, although at the same time it is beyond doubt that they had a wholesome dread of being adjudged insubordinate. To accomplish the one and avoid the other, required some diplomacy, and the resolutions are appended for information:

"Resolved, unanimously. That the resolution of this Lodge of the 10th July last, so far as it respects the surrender and transmission of the former warrants of this Lodge, and appointing Bro. R. J. Vanderbrouck its proxy, be revoked and repealed, and that the Worshipful Bro. Yates be requested to retain the same; and as this Lodge has since the said 10th day of April continued to meet and act under said original warrants, and not to act under the new warrant of the Grand Lodge of the 17th day May last,"

"Resolved, unanimously. That the said new warrant be surrendered and transmitted to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of this Lodge, explanatory of the causes and reasons of passing the above resolution." (The letter was submitted and approved of.)

"Resolved, that this Lodge ever since 1784 have deemed themselves to be under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State, and have been so deemed and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge, as appears from various letters, resolutions, and documents of said Grand Lodge, Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Secretaries in possession of this Lodge. We apprehend that a contrary idea was entertained until the late insinuations and declarations to the contrary made by the present Deputy Grand Master and Secretary of said Lodge, while said insinuations and declarations, as well as late conduct relative to this Lodge we deem un-Masonic like and derogatory to its honor. But as this Lodge conceives that the Grand Lodge, for which we entertain the greatest respect and esteem, have not authorized or countenanced such insinuations, declarations, and conduct, this Lodge do not hesitate expressly to declare that they still do hold and conceive themselves subordinate to the Grand Lodge and bound by its laws and constitution, notwithstanding any groundless insinuations or declarations to the contrary."

At that time it is very evident that the Lodge had a high opinion of its own importance, and, although its officers manifested a certain degree of alarm, for fear the Grand Lodge might possibly exercise its power either to obliterate or punish so refractory a Lodge, still by their neglect they allowed the inference to be drawn that they did not purpose acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. Nearly three months were allowed to elapse without any action being taken, until in December of the same year. Then the necessity for some action on the part of the Lodge made itself apparent, and at a communication held December 1st 1800, the secretary, Bro. Barry, was requested, without delay, to transmit to the Grand Lodge a copy of the resolutions heretofore passed, relative to the ratification of the proposed new constitution, together with the report of the committee on that subject.

**The Lodge owns a Lot of Land.**

The minutes show that the Lodge owned property, and paid taxes on it, and that the deeds were ordered to be recorded, but what became of the deeds or the property your committee are unable to say, as the deeds do not seem to have been recorded, nor is any further mention made of it in the minutes. The first mention made of it was at a communication held February 3, 1801, when it was ordered that the sum of $-nr (?) be paid to Bro. Barclay, he having paid that amount for taxes on a lot belonging to this Lodge.

The communications of the Lodge do not seem to have been held very frequently, for the next communication appears to have taken place on July 21st, 1801, a lapse of over five months. Then the subject of the lot owned by the Lodge was again under consideration, and "Brothers Fryer and Barclay were appointed a committee to procure the Recording of the Deeds relative to the Lodge lot which the Worshipful Master reported were found."

This is the last mentioned about the lot until the year 5807, and the presumption is that the property was retained by those in whose care it was placed. The disaffection in regard to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, does not by any means seem to have subsided, but on the contrary there was made a determined effort to establish a Grand Lodge in Albany. Accordingly at a communication held December 9, 1801 it was

"Resolved, That this Lodge act in conjunction with Masters’ and Temple Lodges to invite all lodges west, north, and south, as far as practicable to appoint proxies to meet in this city (Albany) on the 15th day of February, 1802, for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge to meet in this city, and carry the object into effect."

Two days prior to the proposed meeting, February 13th, 1802, the Lodge held a communication at which it was "Resolved, That the secretary enter the several warrants of this Lodge on record in the minutes of this Lodge."

That this was done your committee has no reason to doubt, but we are unable to prove the fact in consequence of the records from April 4th, 1802 to July 10th, 1802, having been destroyed by being torn from the book. But one object can be assigned for this act, that the Lodge would at some future time print its history, and that these records, containing copies of the warrants, would if in existence conclusively prove the justice of its claim to be the oldest Lodge in the city of Albany. If that were the object of the mutilators of our ancient records, they have signally failed in their efforts, as we have other data to go by which will enable us to maintain our position, and the fact is mentioned only to show to what measures it was thought necessary to resort.

The records do not state that there was a meeting of proxies on February 15th, 1802, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge to meet in Albany. The next communication of which the minutes remain was December 26, 1802, at which Peter W. Yates informed
the Lodge that his advanced age and domestic affairs induced him to decline being a candidate as master of the Lodge, and requested the Lodge to elect some other person. It seems that Worshipful Bro. Peter W. Yates had been master of the Lodge from February 21, 1765 to December 26, 1802, a period of thirty-seven years. The request of Bro. Yates does not seem to have been complied with, and he was re-elected, December 5803, and then retired. See list of officers.

December 20, 1803.

It will be seen that from December 1802 to December 1803, the Lodge must have had a quiet time, as the records show that no communication was held, but trouble seems to have been brewing on the question of the authority of the Grand Lodge, and it culminated in a split in the Lodge, by far the larger number being in favor of working under the warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and a minority or select few persisting in their right to work under the warrant issued by George Harrison in 5765, as Provincial Grand Master. The minutes show that two elections were held that year, one on the 20th December, 5803, at a regular communication, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed, and also one on the 26th December, the same month, at which another set of officers was elected and installed. Then there seems to have been considerable protesting done, the master elected on the 26th protesting the election of the master of the 20th, and vice versa. Matters grew warm until it became necessary to know which election was really valid, and with the view of having a decision the master elected on the 20th appealed to the Grand Lodge.

About this time the strife became very warm, so warm that W. Bro. Peter W. Yates, whose health, domestic affairs, and advanced age had induced him to decline being a candidate for Master the year previous, was nerved to the contest again, and was re-elected December 26th, 1803, and preferred charges against W. Master Peter Fryer, who was elected on the 20th of the same month; and that faction expelled W. Bro. Fryer from the Lodge. The Grand Lodge did not recognize the expulsion, as was seen by the action of the Grand Lodge Committee in their report to the Grand Lodge, and the recognition as to who was legally elected Master in December, 1803.

According to the minutes of "January 18th, 5804, it appears that Worshipful Bro. Peter Fryer was endeavoring to run the Lodge under the warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of this State, whereas Worshipful Bro. Peter W. Yates tried to run it under the warrant issued by Sir George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master, and the Yates party claimed that Fryer was running under the old warrant, and not the new one, as the old one was framed and hanging in the room over Solomon's chair. According to the minutes it appears that in May, 5805, the Grand Lodge Committee decided that the officers elected on the 20th, were duly and constitutionally elected, but that is all the information we have upon the subject, for the minute book again shows evidence of mutilation, large portions being torn out, from May to December 26, 1805.

It also appears in the communication of May, 5805, that the Grand Master recommended an amicable settlement, reduced to writing and signed by both parties, and delivered to the Grand Master. Which was that Union Lodge was to remain the same, and Bro. Fryer and his associates were to have a warrant for a new Lodge. Whereupon it was (by the friends of the old warrant) Resolved, That Bro. Jacob Woods be Proxy of this Lodge by request to solicit the Grand Lodge to repeal their resolution in favour of said appellants and of this Lodge, in order that a copy thereof may be transmitted to the neighboring Lodge to which the said appellants have sent copies of the former resolutions of the Grand Lodge, in favour of the said appellants.

Resolved, unanimously. That this Lodge accept an appeal of said report and that the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy thereof to the Grand Lodge.

The following will show what disposition the Grand Lodge made of this long pending contention:

Extract from minute book. May 5805.

Answer to Grand Lodge.

"A more extraordinary and unconstitutional mode of proceeding of a Lodge was never heard of in the annals of Masonry, the Lodge has been condemned by two members of a Grand Lodge committee composed of seven, on an ex parte affidavit of the appellants, and without giving us notice or a hearing, and on this the Grand Lodge have predicates their resolution against us, which resolutions we presume ought to be repeated, especially as the appellants have furnished all the neighboring Lodges with copies thereof."

More about the Lodge Lot.

December 26, 5805.

At the communication on December 26, 5805, a deed was presented to the Lodge executed by Bro. P. W. Yates and Bro. Graham to Bro. Macauley, C. C. Yates and S. Tymeson of the Lodge lot pursuant to a former resolution of the Lodge, and the same was deposited in the Treasurer's box, but Sebastian Tymeson having withdrawn his membership from the Lodge, he conveyed his interest in the lot on Pearl street to James Barclay on the first day of July, 5806. It was about this time that the split in the Lodge had made itself so manifest that it became in fact two lodges, those working under the warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and the Yates party, a minority of less than a dozen, working under the original warrant, and calling themselves Union Lodge No. 1 of Albany. As may be supposed, the Grand Lodge refused to recognize the "bolters" as the original Union Lodge, and it is not surprising that they soon died out of existence as a Lodge. On January bth, [?] 5807, Union Lodge No. 1, of Albany, held its last communication, and it was

"Resolved, That Bro. C. C. Yates, John Macauley and James Barkley, the present trustees of the lot belonging to the Lodge and lying on Pearl street, be authorized to dispose of, sell, rent or lease the same for such time or in such manner and form as they may deem most expedient; also to dispose of such other property of this Lodge as they or a majority of them may deem advisable."

From the minutes we glean that Brothers C. C. Yates, John Macauley, Sebastian Tymeson, James Barclay, Daniel Steele, and a few others, composed this Union Lodge No. 1 of Albany — a Lodge totally distinct from the original Union Lodge No. 3 — which they were working without the sanction of any grand body, and in direct violation of the orders of the Grand Lodge of the State of New
York. On the other hand the majority of the members expressed their determination to work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and the better to accomplish that end they surrendered the warrant under which they worked, and which was issued by some Provincial Master or Lodge, to the Grand Lodge, in the year 1806, and received in lieu thereof a warrant from the Grand Lodge, and giving it a new name . . . Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3 . . . thus maintaining its rank as the third oldest Lodge in the State.

Here again, are the books mutilated. In fact all the minutes of 5806, and over half of the year 5807, are torn from the book. The first eighteen months of the record of the Lodge under the new name, and new warrant of 5806, are lost in consequence of that act.

The Lodge has continued its communications uninterruptedly to the present date, although in 5830, 5831, 5832, and 5833 no new members were admitted, and but three communications were held in 5831, one in 5832, and but two in 5833.

The Warrant Destroyed by Fire.

In the year 5824 the warrant granted in 5806 was destroyed by fire, and the present one was granted without fee in 5825. And here again another curious circumstance manifests itself, which should not be passed over without comment. We find by the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in June, 5824, it is stated that Gilboa Lodge, No. 210, deposited in the hands of ______, of Albany, thirty-two dollars, for the purpose of procuring a warrant, and the presumption is that he was unfaithful to his trust, hence the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 4, be directed to summon ______, to answer the charge alleged against him and to deal with him as the facts and circumstances of the case may require."

Here Mount Vernon Lodge is called No. 4, and in 5841 she is again spoken of as No. 3.

Growth and Prosperity of Mount Vernon Lodge.

It may be safely assumed then, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, is justly entitled to the honor of being the oldest Lodge in the city of Albany. She has had her days of prosperity and her days of adversity, but your committee have not found one year that she has not paid her dues to the Grand Lodge, and been a quiet and peaceful coworker in the noble sisterhood of Lodges, since she has been working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. Although at the inauguration of the Grand Lodge some few of her members were refractory and would not yield, they were not the Lodge. Always a champion of the honor and reputation of the Fraternity, on one occasion she did not hesitate to assume the Masonic debt of all the Masonic bodies in this city, and paid it, thus preserving their reputations. At other times, like the Son of Man, she "had no where to lay her head." Yet she did not complain or lose heart, and it is with deep satisfaction your committee can assure you that at no time in her record has she been as prosperous as now. She celebrated her one hundredth anniversary with great eclat, and now after being the parent of several of our sister Lodges in this city, and one abroad, at the age of one hundred years she raps at the door of our state growth and prosperity of Mount Vernon Lodge.

A FAC SIMILE

BY-LAWS

As signed by every member, and as they appear on the books, commencing at the institution of the Lodge, A. L. 5765:

[caveat – consult original text – name spellings may vary with modern usage]
297 Gidn. Fairman
298 Solomon Southwick
299 Levi Pitkin
300 Abijah Smith
301 James Brooket
302 Jacob A Slingerland
303 Saml. Carpenter
304 Jared Winne Jr
305 Connett E. Yates
306 Peter Fryer
307 Benj. Van Benthuken [. . . sen]
308 Jas. Van Benthuken
309 Benj. Olmstead
310 Danl. Wells
311 Jonathan P Brooks

312 Danl. Ward
313 Wm. W. Back
314 G. D. Gorry
315 James Daniel
316 Israel Ransom
317 Joseph M. Elmore
318 John V. N. Yates
319 ---
320 Patrick Duffy
321 Daniel Steele
322 Thody Abbot
323 Truman S Wetmore
324 Tim Shaler
325 Amos Barnum
326 George Hanze

327 Hug Ward
328 David Bright
329 Conrad Auchambach 25 Nov. 1801
330 C. Hertoll Dec 1st 1801
331 Isaac Hansen 28 Dec 1801
332 Geo F Abbot 11 Jan 1803
333 Chris C Yates 27 Dec 180a
334 Peter G Waldron 18 Jan 1803
335 Eph Hunt 18 Jan 1803 — dead
336 Caleb Pierson (disch.) 18 Jan 1803
337 John Macauly 5th Apr do
338 John Todd 24 May 1803 Dead
339 Ransom Rathbun Nov 4 1803
340 Bultor Gilbert Jur — do — do —

John Kearney dead
Samuel McMurray dead
William Murray dead
Wm. Blanchard Paid
David Russell Ju' dead
Ewd Morgan abscended Still a Member
Thomas Doyle dead
Patrick McKay withdrawn Apr 16 5812
Isaac Vanbuskeack dead
Daniel Seykles with* Jan 20 5814
Christian Nellis dont attend
James Daveurary abscended
Richard Fails withdrawn
James Spanipel P* dead
Tho Segrave abscended
Pennard O'Connor paid w/d June 4* 18 13
John Tbkill dont attend dead
John Turner withdrew 16 Jan 1812
Henry Sedum
Enoch Smith
Glakim Ford withdrawn Dec 17 5812
William Ward
Casper Jones dead
Eben** Wright
David Jones Don't attend
William Kerney
Patrick Heeter
David Houghton 5 Dec 1811
D. S. Laney 5 Dec
Wm. Esser 5 Dec
Johalive Nye Withdrawn Jan 1 5813
Colman Clark 5 Mar
Thomas Currier 5 Mar abscended .
July 9 1812 Zachevh Gahska Jan 20 5814 withdrawn
P* Thomas Lockrow dead
Samuel Smylie Dec 3 5812
John Turner Dec 3 5812
John Vernor Dec 17 5812 dead
John D. Fisher Feb 5813
William Newell Feb 18
James Prosser Feb I$ dead
Pat* Gallegheer Feb 18
dead Silah Rily Mar 18 17 withdrawn
Henry Brooks Jun 28 1813
Traney Waracy Jun 28 1813
Withdrawn Samuel edgear 28 1813
Traney Waracy Jun 28 1813
Withdrawn Samuel edgear Oct 21 5813
dead Simon Toole Nov 4 1813
Daniel Daner Dec 2 1813
Charles Apprill Nov 1813

A partial, unedited, listing of some additional names is as follows:

William Ward Jany 3 5804 withdrawn
Hugh Ward Jany 3 5804 withdrawn
John Vernor 12 Jul 1810 w/d, dead
James Gibbons 27 Dec withdrawn dead
David Bromlee 19th Dec 1811 w/d dead
Owen Burns abscended
Johnston Dalyle abscended
Peter J Waldron withdrawn dead
James McKeen withdrawn dead
Peter D Threehouse w/d 27 Apr 1809
dead Silah Rily Mar 18 Oct withdrawn
John Turner 12 Jul 1810 w/d, dead
Samuel Smylie Dec 3 5812 withdraw
James McEIroy Ju' p* Dec'd
dead James Ludd dead
withdrawn James edgean 12 Jul 1810
withdrawn James edgean 12 Jul 1810
dead Jno. Mahu left the city
Dec 15 James McMurry 12 Jul 1810 withdrawn, dead

Charles Hee Dec 16 5813
Nathl. Fulington Jan 5814
Roy Jan 20 5814
dead Bernard O'Connor Dec 27 5814
Fitch**. Coy 3 Feb 5814
Merrit Rigg 3 Feb 5814
B'. Crawford Dec'd Feb 6 1814
Fredanny Dean Mar 3 1814
dead Hugh Bradford Jun 23 5814
John Duvy Jun 23 5814
Thomas McGee Dec 1 5815
Tho. Rowlan Dec 15 5814
Luke Gellen 15 Dec 18 14

William Lorr
James McClennahan
William Corry
William Leer May 3 5815
Psfer Conwer Jul 5 5815
David Demarest Jul 5 5815
James Winchester Oct 4 5815
John Penney Oct 4 5815
Tho. Dawson Mar 5817
Joseph Ludow Mar 5817
Samuel edgear withdrawn
Hugh Bradford withdrawn Apr 9 5817
Sherman Bosworth
Philip Vanderlip
Saml. D Chase
John Butman Left (dead)
James Jones Dead
Dery Smith Expelled
Dead Rishon Dunnun Apr 2 5818
Left John C Cabson Apr 5818
dead Henry H Gaffers Apr 5818
dead John Morison April 16' 5818
Withdrawn Benjamin Heely Apr 1 5818
Left George C Watson Nov 20 5818
dead Peter J Van Wie Mar 4 5819
Left George C Watson Nov 20 5818
dead Peter J Van Wie Mar 4 5819
Left George C Watson Nov 20 5818
Left George C Watson Nov 20 5818
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Freemasonry 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 Richard 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. Subsequent transactions conveyed an additional and adjoining lot to the brethren.

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 lodge, Albany houseowner but actually a resident of Johnstown, Sir William Johnson showed a special affinity for his Albany brethren up until his death in the summer of 1774.

On April 12, 1768, the cornerstone of the new Masonic building was laid at the intersection of what became known as the northwest corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane. Completed in June, that building became Masonic headquarters in Albany although the Union Lodge still held some meetings at Cartwright's.

Manuscript 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 (partially complete) numbered members helps us understand the extent of Masonry in colonial Albany: [see above for the more complete list].

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 1768
Stephen Tuttle [Saratoga]

Renowned portraitist Ezra Ames painted a number of his Masonic brethren. Conspicuously absent from these lists, but a Mason since he was twenty-two, Stephen Van Rensselaer III later served as Grand Master for New York State. [Note: he is on an expanded list for Masters' Lodge No. 5 [1787], as may be seen below].
In 1776, when he was initiated in Albany, and at different times when he was in Albany over the next four decades, Morgan Lewis connected with his Masonic brothers.

During the Revolution, Major General John Stark and other officers in the American army called on their Masonic connections at the Albany lodge.

Henry Andrew Francken

Thomas Smith Webb is said to have received a copy of a seminal Masonic treatise from fellow Englishman John Hammer following Hammer’s arrival in Albany in 1793 and to have adapted them to American use.

In March 1895, the New York Times printed an article describing the new "stately and solid "masonic structure to be built in Albany and summarizing the history of the Albany lodge. At that time, the notice offered that Albany had eleven separate lodges with a total membership of close to 2,500. They all would be able to use the new lodge building that subsequently was erected on the northwestern corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane (Erastus Corning Way) today. The new building was expected to cost a hundred thousand dollars and would be "used exclusively for Masonic purposes."

A Lodge History, similar to the one shown above, appears in History of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and ..., Volume 1, by Charles Thompson McIlvenachan, pages 151-188.

http://books.google.com/books?id=q5wwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA148&dq=%22Stephen+Van+Rensselaer%22+%22masters+lodge%22&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=4#v=onepage&q=%22Stephen+Van+Rensselaer%22%20masters%20lodge%22&f=false

NO. 1.—LODGE NO. 74, IRISH REGISTER, SUBSEQUENTLY UNION LODGE, NO. 1, PROVINCIAL REGISTER. 1737-1807.

In the same year, 1737, that the Deputation as Provincial Grand Master was granted to Captain Richard Riggs, a Warrant was issued October 26, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, giving authority to James Nelson, Master; Thomas Brew, Senior Warden; Thos. Swingler, Junior Warden, for holding a Lodge in the First Infantry, British Army; No. 74, Irish Register. This was in the Second Battalion Royal (see Gould’s Hist., vol. vi., p. 401). Brother Gould in a footnote remarks, doubtfully as to the date of the above, that “the year 1783 appears in the G. L. Record—and the Pocket Companion, Dublin, shows only thirty-seven Irish Lodges as existing in 1735.” It would seem apparent that the year 1783 is necessarily incorrect.

It is a fact to be remarked, that of the Field Lodges, and as well Stationary Lodges, which existed in this Province, those on the Irish Register predominated, and the misfortune is mentioned by Brother Gould, p. 412, vol. vi. of his History, that, “owing to the loss of a great part of its records by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the number of Stationary Lodges [and the Field Lodges should be included, Hist.] warranted in America from that jurisdiction must remain a matter of uncertainty. Lodge No. 74, in the 1st Foot, gave an exact copy of its Warrant to a body of Brethren at Albany (N. Y.) in 1759, and it is unreasonable to believe that it was a solitary instance of the kind.”

Brother Gould in this particular was certainly correct, for it was Lodge No. 74, I. R., which gave birth to Union Lodge, No. 1, Albany, N. Y., in 1759, claimed by some authors to have been in 1758, of which Richard Cartwright was Master; Henry Bostwick, Senior Warden; and William Furguson, Junior Warden. There is every evidence that the Officers of the Second Battalion Royal belonging to the Lodge were of a literary taste. The “Albany Hand Book,” p. 87, says: “They were scholars and gentlemen, as they brought with them and kept up a large and valuable library of rare books, which they left here when the battalion was ordered away. Many, if not all the volumes are now in the library of the Albany Female Academy.”

In consequence of the long domicile of the Regiment in Albany, the Lodge had accepted into its membership by initiation or otherwise a large number of influential citizens, with whom the ties of friendship and brotherly love had become very strong, insomuch that, when orders were received for the regiment to remove in 1759, the Military brethren caused an exact copy of their Warrant to be made, and indorsed the same as follows:

“We, the Master, Warden, and Brethren of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 74, Registry of Ireland, held in the Second Battalion Royal, adorned with all the honors, and assembled in due form, Do hereby declare, certify and attest, that whereas, our body is very numerous by the addition of many new members, merchants and inhabitants of the City of Albany, they having earnestly requested and besought us to enable them to hold a Lodge during our absence from them, and we knowing them to be men of undoubted reputations and men of skill and ability in Masonry, and desirous to promote the welfare of the Craft. We have, therefore, by unanimous consent and agreement, given them an exact and true COPY of our Warrant as above, and have properly installed Mr. Richard Cartwright, Mr. Henry Bostwick and Mr. Wm. Furguson, as Assistant Master and Wardens of our body, allowing them to sit and act during our absence, or until they, by our assistance, can procure a separate WARRANT for themselves from the GRAND LODGE IN IRELAND.

“GIVEN under our hands and seal of our Lodge in the CITY of ALBANY, the eleventh day of April, in the year of MASONRY 5759, and in the year of our LORD GOD 1759.

Signed
John Steadman, Secretary.
No. 74, of Ireland.

Anias Sutherland, Master.
Charles Calder, Senior Warden.
Thos. Parker, Junior Warden.”
After a number of years, and beyond the term of the third Prov. Grand Master, Francis Goelet — the old substitute Warrant of No. 74 was confirmed by the fourth Provincial Grand Master, George Harrison, February 21st, 1765; and while naming the same Master, Richard Cartwright, to preside, William Benson, Senior Warden, and John Visscher, Junior Warden, designated the Lodge as Union Lodge, No. 1.

An old document entitled “The Charity Fund of Union Lodge. No. 1. of Albany,” for 1765, shows that Brethren, on entering, severally paid £3 4s., and the total cost to the time of raising, £4 12s.; that the yearly dues were 20 shillings, and there were “dues of the night 18 pence—about 36 cents—from each member.” These dues were undoubtedly expended for refreshments when the Craft were “called from labor.”

About this time, 1769, Union Lodge laid the corner-stone of the church at Johnstown.

On July 30, 1773, Sir John Johnson, Prov. Grand Master—as we shall hereinafter further record—reconfirmed the old Warrant, “together with all such precedences and other privileges as they may or ought to claim by virtue thereof.” Peter W. Yates, Master, John W. Wendell, Senior Warden, and Leonard Gansevoort, Junior Warden.

In accordance with an ancient document, still preserved in Albany with jealous care, we learn that the following invitation from Masters’ Lodge, No. 2, was extended to Union Lodge, No. 1, to join in a procession in honor of St. John’s day, June 24, 1773:

“The W’pl Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Masters Lodge, No. 2, present their respects to W’full Master, Wardens and Brethren of Union Lodge, No. 1; would be glad that as many as possible can would join the procession to morrow, and as many of this Lodge as think their circumstances will permit will do themselves the pleasure to sup with them.

“By order W. V. Wemple, Sec’y Lodge No. 2, June 23d, 1773.”

The following By-Laws of Union Lodge show the manner in which the Brethren were governed when in session, about the period of the American Revolution.

BY-LAWS OF UNION LODGE, of the most antient and honorable Society of free and accepted Masons duly constituted the XXIst Day of February A.L. 5765. AD 1765. held in the City of Albany.

Drawn at the Request of said Body, by Peter W. Yates, 1773. Approved of by me John Johnson, Provincial Grand Master.

BY-LAWS.—As Laws Orders & Constitutions are essentially necessary to the Establishmt. and Support of every Society, the general Laws and Regulations of the most antient & honorable Society of free and accepted Masons as set forth in the Book of Constitutions, are invariably to be observed by every private Lodge and every individual Member of the Fraternity. But for better answering the purposes of particular Lodges, to cement the Union thereof & for cultivating the royal Craft, it hath ever been the Usage of the Lodges to frame to themselves By-Laws, provided they are not contrary to the general Regulations.

BY-LAWS OF UNION LODGE, ALBANY.

ARTICLE I. That from and after this 29th day of April 1773 this Lodge shall assemble on Thursday every Fortnight at the Hour to which the same is adjourned which shall be deemed general or public Lodge Nights, but the Worshipful Master may convene an extra or private Lodge whenever he shall deem it expedient.

ART. II. That a Member neglecting to attend a public Lodge shall pay a Fine of two Shillings and a private Lodge one Shilling if duly summoned to such private Lodge, unless he makes Excuse satisfactory to the Body, and a Member coming to Lodge after the appointed Time shall pay a fine of six Pence, for which Purpose the Secretary shall every Lodge Evening call the Roll and make Report of those who are fineable.

ART. III. That the election of a Master and Treasurer of this Lodge shall be annually at the public Lodge held before the Festival of St. John the Baptist by a Majority of the Members present by Ballot and that the Master elect shall on the Night of Election appoint the two Wardens Deacons and Secretary.

ART. IV. That the Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited on the night of Election or next Lodge Night by the Master and Wardens or by a Committee for that purpose to be appointed and the Ballance appearing due thereon, shall be paid by him to the Treasurer elect immediately.

ART. V. That every member of this Lodge shall pay to Treasurer, the annual sum of ten Shillings by quarterly payments commencing from the Feast of St. John Ye Baptist and if any one shall refuse or neglect to pay the same in three months from every such quarter day having had notice thereof from the Secretary he shall be expelled and excluded from visiting this Lodge, unless good Cause be shewn to the Master and Brethren to induce a Forbearance.

ART. VI. No Man can be made a Mason in this lodge without previous Notice one month given to the Lodge, in which Interval proper inquiry may be made into his Character. But in case he is well known to the Body or = recommended he may be admitted the same Evening in which he is proposed, and .on balloting no black or negative Ball shall appear, or he cannot be admitted.

ART. VII. Every one who shall be made a Mason in this lodge is to pay three pounds 4s. for the Fund and one Dollar to the Tyler, for which he shall be entitled to the three degrees without further expense: but if any Member of this body shall prove to be an unworthy Member of the Craft, he shall be expelled this Lodge forever.

ART. VIII. Any transient brother made in another lodge shall on being passed or raised in this lodge pay two dollars for each degree for the fund and one dollar to the tyler, the same also where a brother made in another lodge is admitted a Member of this Body.
ART. IX. That no one be admitted, or being discontinued be readmitted, a Member of this Lodge without the unanimous Consent of all the Members present to be decided by Ballot, and in case a private lodge is called at the request of any one to be made passed or raised he shall pay ye expense of it.

ART. X. That a visitor, shall pay two Shillings for every Visit, except ye first.

ART. XI. That the fund Cash Jewels furniture and other things of this Lodge shall always be and hereby is vested in and the property of the Master Wardens and brethren as their property, and to be disposed of paid and applied as the Majority of the members present shall in due form, from time to time think proper.

ART. XII. That in all debates or Motions made in Lodge every brother is to address the chair standing, one to speak at a Time and not twice on the same subject unless by ye Masters Consent.

ART. XIII. That any brother who is known to have spoken disrespectful of the Society in general or this Lodge in particular, shall not be admitted a Member or visitor until he has made a satisfactory Concession.

ART. XIV. That no brother do presume to curse or swear in a Lodge or come there intoxicated but behave decent & be silent on the third stroke of the Master's hammer or shall pay a Fine of three shillings.

ART. XV. That whatever brother has a secret communicated to him as such, shall reveal it, he shall be expelled this lodge for ever if a Member, & if a Visitor, that he no more be admitted to visit, unless due Concession is made satisfactory to the body.

ART. XVI. That when a person is proposed to be made a Mason or become a Member and is rejected, no Member or visitor discover who the members were that opposed his admission or he shall be expelled if a Member and if a Visitor never more be admitted to visit.

ART. XVII. That there shall be one fund wherein all the monies & Fines of this Lodge shall from time to time be deposited for charitable Uses & the necessary expenses of the Lodge which Fund shall not be opened or inspected but in open Lodge and no monies disposed of it but by consent of a Majority of the members present.

ART. XVIII. That if the master or other officer who in virtue of his Office is to keep the Key or Keys, should not attend Lodge in proper time and neglect to send the same whereby the business of the Lodge shall be retarded such officer shall forfeit eight shillings & pay for repairing the Chest Box & locks in case they are necessary to be broke open in order to open Lodge.

ART. XIX. That for improving ourselves in the Royal Art, a lecture shall be had every public Lodge evening, or the master and in his absence the warden who fills the chair, is to pay a fine of eight shillings unless some extraordinary business render it inconvenient.

ART. XX. That every member refusing to pay his fines shall be forever expelled this Lodge, but the master with Consent of the Body may remit any Fines.

ART. XXI. That the senior warden shall every Lodge night acquaint the master when it is ten o'clock, then ye Lodge is to be closed unless in cases of extra business, and on Lodge evening no member under a fine of one shilling shall have more drink than for sixpence in the Lodge room without the Master's consent.

ART. XXII. That the tyler for every Lodge night he attends shall be paid four shillings except when one is made a mason or a strange brother passed or raised and the tyler is to be at no Expense in the Lodge.

ART. XXIII. That no new law or alteration of any old one shall be valid unless done and made by consent of a majority of ye members present at a public lodge.

ART. XXIV. That all presents made to this Lodge be entered in the Lodge book & ye brethren name giving the same.

ART. XXV. That every member of this Lodge shall sign these Laws and keep the same and all such as shall hereafter be made and in case of refusal shall be expelled.

It is recommended to every member of this Lodge to propose or recommend none to be made Masons but whom they know to be men of good reputation & whose conduct in Life may not tend to diminish the credit of Masonry.

The above Laws are made and enacted at a public Lodge held on Thursday the xxixth day of April, AL 5773, AD 1773.

Witness the hands of us the following officers and brethren.

Prior to the year 1800, little is known of the transactions of the Lodge. It is presumed that during the American Revolution and for some years after there was little animation and activity in the Lodge. The Minute Book of Proceedings has been seriously mutilated for conjectural cause, and the records prior to 1800 do not appear.

The By-laws of the Lodge of 1773 are in safekeeping, and attached thereto are the signatures of all members from that year down to the present time. (See Appendix to this Lodge History.)

At the formation of the Grand Lodge of New York, while William Walter was Grand Master, it was determined that all Lodges holding Warrants granted by Provincial Grand Masters should surrender the same, and receive new Warrants from the Grand Lodge; the following was adopted on February 5, 1783:

“Resolved, That all Lodges under this jurisdiction may have a name as well as a number, if they request it.”

Union Lodge, desiring to remain in its maiden life, refused to surrender its Warrant or receive another in its stead. On September 6, 1797, however, the Deputy Grand Master, James Scott, reported that, “agreeably to the directions of the Grand Lodge, he had met the Brethren of Masters’, of Union, and of Temple Lodges in Albany; that he had made known to the Brethren of Masters’ and Union...
Lodges the request of the Grand Lodge with respect to the surrender of their old Warrants. That the Brethren of Union Lodge, whom the Deputy Grand Master met in their lodge-room, appeared to be willing to accede to the request of the Grand Lodge, and the only obstacle to its being completed was a question which arose as to the rank they were to hold, as they were possessed of two provincial Warrants, and which the Deputy Grand Master did not think it was proper for him alone to decide."

This resulted in the adoption of resolutions at the same meeting in the following words: "That a committee be appointed to examine the Warrants of Union Lodge, held at Albany, and to report the rank it ought to have, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, at the next regular meeting;" and "that the committee consist of three, and the R. Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master appointed Brothers Ludlow, the Reverend Bissett and John Abrams to be the said committee."

The next step in procedure was on June 6, 1798, Right Worshipful De Witt Clinton reported "that he had not been able to induce the members of Union Lodge at Albany to surrender their old Warrant, or to come under or acknowledge the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and accordingly he recommended the adoption of some decisive measures by the Grand Lodge to assert and maintain its authority on the said refractory Lodge."

This persistency and refusal to recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge gave way when the members found that decisive action was imminent, and yet while yielding, they sought delay.

The chief among these dissenters seems to have been Brother C. C. Yates.

The great principles involved in coming under the authority or protection of a Grand Lodge appear to have occupied much of the time of the members of the Lodge. The surrendering of their Charter or Warrant was looked upon as giving way or yielding up some birthright, some liberty, some undefined principle, which was inherent or possessed by them in their ancient capacity. They were not prepared to be an obedient child to an adopting power. They rightfully conceived, however, that a Grand Lodge was invested with authority over all the Craft within its jurisdiction; that it was a Supreme Court of Appeal in all Masonic cases, and to its decrees implicit obedience must be paid by every Lodge and every Mason coming within its control; that the government was completely despotic; that its edicts must be respected and obeyed without even examination by the subordinate Lodges. That the correction of all Laws deemed to be erroneous could only be made by the representatives within the Grand Lodge duly assembled. These were the matters that were being seriously and thoughtfully weighed by the officers and members of the Lodge. While the formation and defined powers of Grand Lodges were not so well understood as at the present day, their sovereignty based upon principles of expediency, and derived from the fundamental law established at their organization, was conceded. They saw and felt that in so large an organization as the Fraternity was even then, it was absolutely necessary that there should be a controlling body to protect the Institution from anarchy, while being composed of the united wisdom, prudence and experience of all the subordinate Lodges under its obedience; and furthermore that the voice of the Grand Lodge was nothing else than the voice of the entire Craft expressed by their representatives; yet, having been virtually uncontrolled, untrammelled, free to act as they had pleased, without a monitor, a guardian, or any one to say them nay, they with reluctance were willing to surrender the Old Warrants. The same natural sentimental feeling, that is common with all classes of people, made them desire to cling to their original warrant of authority. While they were under the Provincial law and subject to equally stringent requirements, should the Provincial Grand Master make exactions, nevertheless the Lodge had lived uninstructed, uncontrolled, with a liberty even to license, and without so much as being burdened with the remembrance that annual dues to the Mother organization was a necessity and not a matter of convenient option.

In the mean time, Masters’ Lodge, No. 2, assumed a loyal spirit, and forwarded to Grand Secretary R. J. Vanderbrook the following:

"In behalf of Masters’ Lodge, No. 2, I am requested to inquire of you, if Union Lodge in this city is now under your jurisdiction, or not, and how we are to act respecting them in future, as we have refused them leave to visit us under the information of they not being a regular Body. This circumstance has unfortunately created some difficulty among the Brotherhood here, which nevertheless is to be determined by a line from you on the subject.

"Mr. Morton told me when he was last in Albany, that they were not then subject to the Grand Lodge. They say now they are and that they have recently paid dues to the Grand Lodge. However, it is the determined resolution of our Lodge not to allow them to visit us, or to hold any Masonic communication with them contrary to the Constitution, except they derive their Warrant from the Grand Lodge and also pay their dues to their satisfaction, unless you will either give us official or your own instructions to the contrary.

"Your answer to this by return of post will ultimately place all difficulties in such a train as may tend to such good understanding as among Brothers should ever exist, as well as obliging

"Your mo. affectionate & respected Brother,

"John HANMER,

"Senior Warden to Masters’ Lodge."

From the Grand Lodge record we next find that, on June 4, 1800, "The Grand Secretary reported to Grand Lodge, that Union Lodge, held in the city of Albany, had acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State; that a Warrant was, by direction of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, delivered to the Master of said Lodge in due form, under the special promise that the Warrants in their possession, being three in number, should be delivered into the hands of the Grand Secretary, and that the rank and number of that Lodge should be regulated according to the date of the first Warrant granted to them by the Provincial Grand Lodge for New York, which is the 21st February, 1765."

It is quite evident, even from a casual examination of the subject, that there was a continuous faction in the Lodge led by the Venerable Master, Peter W. Yates, and that the Minute-book was made subservient to its purpose,—at times this faction would be in the majority: thus from the minutes of the Lodge it is ascertained that, on September 19, 1800, a communication was held to receive
the report of a general committee, composed of five members each from Union, Masters' and Temple Lodges, who were charged with the investigation of the proposed new Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York. The meetings of the Grand Lodge in New York in place of Albany were disapproved and the proposed new Constitution rejected. They desired the Grand Lodge meetings to be divided, one to be held in New York under the direction of the Grand Master, and the other in Albany under the direction of the Deputy Grand Master, but both bodies were to be under the superintendence of one Grand Master.

On September 23, 1800, three resolutions were adopted, of which two are herein transcribed:

“Resolved, unanimously, That the resolution of this Lodge of the 10th July last, so far as it respects the surrender and transmission of the former Warrants of this Lodge and appointing Bro. R. J. Vanderbrook its proxy, be revoked and repealed, and that the Worshipful Brother Yates be requested to retain the same; and as this Lodge has since the said 10th day of April continued to meet and act under said original Warrants, and not to act under the new Warrant of the Grand Lodge of the 17th day of May last;

“Resolved, unanimously, That the said new Warrant be surrendered and transmitted to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of this Lodge, explanatory of the causes and reasons of passing the above resolution.”

The letter accompanying the above resolution was submitted and approved.

The year had hardly died away, however, before the Lodge adopted the following:

“Resolved, That this Lodge ever since 1784 have deemed themselves to be under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State, and have been so deemed and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge, as appears from various letters, resolutions, and documents of said Grand Lodge, Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Secretaries in possession of this Lodge. We apprehend that a contrary idea was entertained until the late insinuations and declarations to the contrary made by the present deputy Grand Master and Secretary of said Lodge, which said insinuations and declarations, as well as late conduct relative to this Lodge, we deem unmasculine and derogatory to its honor. But as this Lodge conceive that the Grand Lodge, for which we entertain the greatest respect and esteem, have not authorized or countenanced such insinuations, declarations, and conduct, this Lodge do not hesitate expressly to declare that they still do hold and conceive themselves subordinate to the Grand Lodge, and bound by its laws and constitution, notwithstanding any groundless insinuations or declarations to the contrary.”

It is evident that at that time the Lodge officers manifested ascertain degree of alarm, for fear the Grand Lodge might possibly exercise its power in dealing with a refractory Lodge, nevertheless the faction had permitted the inference that they did not purpose acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

Several months elapsed without any further action being taken in the premises; then, on December 2, 1800, the Secretary, Brother Barry, was requested, without delay, to transmit to the Grand Lodge a copy of certain resolutions relative to the ratification of the proposed new Constitution, together with the report of the committee.

A committee appointed by Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, reported a condensed History of the Lodge in May, 1874, which sets forth that “the minutes show that the Lodge owned property, and paid taxes on it, and that the deeds were ordered to be recorded, but what became of the deeds or the property your committee are unable to say, as the deeds do not seem to have been recorded, nor is any further mention made of it in the minutes.” The first record that appears in relation thereto was at a communication held February 3, 1801, when it was ordered that the sum of ninety-six dollars be paid “to Bro. Barclay, he having paid that amount for taxes on a lot belonging to this Lodge.”

The communications of the Lodge do not seem to have been held very frequently, for the next communication, according to the record, took place on July 21, 1801, a lapse of over five months. Then the subject of the lot owned by the Lodge was again under consideration, and “Brothers Fryer and Barclay were appointed a committee to procure the recording of the deeds relative to the Lodge lot which the Worshipful Master reported were found.”

This is the last mention made as to the property until the year 1807, and the presumption is that the Lodge lot was retained by those in whose care it was placed.

The disaffection in regard to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York does not by any means seem to have subsided, but on the contrary there was made a determined effort to establish a Grand Lodge in Albany.

Accordingly, at a communication held December 9, 1801, the Yates faction being in the majority, it was

“Resolved, That this Lodge act in conjunction with Masters’ and Temple Lodges to invite all Lodges West, North, and South, as far as practicable to appoint proxies to meet in this city (Albany) on the 15th day of February, 1802, for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge to meet in this city, and carry the object into effect.”

Two days prior to the proposed meeting, the Lodge held a communication, at which it was

“Resolved, That the Secretary enter the several Warrants of this Lodge on record in the minutes of this Lodge.”

The committee appointed by Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, in 1874, above referred to, further says: “There was no reason to doubt that the resolution was carried into effect; but that the fact could not be proved in consequence of the records from April 5 to July 6, 1802, having been destroyed by being torn from the book.

“The records do not state that there was a meeting of proxies on February 15, 1802, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge to meet in Albany.”

The next communication of which the minutes remain was December 26, 1802, at which Peter W. Yates informed the Lodge that his advanced age and domestic affairs induced him to decline being a candidate as Master of the Lodge, and requested the Lodge to elect some other person. Worshipful Bro. Peter W. Yates had been Master of the Lodge from February 21, 1765, to December 26, 1802, a period of thirty seven years. The request of Bro. Yates does not seem to have been complied with, and he was re-elected,
December, 26, 1802, and then retired, December 20, 1803. It will be seen that from December, 1802, to December, 1803, the Lodge must have had a quiet time, as the records show that no communication was held; but trouble seems to have been brewing on the question of the authority of the Grand Lodge, and it culminated in a split in the Lodge, by far the larger number being in favor of working under the Warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and a minority or select few persisting in their right to work under the Warrant issued in 1765, by George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master. The minutes show that two elections were held that year, one on December 20, 1803, at a regular communication, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed, and one on December 26th, at which another set of officers was elected and installed. Then there seems to have been considerable protesting done, the Master elected on the 26th protesting the election of the Master of the 20th, and vice-versa. Matters grew warm until it became necessary to know which election was really valid, and with the view of having a decision, the Master elected on the 20th appealed to the Grand Lodge.

About this time the strife became so exciting that W. Bro. Peter W. Yates, whose health, domestic affairs, and advanced age had induced him to decline being a candidate for Master the year previous, was now nerved to the contest, and having been re-elected December 26, 1803, he preferred charges against W. Master Peter Fryer, who was elected on the 20th of the same month; the Yates party expelled W. Bro. Fryer from the Lodge! The Grand Lodge, however, did not recognize the expulsion, as was seen by the action of the Grand Lodge Committee in their report to the Grand Lodge, nor did it recognize the election of Peter W. Yates as Master, December 26, 1803.

According to the minutes of January 18, 1804, it appears that Worshipful Bro. Peter Fryer was endeavoring to govern the Lodge under the Warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of this State; whereas Worshipful Bro. Peter W. Yates still endeavored to give the impression that the Lodge was subject to the Warrant issued by Sir George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master, and the Yates party claimed that Fryer was running under another old Warrant, and not the new one, as the old one was framed and hanging in the room over Solomon’s chair. According to the minutes it appears that in May, 1805, the Grand Lodge Committee decided that the officers elected on the 20th were duly and constitutionally elected, but that is all the information from the Lodge record we have upon the subject, for the minute book again shows evidence of mutilation, large portions being torn out, from May to December 26, 1805.

It also appears in the communication of May, 1805, that the Grand Master had recommended an amicable settlement, which was reduced to writing, signed by both parties, and delivered to the Grand Master. This was that Union Lodge should remain the same, and Bro. Fryer and his associates were to have a warrant for a new Lodge. Whereupon it was (by the friends of the old warrant) “Resolved, That Bro. Jacob Woods be Proxy of this Lodge by request to solicit the Grand Lodge to repeal their resolution in favor of said appellants and of this Lodge, in order that a copy thereof may be transmitted to the neighboring Lodge to which the said appellants have sent copies of the former resolutions of the Grand Lodge, in favor of the said appellants.

“Resolved, unanimously, That this Lodge accept an appeal of said report, and that the Secretary of this Lodge transmit a copy thereof to the Grand Lodge”!

From the following will be inferred what disposition the Grand Lodge made of this long-pending contention, so far as the Lodge record is available:

Extract from Minute-book, May, 1805: “A more extraordinary and unconstitutional mode of proceeding of a Lodge was never heard of in the annals of Masonry; the Lodge has been condemned by two members of a Grand Lodge committee composed of seven, on an ex parte affidavit of the appellants, and without giving us notice or a hearing, and on this the Grand Lodge have predicated their resolutions against us, which resolutions we presume ought to be repeated, especially as the appellants have furnished all the neighboring Lodges with copies thereof.”

December 26, 1805: At the communication of December 26, 1805, a deed was presented to the Lodge, executed by Bro. P. W. Yates and Bro. Graham to Bro. Macauley, C. C. Yates and S. Tymeson, of the Lodge lot, pursuant to a former resolution of the Lodge, and the same was deposited in the Treasurer’s box; but Sebastian Tymeson having withdrawn his membership from the Lodge, he conveyed his interest in the lot on Pearl street to James Barclay on the first day of July, 1806. It was about this time that the split in the Lodge had made itself so manifest that it became in fact two lodges, those working under the Warrant of the Grand Lodge, he conveyed his interest in the lot on Pearl street to James Barclay on the first day of July, 1806. It was about this time that the split in the Lodge had made itself so manifest that it became in fact two lodges, those working under the Warrant issued by George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master, and the Yates party expelled W. Bro. Fryer from the Lodge! The Grand Lodge, however, did not recognize the expulsion, as was seen by the action of the Grand Lodge Committee in their report to the Grand Lodge, nor did it recognize the election of Peter W. Yates as Master, December 26, 1803.

On January 6, 1807, the faction known as Union Lodge, No. 1, of Albany, held its last communication, and endeavored to dispose of the properties of the Lodge. It was

“Resolved, That Bro. C. C. Yates, John Macauley and James Barkley (sic), the present trustees of the lot belonging to the Lodge and lying on Pearl street, be authorized to dispose of, sell, rent or lease the same for such time or in such manner and form as they may deem most expedient; also to dispose of such other property of this Lodge as they or a majority of them may deem advisable.”

From the minutes we glean that Brothers C. C. Yates, John Macauley, Sebastian Tymeson, James Barclay, Daniel Steele, and a few others composed this Union Lodge, No. 1, of Albany—a Lodge totally distinct from the original Union Lodge, No. 3—which they were working without the sanction of any grand body, and in direct violation of the orders of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. On the other hand, the majority of the members expressed their determination to work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and the better to accomplish that end in the year 1806 they surrendered to the Grand Lodge the Warrants under which they worked, and which were issued by the Provincial Masters, and received in lieu thereof a Warrant from the Grand Lodge, giving it a new name, Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, thus maintaining its rank as the third oldest Lodge in the State.
We shall now return to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State as recorded in its minutes, commencing February 10, 1802, when a communication was made to the Grand Secretary, Daniel D. Tompkins, by Apollo Lodge, No. 9, and read in Grand Lodge. This was in the nature of information, and covered a circular letter from the chairman of a joint committee of Union, Masters', and Temple Lodges in the city of Albany, and contained a declaration to the effect that, “from a conviction that the holding of the Grand Lodge in the city of New York is inconvenient for the Lodges and Brethren here, and in other remote parts of the State, they have resolved that in their opinion it ought in future to be held in the city of Albany, as a more central, convenient and proper place, and they have, by concurrent resolutions, fixed on the 15th day of next February for the Lodges East and West and North, and so far South as it shall be deemed expedient, to meet by proxies or deputies in this city, to take the same into consideration, and determine on that important subject or the establishment of a Grand Lodge in this place, in case such establishment should be deemed preferable and more expedient.”

This proposition was followed by seven points of objection on the part of Union Lodge, No. 3, to the then mode of conducting the business of Grand Lodge in the city of New York. Among them it was stated “That the present Grand Lodge may be composed of the Master and Wardens of only five Lodges, of which three make a quorum or majority which can make laws and regulations by which all the Lodges and Brethren in the State are to be bound.” The mode of voting by proxy, the financial exactions, and other matters were presented in the circular. To most or all of the propositions Apollo Lodge, No. 49, objected in a lengthy response, and forwarded all papers to the Grand Lodge in New York; which adopted resolutions pertaining to the course of conduct of the Albany Lodges, one of which recited “That a committee of three members of this Grand Lodge be appointed a committee to draft and forward to the Lodges in the northern parts of the State a circular address apprising them of the impropriety of the measures pursued by the Lodges at Albany, and requesting them not to accede thereto. And that they also inform Masters', Temple and Union Lodges in Albany of the charges exhibited against them, and require them to appear before this Grand Lodge, at their next regular meeting, to answer concerning their said conduct.”

The committee consisted of Deputy Grand Master Edward Livingston, R. Worshipful Brother Martin Hoffman and Worshipful Brother Samuel Jones, Jr. (This subject is fully treated post in due and regular course as History of Grand Lodge, 2d Division, under proper date.)

Pending the consideration of the subject by this committee, on December 1, 1802, a communication was received by Grand Lodge from sundry Masons assembled in Masonic Convention at Albany, and a committee appointed to make reply as to the illegality of the assembly; which reply was formulated, and at a Grand Lodge of Emergency held December 15, 1802, it was “Resolved, That the Grand Secretary transmit the said reply to the respective Lodges forming the said convention (excepting the Lodges in Albany), and that the latter be summoned to appear and answer to this Grand Lodge concerning their unmasonic conduct in calling and holding the said convention without the knowledge or sanction of the Grand Lodge.”

During these years Union and Masters’ Lodges were not paying dues to the Grand Lodge, and when, on January 26, 1804, a petition for a warrant to hold a Lodge in Bethlehem, Albany County, recommended by Union and Masters’ Lodges was read, the same was rejected until the recommendation of other Lodges could be obtained which had discharged their dues.

**Dissensions as to the Election in 1803.**

While the difficulties with the Grand Lodge, in consequence of irregularities, were being overcome, internal trouble began to evince itself through a memorial of Peter Fryer and others of Union Lodge, presented January 26, 1804, asking an investigation of certain facts by a committee of seven of the Grand Lodge. The memorial was received and the committee appointed, with Right Worshipful Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Mayor of the city of Albany, and Worshipful C. C. Yates, Leonard Gansevoort, John Woodworth, Joseph Shortleff, George Clinton, Jr., and John Jaimecy to compose the committee.

The investigation desired referred to the old question of authority of the Grand Lodge, which had culminated in a split in the Lodge, the larger number of members being in favor of working under the warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of the State, while the minority persisted in their right to work under the warrant issued by Provincial G. Master, George Harrison, in 1765. Worshipful Brother Peter Fryer, elected Master on the 20th December, favored the Grand Lodge Warrant, while Worshipful Brother Peter W. Yates, elected on the 26th December, favored the Provincial Warrant.

The committee reported April 27, 1804, as follows:

“That from the evidence and vouchers submitted to the Committee it appears that, on the 20th day of December, A. L. 5803, the annual election of officers was held agreeably to the Constitution in the said Lodge, and that Peter Fryer was chosen Master, John V. N. Yates, Senior Warden, James Dunlap, Junior Warden, Edward S. Willett, Secretary, John McCauley, Treasurer, and Butler Gilbert and Ransom Rathbun, Senior and Junior Deacons. That the installation and induction of the Master, Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer were the same evening completed. Which ceremony was duly performed by Christopher C. Yates, the then Master, and that the Master elect and other officers took their seats and officiated the remainder of that evening, and closed the Lodge till the next regular meeting. That previous to such next regular meeting, Christopher C. Yates directed the members of the said Lodge to be summoned to convene on the 26th day of December last. That some of them attended on that evening, and proceeded to declare the election of the appellants void, and make a new choice of officers that evening, who have ever since kept possession of the Lodge-room in exclusion of the appellants.

“Upon this statement of facts, your committee are of the opinion that the election held the 20th day of December is constitutionally valid, and that all the proceedings which subsequently took place are in violation of right and the fundamental principles of Masonry. They therefore recommend to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, that the said election be confirmed, that the appellants be restored to their seats, and that all proceedings subsequent to the said election be vacated.”

Whereupon, by Grand Lodge, it was

“Resolved, unanimously, That the said report be accepted and confirmed.”
“Resolved, unanimously, That the election held in Union Lodge in the city of Albany on the 20th day of December last, was constitutional and regular, and that the respective officers chosen in said Lodge at the election were duly chosen to said offices.

“Resolved, unanimously, That the election held in said Lodge on the 26th day of December last, was illegal, unconstitutional and void.

“Resolved, unanimously, That Peter Fryer, John V. N. Yates, James Dunlap, Jr., Edward S. Willett, Butler Gilbert, and Ransom Rathbun do immediately resume the execution of the duties of the several offices, to which they were respectively chosen, and into which they were respectively installed on the said 20th day of December last, and that the Warrant of said Lodge and possession of Lodge-room be delivered to the said Peter Fryer accordingly, and that the Secretary of this Grand Lodge transmit the above proceedings under the seal of the Grand Lodge to the Right Worshipful the Junior Grand Warden in Albany, and a copy thereof to the said Peter Fryer.”

At this time the Grand Master intervened for peace, and recommended that Union Lodge remain as such, and that W. Brother Fryer and his associates form a new Lodge. This appears to have met with the Lodge approval.

The above action of the Grand Lodge had the happy effect of bringing the elements of discord into harmony, resulting in an agreement between the members of Union Lodge; in conformity with which, on June 13, 1805, an application was made by both parties for the destruction of all the papers specified in the agreement; whereupon Grand Lodge

“Ordered, That the same be referred to the Grand Secretary, with power to destroy such of the papers as to him appear proper.”

The few “bolters” soon ceased as an organized association.

In the Minutes of Proceedings of Grand Lodge of date March 5, 1806, the following occurs, over which, however, is drawn a waving line with the memorandum beneath, “See Minutes, 3d December, 1806”: “Union Lodge of the city of Albany, having surrendered their Colonial Warrant, and prayed for a new one by the name of Mount Vernon Lodge, of like rank with the old one, which was promised to them by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Junior Grand Warden. gratis, it was ordered to issue accordingly.”

The appearance of this record in the minutes of March 5th would seem perfectly regular and in accord with what precedes as well as what follows in the history of Union Lodge, No. 1. As far back as 1800, the Lodge had agreed to surrender its Provincial Warrants and take out a new one with equal rank, if its legitimate place in date of precedence. This was determined upon, but the agreement had been interrupted in its consummation, from time to time, until, in the beginning of 1806, the Brethren had deemed it judicious to change the name of the Lodge to Mount Vernon, No. 3, thus maintaining its position as the third oldest Lodge under Provincial Warrant, and taking its new name from the home of Worshipful Brother George Washington.

A Dispensation had been granted to the members of Union Lodge under the name of Mount Vernon; their old warrants had been surrendered, but the new Warrant was unattended to, and realizing that they might be subject to neglect, on the 3d December, 1806, a petition from the officers of Mount Vernon Lodge, in the city of Albany, then working under the Dispensation from the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, was presented stating that they had surrendered the Colonial Warrants, under which they had previously worked, to the R. Worshipful the Junior Grand Warden, under a promise from the M. Worshipful the Past Grand Master and the Junior Grand Warden that a new Warrant should be granted to them free of expense, and prayed that such Warrant might be issued accordingly. The petition was read and granted.

This became the culmination of Union Lodge, No. 1, which held its last communication January 6, 1807. Thus from this Lodge sprang into being Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, which will be historically treated in due course and in its proper place.

No. 3 was also the number of St. Andrew’s Lodge.

In 1783, Brother George Washington paid his memorable visit to the city of Albany, and Union Lodge fraternally extended the General an invitation to meet with them. This courtesy was duly and fraternally acknowledged. Peter W. Yates, who for thirty-seven years was Master of the Lodge, and Matthew Visscher, another distinguished Brother, were appointed by the citizens’ committee to prepare the address.

In 1765, fifteen citizens were raised in Union Lodge, No. 1, who became the applicants for a Lodge to be known as St. Patrick’s Lodge at Johnstown, warranted August 23, 1766.

The records, so far as preserved, commence September 19, 1800, and continue, with exceptions, to the year 1814; then those from 1827 to the present day are intact.

The first corner-stone laid by the Masonic Fraternity in this State for a Masonic building was doubtless laid on Beauerwyck Street—in Albany, 1768.

Members of Union Lodge, No. 1
1765 to 1807
whose approval and signatures were given to the By-Laws
as they appear on the Books, signed by every member, commencing at the institution of the Lodge, A.L. 5765

No.
1 Peter W. Yates, Master
2 John W. Wendell, SW
3 Leonard Gansevoort, Jr.
4 Abnr. Bloodgood
5 J. Roorbach
6 William Hambalton
7 Henry Van Weort (Woert)
8 John Cole
9 Mathew Visscher
10 Edward S Willett
11 Richd. Cartwright
12 John Visscher
13 Benjn. Egburton
14 Thomas J Diamond
15 John Van Valkenburgh
16 John A Bradt
17 Peter Gansevoort Junr.
18 AB. Jacob Lansingh
19 Henry Van Vegten
20 Anthony J. Ten Eyck
21 Jacob G. Lansingh
22 Dirck Gardenier
23 John Hoogkhirk
24 Richard Hanson
25 Daniel G Van Antwerp
26 Chris. P. Yates
27 Mathew Watson
28 Jacob Van dusen
29 Robert Hoakefly
30 Thomas L Hitebeck
31 Arent N. Van Pettin
32 John D. Vosburgh
The last two members mentioned were initiated on December 3, 1805.

OFFICERS OF UNION LODGE, NO. 1.

The records do not furnish a schedule of officers from 1765 to 1800. The following are the officers from that year to 1807:

Peter W. Yates, Master,
John A. Lansing, Senior Warden,
John Barry, Secretary,
Stoif. Bakeman, Treasurer.

Officers Elected December 25, 1800.
Peter W. Yates, Master,
Peter Fryer, Senior Warden,
John Barry, Secretary,
John V. N. Yates, Junior Warden,
T. V. W. Graham, Treasurer,
Cornelius Huttell, Secretary,
James Dunlap, Senior Deacon,
Brother Steel, Junior Deacon.

Officers Elected December 26, 1804.
John Macaulay, Master,
Christian C. Yates, Senior Warden,
Sebastian Tymesen, Junior Warden,
Cornelius Huttell, Secretary,
T. V. W. Graham, Treasurer,
Hugh Ward, Senior Deacon,
Daniel Steele, Junior Warden,
John Jones, Tyler.

The regular communication of the Lodge came on the 20th, and not on the 26th, as the Yates party made the minutes show. All elections did not show that the 26th (St. John’s Eve) was the regular election night of the Lodge, under the Provincial Warrant, as was claimed by the Yates party. It appears, also, on the minutes, that the election of the 20th was held by the Brethren who were in favor of working under the Warrant of the Grand Lodge, and the election of the 26th by the Brethren who were in favor of working under the Provincial Warrant of February 21, 1765. These two elections, in one month, divided the Lodge into two parties, one a Grand Lodge party, with Brother Peter Fryer as the head, and the other an Anti-Grand Lodge party, with Brother Peter W. Yates as the head. The following will show which of the two parties were recognized by the Grand Lodge. According to the minutes dated Union Lodge, May, 1805, it is shown that Brother Peter Fryer appealed to the Grand Lodge, and protested the election of the officers of December 26, 1803, which protest was sustained by the committee of the Grand Lodge, and the officers of December 20, 1803, were declared duly elected. At this date the minute book is mutilated by portions being torn out. All records from May, 1805, to December 26, 1805, are lost by mutilation.

Officers Elected December 20, 1803.
P. W. Yates, Master,
C. C. Yates, Senior Warden,
J. Macaulay, Junior Warden,
D. Steel, Treasurer,
R. Rathbun, Junior Deacon,
John Todd, Tyler.

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John Jones, Tyler.
Biographies

Note: From the Roll of Union Lodge there appears to be many Brothers who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, as noted below. There were two for whom little information is presently available who served under Major Ebenezer Stevens at Ticonderoga, they being:

Captain of artificers, Noah Nichols [no. 159], commissioned November 9th, 1776, and Second Lieutenant Andrew H. Tracy [no. 157], commissioned June 1st, 1777.

There was also Samuel Buffington [Buffinton], who may be the officer who served in the Revolution and who pursued Luke and Elijah Day into New Hampshire in connection with Shays Rebellion. He may also be the gentleman who had 3 shares in the Ohio Company, as did Major Asa Coburn.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/a/ea.html

Ezra Ames was born in 1768. He was the son of Jesse and Bette Bent Ames of Framingham, MA. His mother died when he was seven and his father re-married. The boy moved with his family to Staatsburg, NY. His father ("Eames") was a former Revolutionary war soldier whose Dutchess County land was located along the Hudson River.

In 1790, Ezra Ames was a furniture and carriage painter in Worcester, Massachusetts. About that time, he began to paint portraits - initially specializing in miniatures.

In 1794, he married Zipporah Wood of Upton, Massachusetts. Their first child was born in 1795. In that year he brought his new family to Albany where he had entered the portrait and sign painting business in a waterfront shop on Mark Lane. He advertised gilding and limning and also custom painting on "signs, coaches, chaises, sleighs, standards, etc." By 1800, his modest Washington Street home included several young people. By 1815, he was listed in the city directory as a portrait painter at 41 South Pearl Street.

He lived in Albany for the rest of his life. Over the next three decades, Ames produced more than 500 portraits and other works in a variety of styles - making him Albany's most prolific and significant artist. His handsome portraits represent an album of early nineteenth-century Albany leaders and their families.

He was a member of a number of community-based organizations and a director (and in 1834 elected president) of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. He was an officer of the Albany Masonic Lodge.

Ezra Ames died in 23 Feb 1836 at the age of 86. His will passed probate in April. Today, his monument is a prominent icon at the Albany Rural Cemetery.

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5787270

Ezra Ames self portrait c 1800, oil on canvas

Ezra Ames, b. 1768; d. 1836

Artist. He was born in Massachusetts but moved with his family to Staatsburg, New York when he was a young child. He returned to Massachusetts settling in Worcester where he was a successful furniture and carriage painter. He was here that he began to experiment with painting portraits, specializing in miniatures. In 1795 he moved to Albany, New York where he opened a sign painting and portrait painting business. His enterprise rapidly grew and he soon became known as one of the nation's most talented portrait painters. During his thirty year career he painted more than five hundred works of art. Many of his portraits were of New York politicians including Vice President George Clinton and Governor Dewitt Clinton. He also painted famous portraits of Gouverneur Morris and George Washington (after Gilbert Stuart).

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Col. Ezra Badiam was born on what is now the town farm, he entered the army at the breaking out of the Revokition, received his commission of Captain in 1775. The next year he was at Trenton and Princeton. In 1777 at Albany, and was engaged at the battle of Stillwater. On the 3rd of February 1780, he was captured by the British under Col. Norton at White Plains. He served throughout the Revolution and Shays's rebellion, and was at the close of the former, made a Brigadier General.

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Elijah Babcock


Elijah (Elias, James, James, John, James) was b. 15 Aug 1739 in North Stonington, New London, CT; d. 12 Sep 1778; m. 5 Nov 1761 in Stonington, New London, CT, Sarah BROWN, b. 27 Jul 1738 in Stonington, CT; d. 23 Apr 1784; d/o Ichabod BROWN and Sarah CHAPMAN.

Children:
1. Esther BABCOCK  b. 3 Jan 1763; d. Apr 1840.
2. Elias BABCOCK  b. 24 Feb 1764.
4. Silas BABCOCK  b. 18 May 1770; d. 10 Aug 1843.
5. Paul BABCOCK  b. 18 May 1770; d. 12 May 1839.
6. Ichabod BABCOCK  b. 03 Mar 1772; d. 1846.
7. Lydia BABCOCK  b. 17 May 1774; d. 13 Aug 1857.
8. Sally BABCOCK  b. 1776; d. 1804.
9. Elijah BABCOCK  b. 1778; d. ca 1856.

In "New York in the Revolution," p. 61, Capt. Elijah Babcock is referred to as a member of the Col. Ethan Allen's "Green Mountain Boys." Connecticut records show that Elijah Babcock was with the party that went from [Hartford] Connecticut and effected the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and that he received 20 pounds therefore.


Amos Babcock, the New Hampshire pioneer, and his brother, Elijah Babcock, bought a township of land on the Canada border, and Amos removed there. In 1775 bis brother, Elijah, went to make him a visit; and Elijah, being a rabid Whig and quite impulsive, quarreled with his brother, on politics, and called him a Tory and even threatened to shoot him. Then Elijah Babcock hurried away to join the Colonists at the opening of the Revolutionary War, and he was with Col. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner at the capture of Ticonderoga. Afterward he joined Col. Benedict Arnold's Regiment, and made a winter campaign in Canada. Elijah Babcock was with General Richard Montgomery's forces in the attack on Quebec, and the last Orderwritten by General Montgomery was given to Elijah Babcock, to close up a street of the city. This was just before a fatal bullet struck the heroic General. Captain and Commissary Elijah Babcock served in the Revolutionary War until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, ----

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651479

EZRA BADLAM, was born at Dedham, MA, 19 May 1746, and baptized at Milton, MA. 25 May 1746; died at Dorchester, MA. 5 Apr 1788. Ezra was the son of Stephen and Hannah (Clapp) Badlam of Dedham and Stoughton, MA. He married at Dorchester, MA, 1 Jul 1766 to Patience Capen. She was born at Dorchester 11 May 1747; died there 19 Feb 1832. Patience was the daughter of Edward and Patience (Tolman) Capen of Dorchester.

The following sketch for his service appears in Francis B. Heitman's, Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution (1:80).

Badlam, Ezra (Mass). Lieutenant in Lexington Alarm, April 1775; Captain of Gridley's Regiment Massachusetts Artillery, 25th June to - December, 1775; Captain 26th Continental Infantry, 1st January 1776; Major 9th Massachusetts, 1st November 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Massachusetts 7th July, 1777; transferred to 8th Massachusetts, in January, 1781; retired 1st August, 1782. (Died 5th April, 1788.)

Ezra is listed among the officers in Metcalf's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an "Eligible Non-Member" of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (January 1946) 100:61.

After the war Ezra was involved in cabinetmaking, coach building, and the running of a tavern. Ezra's Administration was filed at Suffolk County Courthouse 14 Apr 1788. Patience's obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel, 22 Feb 1832. Ezra was buried in Tomb No. 251 at the North Burying Ground in Dorchester, MA.

Children born at Dorchester:
1. Susannah,     b. 10 May 1767; m. at Dorchester 20 Jan 1786 to Samuel Crehore.
2. Rebecca,      b. 05 Feb 1769; m. Richard Trow.
3. Hannah,       b. 11 Sep 1770; m. at Dorchester 16 Oct 1791 to Euclid Tileston.
4. Patience,     b. 17 Aug 1772; m. at Dorchester 13 Aug 1792 to Shubacl Mansfield.
5. Ezra,          b. 11 Dec 1773; d. young.
6. Ezra,         b. May 1775; m. 19 Dec 1797 to Mary Lovis.
7. George Washington, b. 05 Dec 1778.
9. William,      b. 05 May 1784.
10. Betsey,       b. 05 Dec 1785; m. 8 Oct 1805 to Lemuel Shep
Ezra Badlam, the second and eldest surviving son of Deacon Stephen and Hannah (Clapp) Badlam, was born at Dedham, MA, on 19 May 1746, and was baptized at the church in Milton where his father and his grandparents were communicants. Soon after Ezra's birth Dea. Stephen moved his family to that part of Stoughton now Canton where eventually Ezra's brothers and sisters all were born. There Dea. Stephen Badlam ran an inn, worked as a joiner and cabinet maker, and farmed on land he acquired largely from his father, Capt. Stephen Badlam, a part of the land the latter had bought from the estate of the father of Roger Sherman who eventually signed the Declaration of Independence for the state of Connecticut. In Stoughton, Dea. Stephen and Hannah's five younger children were born: Hannah on 17 Aug. 1748; Stephen on 7 May 1751; Elizabeth on 20 Dec. 1753; am William on 9 March 1756.

Except for the period Ezra was to spend at Framingham, the Badlam children seem to have spent at least the latter years of their youth, and perhaps their entire childhoods, in the Dedham-Milton-Dorchester Lower Mills orbit of their senior relatives. All of them show up there when they assume adult roles: Stephen at Dorchester with his brother Ezra; their sister Hannah who married Benjamin Pierce of Dorchester; Elizabeth at Dedham as the wife of Samuel Doggett; and William at Milton when he and his brothers responded to the Lexington Alarum.

Precisely where and with whom Ezra Badlam learned cabinet-making and spent his teenage years is not entirely clear. He first surfaces in Framingham in the spring of 1764 just before his 18th birthday when he is one of the youngest of two groups of young men who jointly petitioned the town for leave to build two pews in the meetinghouse gallery. After some controversy, the town accepted the proposition, though we read further that the young men seem not to have consistently fulfilled the conditions of their privilege. Several of the young men with whom Ezra was associated in this petition entered trades allied to carpentry, or had descendants completed who did. We must guess that at this time Ezra had completed or was about to complete some sort of training in cabinet-making. Perhaps he was associated with Thomas Greenwood, the only cabinet-maker of the era in Framingham noticed by the town's historians.

From this point forward, the outlines of Ezra's career grow clearer. In July of 1764, Ezra was a journeyman in the employ of Timothy Stow, a cabinet-maker at Dedham. In October or early November of '1765 he was residing in Dorchester, for in February of 1766, after "three or four months" of living there, Ezra Badlam of Framingham was warned. Ezra chose to work and settle at the Lower Mills village of Dorchester, across the Neponset River from Milton. The community was a small but busy coastal port and manufacturing center based on power generated by the early dam there. About the time Ezra moved there, a saw mill was added to its mills. Another attraction of the neighborhood was Patience Capen, the daughter of local residents Edward and Patience (Toiman) Capen. She and Ezra were married on 1 July 1766.

At about the time of the marriage, Ezra's father's estate in Stoughton was settled upon him, and he sold it to an uncle. Perhaps the newlyweds dwelt for a time with her parents, and after her father's death in 1770, with her mother. Later that year Ezra was well enough established to take into his home and employ his brother Stephen, then 19 years old, to "learn a cabinet makers trade". With his prosperity and his wife's legacy in 1771, Ezra and Patience jointly bought from her brother John Capen Jr. the "mansion house" in which they lived at least until Ezra's death. Ezra's cabinet-making business flourished enough so that he could take his brother Stephen who was to become a truly distinguished cabinet-maker as a partner. We have so far not been able to learn how long the partnership lasted, but their close contacts as neighbors, war-time correspondents, and community leaders suggests that they cooperated in business until Ezra's death.

Ezra probably became a member of the militia upon his settlement in Dorchester. On 19 April 1775 at the Lexington Alarum he was a 4th Lt. in Capt. Daniel Vose's train band co. which marched to Roxbury. The unit was made up of men from the Dorchester Lower Mills area and from Milton, and included both his brother Stephen, a sergeant, and his youngest brother William, a fifer. From the beginning of the Revolution until his dismissal from the army in 1782, Ezra served as an officer, first in the Massachusetts Militia, and then in the Continental Army. In the Militia, he served under Col. Lemuel Robinson and in Col. Richard Gridley's artillery regt.

Ezra must have joined the Continental Line soon after its formation. He was a Captain in the 28th regt. under Col. Loammi Baldwin when it was formed early in 1776. Early that year, he was detached from the forces besieging Boston and sent with his brother Stephen and others under Gen. Lee to prepare the defenses of New York. Perhaps that spring he took some role in the rescue of the American forces defeated in Canada before taking part in some of the battles in New York, and in the subsequent evacuation. That summer he was promoted to Major—a copy of the promotion is the earliest item relating to Ezra in the Badlam Papers of the John H. Blake collection.

In the early winter of 1776-1777 Ezra took part in the battles at Trenton and Princeton, and he probably spent much of the rest of that winter with the Continental Army headquartered at Morristown, New Jersey. Upon the Army's reorganization, Ezra was assigned to the 9th Massachusetts regt. under Col. Thomas Wesson. In the summer of 1777 he was with the 2nd Massachusetts regt. under Col. John Bailey, and was in charge of one of the detachments sent early to the Northern Army under Gen. Schuyler and Gates. Ezra and his detachment were dispatched to Ft. Schuyler under Col. Gansevort to reinforce the garrison there, and he took part in the August raid on Col. St. Leger's camp, which though it came too late to draw the forces of the British and their allies from the field at Oriskany, helped to break the siege. About this time, Ezra was promoted to Lt. Col., the rank he held for the remainder of his career in the Continental Army.

Ill health kept Ezra from at least the first of the battles at Saratoga, but following the American victory there, he returned with his unit to the lower Hudson Valley area, and thence made his way to Valley Forge. Once there, Ezra took lurlough for the rest of the winter of 1777-1778, and returned to the Boston area to help arrange for supplies for the Army. During this leave he seems to have begun to keep for his files the drafts of his outgoing correspondence, unless his letter for whom the addressee is not shown, dated 25 Sept. 1777, and which was published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of Jan. 1848 was taken from a no
Monmouth where he was injured by a fall from his horse, and where he contracted the “fever and ague” which afflicted him the rest of his life.

The winter of 1778-1779 found Ezra stationed in the Hudson River Valley where he continued to serve with the 8th Massachusetts regt., sometimes in the lines, but more often as military commander of the Academy hospital at Fishkill and the nominal commander of several smaller posts in the neighborhood, including those at the important river crossing point of Fishkill Landing, now Beacon. During this period, Ezra was reporting to Gens. Alexander McDougall and William Heath, and to Col. Alexander Scammell. The year 1779 is one of the two richest periods in Ezra’s surviving correspondence.

Ezra was on the lines in early 1780 when he was in charge of a detachment which was unable to relieve the American patrol captured at Young’s Farm, and mention of this action survives in his papers. For the rest of that year and the next, Ezra continued to be stationed in the lower Hudson River Valley. In 1781 he transferred to the 8th Massachusetts regt. under Col. Michael Jackson, the author of three letters which have survived in the collection, two of which are among its most outstanding.

Late in 1781 about the time of the Yorktown campaign, Ezra returned to Dorchester, only to be reactivated in April of 1782 when Gen. Benjamin Lincoln appointed him Muster Master of the Massachusetts (including Maine) Continental Line. This year is heavily represented in the surviving papers largely as the result of an error in Ezra’s judgment. His first act as Muster Master was to forward uncritically a class of recruits which had been gathered by his predecessor, several of whom fell far short of standards for recruits to the Continental Line. Although later classes of recruits seem to have been up to standard, Ezra was relieved as Muster Master and ordered back to headquarters in early May. In late July he was court martialed and convicted of neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. His separation took place on 1 Aug. 1782. Ezra tried several avenues to have his conviction reversed or his sentence reduced, but even as he died, he had not succeeded. The sequence of events surrounding this incident generated a number of out-standing letters to Ezra, drafts by him, and documents.

Upon his return to Dorchester, Ezra resumed cabinet-making and went into carriage-making, trades eventually followed by one of his sons and four of his sons-in-law. Three clock cases Ezra made during the years 1783-1786 have survived, and several items of his business correspondence from this period likewise survive. Some believe that Ezra was the linch-pin of the woodworking activities of this period centered at the Lower Hills village, a role his brother Stephen clearly held after Ezra’s death. Ezra also was an inn-keeper and seems to have kept a store during this period, and the Suffolk county Probate Court also tapped him to administer at least two estates.

Though dismissed from the Continental Army, Ezra joined the Massachusetts militia and was a Captain in the Suffolk co. regt. Following the outbreak of Shays Rebellion, he was elected the regiment’s Colonel, in spite of the objections of militia members from Stoughton, the town where he had spent much of his childhood. The regiment was called up for one month’s service, and Ezra led it to western Massachusetts to join the forces assembled there by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln to suppress the insurrection. There the unit surely took part in the celebrated night march of Feb. 3 and 4, 1787, from Amherst to Petersham which broke Shays’ forces.

With the release of the Suffolk regt. upon the completion of its one-month tour, Ezra was named commander of the Hampshire co. regt. and remained in western Massachusetts until late in June of 1787. He was head-quartered for a while at Northampton, but soon moved to Northfield. At least one of the communiques of the Shays forces announcing that Medad Pomeroy and Jonathan Metcalf were held as hostages against the lives of the convicted Shaysites Henry McCulloch and Jason Parmeter made its way into Ezra’s papers.

The surviving papers of the Shays Rebellion period, while not so numerous as those for 1779 and 1782, represent a nice variety of letters and papers on military and civil matters, and letters from his family and from his assistants in charge of running his business in that period. It is logical that this correspondence, especially that from his future son-in-law Richard Trow (who had served the month with the Suffolk co. regt. and had then returned to Dorchester), show that his business interests were suffering from the same problems of deflation and illiquidity of the economy at large which had driven the Shaysites into rebellion.

Even after his return to Dorchester from western Massachusetts, business and health problems plagued him, as are shown by the last letters to him in this collection. Ezra died in April, 1788, before his 42nd birthday. Five of his children were younger than 13, and his youngest was only a little over two years old. Ezra’s estate was entered for administration at the Suffolk co. Probate Court on 14 April 1788, and his brother Stephen with his brother-in-law John n Capen Jr. were named administrators. Ezra’s estate was found to be insolvent, and after his widow’s dower was set off, the remainder of the estate was sold and the proceeds were distributed among his creditors, many of whom seem to have been fellow artisans, at about a quarter of the face value. Ezra’s burial site is unknown.

Ezra’s widow Patience lived another 44 years in Lower Mills village. She managed to raise her family and to retain a small estate, and she left a will in which she named her surviving children or the surviving children of three of her four daughters who predeceased her. She was buried in the tomb of her brother-in-law Stephen Badiam in the Dorchester North Burying Ground.

Patience and Ezra had 10 children, nine of whom, four sons and five daughters, survived to adulthood. All her daughters and three of her sons married and had families. Two sons moved to Chester VT, but the rest of their children seem to have lived their lives in the Dorchester-Boston area, where her son Ezra and all her sons-in-law except Shubael Mansfield were chaise-makers.

LETTER OF EZRA BADLAM.

Albany, September 28th, 1777.

DEAR SIR,—

I have a few leisure minutes which I gladly embrace, thankfully acknowledging your last favor by the hand of Mr. Hayward the Post. Hoping these lines will find you and your family in good health, til’ I am present unwell with the Fever and Ague, but am much better than I have been. The siege at Fort Stanwix has been the cause of my being sick, but the fall is now coming on and I hope to get well soon and go to camp. I have no news extraordinary at present but will give you a sketch of our affairs in this Northern Department. Our army which was in the greatest confusion when commanded by Gen P., is now in the very best situation and in very high spirits. A general action is hourly expected, which I believe will conclude this Campaign if the action turns in our favor, which I think there is not any danger to doubt of; for we are on the right side of the Question and they are not. I think in a very few days by the help of Almighty God we shall be able to give a very good account of Gena Burgoine and his army, as his communication is now cut off, so that he cannot get any more provisions. Colonel Brown has taken Ticonderoga, and about 300 prisoners, and retaken about 100 of our men which were taken at Bennington, 200 batteaux, a number of armed gundelocs, one armed sloop and a great number of other valuable articles. Things now have a very good force and the countenances of the people are very much altered. They that were Tories a few days ago, are now good Whigs and have taken their arms and gone with the militia and are determined to finish the work and bring those arbitrary and tyrannical Ministers to a sense of their duty. The Indians as well as the Tories begin to think that we shall be too strong for the British army, and have come down from each of the Six Nations and are of great service to our army for scouting parties for they go out every day and lay in the woods and bushes near the enemy's camp, and take more or less prisoners every day, and give us intelligence of all Burgoine's movements, which is of great service to us. A few days ago the Indians took two Tories who were dressed and painted, who a few minutes before had taken one of our men and were carrying him into Burgoine's camp. They brought them to Generall Gates and he set our man at liberty; the other two, Tories, he told them it seemed to him that they liked the Indians or they would not try to imitate them. And since you like them so well, you may take protection with them and hence Indian fair; and so delivered the two Tories to the Chief Sachem; and they called their men together and held a frolick with them and have taken very good care of them; for they have put them to sleep I believe, for they have not been seen or heard since, and I am thoughtful they will not wake very soon. The Mohawks are the most intelligible, as they live among the English in Caughnawaga. The Anydars [Oneidas] tribe have been the most friendly. The Cayugars are a small tribe. The Ormondagers are a numerous nation, but the Senekcys are the largest, and very bad. The Mohikens are a small tribe. The Flat Heads are very numerous, but have not been concerned on either side, as they are at so great a distance.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the battle at Stillwater the 19th instant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and File</th>
<th>Captains</th>
<th>Lieutenants</th>
<th>Ensigns</th>
<th>Sargents</th>
<th>Fifers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Lieut. Col., Coben and Adorns,</td>
<td>6 Captains,</td>
<td>1 Captain,</td>
<td>9 Second do.</td>
<td>1 Ensign,</td>
<td>2 Fifers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Captains,</td>
<td>5 First Lieutenants,</td>
<td>1 Lieutenant,</td>
<td>13 Sargents,</td>
<td>28 Rank and File.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 First Lieutenant,</td>
<td>1 Ensign,</td>
<td>7 Sargents,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Drummers,</td>
<td>13 Sargents,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Rank and File.</td>
<td>181 Rank and File.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total, 64 killed, 217 wounded, 38 missing. [37]

The enemy's loss on this occasion, as we have been informed by deserters was seven hundred and forty four killed dead, which they have buried since. The number that they had wounded we have not yet ascertained. Every thing in this place is very dear, so dear that the officers in the army will, in a very short time, be obliged to resign their commissions, if such men as you, which have the reigns of government in hand, do not fall upon some better plan of government; for we cannot live so well on our pay now, as we could on a soldier's pay the first year.

N.B. — Gen, L Schuyler is yet in Albany, though he has been some time since ordered to Congress.

Sir I am with esteem and due respect your most

Obedient humble servant

EZRA BADLAM

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Col. Jeduthan [Jedunth] Baldwin

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651547

JEDUTHAN BALDWIN (OM) was b. at Woburn, MA, 13 Jan 1731/2; d. at Brookfield, MA, 4 Jun 1788, son of Isaac and Mary (Flagg) Baldwin; filed his marriage intention at Westboro, MA, 12 Feb 1757; m. 18 Apr 1757 to Lucy Parkman. She married secondly to Rev. Eli Forbes of Gloucester, MA, and died of cancer, 13 Mar 1804.

Before the Revolution he was a Captain in the French and Indian Wars expeditions: to Crown Point in 1755; to Ticonderoga and Fort Duquesne in 1758. He was prominent in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774 and 1775.

The following sketch is from Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1:519).

Jeduthan Baldwin, Brookfield. Colonel and Engineer of a regiment of artificers; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, return of officers dated Brookfield, May 11, 1780 [name cancelled on roll];
also, list of officers dated Steenrapie, N. J., Sept. 18, 1780.

Jeduthan was commissioned Assistant Engineer, Continental Army, with rank of Captain, March 16, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 26, 1776; Colonel of Engineers, September 3, 1776; was also Colonel, Artillery Artificer regiment, September 3, 1776, to March 29, 1781; retired April 20, 1782; served under General Lincoln in suppressing Shays' Rebellion, and gave $100 to Leicester, MA Academy. In a letter dated July 7, 1775 he says: By an invitation from Col Gridley, I went as an engineer upon Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, and threw up a brestwork, and was on that hill the whole of that memorable day.

Jeduthan was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1786. Jeduthan was buried at the Maple Street Cemetery in North Brookfield, MA.

Children, born in Brookfield:

i. Jeduthan, b. 10 Jul 1758
ii. Elizabeth, b. 12 Nov 1761.
iii. Isaac, b. 31 Mar 1764.
iv. Lucy, b. 06 Jan 1767.

The Revolutionary Journal of Col. Jeduthan Baldwin, 1775-1778, by Jeduthan Baldwin. 1906, 164 pages, a digital copy of this interesting Journal is in the archives of the OMDHS, and a transcription of the essential core of it may be seen at the Appendix of this present work.

http://books.google.com/books?id=F0kSAAAAYAAJ&q=%22colonel%20Jeduthun%20Baldwin%22&f=false

Rev. Mr. Parkman seems to have shared in common with many others at that time the antipathy against Masonry, for under date of May 25 and 26, 1780, we find the following entries in his diary:

"May 25 I found that my son Breck is a FREE MASON."

"26 I discover also that my son Sam is, that Capt. Elias and yt Col. Baldwin are."

We do not know to what lodge Col. Baldwin belonged *, having found nothing that would give us information on this point. The only other information we have as to his being a Mason is found in his diary under date of Nov. 4, 1777, where he says: "admitted to an Honble Assembly." And again on Nov. 12 he says: "Recd into a Society as a Craftsman." We understand that there were many lodges formed in the army and possibly it was to one of these that he belonged.

Jeduthun Baldwin is recorded on the roll of Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, NY, as member no. 169. Further to the above diary are entries placing Col. Baldwin in Albany:

3 Nov 1777 the diary reads, "Went at Albany with Gen'l Paterson." [who was a Freemason – see below].
13 Nov 1777 the diary reads, "Set out from Albany to Brookld. Rode 10 miles. Lodged at Lurubeaks at Scotact."

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm

John Paterson (1744-1808) Major General of American Revolution; U.S. Congressman to 8th Congress (1803-05) from NY. b. in Hartford Co., CT. Graduate of Yale in 1762, taught, practiced law, and was justice of peace at New Britain, CT. In 1774 he settled at Lenox, MA, and was a member of the first Provincial congress, which met at Salem in 1774; was also a member of the next congress, at Cambridge, in Feb 1775. He raised a regiment of minute-men and marched for Boston 18 hours after the arrival of news of the Battle of Lexington. They constructed the first redoubt on the American line at Charlestown, and on the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill, defended it from a British attack. Paterson was then ordered to NY and later to Canada to reinforce Benedict Arnold. Some of his men were engaged in the disastrous Battle of the Cedars, followed by Crown Point, Mount Independence, and Albany. Paterson was made brigadier general, 21 Feb 1777, and attached to the Northern department. He fought at the Battle of Stillwater, and took part in the defeat of General Burgoyne. In Sep 1783 he became major general. Paterson was first Master of Washington Lodge No. 10, a traveling military lodge under Mass., which was later located at West Point, NY. Previous to this he was a charter petitioner of Berkshire Lodge No. 5, located at Stockbridge, MA, and constituted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on 8 Mar 1777. d. 19 Jul 1808. – g.l.h.

JEDUTHAN BALDWIN was born in Woburn, MA, 13 Jan 1732. He lived here but a short time as his father, soon after his birth moved to Sudbury, MA, but just what year we do not know. In 1734 his father purchased land in Sudbury, his residence being given as of Woburn. In all later deeds his residence is given as of Sudbury, so probably it was in 1734 or shortly after that he took up his residence there.

He was the son of Isaac and Mary Flagg Baldwin, and grandson of Henry Baldwin of Woburn, who was the first of the family to settle in this country. His ancestors lived in what is now known as North Woburn, and built there in 1640 the house which has since always been and now is called The Baldwin House.

It was a cousin of Jeduthan to whom we are indebted for the Baldwin apple. His cousin Loammi Baldwin, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and who was said to have been with Washington on that winter night when he crossed the Delaware, was the originator of this apple. It is said that once, when making a survey at Wilmington, he observed some woodpeckers flying around a certain tree and going to it he found some excellent apples under it. He took from the tree scions which he grafted on to trees of his own. Subsequently when he attended Court in his capacity of High Sheriff, and also when he travelled anywhere, he was wont to take scions of this fruit, as well as the fruit itself, to distribute among his friends. At first these apples were called by some Butters apples, from the party on whose land the original apples were found, and by others Pecker apples from the bird that first drew attention to them. But it is said that one day when Col. Loammi Baldwin had a party of gentlemen to dine he set before them a dish of these apples, and they asked him by what name the apples were called. "By no name in particular," the Colonel replied; "call
them, if you please, Baldwin apples." And this has been their name ever since. The original tree was blown down in the great gale of 1815.

Jeduthan Baldwin left Sudbury when quite young and settled in Brookfield, MA. Just when he went there we do not know but we find that, on May 9, 1754, he purchased in Brookfield two lots of land, one of 6 1/2 acres, and another of 16 1/2 acres. In these deeds his occupation is given as Housewright. In all subsequent deeds of land which he purchased, he is mentioned as Gentleman or the title Esq. is put after his name.

The town of Brookfield was divided into three precincts, one of which is now known as the town of North Brookfield. This was the part of the town in which he settled. He owned considerable land in the town during his life, as deeds are on record covering in the aggregate several hundred acres, which at different times he purchased, and but a small part of which he seems to have sold. The following item is taken from the report of the appraisers of his estate.

"The whole of the Real Estate, including the home farms, with the Buildings thereon standing, with a Pew in the Meeting House also one piece of Swamp and Meadow containing about 20 Acres, and another piece of Meadow containing three Acres, together with one-fourth part of the Brick Dwelling House formerly owned by Major Peter Harwood." This property the appraisers valued at 1085 pounds.

North Brookfield separated from the old town ecclesiastically in 1750, and educationally in 1756. And during the struggles of the eighteenth century this town took upon itself with the tacit consent of the mother town, the burden of paying its military expenses and furnishing its quota of soldiers for the wars.

In the spring of 1755 an expedition was planned to be the charge of Rev. Mr. Parkman, and Brookfield furnished her full quota for the expedition, Jeduthan being in command of a company, and we have his diary running from December, 1755, to May, 1756. Dr. Benj. Gott, who was surgeon's mate on the staff of Col. Josiah Brown and who remained at Fort William Henry till March 31, 1756 says in a petition: "I was at Fort William Henry last winter and know that Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin dealt out from his private stores, Rum, brandy, sugar, coffee, tea, wine, etc., to the sick in the Hospital, the Commissary being destitute."

Some time during this war Capt. Baldwin was wounded so severely in the leg that the council of surgeons declared it incurable and advised amputation. He protested against the measure but they insisted and were about to bind him and perform the operation when he raised himself in his bunk, seized his bayonet and threatened any one's life who should attempt to bind him, saying that if he went he would go altogether. Needless to say, that the operation was not performed and his leg was saved.

In 1757 Jeduthan Baldwin was married to Lucy [Parkman], daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman of Westboro. Rev. Mr. Parkman was the first minister settled in Westboro, going there in 1724, and remaining until his death in 1782. When he was first in Westboro it was a long way into the wilds, and in his diary, which he kept and a considerable part of which is preserved in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, we get an interesting insight into the life of a minister in the pre-revolutionary times. In his diary under date of 1724 he tells of going to meeting with his pistol in his hand and being much frightened on his return by seeing what he supposed was an Indian approaching, but on coming nearer he found that it was his landlord. From the same source we learn that on August 20, 1756, Isaac Baldwin, (father of Jeduthan), called on Rev. Mr. Parkman and wife to ask their "approbation of his son Jeduthan proceedings with yr Dauter Lucy." The wedding day was afterwards set for April 21, 1757, but as the authorities appointed this day Fast Day Rev. Mr. Parkman sent word to Capt. Baldwin postponing the date of the wedding. By some chance the letter was not received and Capt. Baldwin did not learn of the postponement until his arrival in Westboro on the 20th. The wedding was solemnized on April 28th, under which date we find the following entry in the diary:

"Capt. Baldwin Came, accopanyd by his Br Nahum, but his Father & Mother whom I had writ to came not. My son Thomas went to Mr. Stowe of Southb. & brot up Miss Huldah. p. m. Mr. Martyn & his wife came. My son Ebr & his wife, at eve Mr. John Martyn junior & his wife and at ye edge of even'g the marriage of my Dauter Lucy was solemnized by Rev. Mr. Martyn."

Under date of May 2, we find the following entry: "Cold. Capt. Baldwin left us to go to Brookfield to come again not till after election. Miss Huldah still with us, a sober discreet young lady assists Lucy in Quilting a Bed Quilt."

Mrs. Baldwin remained with her father for a month after the wedding, and then Capt. Baldwin came and took her home to Brookfield. In Rev. Mr. Parkman's diary under date of June 8 we read that: "Capt. Baldwin (wo came a little after midnight) to day takes his wife out in a Chair and yy ride over to Mr. Martyns and return at eve'g p. m. came his Father & Mother; & at ev'g his Uncle Saml. (with whom he served apprenticeship) yy supped & lodg'd here. I wd view ye kind Hand of Prov. yt wt I was somewt put to't for fresh meat, Mr. Maynd kindly sent me a Qr of veal & some Butter, Mrs. Dolly Rice an old Cheese. Thos. went to Southboro to invite Miss Huldah Stow to go with his sister to Brookfield, but returned without her, it being too short warning, yet longer cd not be given her. Lucy was so ill yest'rdy it was uncertain whether she cd go herself."

Under date of June 9 he says: "Still hot and dry. My Dauter Lucy left us, & went with her husband to Brook'h'ed. The Company yt went from home with them were his Father & Mother & Uncle Samuel Baldwin."

In the part of Rev. Mr. Parkman's diary covering the years 1756 to 1761 frequent mention is made of Capt. Baldwin, who on his way to Boston or elsewhere, would tarry for a day or night with his father in law.

Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin was in military service throughout the French and Indian war and we find it recorded that he was in service from March to December, 1759, and we find references to him in Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book, at the expedition of the British and Provincial Army under Maj. Gen. Jaffrey Amherst against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, 1759.

In March, 1759, Capt. Baldwin's father died and we find in the Diary the following entries:

"13. Wn I came home rec. a Letter from my Son Baldwin to inform me yt his Father Baldwin dyd yesterday morning and to desire me to go to ye Funeral to morrow."
"14. The morning was very stormy snowd & blowd so yt I soon gave up all Thoughts of going to ye Funeral of Br Baldwin neither cd I so much as go to Southboro where I had designed before I recd ye Letter of my Son Baldwin."

After the war Capt. Baldwin went into trading as is shown by the following entries in Rev. Mr. Parkman's diary.

"Nov. 14, 1760. My Son Baldwin from Boston here is going home with Quantity of goods in his carts, being abt to set up Trading."

And again under date of February 4, 1761: "Billy set out for Boston in his Master Baldwin's Service."

"Feb. 7 a very rainy Time, yet at eve'g Billy returned from Boston having loaded up Mr. Walcott, as well as Mr. Bartlett's waggons from Brook field for his Br Baldwin."

"Feb. 20. At night in ye Rain comes my son Baldwin & a negro he has bought of Maj. Curtis of Sudbury, a Chair & 2 Horses so yt he has here at my Barn three Horses."

"21. A Rainy morning abt 10 cleared. My Baldwins & their Negro Set out on their journey afterward it rains again & I fear they will not get home."

From this time to the opening of the Revolutionary contest we have no knowledge of his movements but we infer that he prospered in his undertakings for during this period we find he bought several parcels of land in Brookfield and was quite a land owner at the time of the opening of the Revolution.

It was during this period that he came into possession of a clock, the case of which is reported to have made himself. The face of the clock bears the inscription "Jedux Baldwin Brookfield 1766." It not only tells the time of day, but also the day of the month. The works are of brass and are said to have come from England. The clock is today in good condition and keeping accurate time at the residence of Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin in Bangor, Maine.

From a Bi-Centennial Oration delivered at West Brookfield, July 4, 1860, by Lyman Whiting, D. D., we learn that on December 7, 1773 a meeting of the citizens of the town was held and two letters were read from the town of Boston. At this meeting a committee of five, of which Capt. Baldwin was one, was appointed to consider and report a proper resolve relating to the importation of tea from Great Britain, "and such other matters as are proper for this town to do at this difficult time." This Committee made the following report with accompanying resolve:

"We think it our indispensable duty, in the most public manner to let the world know our utter abhorrence of the last and most detestable scheme, in the introduction of Tea from Great Britain to be peddled out amongst us, by which means we were to be made to swallow a poison more fatal in its effects to the national and political Rights and Privileges of the People of this country, than ratsbane would be to the natural body.

"Therefore, Resolved, that we will not by any way or means knowingly encourage or promote the sale or consumption of any Tea whatever, subject to a duty payable in America, but all persons whoever they may be, who shall be concerned in a transaction so dangerous, shall be held by us in the utmost contempt, and be deemed enemies to the well being of this country."

The authority above mentioned also gives the following sentences from the report of this committee:

"Loyalty and fidelity to our most gracious King, George the Third, and due obedience to the government under him, by Divine Providence and by Law established in this Province, we will to the utmost of our power maintain and defend. An uninterrupted Friendship and Commerce with the Country of our Father's nativity, we wish to continue to our latest Generation; but our dear bought rights and privileges we will never tamely give up." Further on they say "of our dearest civil and religious privileges when wrested from us, we shall not think our lives and property too much to be spent in their defence and recovery."

At a Town Meeting held March 14, 1774, Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin was chosen Town Clerk; also elected one of the Board of five Selectmen; also one of two surveyors of shingles.

September 12, 1774, a Committee of Correspondence consisting of eleven members was chosen by the Town and Capt. Baldwin served on this Committee.

September 26, 1774, Jedidiah Foster Esq., Capt. Jeduthan Baldwin and Phineas Upham were chosen delegates to the Provincial Congress to be held at Concord. This Congress met in Salem on Friday, October 7, 1774, and at once adjourned to meet at the Meeting House in Concord. They met here for a week and then adjourned to Cambridge. This Congress was in session till October 29th, and then adjourned to November 23. When they met in November it seems to have been difficult to secure the attendance of the members for on the journal of the Congress under date of Friday, November 25th, we find the following resolve:

"Resolved, that Doct'r Holton, Doct'r Foster, Col. Roberson, Capt. Baldwin and Mr. Cushing be a Committee to wait on such Gentlemen of his Majesties Constitutional Council of this province, who are now in Town at the request of this Congress, and acquaint them, that this Congress respectfully acknowledge their cheerful attendance but will not be ready to offer any matters for their advice, until a Quorum of that Hon. Board shall appear, and which is soon expected, and that in the meantime a seat is provided for them in this House if they shall see cause to be present."

This is the only Committee on which we find the name of Capt. Baldwin. This Committee did not meet with much success for on the following day they reported that they had found but two of the absent members in town but had delivered them the message. The Committee were then ordered "to wait on the other Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council invited by this Congress to attend here as they come to Town and inform them of the Resolve of this Congress."

This Congress finally adjourned December 10, 1774. It was presided over by the Hon. John Hancock.

At a meeting of the Town held on December 26, 1774, a vote was passed to allow Jeduthan Baldwin L9-14 for services as delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord and Cambridge, 45 days.
In January, 1775, a meeting was held and it was “Voted That the ministers be desired to notify contributions for the Boston sufferers.” A committee of three, one from each precinct, was chosen to receive these contributions and transport them to Boston. Jeduthan Baldwin was the member from the Second Precinct or North Brookfield.

We know not what success the committee as a whole had, but we find in Vol. 4 of the Fourth Series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections the following letter which shows what success crowned the efforts of Capt. Baldwin:

“BROOKFIELD, February 6, 1775.

“To The Committee Of Donations,

GENTLEMEN,

“The bearer, Mr. Ayres, will deliver you 30 bushels rye, 14 do. Indian corn, 1/2 bushel beans, and 18 cheeses, weight 224 lbs., and two dollars in cash, which I received of the inhabitants of the second precinct in Brookfield, for the suffering poor of Boston, and is the whole that is brought in. There is not a man in this place but wishes you success, and are ready to lend you their assistance to the last extremity.

“I am your very humble servant,

JEDU. BALDWIN, Committee.”

In reply a letter was sent, which was a copy of a letter sent to the town of Brookline and which is printed in the collection above referred to. In this letter the committee acknowledge receipt of the contributions and thank the citizens for their generous donation to the people of Boston, “who are now suffering the severity of ministerial vengeance, for nobly exerting themselves in the glorious cause of American liberty. We trust that by the blessing of Heaven, and the kind assistance of our sympathizing and benevolent brethren, in this and the other Colonies, we shall be enabled to stand firm (as we have hitherto done), to the disappointment and disgrace of the enemies of America and the liberties of mankind. Accept of our grateful thanks for this mark of your affection and sympathy towards us in our unhappy situation.

“I am with due acknowledgments for the care you have taken, in the name of the Committee, Gentlemen,

“Your obliged friend and servant,

THOMAS CRAFTS, Jun.”

In 1775 Capt. Baldwin was again at his service with the army as the following letter, the original of which is preserved in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, will testify:

“CAMP AT PROSPECT HILL, July 7, 1775.

“DEAR SIR: Last evening I had the pleasure of hearing of your return to Brookfield, by Mr. Sullivan, who informed me that matters were settled agreeably at Ticonderoga, and that the fort was under good circumstances, after meeting with some opposition with one of the officers. By an invitation from Col. Gridley, I went as an engineer (the 16th of June) upon Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, and threw up a breastwork, and was on that hill the whole of that memorable day. Ye 17th of June, at evening, we retreated out to Prospect Hill, and worked again all that night throwing up breastworks; and I have continued in that service as an engineer to this time. I propose to stay here about a fortnight; by that time I expect to finish the fortification on this hill, and then I expect to return home, as there is no provision made for me in the army, and the Congress are requested by Gen. Washington not to give out any more commissions. You proposed to me to have another Member chosen to represent Brookfield with you. It would be very agreeable to me to have the favour of the people.

“I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JEDU'N BALDWIN.”

Jeduthan Baldwin was active in planning the work around Boston during its investment and on March 17, 1776, he was made assistant engineer with rank of Captain at Cambridge. The diary of his which is here published commences December 8, 1775, and shows him to have been at Cambridge and vicinity until the middle of March, 1776, when he received orders to go to New York, where he was set at work on the fortifications. April 26, 1776, he was placed on the continental establishment w1th rank and pay of Lieut. Colonel, and ordered to Canada. He went up the Hudson to Albany and by way of Fort Edward and Ticonderoga and down the river Sorell to Shamballe and Sorell. Here he met the army retreating. By the last of July he was back at Ticonderoga and was there at the time of Burgoyne's surrender. September 3, 1776, he was made engineer with the rank of colonel. In December, 1776, he returned to his home in Brookfield and in January, 1777, went to Boston and Portsmouth, NH, but by the first of February he was back at Albany on his way to Lake George. He remained at Lake George until November when he again returned home. He served under Gen. St. Clair at Ticonderoga this year. For the next six months we have not his diary, but in July of that year he was in the neighborhood of New York, where he remained the rest of the year. This is as far as this diary goes but the diary of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman for the years 1779 and 1780 has been published and from this we get occasional glimpses of Col. Baldwin, and learn something of his movements.

In his diary under date of March 14, 1776, he speaks of dining with Mr. Samuel Baldwin at Roxbury. This was Rev. Samuel Baldwin, who was a cousin of his and a Presbyterian clergyman, of whom it is said that he used to carry his arms to church, and on Thanksgiving Day, 1775, when addressing the Throne of Grace he thanked the Lord “that there was sufficient hemp in the colonies to hang all the Tories.”

It was while at Ticonderoga in 1776 that he wrote a letter to his daughter Betsey.
During the year 1780 we find from a Memorandum Book kept by Ebenezer Parkman, Jr., who was with the Revolutionary Army, that Col. Baldwin was during the early part of the year at Morristown, N.J., and in February went to Philadelphia, where he remained a month and then returned to Morristown, going home to Brookfield in June for a few months. In the Fall of 1780 he was at West Point with his regiment of artificers. He resigned on April 26, 1782.

It is reported that it was a member of Col. Baldwin's regiment who made the coffin that Major Andre was buried in.

Just before the army of the American Revolution was disbanded, at the suggestion of Gen. Knox, the officers formed themselves in April 1783 into a secret society for the purpose of keeping up their friendly intercourse and keeping fresh the heroic memories of the struggle they had been through. They likened themselves to Cincinnatus, who left his plow to lead an army and returned, after his war duties were over, to the plow again. Hence they called themselves The Society of The Cincinnati. They adopted a constitution and formed by-laws and chose Gen. Washington as their first President. Its branches in the several States were to hold meetings each Fourth of July and the general society to hold a meeting every May. The order was to be kept alive by descent through the eldest male representative of the members of the families. In its main intent the Society was to be a kind of masonic brotherhood charged with the duty of aiding the widows and orphans of its members in time of need. The autograph list of the original members of the Massachusetts Society, deposited in the safety vault of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, contains the names of 320 officers and among them is found the name of Col. Jeduthan Baldwin.

In March, 1784, an academy was organized at Leicester, Mass., and in 1786 Col. Baldwin was a contributor to a fund for the academy to the amount of one hundred pounds. In a Brief Sketch of the History of Leicester Academy, published by Emory Washburn in 1855, we find a notice of Col. Baldwin which in part is as follows:

“Col. Jeduthan Baldwin deserves a prominent place in these notices on many accounts.

“He became a contributor to the fund in the sum above stated, in 1786, to enable the institution to struggle with the embarrassments that grew more oppressive, as the currency of the country depreciated, and the general stagnation of business paralyzed the industry of the citizen. For this generous and opportune assistance, the trustees passed a vote of thanks, May 23rd, 1787.

“Colonel Baldwin belonged to Brookfield. He was born in 1731, and died June 4th, 1788. A sermon, commemorative of his character, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of New Braintree, which was published.

“He held, for many years, a prominent station in public life. As a military man, his reputation was distinguished. In the French war, at an early age, he held the commission of captain.

“He took an active part in the measures of the Revolution, and was a member of the first Provincial Congress that convened in October, 1774. Its records show that he took a prominent part in its proceedings.

“He was, moreover, a member of the convention of the committees of correspondence that met at Worcester, in August, 1774, being associated with Judge Jedediah Foster and Capt. Phinehas Upham on that occasion.

“The importance of these trusts will be understood when it is remembered that, to these congresses and conventions, the government of the province was practically committed for several months after October, 1774, during which time the opposition to the mother country was assuming its form and consistency.

“He early took part, as a military man, in the revolutionary struggle, and, upon the organization of the continental forces, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, in which, it is said, “his conduct procured for him the cooperation of the first characters, and received the general approbation and esteem of his fellow soldiers and citizens.”

“Surely his name should be held in grateful remembrance by Leicester Academy for his friendship to her in her weakness and, in a sketch of her history, he deservedly holds a place.”

In 1787 what is known as Shay's Rebellion broke out and the inhabitants of North Brookfield were interested spectators, for this Daniel Shay who was at the head of the rebellion was for a time a resident of Brookfield and in 1772 married Abigail Gilbert of that town. While he had many recruits from this section yet prompt and effective aid was rendered the government. Besides a company of infantry from the South Parish and a part of Col. Crafts company of cavalry, there was also a company of volunteers from the town under the command of Col. Jeduthan Baldwin. This company joined to Col. Crafts and conveyed in sleighs did effective work. They were sent to a place called Murrayfield to cut off a supply of provisions destined for the aid of Shay, which was guarded by a detail of soldiers. By making a sudden attack on the place at midnight they captured the whole party with fourteen sleigh loads of provisions, and the next day they pursued and routed what was left of Shay's band. We have preserved a memorandum giving the testimony or a part of it taken at the trial of the insurgents, which was kept by Col. Baldwin.

At a town meeting in Brookfield held December 26, 1786, a Report was adopted and forwarded to the Governor praying for an Act of indemnity in favor of the Insurgents, and this was followed about a month later by a Protest signed by ninety-six of the inhabitants of the town.

Col. Baldwin died at North Brookfield June 4, 1788, and on his tombstone we find the following inscription:

Be it remembered that
Here lies the Body of
Jeduthun Baldwin Esq.
Col & Engineer in the late American war
Who died June the 4th 1788, Aged 56
He was a true Patriot
an intripid soldier
an exemplary Christian and a friend to all mankind
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord
In 1773, he married for a number of Albany-based businessmen.

Richard Cartwright considered himself an Englishman and a supporter of the crown. As his tavern became more and more the gathering place for English-speaking people, he contemplated leaving Albany altogether. Although the first public meeting of the Albany Committee of Correspondence was held at “The King’s Arms,” everyone knew that he emigrated to America. He first appeared as a frontier trader with Albany as a base of operations. By 1743, he had married Albany native Hannah Beasely [Beasley] - the daughter of an English soldier turned schoolteacher. Most of their eight children were baptized in the Albany Dutch Church.

By 1770, he was running a sloop on the Hudson River between Albany and New York and was carrying cargoes for Sir William Johnson and others. He was one of a few Albany skipper who ventured beyond the inland waterways. A cargo manifest for his sloop, the Olive Branch, which he sailed to the West Indies (Antigua) in November 1770, described the variety of exports he carried for a number of Albany-based businessmen.

In 1773, he married Albany native Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh - the widow of Thomas Lynott. Over the next two decades, seven of their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church.

These Bloodgoods made their home along the Albany waterfront. Abraham contributed money to the crusade for American liberties, served as a soldier for several individuals during the war, and later was awarded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany County militia. His first ward property began appearing on city assessment rolls in 1779. In 1781, he was identified as an innkeeper. By 1790, his substantial brick home along lower State street was an Albany landmark.

After the war, he served in Albany fire companies, stood with other Albany residents in opposition to the Federal constitution, and was appointed “clerk” in Albany in 1797. Additionally, he owned a portion of the tract of land that later became the city of Ithaca. He was a slave owner but began freeing them in 1794. In 1800, his Albany household still housed three slaves.

Abraham Bloodgood filed a will in May 1797. It left Elizabeth to administer his estate and provided for its partition after her death. He died in February 1807 and was buried from the Presbyterian church.

Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh was born in 1745. She was the daughter of Albany carpenter Jacobus and Margarita Radcliff Van Valkenburgh.

She married newcomer Thomas Lynott [q.v.] about 1765. The couple had two daughters before his death in 1770. She was among the beneficiaries of his estate. She then married newcomer skipper Abraham Bloodgood in 1773. Over the next two decades, seven of their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church.

The Bloodgoods lived on the Albany waterfront where Abraham was among the most prominent mariners and also an innkeeper.

Richard Cartwright. Union No. 1; (a Tory)
Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, at Vergennes. He died at Middlebury full of honors and years and received a Masonic burial.

MAJOR COBURN was very sick yesterday; I advised him an emetic of blood-root, which, operated kindly both as an emetic and relief, and this morning he set out on his journey.

Mason Genealogy

Buried in Washington County, whose graves could not be located. His bronze marker is placed in that lot.

Asa Coburn's descendants gave $70.00 to help pay for the D.A.R. marker which they erected to the Revolutionary soldiers

Washington Street by the New Century Historic Society, on which they have placed the names of Major Asa and wife Mary McClure

Marietta for a time, and went back again later. The women at least were at Marietta. The sons probably at Waterford and Major Asa

Asa recorded at both places. I am inclined to think that after going with the "Second Association" and during the war, he returned to

Asa's offspring. Another list gives Asa and family at Marietta, but this is headed, "At Marietta all or part of the time." This would make

Ohio history give lists of persons in the Campus Martius and at Waterford during the Indian War. They say Nicholas and his sons

ASA COBURN was born at Dudley, Worchester, MA. on September 14, 1741. On April 8, 1752 he married Mary McClure, daughter of James and Mary McClure at Brookfield, MA. He owned 3 shares of the OHIO COMPANY. A share entitled the owner to 11,073 acres of land and a town lot. He came to Ohio in company with Col. Cushing and family and Major Goodale and family, who were

Hon. John Chipman was born in Salisbury, CT, 24 Oct1744. Was at captured at Ticonderoga, 1775. 2Lt in Captain Grant's company, Colonel Setb Warner's line regiment. In Canada, capture of Montreal and St. John's. 1Lt, Captain Smith's company, same regiment, at Ticonderoga, Mar 1777. Was at Hubbardton, Bennington, 18 Aug 1777, and at Burgoyne's surrender. At Fort Edward and Fort George, 1778-89. Promoted Captain; captured at Fort George, Oct 1780; exchanged, 1781. Distinguished in civil life as a lawyer, until his death at Middlebury, VT., in 1829.

Initiated, Union Lodge, Albany, NY, prior to Oct 1779; passed and raised in Masters' Lodge, Albany, NY, 19 Oct 1779; charter member, Dorchester Lodge, Vergennes, VT, and Union Lodge, Middlebury. VT. At organization of Grand Lodge of Vermont, 1794, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, also in 1795 and 1796; Grand Master, 1797-1798, eighteen years. Deputy Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of Vermont, 1808 to 1812 inclusive; Grand High Priest, 1813-15.

Major Asa Coburn, who came to Marietta [Ohio] in the latter part of 1788, was one of three brothers who entered the Colonial army at the openings: of the Revolution. Phineas, eldest son of Major Coburn, joined the first company of Ohio emigrants. Major Coburn died at Waterford, during the Indian War. — History of Washington Co., Ohi'o.

http://www.ohgen.net/ohwashin/coburn-asa.html

ASA COBURN was born at Dudley, Worcester, MA. on September 14, 1741. On April 8, 1752 he married Mary McClure, daughter of James and Mary McClure at Brookfield, MA. He owned 3 shares of the OHIO COMPANY. A share entitled the owner to 11,073 acres of land and a town lot. He came to Ohio in company with Col. Cushing and family and Major Goodale and family, who were delayed at Wellsburgh, VA., waiting for Major Coburn and family and his son-in-law Andrew Webster and son. From Wellsburg they all came to Marietta in the "Mayflower" which had been sent up the river for them. Asa Coburn was ill when he made the trip with the 2nd Ohio Company Associates to Marietta. He was under the care of Dr. Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who wrote about Asa in his journal. They arrived in Marietta Aug. 19, 1778. They were the first families to settle in the NORTHWEST TERRITORY. When they arrived, Campus Martius was in process of building, but not finished. Mrs. Mary Coburn is thought to have died in Marietta with smallpox, sometime between. Jan. 10, 1789 and April 1789. He joined the "second association" and went to Waterford, April 20, 1789, where he died. (Administration and Inventory, Wash. Co. Record Vol. 1. pages 31, 34, 35, 37, date Nov. 1797 and Oct. 1, 1798. Bond given $2000.00. Estate valued at $2322.43) It is not known just where he is buried, but probably somewhere near Waterford. Mrs. Frye thinks on Phineas Coburn's place, a few mile up Wolf Creek, above Waterford. Eldredth's Pioneer History and Washington Co. Ohio history give lists of persons in the Campus Martius and at Waterford during the Indian War. They say Nicholas and his sons Nicholas, Asa and Phineas were at Waterford. Now Nicholas was not married at that time, so this must be an error and should be Asa and sons. Another list gives Asa and family at Marietta, but this is headed, "At Marietta all or part of the time." This would make Asa recorded at both places. I am inclined to think that after going with the "Second Association" and during the war, he returned to Marietta for a time, and went back again later. The women at least were at Marietta. The sons probably at Waterford and Major Asa may have gone from on to the others. a stone to commemorate the landing of the first families was placed below Front Street on Washington Street by the New Century Historic Society, on which they have placed the names of Major Asa and wife Mary McClure Coburn. Asa Coburn's descendants gave $70.00 to help pay for the D.A.R. marker which they erected to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Washington County, whose graves could not be located. His bronze marker is placed in that lot.

Mason Genealogy, Mary Eliza Mason (1911)

MAJOR COBURN was very sick yesterday; I advised him an emetic of blood-root, which, operated kindly both as an emetic and cathartic. The pain in his stomach and side was still severe when I returned from meeting; I therefore opened a vein, which gave him relief, and this morning he set out on his journey.
Adams township. The settlement. The improvement of the territory of Adams Twp. was retarded about 4 years by the Indian war. Donation lots were drawn in 1789, and many of the owners joined the Waterford colony, or more properly the Second association, and were confined within the garrison at that place. A few others remained at Marietta-the owners of bear Creek allotment nearly all resided in Campus Marlius. The settlement of Adams was contemporary with the settlement of the block-house colony on the south branch of Wolf creek, but fortunately suffered no such disaster as the murder of Sherman Waterman, although that event caused great anxiety in the frail garrison located nearly opposite the site of the present town of Lowell. The inhabitants of this garrison were four families and four single men, all of whom owned land in the vicinity and employed the time during the first summer at clearing and building cabins. The garrisoned cabins which stood near each other on the river bank belonged to, and were occupied by, Nicholas Coburn, with whom Asa, his brother, then a single man, boarded; Robert Allison, with whom Oliver Dodge boarded; Nathan Kinny and family, admitted to their cabin Joseph Simons, and William Davis, whose cabin was the home, during the first summer, of Daniel Davis.

The Coburn's and their descendants are prominent in the history of the township. Major Coburn, who came to Marietta in the latter part of 1788, was one of three brothers who entered the Colonial army at the opening of the Revolution. Andrew, the eldest was killed at Bunker Hill. Abraham also lost his life in battle. Asa served as captain, and after the recognition of the Government was retired with the rank of Major. All three belonged to the Mass. line. Phineas, eldest son of Asa, joined the first company of Ohio emigrants. Major Asa, with his sons Nicholas and Asa, came half a year later. The burial place of Major Coburn is unknown. He died at Waterford during the Indian war. Nicholas and Asa settled on the bottom, opposite the mouth of Cat's creek, on adjoining lots. Asa died in 1827 leaving seven children, three of whom, Sibyl, Asa and Minerva, live on the homestead; Sarah, Samuel and Parsis are dead; Lucy is married to Joseph Frye, who lives on the Coburn farm. Mrs Coburn, whose maiden name was Rhoda Baker, daughter of Dr. Baker, died in 1816. Joseph Frye, father of Joseph Frye, Jr. came from Maine to Waterford, where he was one of the early school teachers. He married Sally Becker, by whom he had 3 children; Sophronia, died young; Rhoda married John Wilkins, of Adams Twp. and Joseph, in 1840 married Lucy Coburn, who was b. in the year 1809. Joseph was b. in the year 1810. Their family consists of two children-Sarah, wife of Oliver Keil, of Darke co.; and John W., of this Twp. who was b. Jan. 14, 1841. He married Melinda Mason, who was born Oct. 10, 1840. They have four children-Henry C., Harley E., Joe W., and Nellie M. The permanent settlement of Phineas Coburn, eldest son of Major Coburn, was in Morgan county. Nicholas Coburn, after making considerable progress in improving his land, traded with James Owens and removed to Morgan county. Three daughters. of Major Asa Coburn married Ohio Pioneers. Sibyl, first wife of Andrew Webster, died in Mass. Her husband and two sons- Adelpha and Asa C., belonged to the second association. Mary, second daughter of Major Coburn, was married to Gilbert Devol. Susanna was married to William Mason.

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=diamonddeb&id=l0489

Asa COBURN, b. 14 Sep 1741 in Oxford Twp., Dudley, Worcester, MA; d. aft 1 Apr 1790 in or about Waterford Twp. or Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, during the Indian War. of History does not tell how he died. Possibly by natural causes or by an Indian. According to the book, History of Wash. Co., Ohio, Asa died during the Indian War, date not given. Some researchers believe that he was killed in Waterford by the Indians during the year of 1795. He was the son of Andrew COBURN b. 7 Nov 1708 in Beverley, Essex, MA. (date of baptism) and Jane ALLEN b. 20 Oct 1712 in Sudbury, Middlesex, MA. Bur. Mound Cemetery, Marietta, OH.  

This monument is located on Front St. in Marietta, Ohio, under the Washington St. bridge. It reads:

"ERECTED BY THE NEW CENTURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO RECORD THE NAMES AND COMMEMORATE THE LANDING, NEAR THIS SPOT OF THE PIONEER FAMILIES OF THE OHIO COMPANY, AUGUST NINETEENTH 1788. THEIR HOMES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CAMPUS MARTIUS."

Asa and Mary Coburn, Ichabod and Minerva Nye, Andrew Webster also their children. The small inset picture is the other side of the monument, Benjamin and Huldah Tupper, Nathaniel and Elizabeth Cushing, Nathan and Elizabeth Goodale. Andrew Webster is the widow of Sybil Coburn. Sybil is the dau. of Asa and Mary, and sister to Susanna Coburn, who married William Bond Mason. Sybil died before 1788 in Massachusetts, before Asa and his family migrated to Marietta. Andrew later married Sally Brown in 1794.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, 17 Vols.

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Coburn, Asa. Receipt for mileage dated Ticonderoga, Aug. 28, 1776, signed by said Coburn and others of Capt. John Ford's co.; also, receipt dated Ticonderoga, Oct. 2, 1776, for wages due to Oct. 1, 1776, signed by said Coburn and others of Capt. John Ford's co.; roll endorsed "marched from Chelmsford July 25, 1776; discharged at Albany Jan. 1, 1777."

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Coburn, Asa, Sturbridge. Lieutenant, Capt. Sylvanus Walker's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 2 weeks, 4 days; also, company return [probably Oct., 1775];
also, Captain, Col. John Brooks's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, (late) Col. Ichabod Alden's regt.; list of officers dated Boston, Jan. 5, 1779;
also, same regt.; list of officers in camp before Aug. 15, 1777, certified at Cherry Valley, Feb. 24, 1779;
also, 2d co., (late) Col. Ichabod Alden's (6th) regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, certified at Cherry Valley; reported on command at Fort Harkemer;
also, Light Infantry co., (late) Col. Alden's (6th) regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Fort Harkimer; reported absent by order of Gen. Clinton;
also, Captain, Lieut. Col. John Brooks's (7th) regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers made at West Point by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777;
also, Col. Brooks's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, return of officers dated Totoway, Oct. 16, 1780;
also, Light Infantry co., Col. Brooks's (7th) regt.; muster roll for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts at West Point;
also, Captain, 1st co., Lieut. Col. John Brooke's (7th) regt.; returns of officers dated German Huts, West Point, etc., Jan. 19, 1781-June 1, 1781; reported furloughed by Col. Putnam (also given Col. Brooks) at West Point Jan. 16, 1781, until April 1, 1781, to go to Sturbridge to bring recruits; overstayed 63 days; detained by order of Gen. Lincoln;
also, same regt.; returns of officers dated West Point, Peekskill, Phillipsburgh, etc., June 8, 1781-Nov. 23, 1781; reported on command at Dobbs's Ferry in July, 1781, attending court-martial in garrison Sept. and Oct., 1781, on command at West Point Nov. 17, Nov. 18 and Nov. 23, 1781;
also reported transferred from 8th co. to Infantry co.;
also, same regt.; register of furloughs; leave given by Gen. Patterson at West Point Feb. 27, 1782, to go to Sturbridge to remain until April 10, 1782; overstayed 2 days;
also, returns of officers dated Huts, West Point, Verplanck's Point, New Windsor, etc., May 24, 1782-Dec. 6, 1782; reported on duty at the Lines June 14-Aug. 9, 1782, on duty with Light Infantry Aug. 13-Dec. 6, 1782;
also, register of furloughs; leave given by Gen. Washington at Windsor for 30 days absence from April 25, 1783.

Children born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts:
i. Sibbel [Sybel L.], b. 22 Jun 1762; Her marr. int. was filed at Sturbridge 24 Nov 1784 to Andrew Webster.
ii. Asa, b. 04 Sep 1764; m. 24 Jan 1799 to Rhoda Baker of Conn.
iii. Phinheas, b. 12 Sep 1766; d. 29 May or 29 Sep 1848 at Morgan Co., Ohio; m1. in 1798 to Patience Olney; m2. at Washington Co., Ohio 1 May 1817 to Polly Spen cer.
iv. Mary, b. ca. 1770.; m. Albert Dubal.
v. Nicholas, b. 16 Sep 1772; m. Rosamond Olney.
vi. Susanna, b. 17 Mar 1774; m. 14 Mar 1790 to William Bond Mason.

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Captain Charles Colton b. 8 Mar 1723; d. 9 Mar 1809, of Springfield, MA, son of Benjamin Colton and Elizabeth Pynch[e]on; m. Mercy Sikes. In 1777 he commanded a company in Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment at the Ticonderoga Alarm. He was under Col. John Greaton when mustered out in 1778. He died in 1809, at the age of 85. His company served at the Battle of Saratoga. http://genforum.genealogy.com/stebbins/messages/575.html

Children:
i. Frederick Colton b. 31 Jul 1749; d. 20 Mar 1824.
ii. Nancy Colton b. 20 Jun 1750; m. Bela Nichols 28 Feb 1781 in Boston, MA.
iii. Roxalana Colton b. 10 Oct 1752.
iv. Charles Colton b. 08 Aug 1756; d. 8 Aug 1756.
v. Alexander Colton b. 21 Jun 1757; d. 21 Jun 1757.
vi. Margaret Colton b. 26 Mar 1758; m. Joel Marbel 27 Nov 1781.
vii. Dimond Colton b. 18 Jun 1761; d. 11 Jun 1808.
viii. Lois Colton b. 09 Feb 1763 in Springfield, MA; d. there 29 Dec 1851; m. Calvin Stebbins 24 Apr 1788.

http://www.archive.org/stream/sketchesofoldinh00chap/sketchesofoldinh00chap_djvu.txt

Capt. Charles Colton, a soldier of the Revolution, was born March 9, 1725. Previous to the war he kept a tavern in the house (built about the year 1765) which stood a short distance east of the Second Baptist Church on State street, and afterwards was owned and occupied by Jonathan Dwight, Jr. Traditon says: “It was a place of resort for certain of the fast young men of those days who gathered there to indulge in card parties and gander suppers; one evening their wives came, and were seated at the supper table before they mistrusted their presence, and the consternation of the men at the disclosure was fully equalled by the triumphant manifestations of the women.” October 31, 1748, he married Mercy Sikes. She was born October 31, 1728; died September 7, 1823, aged 95 years nearly. Captain Colton died March 10, 1809, aged 84 years. Children: four sons, four daughters.

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Luke and Elijah Day

These two brothers may be Capt. Luke Day and Lt. Elijah Day, who are referred to in the following reference to Daniel Shays and his notorious rebellion.

The Massachusetts Centinel, Boston, July 14, 1787 * re. Shay's Rebellion participants. The Society of the Cincinnati on pg. 2 under “Resolutions of the Cincinnati” is a resolution stating that the pay deposited in the treasury of the Society of Cincinnati by Luke and Elijah Day, both officers in the late Continental Army at the termination of the “late war”, be returned to them because of their role in Shays' infamous rebellion, to wit: “...by joining, leading and conducting the late Rebellion in this Commonwealth rendered themselves particularly odious and obnoxious to this Society:---Therefore, That their said month's pay be returned them...as they are not, and never have been considered as Members of this Society...”

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651703

Luke Day was baptized at the First Church of West Springfield, MA. 31 Jul 1743; died there 1 Jun 1801. He filed his marriage intention at West Springfield, Mass. 20 August 1762 to Lydia Kelsey of Westfield. She was born ca. 1742; died at West Springfield, MA. 17 Dec 1812, age 70 yrs., due to asthma. Luke was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Lexington Alarm, April 1775. He served as a 1st Lieutenant of Danielson's Massachusetts Regiment, May to Dec 1775. Luke was Captain of the 7th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777 until 3 June 1783. Luke is listed among the officers in Metcalf's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an "Eligible Non-Member" of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (Jan 1946) 100:62.

The following sketches for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:579-580).

Luke Day, (also given Jr. and 2nd), West Springfield. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army as returned by Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, dated Southampton, March 30, 1779; residence, West Springfield; engaged for town of Southampton; joined Capt. Day's co., Col. Shepherd's Reg't; term, during war; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army as returned by Capt. Levi Ely, sworn to in Hampshire Co., April 14, 1779; residence, West Springfield; engaged for town of West Springfield; joined Capt. Day's co., Col. Alden's Reg't.; term, during war; also, list of men returned by a committee for settling disputes between towns in Hampshire Co. as to soldiers credited to them, dated Northampton, April 16, 1779; said Day credited to Springfield and South Springfield; allowed to Springfield; also, Private, Capt. Luke Day's co., Col. Brooks' (late Alden's) Reg't.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Nov. 11, 1777; reported discharged; also, Capt. Day's co., Col. Ichabod Alden's Reg't.; muster return dated Jan. 11, 1777; mustered by Ruggles Woodbridge, County Master, and by a Continental Muster Master; reported deceased. Luke Day (also given Jr.), West Springfield (also given Springfield), 2nd Lieutenant, Capt. Enoch Chapin's co. of Minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 8 days; also, Ensign, Capt. Enoch Chapin's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's Reg't.; list of officers; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Chapin's co., Col. Timothy Donolson's Reg't.; return of officers in camp at Roxbury May 22, 1775; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Enoch Chapin's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's Reg't.; list of officers in camp at Roxbury May 27, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress May 27, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Chapin's co., Col. Danielson's Reg't.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 28, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also, company return dated Camp at Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; reported "on command to Quebec;" also, Captain, Col. Brooks' (late Alden's) Reg't.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, (late) Col. Ichabod Alden's Reg't.; list of officers dated Boston, Jan. 5, 1779; also, same Reg't.; list of officers in camp before Aug. 15, 1777; certified at Cherry Valley, Feb. 24, 1779; also, 3d co., (late) Col. Alden's (6th) Reg't.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, certified Cherry Valley and sworn to in Quarters at Fort Harkermer; also, Captain, Lieut. Col. John Brooks' (7th) Reg't.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers made at West Point by a Board held for the purpose, and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; reported commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; also, Col. Brooks' Reg't.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, 1st and 2d Lieut. Col. Brooks' (7th) Reg't.; return of officers dated Sept. 9, 1780; also, same Reg't.; return of officers dated Towitzay, Oct. 16, 1780; also, muster roll for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts at West Point; reported on furlough at West Springfield from Oct. 29 (also given Dec. 6), 1780; also, Captain, 1st (also given 2d) co., Lieut. Col. John Brooks' (7th) Reg't.; returns of officers from Jan. 5, 1781, to May 30, 1783, dated German Huts, West Point, Peekskill, Philippensburg, Verplanck's Point, Windsor, etc.; reported on furlough from Dec. 6 (also given Dec. 26), 1780, and sick at Springfield; also reported detained by order of Gen. Lincoln; also reported absent by leave of Gen. Heath on command in Massachusetts. Luke was one of the leaders of Shay's Rebellion and died in poverty. His West Springfield militia together with the soldiers under Daniel Shay's made open threats against the Massachusetts Legislature. Luke's forces were supposed to join that of Daniel Shay on 25 Jul 1787. However word never reached Shay that Day's forces could not arrive at the attack on the Springfield Armory. Upon the retreat of Shay's men so did the soldiers under Day flee up river. By March of 1787 Day had been pardoned by the government. Luke was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 15 Oct 1789. Luke was buried at the Paucatuck Cemetery in West Springfield in an unmarked grave near his parents. Luke Day and his brother Elijah Day's descendants are not eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati due to their involvement in Shay's Rebellion. Their contributions were returned and their names struck from the official rolls of the society.

Children born at West Springfield:
1. Luke, b. 19 May 1763; d. 7 Jun 1763.
2. Luke, b. 13 Jul 1764, and bapt. 9 Sep 1764; d. 26 Nov 1777, aged 14 yrs.
the state government, including the creation of a new state constitution. The Days were one of West Springfield, MA's most prominent families. Scarcely a year passed without a member of the Day family holding a town office. Luke's father's cousin, Benjamin Day, was well known as the town's first moderator, selectman, and town representative to the General Court. Another cousin, Josiah Day, owned the property that today serves as a museum and memorial to the family.

Luke, Jr., married Lydia Kelsey of Killingworth, CT, on August 20, 1762, in Westfield, MA. Both were 19 years old. Over the next 17 years, Luke and Lydia had 8 children; 2 died in infancy, and another died at age 13. All of the remaining children—four sons and a daughter—survived to adulthood, and all five married.

When news reached West Springfield of the fighting at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, Luke marched to Boston with a local militia company. Luke was soon promoted to first lieutenant and, along with 1,100 other men, volunteered to take part in Benedict Arnold's epic, failed Quebec expedition in 1775. Luke was later promoted to Captain. He served in the Continental Army through the Revolution, although illness furloughed him at home for the most of the latter part of the war.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army, George Washington had encouraged his officers to assume the marks of distinction and behavior that signaled their military and accompanying social status as gentlemen. This typically included officers wearing elegant dress, hiring servants, buying better food than what was issued to the common soldiers, and assuming the expenses of equipping and maintaining a horse. Luke resisted assuming this lifestyle, believing he would maintain better camaraderie with his soldiers if he retained habits more akin to theirs. Even though his family owned substantially more property than did the families of ordinary soldiers, he realized that living beyond what his infrequent pay could cover would only bring on financial woes for the future. Like other officers and enlisted men during the long war, Luke was paid infrequently or in notes that initially had little market value and then quickly depreciated.

In the late spring of 1782, while on a medical leave at home, Luke helped put down an uprising against the Massachusetts wartime government. Known as "Ely's Rebellion," the movement was spearheaded by the Reverend Samuel Ely. Ely urged Massachusetts citizens to overthrow the new Massachusetts Constitution of 17870 and establish what he and his followers considered more representative republican government. As in the years leading up to the American Revolution, the courts and judges became targets for those protesting what they saw as government corruption and injustice. When a mob threatened the Court of Common Pleas at Northampton, Captain Day responded to the government's call for troops to protect the court. Luke and other soldiers successfully defended the judges by standing on the courthouse steps and defying the demands of the mob.

In 1783, Luke joined the exclusive and newly-formed Society of the Cincinnati. Membership in this fraternal organization was open only to veteran officers of the Continental Army and their firstborn sons. One of the Society's goals was to lobby the governments to ensure that veteran Continental Army officers received half-pay pensions for life, as retired British officers did. Luke donated one month of his pay to join this organization, most likely hoping that in return, he would "rub shoulders with great men" and get preferential treatment from the state or national government after the war. Society of Cincinnati members lobbied extensively for positions, land, and pensions. The Society was deluged almost immediately with angry criticism by those who condemned it as an aristocratic institution at odds with the egalitarian ideals of the new republics. Despite the promises by the Continental Congress to Luke and other commissioned officers, the policy was soon commuted to just five years' full payment to veteran officers of government securities bearing six percent interest. Worse, by the time the states approved the settlement in 1784, the notes had depreciated to about one-eighth of their face value.

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Following his official discharge in 1783, and in the face of rising state and local taxes, the farms belonging to Luke and his immediate family deteriorated. Before the war Luke's father was listed in the top five percent of town taxpayers. The demand for farm goods increased during the war. Unfortunately, with Luke and one of his brothers serving in the army, the family lacked the manpower to produce what the farms needed to in order to thrive. By the war's end the Day family paid in taxes four times what they had before the war and were no longer in the top five percent of town taxpayers. Luke incurred more and more debt as he struggled to resuscitate his deteriorating farm and pay the tax collector. By 1785 Luke was in debtor's prison in Northampton. Like other imprisoned debtors, Luke was permitted to leave the jail during the day as long as he stayed within certain set boundaries and returned each night. After two frustrating months, Luke "broke his bond" by leaving Northampton and heading home to his farm and family.

In the months that followed, Luke met with local people to discuss their financial plight and their anger with the government that seemed so obstinately opposed to serving the people. Many of them, like Luke, believed that scripture as well as natural rights justified, even demanded, the active resistance they contemplated. It is said that Luke believed God might speak directly to him through the Bible, and that he discovered a passage in Ecclesiastes (4:1) that seemed to speak directly to the times: "Behold the tears of such were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of the oppressor there was power." That summer, a number of residents attended a convention in Hatfield, MA, where they voiced their grievances and demanded radical changes to the state government, including the creation of a new state constitution.
On the morning of August 29, 1786, just six days after the Hatfield Convention, groups of men from surrounding towns began making their way toward Northampton, where the quarterly session of the Court of Common Pleas was scheduled to open that day. Luke and a body of men from West Springfield joined the hundreds converging on the town. Sheriff Elisha Porter of Hadley recognized many of the men who entered town to the music of fifes and drums. By noon there were 500 armed men. Those without swords or muskets wielded hickory clubs. Alarmed residents shuttered themselves in their shops and houses.

Sheriff Porter led the judges from Clark's Tavern, where they had put on their gray wigs and black gowns. Luke Day, who just a few years before had defended the court, now insisted it not open. While his men surrounded the approach to the courthouse, Captain Day stood on the steps with a petition in his hand for the judges. The petition stated that it was "inconvenient" to the people of the state for the courts to sit that day, and entreated the judges to adjourn until the petitions of the conventions might be granted by the General Court. By the time the judges retreated to the tavern to consider the petition, the crowd of men had grown to 1500. The state for the courts to sit that day, and entreated the judges to adjourn until the petitions of the conventions might be granted by the General Court. By the time the judges retreated to the tavern to consider the petition, the crowd of men had grown to 1500. The justices decided to "continue all matters pending" until November and "adjourned without delay."

During the fall of 1786, Luke Day and Daniel Shays of Pelham became the most conspicuous and authoritative leaders of the insurgents in Hampshire County. Both spent time on the West Springfield common organizing and drilling militia who referred to themselves as "Regulators." They also met and discussed their plans and opinions in taverns and other public spaces. Although he lacked a formal education, Luke was said to be a practical, intelligent, persistent and popular leader. As he looked over the crowd of Regulators, armed with hickory clubs and distinguished by hemlock sprigs—signifying liberty—tucked into their hatbands, he must have felt some pride realizing that among the West Springfield crowd were 26 of his relatives.

Of the men who were gaining attention as prominent Regulators, it was Daniel Shays rather than Luke Day who became identified as the main leader of the movement that would bear his name—although Luke's stature in the community and his extensive kinship connection may have made him the better choice. Later comparisons of Day and Shays published in a 1926 history of Springfield suggested that it was as much chance as intent that resulted in Shays assuming a leadership role in the Regulation:

It was more the result of accident than any other cause that Shays had the precedence, and the fortune to make his name infamous by association with the rebellion in which he was engaged. Day was the stronger man, in mind and will, the equal of Shays in military skill, and his superior in the gift of speech. Yet, other accounts emphasized the distrust some felt for Luke's emotionally outspoken religious sentiments, his tendency to draw too much inspiration from the Bible for the job at hand. It was feared that a time would come when he would rely too heavily upon divine guidance and become more of a dictator and less of a democratic leader.

Governor Bowdoin feared the protestors might disrupt the Supreme Judicial Court scheduled to meet in Springfield in September. He therefore ordered out the militia from nearby towns under General William Shepard. Although the judges, protected by the militia, managed to convene the court, hundreds of Regulators led by Shays succeeded in preventing them from transacting business. Once the Court had closed, Shepard withdrew the government militia and began preparing to defend the United States Arsenal located in Springfield.

In late October, the state cracked down on the Regulation, issuing the Militia Act and the Riot Act. In addition, the Legislature soon suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus, thus allowing suspects to be imprisoned anywhere in the Commonwealth without the right to challenge their imprisonment.

Like many other Massachusetts citizens, Luke Day and Daniel Shays were shocked by the suspension of Habeas Corpus and the accompanying revocation of ancient English liberties they had fought to preserve in the War for Independence. Thousands of armed protesters, including veterans of the state militia and Continental Army, continued seeking reform through regulating the government and its leaders, including judges and courts. In the next months, the Regulators marched on Worcester and Concord.

On December 26th, 1786, Shays appeared in Springfield on a white horse, leading a well-armed, well-drilled company of 300 men, including Luke Day. They took possession of the Courthouse and petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court not to open. The judges did open the court, but complied with the request to adjourn without doing any business.

By January 10, 1887, with another court due to convene in Worcester in 10 days, Governor Bowdoin responded to fears that the men the government called "Insurgents" would again try to interfere. He issued warrants to the Sheriff of Hampshire County for the arrest of the ringleaders. Realizing that the conflict was escalating, and in need of arms and equipment, the insurgents turned their eyes toward the barracks and stores of the United States Arsenal at Springfield.

On January 15th, Shays and his leaders dispatched orders to officers throughout Hampshire County to muster their respective commands, fully armed and equipped, with 10 days' rations, to rendezvous in Pelham by January 19th. The rebels were divided into three regiments, each under the command of a former Revolutionary War officer with five or more years of experience, but miles apart in three different Massachusetts towns. Daniel Shays gathered his forces in Palmer; Eli Parsons collected his troops in Chicopee; and Luke Day assembled his men across the Connecticut River in West Springfield. Since they were not in close proximity, each would have to rely upon messengers for communication.

Just before a three-pronged attack planned for January 25th, Luke Day unilaterally decided to change the plan. Claiming to represent the "body of the people assembled in arms," he sent an ultimatum to General Shepard, giving him and his forces 24 hours to lay down their arms and return home. He declared that if they did not do so, he would "give nor take no quarter." At the same time, Luke sent a message to the other two commanders informing them of the postponement of the attack until January 26th. However, the message was intercepted by Shepard's men; Day's change of plan never reached Shays and Parsons.

Why did Luke Day change the plan? Some historians believe that Luke's unreadiness to march until January 26th explains the delay; others suggest that Day wanted to give Shepard a 24-hour warning. An unsubstantiated story offers a third possibility. According to this anecdote, on the eve of the arsenal attack, the pastor of the First Church of West Springfield, Joseph Lathrop, tried to convince Luke to stand down. The minister, a strong government supporter and an influential local figure, allegedly told Day that
ELIJAH DAY, was baptized at the First Congregational Church in West Springfield 16 Jun 1754; died at Beaver Hill, NY 14 Dec 1792. Elijah was the son of Hezekiah and Mary (Day) Day of West Springfield. He married at West Springfield, MA, 28 Oct 1785 to Mary "Polly" Leonard. She was baptized at West Springfield, MA, 27 Apr 1760; died at Beaver Hill, NY 14 Dec 1792. Mary was a daughter of Benjamin Leonard Jr. of West Springfield. She married (2) at West Springfield, MA, 5 May 1796 to James Wilcox. James died at Tawntu, Ohio 10 Mar 1841. Mary joined as a member of the First Congregational Church in West Springfield in 1787. Elijah was a Sergeant in the 6th Continental Infantry, 1 Jan 1776. He was promoted to the rank on Ensign of the 7th Massachusetts, 13 November 1776; promoted on 19 November 1777 to 2nd Lieutenant. He was transferred to the 4th Massachusetts 1 January 1781 and retired 1 January 1783. He served as an ensign at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and attained the rank of captain in the Continental Army, fighting at Ticonderoga, Saratoga, and Stony Point. He resigned his commission "for reasons quite problematical." He then settled in Pelham (now Prescott), Mass. Following the war there were many grievances against the government by the citizens of Western Mass., including high taxation, aristocracy of the senate, excess salary for the governor, site of the general court, and many others. Shays first became known as leader of the rebellion, when at the head of about 1,000 men, he appeared in Springfield to prevent the session of the supreme court at that place. The rebellion climaxed with an attack on the U.S. government arsenal at Springfield. Shays' forces were repulsed, and the following month (Feb.) routed at Petersham. He fled to Vermont. He was condemned to death by the Mass. supreme court, but pardoned on June 13, 1788. He then resided at Sparta, NY. until his death, Sept. 29, 1825. Shays signed the by-laws of Masters' Lodge in Albany, NY, as a member, in 1778, although he may have been made a Mason elsewhere. He was present at the St. John's Day observance of American Union Lodge at West Point on June 24, 1779. He was one of the original petitioners for Hampshire Lodge, Northampton, Mass. in 1786. The reprint of Grand Lodge of Mass. Proceedings, 1733-92, states, "A return from Hampshire Lodge, of their choice of officers for ensuing year was reed—also a vote of said Lodge, that the names of Daniel Shays, Luke Day and Elijah Day, who are members of that Lodge, be transmitted to the Grand Lodge, to be recorded with Infamy in consequence of their conduct in the late Rebellion."
In 1771, he was living above the East Manor who married Albany natives. These Diamonds lived in the first ward along Hudson Street where Thomas owned a modest home. She was the wife of Thomas Smith Diamond according to her tombstone, females, and a slave. He also leased a lot south of Wolf Street from the city. 

Community-based records and documents. In 1790, his first ward property appeared on Albany assessment rolls. During the 1780s and 90s, his name appeared on a variety of company. 

We seek information on his activities during the War for Independence. After the war, he was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. 

In 1779, his first ward property appeared on Albany assessment rolls. During the 1780s and 90s, his name appeared on a variety of community-based records and documents. In 1790, his first ward home on the south side of Hudson Street included two men, two females, and a slave. He also leased a lot south of Wolf Street from the city. 

Thomas S. Diamond died in July 1796 at the age of fifty-nine. He was buried on August 25, 1796 in the Presbyterian church cemetery plot. His will passed probate on August 31. His widow died in 1817. According to her tombstone, Mary Mc Lane was born about 1738.

She was the wife of Thomas Smith Diamond who settled in Albany during the 1760s. The marriage produced a number of children who married Albany natives. These Diamonds lived in the first ward along Hudson Street where Thomas owned a modest home.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/d/thsdiamond.html

Thomas S. Diamond was born about 1737. Antiquarian sources say that he was of Huguenot ancestry, was in Boston in 1759, and that he settled in Albany after the American Revolution. However, he was in Albany by the mid-1760s when his second ward house and lot were noted on the city assessment roll. In 1767, he was included on the roster of the Rensselaerswyck militia company. Early on, he was a member of the Albany Masonic lodge. He has been called a Boston carpenter who was one of the builders of the Patroon’s new home north of Albany.

In 1771, he was living above the East Manor and was the first clerk of the new town of Lansingburgh. In the years following, he seems to have settled in Albany where he lived the remainder of his life.

His wife was Mary Mc Lane - the mother of his children. He was member of the Albany Presbyterian church. He also witnessed baptisms at the Albany Dutch church where his grandchildren were christened!

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Thomas Smith Diamond died in 1796. The widow Mary Mc Lane Diamond lived in a house at 109 Lydius Street until her death in December 1817. Her will passed probate in December of that year. During the 1860s, her remains were removed to Albany Rural Cemetery.

http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/ren/diamond-gt.htm

George T. Diamond, was born in Albany, May 14, 1838. He was a son of Thomas S. and Margaret (Lainhart) Diamond, he a native of Albany and she of Guilderland, NY. The grandfather of Mr. Diamond was William M. Diamond, who was the first male child born in Lansingburgh, and in honor of the event Judge Lansing deeded him a lot.

William M. Diamond's father was Thomas S. Diamond, of French extraction; he was quartermaster in the Revolutionary war and was present at the Boston Tea Party. Thomas S. Diamond settled in Lansingburgh and then removed to Albany and afterwards to New York city. While in Albany he was one of the founders and junior warden of the Master’s Lodge, F&AM. His father was Sir Hugh Diamond.

The father of George T. Diamond (Thomas S.) was a carpenter and spent most of his days in Albany, and in 1853 came to Greenbush and worked at the B. & A. shops, and in about 1867 went to Amsterdam where he died in 1878. His wife died September, 1864. For his second wife he married Mary Jones, who died in Montclair, NJ.

George T. Diamond was reared and educated in Albany, and was first employed by George T Carter in the variety business when a lad twelve years old. He was then with the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger boy, and soon after was with Hugh J. Hastings as collector and in a short time went in the daguerreotyping business employed by R. Emmitt Churchill, and remained with him until he came to Greenbush. He was then employed by the B. & A Railroad for about eight months and left to take a position with the Hudson River Railroad and was with them until 1857. He then went into the mercantile business and was engaged for twenty six years to a day. He discontinued the mercantile business in 1883 and now carries on the trucking business, and is at present in Albany employing five men. Mr. Diamond has been town clerk, trustee, police commissioner twice, collector of the village, and treasurer four times. He has been a member of Greenbush Lodge No. 337, F&AM, for about 29 years, and is a member of the K. of P. 13 Sep 1860, he married Jane E. Bell, a native of Greenbush and daughter of Stephen Bell of Greenbush, who was a miller for several years. To Mr. and Mrs. Diamond were born five children; Annie, at home; Allen B., Minnie, George, and Grace.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/d/whdoug7884.html

Wheeler Douglass was born in April 1750. He was the son of Asa and Rebecca Wheeler Douglass. He grew up a younger son in the large family of Connecticut yankees who moved west after the French and Indian War. In 1766, his parents were among the first settlers of Stephentown, New York. His father and older brother were prominent members of the Revolutionary army from the region along the New York-Massachusetts border.

In August 1773, Wheeler married Martha Rathbone of Stonington, Connecticut. At that time, he was living in Stephentown. By 1793, the marriage produced at least ten children - many of those offspring would survive to have notable lives and careers.

He is said to have relocated to Albany in 1780 where he established the firm of "Douglas & Wheeler" and also operated an inn. As a newcomer innkeeper, he was watched by the Albany commissioners. In August 1780, he was among those who were required to post bail. He also was permitted to post bonds on behalf of others. He seems to have been involved in a number of business associations.

In September 1780, he was engaged by the Albany council to supply meats to the city market. In July 1784, his landmark establishment was referenced in an Albany newspaper. After the war, he was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. Later, he would purchase the bounty rights of a number of Revolutionary War veterans.

Wheeler Douglass was an active participant in the post-war real estate market. He is best known for the so-called "Wheeler Douglass Patent" - tracts on the west side of Lake George obtained in 1794. In 1789, he held title to a tract of 4450 acres in Tioga County. He also held property with other family members in what became the state of Vermont.

In 1790, his household was configured on the census for Watervliet. In 1794, his name was among those of the founders of the Lansingburgh library. He also was a member of the Albany Masonic lodge.

A fire seems to have destroyed his Albany holding in 1797. By 1798 or 1799, he had removed to the Grand River valley in Upper Canada where he acquired land and set up a milling operation. He was about 75 when he died in Canada in 1829. His widow survived until 1837.

http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.newyork.counties.warren/1884.1.2/mb.ashx

Wheeler Douglass obtained a patent for two tracts on the west side of Lake George, on 18 Apr 1794. The first tract, which included Green Island, contained 500 hundred acres, and the second was south of the first and, exclusive of the waters of Trout Lake, contained 2500 acres. These two tracts lie in the town of Bolton. - Patents, Vol. XXIII, page 367.

Johnsburg businessman John Thurman Jr. purchased lots 13 and 14 of the Wheeler Douglass Patent near Trout Lake from Jeremiah Van Rensselaer on February 18, 1796.

Wheeler Douglass was b. Canaan, CT, 10 Apr 1750 to Asa and Rebeckah (Wheeler) Douglass, and d. Canaan in June 1829. He m. Stonington, CT, 1773 Martha Rathbone, b. there 7 Aug 1753 to John and Content (Brown) Rathbone. According to MSSR 4:903 he served as a private at Bennington in a Berkshire Co. MA regiment. He also served with 1st Regt. of Albany Co. NY Militia. Known child is Harriet Douglass, b. 1793.

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“Douglas,” by Charles Henry James, A collection of family records: with biographical sketches, and other memoranda of various families and individuals bearing the name Douglas, or allied to families of that name, Providence: E.L. Freeman & Co., 1879 pages 138 and 139.

“Wheeler Douglas was born April 10, 1750. In 1771, he married Martha Rathbone, daughter of Rev. John Rathbone and settled in Stephentown NY. In 1780 he removed to Albany, where, in company with a cousin named Wheeler, a nephew of his mother's, he opened a store, and for several years continued in business, the firm name being Douglas & Wheeler. About 1798 his property in Albany was destroyed by fire, and he made a journey to Brant's ford, California, where he remained about a year with Captain Joseph Brant, the famous chief of the Six Nations of Indians. In 1799, he removed with his family to Canada, and settled on the Grand River, in the midst of the Indians, where the city of Brantford now stands. After a few years he removed about eight miles to the west, where he took up a tract of about 500 acres, receiving his lease from Captain Brant. There he carved out a home in the wilderness, and was able to spend his later years in comparative comfort, leaving the homestead to his son Stephen Van Rensselaer Douglas. Wheeler and his wife were staunch Methodists, and their house was the home of the early itinerant preachers. His son Stephen, at the age of 19, brought into this home in 1809, the daughter of an old and prominent itinerant minister, who was only 16 years old, and for sixty years they dispensed the same generous hospitality that had been found when the older ones had control of the family mansion. For many years preaching was held in their house, and several of their children were named after the preachers and their wives. Wheeler Douglas died at the home of his daughter Harriet in Smithville, in January, 1829; and his wife Martha at the same place on November 28, 1837 at the age of 84. They had ten children.”

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/e/beegberts4510.html

Benjamin Egberts was born between 1739 and 1743. He was the first of five children born to Egbert Egberts and his second wife, Maria Lent Egberts. His father was a skipper who raised a large, combined family in the first ward. Benjamin was named in the will filed by his father in 1760. In 1763, he was identified as the eldest son of Maria Lent and named to share in her estate which included real property in New York City. At this point, we have not encountered marriage, family, or church information about him. In 1764, he may have been the "Benjamin Egbertse" whose name was on a list of Albany merchants petitioning the royal governor. Two years later, his name first appeared on Albany assessment rolls with modest property in the second ward. In 1766, he was appointed firemaster. Beginning in 1763, he was identified as a lieutenant in the Albany militia company. By 1776, he had become a captain. In 1778, he was exempted from militia duty because he was a clerk at the hospital. An affidavit attested that Egberts had served for more than two years. He was a member of the Albany Masonic lodge. In 1784, he was named co-executor and beneficiary of the estate of his brother, Jacob Visscher Egberts. In 1790, a Benjamin Egberts was listed as the head of a household in the Montgomery Ward of New York City. Perhaps, that Albany Benjamin Egberts had moved to his mother's property as his name dropped from Albany rolls after 1784.

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James Ellise (Or Ellince), so spelled in New York in the Revolution, by Roberts (p. 98), was born in Albany County, New York, May 8, 1758. He served in the New York Militia, Second Battalion, as 2nd Sergeant, under Colonel Abraham Wemple. His name appears on an undated list of Captain Mynderse's Company. His name also appears on an undated account, in Captain Fonda's Company.

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Major Andrew Finck, Jr.

Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, New York

Papers read before the Herkimer County historical society during ..., Volume 1, by Herkimer County Historical Society, Arthur T. Smith, pages 59-73.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Xp54AAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA70&lpg=RA1-PA70&dq=%22Tobias+Van+Veghten%22+%22lodge%22&source=bl&ots=yli0PUkYH5&sig=xI-eYd9w3WdaXbP7de0FhmFGieY&hl=en#v=onepage&q=%22Tobias%20Van%20Veghten%22%20%22lodge%22&f=false

Andrew Finck, Major in the Revolutionary Wars
An Address by John B. Koetteritz, of Little Falls.
Delivered before the Herkimer County Historical Society, June 8, 1897.

http://herkimer.nygenweb.net/regiments/majorfinck.html

On the first gentle rise of hills from the flats of the Mohawk River, where it leaves its rocky gorge east of the city of Little Falls and broadens into the rich Manheim River bottom lands north of the turnpike and of the New York Central Railroad, and nearly opposite the spot where General Herkimer's Monument marks the final resting place of that citizen-soldier, lies a small private burying ground known as the Finck-Van Valkenburgh cemetery. Near the west end of it stands a simple marble slab containing this inscription:
Benton, in his History of Herkimer County, speaks briefly of the continuous and valuable services of Finck during the whole of the Revolutionary War, and states that nearly all the papers relating to his military and public life had become scattered and could not be found and that consequently the account of his life had to be brief and incomplete. The various histories of Montgomery County, of which Finck was a citizen for sixty-six years, contain only meagre reference to his service as Member of Assembly.

It is one of the objects of our Society to preserve the memory of our brave and illustrious citizens, of those who have been leaders in war, in the political arena, in commerce, science and law. Pride in local history is the foundation of true patriotism; love for the hearthstone, the family house and ancestors makes good citizens. If Major Finck has been somewhat neglected by historians, and my modest effort shall do him and his ancestors justice, I, as a German-born citizen, shall feel especially grateful. With the kind and able assistance of one of Major Finck's great grandsons, and by making personally exhaustive searches through the Colonial and Revolutionary records in the State Departments, in church registers, County Clerks' offices and elsewhere, I have been able to gather the facts for the following sketch.

It is said that the Finck family came over with the second and large Palatine emigration of 1710.

The Reverend Joshua Kockerthal, aided by the English Queen, led his small flock of Palatines, singing hymns and psalms, their small belongings in bundles, poor, destitute and illiterate, from their homes in the Palatinate, whence they had been driven by religious persecution, to London and thence to America. They were the forerunners, and all being from the German Palatinate, the name 'Palatines' became a generic term for those forming the large second and third immigrations, although, only a part of those composing these latter immigrations were original Palatines, the rest coming from all the different Principalities of Southwestern Germany, Alsace and the Netherlands. Desolated by the War of Thirty Years -the cruel effects of which can yet be traced in some parts of Germany —again ravaged by the war in the time of Louis the XIVth, who made religion a pretext for his wrongs, notably in 1674, when a French army, under the cruel Turenne, marked its progress by such acts of destruction, pillage and murder as have hardly a parallel in the history of the world; again reduced to ashes and ruin by the dauphin, after a few years of peace, the Palatinate had become a dismal desert and its once proud and happy people wretched and hopeless beyond the power of words to describe. Thousands had to seek homes elsewhere, homeless, destitute and objects of charity. Finally the English Queen came to their help, and provided for their maintenance in London and their passage to this country. The character of this immigration was, as Kapp says, humbleness, despair and silent suffering, and about all they brought over were their bodies emaciated by want. The once prosperous inhabitants had become paupers and wanderers on the face of the earth. Is it a wonder that we find so many of the early German immigrants illiterate and ignorant? They had no homes to sleep in, no bread to eat but that of pity, no schools to send their children to, and no hope in aught save God. We must consider these facts fully, and when you, descendants of these German pioneers, read now of the cruelties to which the Armenians are subjected, you can find the reason why your ancestors had fallen into the state of ignorance, illiteracy and destitution in which they had existed for more than twenty years before they came to this country. These facts also explain why so few of our Palatine families are able to trace their original home and connect their ancestors with the original stock. Families had become scattered. Not only homes, but towns and villages, including the churches and all records, had been destroyed long before the immigrations to this country, and many villages and hamlets have never been rebuilt. Only nameless ruins indicate the places where once your families had their homes.

The fate of the immigrants in their early days here was hardly better than their experience at home -hoping to settle on lands of their own and become a free people, they found themselves reduced to a state of semi-slavery, and it was not until they disobeyed the orders of the Colonial Governor, and moved into the Schoharie Valley, that any improvement in their condition began.

The first mention of the name of Finck occurs among the volunteers of Colonel Nicholson's expedition to Canada in 1711, when one Frantz Finck from Queensbury, is mentioned. While I have not seen the original documents, I have been informed that the name "Andreas" might be just as easily made out of the name as "Frantz."

Tradition in Stone Arabia claims that nearly all the original settlers of that patent came over in 1710, and that the Loucks, Finck and Eaker families came from near Itstein, of that part of Germany which was later part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Nassau and which belonged to the Kingdom of Prussia. The frequent intermarriages between these three families make this story probable. A number of Palatine families had settled along the Mohawk River prior to the settling of the Stone Arabia patent, attracted undoubtedly by the other German and Swiss settlers who had located there prior to the coming of the Palatines.

On March 7, 1722, John Christian Gerlach, Wm. York, Johann Lawyer Johann and Hendrick Schuffer, Andreas Finck, Hendrick Frey and Godfrey DeWulven petitioned for a tract of meadow and wood land in the Mabacks Country, between the Cayadutta and Canada Kill, and on March 8th. Rip Van Dam, Chairman of the Committee of Council, makes his report. The next day a warrant for a survey was issued, and on November 1, of the same year, John Christian Gerlach, in behalf of himself and other distressed Palatines, petitions for a license to purchase the same tract, which was granted the following day. On February 12th, 1723, the same parties obtained a deed from the Canajoharie Indians and finally, on the 19th of October, 1723, the patent was granted to twenty-seven patentees, amongst whom we find Andreas Feinck and Christian Feinck. Christian Feinck was a brother of Andreas, and as I do not find any evidence of his settling at Stone Arabia, it may be assumed that he remained in Schoharie, or died before the Stone Arabia patent was occupied by the patentees.

The allotments maps of the patent are lost, and it is impossible to trace the original location of Andreas Finck's homestead. A branch of the Kanagasa Creek, which runs east of Sprakers into the Mohawk, is still called "Finck's Creek," and between that creek and where the churches are located, local tradition places the new home of the Fincks. From the fact that Andreas Finck was one of the original petitioners for, and patentees of the land, it may be assumed that he enjoyed privileges in selecting his own share, and that his land would be in the very center of the new settlement and of fine quality.

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In memory of

ANDREW FINCK,
Major in the Revolutionary Wars,
Who died February 3rd, 1820,
Age 69 years, 3 days.
Andreas Finck was married before he came to Stone Arabia; his wife was Margaret Acker, and their marriage had taken place at Schoharie. How many children he had cannot be ascertained as no church records for those early days can be found.

The elder Wilhelm Finck, who married in 1753 Margaret Snell, was one of his sons, and Lieutenant Johannes Finck, in Col. Jacob Klock's regiment, was his grandson, and the wife of Captain Andrew Dillenbeck, who was killed at Oriskany, was his granddaughter. His eldest son, judging by the custom of the Palatines of christening the eldest male child by the father's name, was Andreas, who was born on September 1st, 1721, before the removal to Stone Arabia. This is the Andrew Finck, Jr. who, according to Simms, appears on early maps as an owner of land. While we cannot ascertain the age of the patentee Andreas, it is certain that he lived until after 1744, when his name appears for the last time on a public record, and that he died before 1751, when the second Andreas settled on Michael Frank, his stepfather, a life lease of one half of Lot 19. No record of the death of the wife of the elder Andreas can be found.

The new settlement prospered, the lands were well adapted for the raising of wheat, for which there was an ever ready market in the east, the people were frugal, industrious and extremely saving. They provided themselves with none of the comforts of life, married early, raised large families and died old. Until 1729 the people considered themselves as members of the Schoharie church. Then some of their leading men, amongst them Andreas Finck, the patentee, bought of Wm. Coppernoll, of Schenectady, a glebe for church purposes of fifty acres. The original contract is still in possession of the Finck family and reads as follows:

Memorandum of agreement between William Coppernoll and Andreas Feink, Henrich Frey, Haus Diterik Casteleman, John Yorg Miller and all the rest of the company of this said patent the said William Coppernoll hath sold to the above said Andreas Feink, Henrich Frey and all of rest the foresaid company, a certain lot of land number in our patent number twenty for a cheicht and other use for the same and no others and the said William Coppernoll is therefore paid and satisfied and the said William Coppernoll binds himself his heirs and assigns in the sume of one hundred pounds good lawful money of Newyer to give a good lawful transport for the above said lot of land number twenty att or before the ninth day of April one thousand seven hundred and thirty one as witens my hand and seale this second day of June anno: D 1729.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
his
William X Coppernoll
mark

The original deed given by Coppernoll is also still in existence and was executed May 9th, 1732, and conveyed the same property to Andreas Finck and others. Finally, in 1744, the land was divided between the Calvinists and the Lutherans, deeds were given and taken, on which still appears the name of the elder Andreas, who was also one of the charter members of Reformed Church and was instrumental in the erection of the church in 1744, as shown by bonds and contracts still existing. With the establishment of the churches, the intimate connection which existed between the mother settlement at Schoharie and the new ones at Stone Arabia and the German Flats became gradually severed— the holding of the lands became more stationary and the shifting forth and back between the new and the old locations ceased. Stone Arabia became the central place for all the Germans in the Mohawk Valley— its citizens were the most prosperous and the poor "distressed Palatines of 1723" had become comfortably well off twenty years later. It must have been a day of toil and privation which those people led, only occasionally broken by family feasts and holidays, which were celebrated with eating, drinking and dancing in their native fashion. Such a day of feast was likely the 14th day of December, 1742, when the second Andreas married Catherine Elizabeth Loucks, daughter of Hendrick Loucks and sister of Adam Loucks, the Colonial Justice and the noted local leader during the Revolution. The Loucks family were not among the original patentees of the Stone Arabia patent, but they and the Eakers came over soon after the first settlement was made. Catherine E. Loucks was born on the 10th of March, 1720, at Skorne (Schoharie). Six children were the result of this marriage. Anna Margaret (born 1746), who married Judge and Lieutenant Jacob Eacker; Major Andrew (born 1751); John Jost (1753), who was a private in Van Cortlands and Klock's regiments during the Revolution; Christian (born 1759), who served under Col. Klock and the Levies; Maria Magdalena, who married Captain Nicholas Coppernoll, and Catherine, who married Captain John Sealey, who had charge of Fort Keyser during the battle of Stone Arabia. Of the second Andreas little is known—grown up during those years of hardest pioneer life, he could have but little education, as there are papers in existence which he signed by making his mark. It is said that he took active part during the French-Indian War, and there served as Captain under Sir William Johnson. While I do not find his name as occupying such a position on the few existing records in regard to the Mohawk Militia under Sir William Johnson, an officer's sword, said to be worn by him during that war, was preserved for many years in the family of his son Christian, which sword bore his name and rank of Captain; During the War of the Revolution, although then over 54 years old, he served in Col. Jacob Klock's regiment. I have not been able to ascertain how long he served. He brought up his children in the Reformed Church, and we find the family well represented in the church records.

In the year 1786, a few days before his death, he makes his will, by which he provides for his widow and devises to his three sons 700 acres of farm and wood land and to his three girls and three boys 600 acres more, also money and valuables, and leaves the residue of his estate and "his small arm or fowling piece" to his grandson, Andrew C., then a small boy. He kept slaves, and leaves one negro wench, Anna, to Catherine Sealey, and Anna's prospective issue to Mary Coppernoll. From his will it appears that his homestead was nearly opposite the churches, and extended west to the creek—on which a mill was operated. He died on the 22d day of August, 1786, nearly 65 years old, and was followed on the 31st day of March, 1790, by his wife, a little over 70 years old. They are a few feet from the grave of Colonel Brown, who fell at the battle of Stone Arabia.

Of the youth of Andrew Finck, the Major, we know little. From general information about the condition of affairs at Stone Arabia, it is evident that these people were, during the years of his youth, in that transitory state between the crude life of the pioneer and the advancing of civilization and learning. School teachers were sometimes employed, and children obtained some instruction. Many of the families sent their children away to school, and it is probable that young Andrew thus obtained his education. There is a tradition in some branches of the Finck family that an English Captain, DuBois, who was drilling the militia companies organized by Sir
As for news I can tell you for a certainty that Alexander White the Sheriff is taken prisoner and his two comrades from Tripes Hill. Occupable is very scarce in town not to be had for money. I have bought me a Gun at a high price and have a mattress a making, town. I have slept in the camp last night for the first time, upon a borrowed bed. I can assure you that every article of the camp before I marched from Stone Araby but was not able. I therefore acquaint you that we are incamped at the Patroon's Mills in this town. I hope these few lines will find you in a state of good health, as I and my brother are at present. I expected to see you once more Honoured Father and Mother:

Receiving the same, he and his brother, Honyost, started immediately for their regiment, as shown by the following letter:

that young Finck received the recommendation of the County Committee for the appointment of First Lieutenant on July 15th, 1775. Colonial Congress preceded the recommendation by the County Committee and the Provincial Commission. We have seen above forces, dated Philadelphia, July 11th, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, President. It is probable that the appointment by the New York city, at Utica, and at Osceola, Iowa. From these and searches in State archives, we glean the following:

The warrant by the Provincial Congress was issued on August 11th, 1775, and received by James Holmes (see Calendar Hist. MSS. I. 108). He also had a commission as First Lieutenant in the Fourth Company of the Second Regiment of the New York forces, dated Philadelphia, July 11th, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, President. It is probable that the appointment by the Colonial Congress preceded the recommendation by the County Committee and the Provincial Commission. We have seen above that young Finck received the recommendation of the County Committee for the appointment of First Lieutenant on July 15th, 1775. Receiving the same, he and his brother, Honyost, started immediately for their regiment, as shown by the following letter:

Honoured Father and Mother:

I hope these few lines will find you in a state of good health, as I and my brother are at present. I expected to see you once more before I marched from Stone Araby but was not able. I therefore acquaint you that we are incamped at the Patroon's Mills in this town. I have slept in the camp last night for the first time, upon a borrowed bed. I can assure you that every article of the camp occupy is very scarce in town not to be had for money. I have bought me a Gun at a high price and have a mattress a making, sword I am not supplied with yet.

As for news I can tell you for a certainty that Alexander White the Sheriff is taken prisoner and his two comrades from Tripes Hill. Give my best respects to my brother and sisters and to all inquiring friends in general, in my next I will be more particular in relating matters to you. Expect to march in a few days to Ticonderoga if any application from our committee.
intelligence and orders him to take personal command and march with all the force he can collect, including bateaumen and secure

enemy and orders him to send a large scouting party to the westward. The next day Colonel Van Schaick sends him the same

shown by letter, dated Fort George, April 11th, 1777, in which Yates, as senior officer, informs Finck of some movements of the

all of that time in command at Saratoga, while Captain Christopher P. Yates was staff officer of the regiment at Fort George, as

purpose. There was little encouragement to the patriots in the events of 1776 and the first half of 1777. Captain Finck was for nearly

recruit for Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, with garrison at Fort George, and money was appropriated for his disbursements for this

General Schuyler and Lieutenant Colonel Gansevoort, at Saratoga, October 22, 1776, it was agreed to appoint Captain Finck to

consequently forwarded for reappointment by Major General Schuyler, on October 7th, 1776, and on November 21st of that year he

and we find in Calendar Hist. MSS. the return of Col. Van Schaick, in which he classifies Third Captain Andrew Finck as "good",

rearrangement of the officers in the New York line was made, evidently for the main purpose of weeding out undesirable material,

troops were kept busy with drilling, scouting, conveying, transporting and watching the enemy and the lories. During this year a

During the summer of 1776 he was stationed at Fort George, and judging from the movements and orders given to the regiment, the

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and we find in Calendar Hist. MSS. the return of Col. Van Schaick, in which he classifies Third Captain Andrew Finck as "good",

while a number of others he designated as bad, middling, indifferent, and one even as "scoundrel." The name of the Captain was

find evidence that he drew his pay at Albany on January 1st, 1776, the day after Montgomery's death.

Family tradition says that he took part in the campaign of Montgomery and Arnold at Quebec. I think this is wrong; young Finck staid

with the main body of the regiment at Albany. His name is not mentioned in any of the documents relating to that campaign and I

find evidence that he drew his pay at Albany on January 1st, 1776, the day after Montgomery's death.

Lieutenant Finck accompanied General Schuyler in January, 1776, on his intended expedition against Sir John Johnson, and was

then in command of a company. He was officer of the guard when Little Abram and General Schuyler had their council at

Schenectady (Schuyler's papers). Shortly afterward he was appointed recruiting officer of the regiment, as shown by the following

order:

Albany, February 25th, 1776.

Sir: I herewith deliver you your recruiting orders and a number of enlistments the blanks of which are to be filled up and then

subscribed by the person enlisted.

Such men as you may from time to time enlist are to be sent to Col. Van Schaick at this place, that they may be equipped for their

march into Canada with all possible despatch. Every man that is able to furnish himself with arms and blankets should do it. I am sir

Your humble servant

P. H. Schuyler

To Capt. Andrew Finck.

We see by this order that he had received in the meantime his commission of Captain, which is dated February 16, 1776, and

ranges him as 3rd Captain, which from 14th First Lieutenant eight months before shows sufficiently for his military worth. The

commission is endorsed by Philip Schuyler, Major General, and also contains the names of Henry Diffendorf, First Lieutenant;

Tobias Van Veghten, Second Lieutenant, and John Denny, Ensign. The above order shows that the General selected the young

Captain for the arduous duty of recruiting officer of the regiment, at the same time leaving him in charge of his company and doing

important frontier duty. The following order was received by Finck shortly afterwards:

Albany, April 23, 1776

Sir:—You are to proceed to Fort George with your company without delay, you are to begin your march early tomorrow for which six

days provisions will be necessary. A battow will be ready at the lower dock to take in the baggage at Sunrise, you are to march by

the same rout which the troops have taken who marched before you. Great care is to be taken that your men commit no

depredations on the inhabitants. I wish you a pleasant march and remain your well wisher

Goose Van Schaick.

To Capt. Andrew Finck.

Pursuant to this order he proceeded to Forf George, where we find him on May 3rd, 1776, as President of a Court Martial appointed

by General Schuyler, for the trial of a number of cases. The court ordered that John Smith, of General Arnold's regiment, and

Andries G. Neal, of Capt. Benedict's company (Van Schaick's regiment), receive 15 lashes each with the cat of nine tails on their

bare backs for thefts. Also, John McDonald, of the latter regiment, 39 lashes for desertion, and Reuben Wiley, of the Second

Pennsylvania Regiment, 25 lashes for the same offense.

During the summer of 1776 he was stationed at Fort George, and judging from the movements and orders given to the regiment, the

troops were kept busy with drilling, scouting, conveying, transporting and watching the enemy and the lories. During this year a

rearrangement of the officers in the New York line was made, evidently for the main purpose of weeding out undesirable material,

and we find in Calendar Hist. MSS. the return of Col. Van Schaick, in which he classifies Third Captain Andrew Finck as "good",

while a number of others he designated as bad, middling, indifferent, and one even as "scoundrel." The name of the Captain was

therefore forwarded for reappointment by Major General Schuyler, on October 7th, 1776, and on November 21st of that year he

was re-commissioned Third Captain in the First Battalion of New York forces. At a meeting of the Provincial Military Committee with

General Schuyler and Lieutenant Colonel Gansevoort, at Saratoga, October 22, 1776, it was agreed to appoint Captain Finck to

recruit for Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, with garrison at Fort George, and money was appropriated for his disbursements for this

purpose. There was little encouragement to the patriots in the events of 1776 and the first half of 1777. Captain Finck was for nearly

all of that time in command at Saratoga, while Captain Christopher P. Yates was staff officer of the regiment at Fort George, as

shown by letter, dated Fort George, April 11th, 1777, in which Yates, as senior officer, informs Finck of some movements of the

enemy and orders him to send a large scouting party to the westward. The next day Colonel Van Schaick sends him the same

intelligence and orders him to take personal command and march with all the force he can collect, including bateaumen and secure
all the disaffected persons. The return of the Captain is missing, but the regiment reports two weeks later that the scouting party had been successful and cleared the country west, of all the royaltists. This raid completed, Finck returned to Saratoga, to which place in the meantime the victory at Bennington gave new hope to the army - and so did the report of the bravery of the Mohawk Valley Militia at Oriskany and of the final flight of St. Ledger. All but two companies of Van Schaick's regiment had been ordered west, and Captain Finck, as senior officer, commanded the same. He took active part in the two battles of Saratoga, October 7th and 9th, 1777, and his two companies fought together with a small body of consolidated New York troops. They were present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and immediately afterward we find Captain Finck again in command at Saratoga. Van Schaick's regiment had in the meantime been ordered down the Hudson, with other troops, to reinforce Washington's army, but did not proceed from Albany until February 1778. Captain Finck joined the regiment at Albany; In March 1778, the regiment moved southward, and likely remained on the Hudson during that year. In 1779, at the beginning of Sullivan's campaign, we find Van Schaick's regiment at Fort Stanwix, from whence it aided the campaign by destroying the settlements of the Onondagas. Captain Finck took an active part in this expedition. He continued with the regiment until 1780, when it joined again she forces on the Hudson, and Captain Finck by right of rank became Brigade Major of General James Clinton's brigade, interrupted only in May, 1780, when he goes with his old regiment, under command of Col. Van Schaick, to pursue Sir John Johnson, who had come by the northern route to recover personal property of the Johnsons at Johnstown and elsewhere. It was at this time that many Stone Arabia dwellings and barns were destroyed by Johnson. In October of the same year the rest of the settlement was completely destroyed.

The depressed period of the Revolution reached its climax in 1780--the treasury empty, the regiments without soldiers, and the people without hope. Retrenchments had to be made, and with the end of the year 1780 it was decided to consolidate the five New York regiments into two. Captain Finck, who was then the oldest captain in the line, retired on January 1st, 1781, from the Continental Army and returned to his parents, at Stone Arabia.

Thus closes a meritorious service of nearly five and one-half years in the line, in which he not only faithfully served as a field officer but did most useful work as a recruiting captain. He was during that time often absent on trips through the State, as shown by expense accounts. He enjoyed fully the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief and made during this time the acquaintance of many of the leading men of the period, LaFayette, the Clintons, and Steuben. Returning home in March, 1781, after settling his accounts, we may suppose that he resolved to stay home and let others fight the battles. But little rest from public duty was given him. The country needed then just such men as Finck was--brave, honest, straightforward and modest fighters of the just cause, who could not be swerved from the path of duty nor be discouraged by adversity. On April 5th, 1781, Finck was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace of the county, and as such he took the affidavits of the tory, Nicholas Herkimer, on November 3rd, 1781.

On May 30th of the same year he was appointed Commissioner of Conspiracies of Tryon County, and acted as such for several years. The appointment was made by Governor George Clinton. These Commissioners were kept busy by the many acts of hostility on the part of the tories and by those people who had relatives who had been made prisoners by the enemy, as they had to recommend the exchange to the Governor of Quebec on the subject. Captain Finck furnished such a list and recommended quick action, as many of the families were great sufferers.

In 1781 the brave Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett, who had done before gallant service in the Mohawk Valley, and in whom the people had great confidence, was ordered to take the command of the levies which had been raised for the defense of the frontier, on the Mohawk River and elsewhere. The three-year men and the militia were also under his command. The condition of the country at that time was deplorable, and it required all the energy and influence of Willett to make his command a success. On July 6th, 1781, he wrote to General Washington that while formerly the militia had numbered 2,500, there were now not more than 800 men able to bear arms of the rest, equals, had gone to the enemy, or had abandoned for the present this part of the State. Those remaining were in dire distress, and all he had at that time under his command was 250 men. It is at this juncture that Willett prevails upon his friend, Andrew Finck, to assist him in his work, and with the consent of the State authorities he became Brigade-Major and Inspector. During the battle of Johnstown, in October 20th, 1781, Captain Finck took an active part.

The official appointment of Finck for Brigade-Major of Levies was from September 1, 1781, to January 1, 1782. Again retiring to his civic duties for a few months, the dangerous condition of the western frontier made it necessary for Willett to conduct a vigorous watch and constant patrolling, and accordingly he again asked Captain Finck to serve as next in rank. Finck consented and he was appointed by the council of appointment to the rank of Major by order of May 1st, 1782. As such he served during the remainder of the war, acting as Deputy Muster Master and Inspector. His talent for organizing, recruiting and drilling was well recognized by Willett and he left these matters entirely in Finck's hands. Out of the disorganized remnants and odds and ends of all sorts of troops, from the tories and Hessians, from black and white, the faithful Finck recruited this frontier army, and in the summer of 1781 we find Willett in command of 1,100 men against 250 of the year before. The troops were kept busy by constant patrolling and when in garrison, Finck, the Steuben of the Mohawk Valley, drilled them until they became as efficient as the regulars. Both Willett and Finck were loved by the soldiers, both were men of democratic manners, of dash, pluck and energy, such men as a soldier likes to follow the world over.

The treasury being empty, the troops were raised on bounties of unappropriated lands, and it required considerable persuasion to gain recruits. In the spring of 1782 Major Finck was elected a member of Assembly from Tyron County. This assembly was in session from 11th to the 25th of July, 1782, at Poughkeepsie, and from January 27th, to March 23rd, 1783, at Kingston. Shortly before the latter session, on January 11th, 1783, Major Fincke married Maria Markel, daughter of Captain Henry Markel. Although more than a century has passed, still some traditions linger among old families of the great Finck-Markel wedding. The old German families all united to make this event in the life of the young and brilliant officer a memorable affair, and following their customs they
extend the celebration over many days. It is said that many high officers in the Army and some of the leading citizens of the State honored the Major and his bride by their attendance. Rev. Abraham Rosecrans officiated.

During part of the year 1782, and early in 1783, Major Finck was, at times, in command at Fort Herkimer and Fort Dayton, but mostly at Fort Plain. In January, 1783, the Commander in Chief conceived the object of surprising and obtaining possession of the important fortress of Oswego. The expedition was intrusted to Col. Willett. His troops were assembled at Fort Herkimer on the 8th of February. The result was not a success, but no blame was cast upon Willett, although he felt the failure very keenly. After his return he remained at Albany until spring, and the command of the forces devolved upon Major Finck who made his headquarters at Fort Plain. I do not think Major Finck took part in the expedition to Oswego. Returning from his duties at Kingston, before the close of the session, he assumed again his post of Inspector of Brigade. While in command of Fort Plain, and in general command of the troops in the Mohawk Valley, he received orders from General Washington on the 17th day of April, 1783, to send an officer with a flag of truce to Oswego, to announce to that garrison, from whence many of the Indian depredators came, a general cessation of hostilities, and an impending peace. Major Finck sent one Captain Thompson and four men on this errand. He was busy all summer and fall with the mustering out of the militia and levies and attending to the arduous duties of Major Muster Master, not only for Colonel Willett's regiment, but for all the different bodies raised at various times in the Mohawk Valley. The duty of the recruiting officer, who may induce men to join the army, by promises of glory and prizes, is vastly different from that of the discharging officer at whose side sits a paymaster with empty coffers offering "Banker certificates and Morris notes" to the soldiers for their pay. Major Finck received his final discharge at Schenectady.

The Finck family was certainly one of the most loyal during the whole Revolutionary period. Not a single member of the family is mentioned among the disaffected, and among the soldiers we find in the "archives of the State of New York" and in "New York in the Revolution" the following names:

Major Finck was a State Senator during the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions, being elected to represent the Western District. His father dying in 1786, he assumed the management of his farms, built a large and commodious brick house just south of the Stone Arabia Churches, where now is the orchard back of the stone house of Jacob Nellis, and after his return from his last term as senator he settled down to the life of a farmer, filling a few town offices and being for several years highway commissioner under an appointment of the Court of Sessions. The country becoming rapidly settled after the close of the war, many new roads were opened and the best men were required to fill the office of Highway Commissioner. This was the reason for the act of 1787, which made this office appointive. He also acted as Justice of the Peace. In 1790 he received 1,800 acres of bounty lands in the townships of Dryden, Ovid and Cato for his services as Major.

One of the intimate friends of the Major was Major General Steuben [q.v.],--they often visited each other. At the solicitation of the General, Major Finck joined in 1786 the German Society of New York, and continued a member thereof for many years. In the year 1784 thirteen noble hearted Germans had founded, after the pattern of the German Society of Pennsylvania, the above society, which has for its purposes to afford to the German Emigrant advice, protection and, as far as in its power lay, assistance, allowing itself to be deterred by no obstacles or hostile actions from the fulfillment of its self-chosen duty. Baron Von Steuben was several years president of the Society and among the early members were such men as Col. Frederick Von Weissenhofs, Col. Von Lutterloh, Pastor Gross, Henry and John Jacob Astor, Edward Livingston, Generals Peter Schuyler and Wm. Willett. This society is still in existence.

In the year 1799 he was appointed by Governor John Jay a commissioner of taxation of Montgomery County.

By inheritance, by good management of his farms and sale of his bounty lands, and by shrewd investments, the Major had become before the close of the century a wealthy man. His loyal and successful career entitled him to still larger honors on the part of the people. But he belonged to the unpopular political party. Major Finck was an ardent Federalist and could not have been elected to his terms in the assembly and senate if he had not been carried through by his military record and great personal popularity, but as time passed and the Republican party grew stronger, especially among his own people, his chances of filling offices in the gift of the people grew less, and only once did he run again for public honors, in 1798, when he was defeated for congress by a small adverse majority.

In about 1772 Andrew Finck, Jr., joined the Union Lodge of Albany and his name appears as the 55th signer of the By-Laws of that society of which Peter W. Yates was then Master, and Sir John Johnson Provincial Grand Master. Many of the later comrades in arms of the Major were members of this Lodge, for instance, Peter Gansevoort, Christopher P. Yates, Henry Dievendorf, Tobias Van Veghten and others. The name of the Lodge was changed in 1806 to Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3 of ancient York Masons, and is still occupying a prominent position in Masonic Ranks. In the year 1785 he was transferred to St. Patrick's Lodge of Johnstown, NY, to which he belonged to the time of his death. In a deed of Michael Rawlins and wife, given in 1792, we find his name among the members of the lodge who purchased a lodge site in that village.

In order to explain some of the future movements of the Major it is necessary to rely almost wholly on family and local tradition. He was comfortably located, well connected with the most prominent families of the valley, had a sufficient income to maintain and educate his family, and to entertain in good style and in the lavish way of the Palatines, his numerous friends and political and military comrades. At the same time he grew less popular at home. Being of a pronounced aggressive temper and outspoken, he could not fail to make some enemies. Of superior education to his neighbors, having acquired different tastes during his youth, during his service in the army and in the legislature, he had become quite different from them. He was decidedly public spirited. He hoped that the war and the new condition of things would bring about a new era for his own people, the Palatines. A great many of them fell back into the same rut in which they had traveled since their first arrival, remaining unprogressive, excluding themselves from the touch of the world, failing to give their children proper instruction, and neglecting to occupy that position to which they were entitled, which condition lasted for several decades more. His efforts to bring about some improvement brought him little thanks.
When he argued with them that they must have their children learn the English language, besides the German, they called him a "Yankee Dutchman." When he told them that it was a shame for people of their means to build log houses, they told him that he could alone with his house but "most Dutchmen" but they were "not German Dutchmen" but they were "most Dutchmen" but they were "not German Dutchmen" but they were "most Dutchmen" but they were "not German Dutchmen." From Simms' peculiar remarks notwithstanding. On the contrary, while the Major enjoyed his toddy and his bitters, he would drink just so much each day and under no consideration more. His son Andrew A. followed the same rule and said that his father abhorred the immoderate drinking of many of his own people. From Simms' report it was said that the German ministers that of day were at the bottom of this whole affair as they feared that the establishment of an English Academy would injure their own influence. For a year or so afterwards Finck maintained the school in his own house, but finally got tired of it, as those, whom he sincerely wanted to benefit, not only spurned his offer but misinterpreted his motives. The final result of this unpleasant occurrence was that the Major lost all interest in his native home, and about 1800 he went with his wife and his younger children to the western part of the state, probably to some of his bounty lands, and seldom thereafter visited the old home. His efforts in regard to better education do not seem to have stopped however, as he afterwards gave, or sold for a nominal sum, the lands on which the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Fairfield Academy, stands.

In the meantime his oldest son, Andrew Acker Finck, born in 1784, had grown up and settled, early in 1804, in the present town of Manheim, and married Deilah, the daughter of Captain Frederick Getman. The Mohawk turnpike had become the great western thoroughfare, and Andrew had wisely chosen a spot to locate a tavern where the southern and northern roads connected with the turnpike. Right on the banks of the Mohawk he built, in 1805, the famous tavern, still standing. He induced the Major to move with his whole family to Manheim, where the latter erected a comfortable wooden house, which stood a little east of the Morgan Biddleman residence. It was plain on the outside, but very comfortably furnished, full of books and portraits of generals and pictures of battle fields, and a piano and objects of art showed the refined taste of the occupant. The door was double, so that the upper part could be opened, and this door was a favorite spot of the Major watching the passing world. It is said that the purchase of the land, known as the Andrew Finck farm, was somewhat costly to the Major, as he first purchased it of some representatives of the heirs of Molly Brant and Peter Brant, to whom the 300 acres had been willed by Sir William Johnson. It seems that this land was sold, like the rest of the forfeited lands, by the Commissioners of Forfeitures, but they failed to make an entry of this sale, and the Major's attorney became convinced that the heirs of Sir William Johnson's dusky housekeeper and of his son Peter still held their title. As a matter of fact, it was the prevailing opinion of that time that the titles based upon the acts of attainder would prove valueless.

After the Major and Andrew A. had been settled for several years, the agents of the Ellice estate, the same estate which so mysteriously obtained title to some of the forfeited lands, claimed title and threatened suit. The outcome was that the Major declined to buy, but he loaned the necessary funds to his sons, Andrew A. and Henry, and finally, in 1813, they got a deed for the land from the Ellices. His Stone Arabia land he gave to his son Christian A. Here, from 1805 on, he spent the declining years of his life, surrounded by his family, once more witnessing the clearing of a homestead out of a virgin forest, but living right by that great artery of commerce, the turnpike, and not a day passing when he would not meet some old comrade in arms or sons friend of younger years. In his new town he held only minor offices. We know nothing about him except for the few surviving people who still remember him. He was a man of medium height, solid but not fat, of very quick and sharp movements, with clear cut and clean shaven face and of dark complexion. Erect like a soldier to the last, his eyes of dark complex and somewhat stern, children were not at first attracted to him, but rather afraid of him. His voice was still like that of an officer in the field, and in argument apt to rise to a battle pitch. Especially on one subject he was very irritable, which was that the tories and the wavering of Revolutionary times were then enjoying equal rights with the loyal, and that many of them then held offices of public trust. That was the great unapardonable sin, and woe to him who crossed him on this subject.

In his dress he was extremely neat and spruce. He attended church when he could find English-speaking ministers, but he had got through with the German dominies.

From children he expected obedience and salute. Says one of the oldest inhabitants of Stratford: I drove as a boy a few times my father's team to Little Falls. We used to water the horses at a trough near the Major's residence. One day I drove up and I saw the old Major, I stared at him, but did not speak. He thundered out: 'What manners have you got, why don't you speak to an old gentleman?' I was almost scared enough to fall from my seat. The next day I came again, only to see the Major in the same place. I stammered out: 'Good day, Major.' He answered me in the most pleasant way, and we were ever afterwards the best of friends, he giving me often apples and sweets."

The same strictness as to manners he maintained in his own family, and everything was regulated in true military order. He kept four slaves, one of whom he gave to each of his four children. His daughter Mary, born in 1793, later Mrs. Chatfield, was educated at Albany, and was like all the female members of the Finck family, a strikingly beautiful girl.

In the family only German was spoken, and he and his wife conversed both well and fluently in English and German, but did not use the so-called "Mohawk Dutch."

He was an inveterate smoker but only a moderate drinker, Simms' peculiar remarks notwithstanding. On the contrary, while the Major enjoyed his toddy and his bitters, he would drink just so much each day and under no consideration more. His son Andrew A. followed the same rule and said that his father abhorred the immoderate drinking of many of his own people. From Simms' report it would appear that the fatal accident to the Major was caused in the first place by imbibing too much. It was the Major's stubbornness, which had grown with his years. He met on a narrow place of the turnpike, near his house, a four-horse stage going
at full speed. Instead of turning clear out of the way he was trying to exact half of the road. The team was going at a gallop and the driver could not possibly stop it in time to prevent the serious accident. Horses and stage went over the old man and his right leg was badly broken and splintered and a few months later, on the 3rd of February, 1820, he passed away, never leaving his bed after receiving the injury. He left no will, as he had disposed of all his real and personal estate some years before his death to his wife and children, saying that he wanted no quarrels after his death. His wife, described as an amiable, tall and good looking woman, followed him about three years later, on the 28th of January, 1823. The Major and his wife were survived by four children, Andrew A., Henry, Christian and Mary, (Mrs. Chatfield). Thus ended the active life of an earnest patriot, a brave soldier and one of the most prominent personages in this valley in the war of the revolution.

Many of his descendants have become well known and respected members of the commonwealth. His oldest son Andrew A. was perhaps one of the best known men of his day in Herkimer County.

In the glorious days of coaching and staging on the great Mohawk turnpike the tavern which he had built in 1805 became widely known in the valley. All the best stages stopped there, and as many as a hundred guests could be entertained there at a time. Many noted men of the time stopped at that inn, Jerome Bonaparte on his trips to the Black River and the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit in 1825. Andrew A. Finck told often how Lafayette inquired if he was a relative of that brave and fiery Major Finck whom he met on the Hudson in 1790. Hearing that he was dead, he had Andrew A. show him and his suite his grave and spoke there of him in feeling and praising words.

In the course of years Andrew A. Finck became a very prosperous man, he gave up keeping his tavern, rented it and built a handsome brick house on one of his farms, where he and his family for many years kept open house for their many friends up and down the river; the old Palatine hospitality was still continued and all the old families of the valley were numbered among their intimate friends. Engaged in many enterprises, public spirited and successful, Andrew was a man far in advance of his time. He undertook a project to cross the Adirondack wilderness by railroad and canal, a scheme which at a later day took the brains and money of Dr. Webb to accomplish, by building the Adirondack R. R. After investing good sums of money the project failed on account of bad times and was abandoned.

Hospitable and generous to his friends and family, he was as trusting to his business associates. In independent position, owning large and fine farms, and numerous other investments, he likely never dreamed of reverses. But they came. Allowing the use of his name on endorsements his whole fortune was swept away and he spent the last years of his life in straightened circumstances. His grave is in the same cemetery as his father's and mother's, and he rests by the side of his first wife.

Thus have I told what little is known of four generations of Andrew Fincks, all of clear Palatine stock, honest and useful citizens of their respective times, without a stain on their name, whose descendants are justly proud of them and whom we are pleased to honor as citizens of our present County of Herkimer and of our mother County of Montgomery.

For an expanded version of the above paper, to include Major Finck's orderly book and other interesting anecdotes see http://memory.loc.gov/service/gdc/scd0001/2012/20120717002an/20120717002an.pdf a copy of which is in the archives of the OMDHS.

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Pension Application for Andrew Finck or Fink
http://morrisonpensions.org/finckandrew.html

S.43563
B.L.Wt.729-300-Capt. Issued Oct 9, 1790
State of New York, County of Montgomery SS.

On this eighth day of May 1818 before me the subscriber one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Montgomery personally appeared Andrew Finck aged Sixty Seven years on the first day of February [?] last as he says and so is the appearance, a resident in the town of Palatine in the County aforesaid who being by me first duly sworn according to Law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the late act of Congress entitled an Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service in the United States in the revolutionary war. That the said Andrew Fink entered the service of his country at an early period in the campaign of 1775 in the State of New York as a commissioned officer to wit a first Lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Christopher P. Yates in the then 2d New York Regiment commanded by colonel Goose VanSchaick that on the 15th day of February he was promoted to a captain in said regiment from which time it was still the first regiment in the New York line or in the service of the United States until the close of the campaign of [1781?] the first five Regiments of the New York Line being then [?] reduced and by General orders ordered to be consolidated into Two Regiment and in the year 1781, he was promoted to a major and served under Lieut Colonel Marinus Willett on the frontiers of the Mohawk and Schoharie and else where to the close of the year 1783. He also served as Deputy Muster Master and Inspector during the two years of the above service until 1783 when he said Andrew Fink was discharged from service it the village of Schenectada in the State of New York. He had been at the taking of St. Johns, Chamblee, Montreal were at the mouth of the river Sorrel, capturing and destroying Military and Warlike Stores before either of the above mentioned Fortresses was taken except Chamblee. He was sent by General Montgomery 14 or 15 miles into the interior of the Enemies Country, down the River Sorrel to James Livingston to bring a pack of Shoes and within that pack of shoes a bag of Guineas which he brought safe to General Montgomery into Camp.

In the Campaign of 1777 in retreating from Lake or Fort George at the time Ticonderoga was evacuated skirmishing with the enemy at Sandy Hill. He this deponent lost his first Lieutenant Tobias VanVechten who was killed by the enemy and buried by him,
this deponent the day following. In the campaign of 1778 the only year that he was ordered to be with the Grand Army under the immediate command of General Washington. He was in the Battle of Monmouth in the state of New Jersey on the 28th of June 1778, and that he was cooped up at and in Fort Schuyler now called Rome for upwards of two years where sundry skirmishes had taken place. During that period, in the campaign of eighty one, he was in the Battle of Johnstown near Johnson's Hall against Major Ross of the British Army. We took there 37 or 39 British read [red] coated Soldier prisoners. In pursuing of him through the wilderness for five days successfully up the West Canada Creek when Captain Walter Butler of the British Army was Slain and at least 10, 12 or 15 of his soldiers. After their crossing the West Canada Creek 20, 30 or perhaps 40 miles from the German Flatts in the then County of Tryon but now Herkimer, and he this deponent on his oath farther says he is in the decline of his life half blind and in reduced circumstances at present and stands in need of the assistance of his country for support and that he has no other evidence of his power of his said services but the old revolutionary soldiers and other Citizens on the Mohawk River who many be in the land of the living and the commission hereunto annexed. (Signed) Andrew Finck

Commission hereunto annexed. Sworn and declared to before me the day and year aforesaid. Daniel Walker, one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for Montgomery County aforesaid.

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Flower, Samuel, Union, 1; Major, Mass. Militia.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMS%5CCONTENT%5Csamuel_flower.html&anchor=

Samuel Flower was born at Wethersfield, CT, 17 Jan 1741/2; died at West Springfield, MA 28 Oct 1815, age 73 yrs; bur. South Westfield Street Cemetery, Feeding Hills, Hampden County, MA. He filed his marriage intention at Springfield, MA. 2 Jun 1770, and was married there 21 Jun 1770 to Sarah MacIntire. She was born at Springfield, MA, 10 Sep 1746; died at West Springfield, MA, 2 Jun 1808, daughter of William, Jr. and Sarah (Leonard) MacIntire.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (5:808-9);

Samuel Flowers, West Springfield, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Enoch Chapin's (West Springfield) co. of Minutemen, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 8 days;
also, Capt. Enoch Chapin's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 28, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days;
also, Captain, in command of a detachment, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's Regt.; pay abstract for mileage, etc., from Bennington to Ticonderoga and thence home, sworn to March 20, 1777; 290 miles travel reported allowed said Flower;
also, Captain, Col. John Greaton's (2d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, Captain, Col. John Greaton's (2d) Regt.; muster roll dated Van Schaick's Island, Sept. 1777, and sworn to in Camp at Stillwater; appointed Jan. 1, 1777;
also, muster rolls dated Albany, Nov. 10, 1777, Jan. 10, 1778, and Feb. 4, 1778; reported on furlough by leave of Col. Greaton from Jan. 14, 1778, to March 1, 1778;
also, muster rolls dated Albany, March 9, 1778, April 16, 1778, and May 13, 1778;
also, muster roll dated Fort Constitution, June 15, 1778;
also, muster rolls dated White Plains, July 20, 1778, and Aug. 5, 1778; reported on command at West Point;
also, muster roll for Aug., 1778, dated White Plains;
also, muster roll for Sept., 1778, dated Fredericksburgh;
also, muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Camp Ruxby;
also, order on Board of War dated Camp Pekeskill, Nov. 29, 1778, signed by Col. J. Greaton, for clothing for officers in his regiment;
also, muster rolls for Nov., 1778-Jan., 1779, dated Camp Continental Village;
also, muster roll for Feb., 1779, dated Quarters near Croten river; reported on command at Mouth Croten, Feb. 15, 1779;
also, muster roll for March, 1779, dated Croten Bridge; reported on command at New Bridge;
also, muster roll for April, 1779, dated Crompond;
also, muster roll for May, 1779, dated Camp Highlands;
also, muster roll for June, 1779, dated Constitution Island;
also, muster rolls for July and Aug., 1779, dated Camp Highlands; reported furloughed July 12, 1779, for 5 weeks;
also, Captain, 3d Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned May 8, 1776;
also, Captain, Col. Greaton's (3d) Regt.; muster roll for Sept., 1779, sworn to at Camp Bedford;
also, muster roll for Oct., 1779, dated Camp near Pekeskill;
also, muster roll for Nov. and Dec., 1779, dated Continental Village; reported on furlough from Dec. 1, 1779, to Jan. 1, 1780.
Samuel resigned his office in the 3rd Massachusetts Continental Line on 9 Feb. He is mentioned in Heitman's as serving as a Major in the Massachusetts Militia in 1782.

He wrote his will 9 Jan 1813 in which he mentions "my military implements of war" which were valued at $26.00. His sons Alfred and Henry were assigned as dual executors of his estate. His real estate holdings included 134 acres in West Springfield, and 7½ acres in Southwick, MA. His entire estate was valued at over $6,500. Samuel and Sarah are buried at the Feeding Hills Cemetery, Springfield, MA.

Children born at West Springfield, MA (unless otherwise noted):
i. Francis, b. 28 Oct 1770 at Springfield, MA.
Francis Follett was born in March 1768. He was the first-born son of Charles and Mary Bloodgood Folliot/Follet. He grew up with only one brother in a merchant's home on Mark Lane near the Albany waterfront where "Bloodgood & Follet" kept a store at least into the early 1790s. Francis was named for his mother's father - the Bloodgood family patriarch.

During the 1780s and early 1790s, he witnessed the filing of administrative papers on behalf of a number of residents from around greater Albany County. This probably meant that he had a connection to the Albany courthouse and to courthouses in elsewhere in New York State. He was the 287th person to sign in at the Albany Masonic lodge - probably after the war.

In 1792, Charles Folliot granted a power of attorney to his son, Francis. Perhaps, that was because the elder Follet had relocated to eastern New York (Schaghticoke).

In March 1795, Francis Folliot had commissioned a miniature from Ezra Ames. In June 1797, he married Jane Watson in New York City.

In January 1797, he was among the petitioners for the incorporation of an Albany library. In May, letters of administration on the estate of deceased merchant Matthew Watson were granted to his son William and to "Francis Follet," a friend. Later that year, he was identified as a merchant and as a freeholder living in the first ward. In March 1799, Follet and his wife sold land in Onondaga County to Saratoga County farmer Robert Mc Knight. A few years earlier, he was involved in a real estate transaction involving property in New York City. In 1799, his house, store, and lots in the first ward were valued substantially on the city assessment roll.

In 1800, his first ward home was configured on the census with a boy under ten, a man 26-45, two women of that age, another free person, and a slave as members of his household. After that, the name of Francis Follet dropped from city rolls.

William Fowler was born about 1774. He is said to have been born in February in Eastchester, Westchester County, New York. Thus, he would have worked in the manufacture of morocco (generally, fine leather tanned with sumac) in New York City. He is said to have come to Albany in 1793 but lost his resources in a fire during the 1790s. He is said to have be re-capitalized by John Jacob Astor and to have been in the wool and fur business with Benjamin Knower for many years. Again, according to the most traditional of sources, he prospered and was able to retire in 1824.

He is said to have married Margaret Stevenson in 1796. Their son, "Samuel Stevenson Fowler," was christened in Albany in 1799. Another son became a prominent cleric. In August 1818, their daughter became the first wife of jurist Samuel A. Foote. Another son (William) died in 1823.

In 1799, his house and lot were accorded modest assessments. In that year, the newspaper advertised that "William Fowler informed his friends and the public that he had for sale at his shop, No. 9 Court street, the following articles, viz: Leather Breeches, warranted to be good; buck and sheep skins, dressed; gloves, mittens, moccasins; and every other article in his line, either ready made or furnished on the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. A consignment of 400 Racoon skins; a variety of Paper Hangings kept constantly on hand at the New York prices." This merchant also was known as a "skinner" and "glover."

In 1800, his third ward household included six members. Subsequent censuses detailed the changing demographics of his family.

During the 1800s, these Fowlers bought and sold a number of parcels of land - mostly in the first ward. During the early 1800s, he was a member of the Albany Mechanics Society and of the Albany Masonic Lodge. Beginning with the first edition in 1813, city directories identified him as a merchant at 33 Court (later 409 South Market) Street. He also was listed as the owner of a "morocco factory" on/at Ferry Street.

In 1811, he was elected one of the first directors of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank and served for a number of years. Over the remainder of his long life, Fowler was a director and trustee of a number of Albany-based civic organizations.

Margaret Fowler died in January 1852. She had lived 76 years. On October 1, 1861, the Albany newspaper noted that William Fowler had died at the age of eighty-seven. His will was probated in Albany County.

James Furnival (Furnwall) lived in Albany during the late 1770s. Perhaps he was the James Furnival who was an officer in the Continental artillery from Massachusetts who was sent to General Schuyler in 1777 under guard. He is said to have served at the Battle of Saratoga. Probably during the 1770s, he signed in at the Albany Masonic Lodge.

His wife was named Mary. Perhaps their marriage was childless as no children appear to have been christened in early Albany churches. In August 1778, James and Mary bought or leased five or six lots along King Street (Lion Street) from the city of Albany.
In 1779, his house and lot in the second ward was assessed moderately. However, his personal property was accorded a more substantial assessment. However, by November 1778, Furnival/Furnwall had come under the scrutiny of the Albany Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies. Identified as an innkeeper, he posted a bond and later was arrested for recruiting soldiers for the British army. He was released on bond and his promise of good behavior. After 1779, the name of James Furnival has not been found in the community-based record. Perhaps he was among the loyalists who emigrated to Canada.


Leonard Gansevoort b. Jul 1751; d. 26 Aug 1810, was an political leader from New York who served as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1788. He was born in 1751 in Albany County, NY, to Harmen Gansevoort (1712–1801) and Magdalena Douw Gansevoort (1718–1796). He was the brother of Peter Gansevoort [below].

In 1775 he was a member of the Albany Committee of Correspondence. In 1775 and was a member of the New York Provincial Congress for Albany County. In 1777 he was the president of the New York Provincial Congress committee of safety. In 1778 and 1779 he was a member of the New York State assembly.

Early in his political career he was aligned with the patrician group of the large estates owners and commercial interests, but later became involved with the early evolution of the Democratic Party in New York. He served in the state assembly again from 1787–1788 and in the state Senate from 1791–1793 and 1796–1802.

In 1794 he was appointed a colonel in the New York militia. From 1794 to 1797 he was a judge in Albany. From 1799 to 1810 he was a judge of the court of probates. He died in 1810 at home in Albany and was buried in Albany Rural Cemetery.

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Peter Gansevoort, b. 17 Jul 1749; d. 2 Jul 1812, was a Colonel in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War who withstood St. Leger’s Siege of Fort Stanwix in 1777. He was born on 17 Jul 1749 into the Dutch aristocracy of Albany, NY. His father Harmen (1712–1801) represented the third generation in America, while his mother, Magdalena Douw Gansevoort (1718–1796) was connected with the Van Rensselaer family (her mother was a granddaughter of Jeremias Van Rensselaer). His family had been in Albany, since 1660, when it was the Dutch colony of Fort Orange, and Harmen owned a brewery and farms. His younger brother Leonard was more active politically, serving in the state assembly and senate, as well as the Continental Congress.

As the American Revolution grew closer, Peter joined the Albany militia. While he lacked the experience of many older officers, he was a tactful and persuasive leader. Even at his young age, he was over six feet tall, and had a commanding presence. This, along with his family connections, earned him a Lieutenant’s rank.

He joined the Continental Army and was made a Major on 30 Jun 1775 and served as a field commander in the 2nd NY Regiment. Goose Van Schaick was nominally Colonel, he had raised the regiment and served as its commander from Albany. Lt. Colonel Peter W. Yates was the primary field commander, but remained as post commander of Fort George when Major Gansevoort led much of the regiment north with Montgomery’s forces for the Invasion of Canada.

Peter Gansevoort led men during the siege of the Fort at St. Johns, today known by its French name of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. In late October, to improve the effect of the siege, Montgomery sent Gansevoort down the river to seize Fort Chambly. At Chambly, they captured over 120 barrels of needed gunpowder and a huge mortar which they nicknamed the Old Sow. They also took about 100 prisoners of the Welch Fusilier garrison and their young Captain, John Andre. Montgomery used Old Sow to open fire on St. Johns, which was compelled to surrender on 2 Nov 1775. He took part in the capture of Montreal, although he became ill during that attack. He started on the advance to Quebec, but by the time the force reached Three Rivers, he was being carried on a stretcher.

Gansevoort returned to Montreal and spent the winter as one of the sick with the occupation force. By the spring of 1776, the invasion fell apart at Quebec; Montgomery had been killed, and Benedict Arnold was wounded. Major Gansevoort had recovered to the point where he led the remaining New York forces south in a fighting withdrawal that stopped the British advance at Lake Champlain. As recognition, in June 1776, he was put in command at Fort George.

In November he was made a full Colonel and given command of the 3rd NY Regiment, which he recruited and trained in early 1777. Lt. Colonel Marinus Willett became his second in command. His area of responsibility was extended from the Hudson River valley and Fort Edward and Fort George, along the Mohawk River Valley to Fort Oswego in the northwest. This was to be the axis of Colonel Barry St. Ledger's attack during the Saratoga Campaign.
The 3rd New York did not have the men and equipment to extend that far, even with the support of local militia units. He conceded Fort Oswego to the British, and elected to defend Fort Stanwix (near modern Rome, NY). The fort had been abandoned after the French and Indian War. Gansevoort and Willett restored the fort and strengthened its defenses. The hurriedly set up a garrison, getting the last boatload of supplies into the Fort under fire from St. Ledger's advance force.

Gansevoort with about 750 men held the fort, which was now strong enough to resist a simple assault. St. Ledger arrived on 2 Aug with about 860 mixed troops and 1000 Indians, and the siege began. The American force refused to be intimidated, and Gansevoort led a spirited defense. He held for three weeks, in spite of the failure of General Nicholas Herkimer’s relief at the Battle of Oriskany. While St. Ledger was occupied during that battle, Gansevoort ordered Willett to make a sortie which destroyed much of the British supplies. The siege was broken on 22 Aug on (rumor of) news of the approach of a second relief column under Benedict Arnold which arrived on the 24th.

He received the grateful thanks of the Congress, as John Adams noted that “Gansevoort has proven that it is possible to hold a fort.” Gansevoort eventually turned Fort Stanwix over to a garrison of the 1st NY Regiment. He moved his headquarters to his new command at Fort Saratoga (near modern Schuylerville, NY). He led his regiment in the Sullivan Expedition of 1779. He had another bout of illness that winter (1779–1780) and returned home for a while, but, by July 1780, he was back with the 3rd at West Point. He was assigned to command the New York Brigade, and reestablished his headquarters at Fort Saratoga.

In the reorganization and downsizing of the New York Line in 1781, Gansevoort was left with no assignment in the Continental Army. He returned home and became Brigadier General of the Albany County Militia.

Peter continued to make his home in Albany where he operated the family brewery. He expanded his farms, adding grist mills and a lumber mill, in the area that eventually became Gansevoort, NY. He served for a while as sheriff of Albany County, as a commissioner of Indian affairs, and continued his support of the military in the militia and as a quartermaster.

Peter married Catherine (Katy) Van Schaik on 12 Jan 1778 in her family's home at Albany. She was the daughter of Wessel and Maria Van Schaik, and her brother Goose had been Peter's commander and Colonel in 1775. Over the years, they had at least three children: Peter Jr., Leonard, and Maria. Peter Jr. (22 Dec 1788 – 4 Jan 1876) married Mary Sanford, the daughter of Congressman Nathan Sanford. Peter Jr. and Mary were the parents of Brevet Major General/Colonel Henry Sanford Gansevoort (1835–1871) of the 13th New York Cavalry; Leonard's son Guert Gansevoort had a distinguished naval career that spanned 45 years. Maria married Alan Melville in 1814, and their son was the author Herman Melville.

In 1809, he was made a Brigadier General in the United States Army and commanded the Northern Department. In 1811, he was called on to preside over the court-martial of General James Wilkinson who was charged as an accomplice in Aaron Burr's western conspiracy. Wilkinson was found not guilty, and the court adjourned on Christmas Day. Hurrying back to his family, Peter's old illness returned, and he never recovered. He died at home in Albany on 2 Jul 1812.

http://www.americanrevolution.com/ContinentalArmyUniform.htm

Continental Army uniform coat worn by Brigadier-General Peter Gansevoort Jr., an American officer in the Revolutionary War, during his command of Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1777.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/ishansen4975.html

Isaac Hansen was born in December 1776. He was the eldest surviving son of Albany residents Johannes and Geertny Slingerlands Hansen. In July 1798, he married Albany native Jane Cooper at the Dutch church. The marriage may have produced six children between 1801 and 1811.

These Hansens made their home in the third ward from where Isaac practiced law. He was admitted to the bar in several places including Albany and Greene (1800) counties. In 1810, he posted bail on behalf of one of his fellow attorneys. Beginning in 1813, city directories listed him as an attorney at 23 Steuben Street. After apparently renting quarters, in 1800, Isaac Hansen's budding household was configured on the city census. Beginning in 1812, he was elected alderman in the second ward. He was re-elected several times. He also served as a magistrate, justice of the peace, and as master of the chancery court.

In 1802, he was the secretary of the Albany Republican committee. He was a member of the Albany Masonic lodge. He was among the initial stakeholders in the Albany Theater that opened in 1813. In May 1815, he was named co-executor of the estate of his brother-in-law. He also was a board member and trustee of civic associations.

Isaac Hansen lost his wife when Jane died in January 1815 at the age of thirty three. He died three years later and was buried alongside her in the Dutch church plot. He had lived only forty-years. Letters of Administration were issued on his estate in March 1818. In 1830, his Fox Street property was being offered for sale.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/rohoak8472.html

Robert Hoaksley probably was born before 1750. He is said to have come to America in 1765. In April 1772, he was among those granted a share in the patent for the “township of Townsend” (perhaps in the Schoharie Valley). By June 1772, Mr. Hoaksley, his wife and her two brothers and sister were identified as members of St. Peter's Anglican church. In April 1773, he was called a
vestryman. Perhaps his wife was named Nancy as "N. Hoaksley" witnessed a baptism at the Albany Dutch church in December 1775. Robert Hoaksley also was a member of the Albany masonic lodge.

Also in June 1772, his liquor store in Albany "without the north gate" was advertised in the Albany Gazette. In the house lately occupied by "Louis Van Voor" (opposite the well - so the ad read), he was selling "Medeira and Teneriffe Wines, West India Rum, Holland Geneva, and loaf and Brown Sugar ... had purchased Mr. Quackenbush's still house and intends to sell rum and cordials as cheap as can be bought in NY ... [and] has a few hghds ready still'd."

Hoaksley was a British subject. Thus, he could be expected not to have supported what became a revolutionary movement during the mid-1770s. However, his path to the British may have been more hesitant than might have been expected.

In January 1775, he was identified as a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Rensselaerswyck. In June 1776, he was among those who signed the Association and posted a bond for good behavior. By that time, he was known as a slooper. Following the Declaration of Independence and the creation of American governments at all levels, his life became more complicated.

In March 1777, he was sent to Fishkill to load liquor and other merchandise on Capt. Dox's sloop. Two months later, he was identified as the owner of the Hudson River sloop Albany. At that time, the committee seized the sloop and took charge of its rigging, anchor, and sails. The seizure was justified as Hoaksley was "supposed to be gone to the enemy." Richard Tillman was empowered to take his sloop for use as a prison ship. His family was said to be at the house of "Kneer" (perhaps Canier). In September, they were ordered to be sent to join him across enemy lines. In October, the loads of lumber stored in his Albany yard was ordered to be carted away for use by the Committee.

Hoaksley seems to have caught up with the British invasion forces as by December he was in Cambridge, Massachusetts and among those British officers signing a parole. He was identified as "Wagonmaster General." Afterwards, his claim to the British for property loss was allowed.

By March 1781, he was living on Hanover Street in British-occupied New York City and advertising two pieces of Manhattan real estate for sale. By the end of the year, he was appointing a London-based attorney to handle his legal business. Afterwards, his name appeared on a New York list of estates forfeited. Perhaps he was among the London merchants who were insolvent in 1784. Robert Hoaksley is said to have died in England.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/johooghkerk3600.html

Johannes Hooghkerk was born in July 1747. He was a younger son in the large family of first ward residents Lucas and Rebecca Fonda Hooghkerk. His mother died in 1750 - following the birth of her last child. Early in 1766, he joined his Albany neighbors in signing the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. The next year, his name appeared on the roster of an Albany militia company. He belonged to the Albany Masonic Lodge. About that time, his name began to appear on Albany assessment rolls under the house of his father. He was a tailor and his father, a britchesmaker. In 1779, he was the owner of record on first ward property.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he was commissioned as an ensign and then lieutenant in an Albany company. From 1776 until he resigned in January 1779, he was a first lieutenant in the Fourth New York Regiment. Afterwards, he received a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment.

In August 1776, he married Elizabeth/Margaret Martin at the Albany Dutch church. By 1785, the marriage had produced five children - the last one, Alida, was christened with her father being "deceased."

In November 1784, his corner house opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House at Pearl and Beaver was to be the site of a new school. Johannes Hooghkerk died in March 1785 and was buried in the church plot. He had lived less than thirty-eight years. His widow lived on at 37 Beaver Street for many years and died in 1835.


A May 4, 1775 Revolutionary War Record lists 'John Hoogkerk' as Ensign for the first regiment, second company and (later) lists 'John Hoogkerk' as Ensign for the first ward, third company.

Buried at First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery of Albany.

Children, by Albany, NY:
   i.  Rebecca,  b. 10 Nov 1776.
   ii.  Elizabeth,  b. 18 Aug 1778; d. there bef. 1782.
   iii.  Lucas,  b. 10 Jul 1780; d. ca 1810.
   iv.  Elisabeth,  b. 30 Nov 1782; d. there 21 Nov 1860.
   v.   Alida,   b. 22 Mar 1785; d. there 20 Nov 1785.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/n/nijerol4846.html

Nicholas Jeroleman, found under a number of spellings, probably was born before 1750. We expect to be able to connect this individual to the family that came to America during the 1600s and settled in New York and New Jersey. In May 1770, Nicholas "Yeralem" married bricklayer's daughter Jannetje Waldron at the Albany Dutch church. At that time, they both were identified as residents of "this city." By 1789, nine children had been christened at the Albany church where both parents were occasional baptism sponsors.

In 1775 and '76, he contributed to and performed services for the Albany Committee of Correspondence. In 1778, he was appointed a captain in an Albany County regiment by the New York State Council of Appointment.
In 1779, his first ward property was valued for taxes. In July 1781, his account for one pound was ordered paid from the city treasury. After the war, he ("Yoralimor") was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. He was a member of the Albany Masonic Lodge.

In 1788, his Southside property was accorded a moderate assessment. In 1790, his Watervliet household, with eleven family members, was configured on the first Federal census. By 1813, he had sold a piece of property in Bethlehem. He was last heard from in March 1815 in a land sale involving the Waldrons. His son and namesake became a resident of Bethlehem.

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Gideon King, Sr. (1743-1804) ["Old Gid King"] was a Revolutionary War veteran, who served as First Lieutenant in the Second New York Regiment in 1775 and 1776, and subsequently as Captain in several other regiments. King removed to Burlington in 1788 from New Lebanon, NY, with his second wife, Naomi (Loomis) Hubbel, and the four sons by his first wife, Ruth. He built and operated the first inn in Burlington on the present northeast corner of Battery and Kings Streets. Presided over by Naomi ‘Granny’ King, who prepared meals in the “English style and was renowned for her elegant desserts,” King’s inn was large two story building with a kitchen in the rear. Chittenden County Court sat at King’s inn from 1790 to 1791. Gideon was a petitioner for Washington Lodge No. 3 of the Masons (Chartered 13 Oct 1795), which held its first and subsequent meetings here until 1795, when it removed to Court House Square. In front of the inn stood the notorious oak tree used by Sheriff Stephen Pearl, as a whipping post. After Gideon’s death, 28 Nov 1804, the inn was kept by his son, Joseph (1764 or 1779-1826). Granny died in 1822 (5 May 1843?) and the old inn burned in 1840. Another son, Gideon King, Jr. (1762-1826) was known as “Admiral of the Lake.” His other two sons were Lyman, b. 9 Oct 1772 and George, b. 1763.


Gideon King one of the original landholders of New Canaan had land holdings in the New Lebanon area. In 1787, Gideon King sold land to Samuel Hand in the thermal spring’s area. The King and Hand families went on to be very influential people in the young township. . .

On June 24 1776, the committee of the Safety of the County of Albany held a meeting at the home of John Warner an influential innkeeper in the King’s District. The business of the meeting was to vote on whether the District should side with the Americans in the War of Independence. The vote was taken and all sixteen members of the committee voted to side with their fellow Americans. Six of the sixteen members were from the New Lebanon part of the King’s District. They were Elijah Bostwick of Lebanon Center, Samuel Johnson, John Gillett, Gideon King, and Jarvis Mudge of Lebanon Springs and John Wadsworth of New Britain.


Samuel Hand purchased the current [New Lebanon] Town Hall property from Gideon King in 1787. In 1787 Samuel Hand purchased the farm and saw mill of Gideon King in Lebanon Springs and moved his family to their new residence in the same year. Gideon King fell into debt and some of that debt was owed to Samuel Hand for two hundred bushels of wheat. Gideon King allowed his property to be sold by the sheriff to pay his debts. Samuel stepped in and offered to buy the property for Gideon King and King could keep his property and mill and have means to pay off his debts but Gideon refused his offer and Samuel purchased the property.

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http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/l/thlynott1147.html

Thomas Lynott was of Irish heritage. He lived in Albany during the mid-1760s. At that time, he was married to Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh [q.v.], daughter of an Albany carpenter. The marriage produced at least two daughters.

In 1766, he joined a number of Albany men in signing a constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty in opposition to the Stamp Act. His first ward house was listed on an Albany assessment roll in 1767. That year, he was a private in Barent Bradt's first ward company of the Albany County Militia. He was a communicant of St. Peter's church and also belonged to the Albany Masonic lodge.

He may have been involved in land sales. In May 1769, his friend Hugh Denniston said that Lynott was in Ireland. Later that year, Thomas Lynott filed a will. It stated that he was a resident of "Potomocassock" in Albany County. He divided his estate consisting of real and personal properties among his wife and two daughters. The will also mentioned two nephews living in Dublin, Ireland. The will passed probate in September 1770.

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http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/r/joroorbach.html

John Roorchabk was born in New York City in 1727. He was the son of Palatine emigres Johannes and Sophia Grau Roorchab. He was sometimes called Johannes Roorchab, Jr. He was married to the New York City Dutch church.

He may have lived in Rhinebeck during the early 1750s. John Roorchab came to Albany as a schoolteacher. However, he soon entered business and served as an attorney. By 1768, he had acquired status enough to be elected alderman for the first ward. Initially, he was concerned with improving the road and docks located south of city hall. He served on the city council for most of its life thru 1780.

His home in "Cheapside" next to the King's Arms was a first ward landmark. In 1766, he stood with his neighbors in opposition to the Stamp Act. However, his name is not found in the records of the Albany Committee except where cases were referred to him as a "justice" - even during the period between colonial and state governments. In 1779, he examined German prisoners on behalf of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies. Afterwards, he was accorded a bounty right in conjunction with the Albany regiment of the militia.
He may have been married three times. In June 1758, marriage bonds were issued to John Rohrbach and Mary Van Eueren of Albany. But by 1759, he was the husband of the widow Anna Staats Visscher. A child of theirs was baptized in Rhinebeck in 1752.

In 1786, he may have married widow Magdalena Herkimer Snell of the Mohawk Valley. None of his children were baptized in Albany churches.

Although his property was shown on a map of Market Street dated 1790, John Roorbach probably left Albany after the end of the War. He may have been the individual listed on the census of 1790 with a household of four men, two women, two other free people, and two slaves in Canajoharie.

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/schermerhorn/chronicles/4b.html

Lt. Col. Jacob C[orneli(u)s]. Schermerhorn, son of Cornelius J. Schermerhorn and Maria Winne; b. 25 May 1743; bp. in Albany; d. 5 May 1822, at Schodack Landing, NY; m1. 29 Mar 29 1762 (M. L.), Gerritt JE Schermerhorn; d/o Johannes J. Schermerhorn and Engeljee Gardinier; b. 1 May 1742; d. 2 Mar 2 1782; m2. 16 Feb 1783, in Kinderhook, Cornelia Gardinier; d. 21 Jul 1793; widow of Johannes Vosburgh; m3. 5 Apr 1794, in Kinderhook, Sarah Vanderpoel; b. 14 Jul 1754; d. 21 Mar 21 1817; d/o Johannes Vanderpoel and Annatje Staats, and widow of John A. Van Alstyne.

Children by first wife:
Col. Cornelius I., b. 15 Aug 1764; m1. Elizabeth Monden; m2. Cathlina Schermerhorn.
Marytje, bp. 17 Dec 1769, in Albany.
Capt. John I., b. 05 Sep 1772; bp. in Schodack; m. Cynthia Van Valkenburgh.
Samuel, bp. 06 Oct 1776, in Kinderhook.
Marytje, bp. 16 Aug 1778, in Albany.
Engeltje, bp. 05 Feb 1781, in Kinderhook.
Cathalyne, bp. 20 Jan 1782, in Albany; d. y.

Children by second wife:
Gerritje, bp. 11 Jan 1784, in Kinderhook; m. Joseph G. Seabring.
Barent I., bp. 03 Apr 1786, in Kinderhook; m. Lucretia Barhydte.
Hannah, bp. 18 Nov 1788, in Schodack; m. Jacobus Vanderpoel.

Jacob C. Schermerhorn lived at Schodack Landing, New York, the home of his ancestors. He was a large landowner and was prominently connected with the public affairs of his time. He served in the Revolutionary War in 1775-6, as First Lieut. in Capt. John H. Beekman's company of the 5th Albany Co. Regiment, commanded by Col. Stephen Schuyler; and in 1766-77, as 1st Major of the 2nd Battalion of the Fourth Albany Co. Regiment, commanded by Col. Killian Van Rensselaer.

Major Schermerhorn was in command of his regiment at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, on Oct. 17, 1777. After the War he was commissioned, Oct. 4, 1786, by Gov. George Clinton, Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the Regular Militia of Albany. He was still Lieut. Col. in 1797, then of a Rensselaer Co. Regiment. The certificate of appointment is in the possession of a descendant, Peter Miller, of Schodack Landing, N. Y.

He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1795, and from 1793 to 1797 was State Commissioner for the County Buildings at Troy, N. Y. A portrait in water-colors taken in the latter part of his life is in the possession of his descendants.

The census of 1790 lists as follows:
Jacob C. Schermerhorn, residence, Rensselaerwyck; 4 males over 16 (inc. father); 2 males under 16; 7 females (inc. mother): 11 slaves.

Col. Jacob C. Schermerhorn is spoken of as a Dutchman “dyed in the wool,” and a man of most dominating qualities. His great grandson, the late Louis Y. Schermerhorn, wrote as follows: “When I visited the old village of Schodack in 1890, I found that, nearly 80 years after his death, his imperious character was still preserved by tradition and that his name was used to frighten refractory children into obedience. He was wuthal of a very social disposition and family traditions refer to very frequent entertainments at his house given to the Van Rensselaer patroon and his friends at Albany. He was a man of great physical strength and fearless of danger to the last degree. He was stout in figure, without corpulence and his height was five feet, eight inches.”

The old homestead of Col. Jacob C. Schermerhorn still stands at Schodack, an old brick house facing the Hudson River. It was occupied later by his son, Capt. John I., and finally passed into the hands of the Ten Eyck family.

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Elisha Tallmadge was born in Stanford, Dutchess, NY [Sharon, Litchfield, CT], 18 Oct 1750, and died at [Millcreek Township] Erie, PA, 2 Jan 1814. He is probably Elisha Talmadge of the Third Regiment, also of the Eighth Militia Regiment of Albany County.

"May 20, 1785, Guy Young, Captain of 1st regiment, transfers for £50 to Elisha Tallmidge of Claverack his claim to 900 acres, etc."

This is probably the same, his brothers we know lived at Claverack. Also Elisha Tallmadge was among those who signed a petition for a reprieve for a young man sentenced to death, at Albany, NY, 24 Jun 1777. He was a farmer and a blacksmith, and at the time of his death was working for the Government. He helped construct the iron work on Perry's fleet. He married Maria Breazea [Brazee], who was born in Oneida Co., NY, 10 Jul 1744, and died 25 Mar 1825. They had:

Polly,   b. 25 Jul 1771; died young.
James,   b. 22 Dec 1773.
Elizabeth,  b. 22 Nov 1777; m. Clements, and died 1824 near Detroit.

Peter Barclay Tearse [called Bailey in the Fraser and Campbell section] was born in New York City (probably) in 1755. He served in the revolutionary war at the battle of Fort Stanwix, and was later in an Albany regiment. He was descended from French Huguenots. His family was among the few who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. They made their way to England and thence to this country. He was a lieutenant, captain and finally adjutant in Colonel Willett's company. In the New York land papers mention is made of the claim of Peter B. Tearse of fifteen hundred acres of land in lieu of his services during the war. He studied law with Yates (afterward governor of New York), and was a member of assembly in 1786-87-88-89, also town moderator. He was one of the most able men of his day. Upon his return to Fort Edward after the war, he rebuilt the homestead which today is one of the oldest houses in the town. He owned a house in Albany, and resided there during the winter. He died in 1803. He married Polly Hunter. Children:

1. William H., see forward;
2. Archibald;
3. Mary, married Peter Finn;
4. Catherine, married John Reynolds;
5. Elizabeth, married Archibald Derby;

(II) William H., son of Peter Barclay and Polly (Hunter) Tearse, was born at Glens Falls. In 1813 he married Mary Stewart. He was prominent in Masonic circles; was a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 144, Glens Falls; advanced to honorable degree of mark master in Glens Falls Chapter, No. 55, June 20, 1819; presided as master in the chair, July 10, 1819; received and acknowledged as most high master, July 10, 1819; exalted to the most sublime degree of the Royal Lodge, July 10, 1819. Children:

1. Archibald C., see forward;
2. Peter William, married Lorinda Moorehouse;
3. Robert Hunter, married Lucinda Johnson;
4. Micajah Potter, died young, shot by accident while hunting;

(III) Archibald C., son of William H. and Mary (Stewart) Tearse, was born in Glens Falls, August 10, 1814, died in Michigan, January 25, 1877. He married Catherine Pierce, born at Bolton, New York, January 12, 1817, died June 13, 1903. He was a miller in Glens Falls, and later removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he continued in the same business. Children:

2. Editha C., August 27, 1848, died August 1, 1872; married Avery Selleck, and has a daughter Catherine.
3. Addison, died young.
4. Emily P., December 11, 1851; married Daniel P. De Long.
5. Frederick C., March 3, 1854, died March 1, 1880.
7. Robert E., November 27, 1859.

The Fort Edward Book: containing some historical sketches, by Robert O. Bascom, page 140.
Mr. McNeil died, but revolutionary war history, as well as family records, show that the widow, Mrs. McNeil, and her granddaughter Polly Hunter, were living in comfort at Fort Edward. She was devotedly attached to her adopted country, and would not listen to the entreaties of her friends to return to Scotland. While in New York she made many acquaintances among the Huguenots, and to one of them. Adjudant Peter B. Tearse, an officer in the continental army. Polly Hunter became engaged. On the approach of Burgoyne’s army, July, 1777, Adjudant Tearse urged them to go to Albany. They were preparing to go on the morning of the capture and murder of Jane McCrea, who was visiting Mrs. McNeil at that time. She and Polly Hunter escaped to the camp of General Fraser, and from there proceeded to Albany. When General Fraser was wounded she was able to reach him before his death. At the close of the war, Polly Hunter married Peter Bailey Tearse, who was descended from French Huguenots, and was born in New York in 1753. His family were among the few who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. They made their way to this country by way of England. He was lieutenant, captain, and finally adjutant in Colonel Willet’s company, whose daring bravery won one of the most brilliant victories of the war. He was one of the most able men of his day. Upon his return to Fort Edward, he rebuilt the old home which is one of the three oldest houses in the town. He owned a house in Albany, where he resided during the winter. He died in 1803. Widow McNeil at one time, and Peter B. Tearse at another, owned the whole of lot 141 of the Argyle Patent.

Children:
- Ann Tearse
- Mary Tearse
- Archibald Campbell Tearse
- Catherine Tearse
- Elizabeth Tearse
- William Hunter Tearse

A history of the town of Queensbury, in the state of New York, with biographical sketches of many of its distinguished men, and some account of the aborigines of northern New York.


Peter Bailey Tearse, is believed to have been born in New York city, or vicinity, about the year 1753. In the Calendar of New York Land Papers, mention is made of the “petition of Peter B. Tearse, for a grant of 1,500 acres of bounty lands in lieu of his services as captain in Col. Willet's regiment.”

He is recorded in the State Revolutionary Papers, as adjutant in Col. Goose Van Schaick’s (Albany) regiment, with 1st lieutenant’s commission dating from March 1st, 1776. He is endorsed in a report in the same volume, as a “good adjutant.” The family tradition remembers him as Adjudant Tearse, while stationed at Fort Edward during Burgoyne’s advance, and as Major Tearse, at Fort Stanwix, where, it is a matter of history, that Col. Marinus Willet was ordered with his regiment in July, 1777, and by his gallant conduct, was rewarded by the unflinching bravery of his command in that noted action, retrieved the fortunes of one of the fiercest and most momentous conflicts of the Revolution.

In Wilson’s Life of Jane McCrea, he says, “Miss Hunter was the grand-daughter of Mrs. McNeil, a cousin of Jenny, and at this time (i.e. 1777) resided with the former. Miss Hunter afterwards married a Mr. Tierce,” the subject of this sketch.

Soon after the war of the Revolution,’ Major Tearse settled at Fort Edward, in which vicinity, and extending as far north as Lake George, Mrs. McNeil possessed an immense landed property valued even in those days, at upwards of eighty thousand dollars.

He subsequently removed to Queensbury, where he erected an addition to a dwelling on the site of the old Mallory place, near the toll gate, and here for a few years kept a small wayside inn. From the town records, it appears that in 1795, he was chosen town overseer of the highways on several occasions. He was for a number of years one of the assistant justices of the general sessions of Washington county, and his name appears 6th June, 1794, as one of the signers to the noted manifesto, for the observance of the Sabbath.

About the beginning of the present century, he removed to the head of Lake George, and erected the first building on the site now occupied by the stone store in Caldwell. Here he carried on a trade in general merchandise. He also owned an ashery for the manufacture of potash at the foot of the hill near his store and on the bank of the lake at the north side of the brook. His success was not commensurate with his enterprise, which was at least half a century in advance of the age, in which he lived. Attracted by the newly discovered mineral waters of Ballston, he removed thither, where he soon after died (in the year 1802), and where his remains now lie buried in an unknown and unhonored grave.

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Benjamin Tupper

Benjamin Tupper is listed as member no. 100 on the rolls of Union Lodge No. 1 at Albany, NY, though nothing further is known if this is the same Benjamin Tupper noted herein. It will be noted under the biography of Col. Ezra Badamabove [no. 101 on the Union Lodge No. 1 roll] that Col. Badiam wrote a letter from Albany on 28 Sep 1777 regarding his situation relative to action at Ft. Schuyler. BothCols. Badiam and Tupper were in the Second Massachusetts Regiment under Col. John Bailey, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benjamin Tupper</th>
<th>Ezra Badlam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col.</td>
<td>2nd Mass. Regt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col.</td>
<td>11th Mass. Regt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Col. 10th Mass. Regt 01 Jan 1781, to 01 Jan 1783  
Lt. Col. 8th Mass. Regt 01 Jan 1781, to 01 Aug 1782
Col. 6th Mass. Regt 01 Jan 1783, to 12 Jun 1783.

Benjamin Tupper (1738-1792) General (brevet) in the Revolutionary War. b. in Aug., 1738 in Stoughton, Mass. He served as a soldier in the French War of 1756-63. Soon after the Battle of Lexington, he was a major at Boston, and distinguished himself in a boat expedition at Castle Island, Boston harbor. Became lieutenant colonel on Nov. 4, 1775, and a colonel of the 11th Mass. early in 1776. In August of that year he commanded gunboats on the North River. He served under General Horatio Gates at Saratoga; was at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778, and breveted general before the close of the war. With General Rufus Putnam, q.v., he originated the Ohio Land Company and was appointed surveyor of the Ohio lands in 1785. He served against Shay's Rebellion in 1786. Settled at Marietta, Ohio, and became a judge in 1788. He was the first senior warden of Washington Lodge No. 10, a traveling lodge located at West Point, NY. The charter was granted Oct. 6, 1779. In 1785 he was master of Hampshire Lodge, Northampton, Mass. d. June, 1792. [ref. 10,000 Famous Freemasons]

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Peter Van Bergen

http://revolutionarywarpensions.tripod.com/sagerjohn.htm

Rensselaer County
City of Troy

Peter Van Bergen of the City of Troy, County aforesaid being duly sworn before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace, for said County, according to law deposes and saith that he is aged Seventy nine year and upwards – That he was a Lieutenant in Capt. John Williams and Col. Bailey’s Regiment and that John Seger of the Town of Guilderland the person named in the written Declaration to which he has sworn and subscribed Served as a private in the said Company for the term of about five months, that is from July till some time in December at the Highlands of the State of New York in the year 1776 – That this deponent was well acquainted with John Seger and believes him to be a man of truth and veracity.

Subscribed and Sworn to this 27th day of March 1833 before me and further Certify that I believe Peter Van Bergen to be a man Who can be relied upon for truth and veracity

H.v.w. Master – Justice of the Peace

http://books.google.com/books?id=JnFMAAAAYAA&pg=PA167&lpg=PA167&dq=%22Peter+Van+Bergen%22+%22burgoyne%22&source=bl&ots=cAAp1Mblu8&sig=9R0k-RG7s0OwH7XYmOhjycA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=nn5gUKTPMHdp0gQav8E&ved=0CDkQ6AEwBg#

CURIOUS RELIC.—A gentleman of this city called at our office yesterday and showed us a grape shot which was obtained from the side hill between Ibis city and Lansingburgh under the following singular circumstances:

Three or four years since a venerable soldier of the Revolution, Mr. Peter Van Bergen, when on a visit to this city, mentioned to his friends that when he served during the campaign against Burgoyne in 1777, as Lieutenant of a rifle corps under Col. Martin Beebe, who commanded a regiment of New York militia, the Colonel exercised his men in firing balls and grape shot across the river from Van Schaick's island at a target near the old Van Schaick house on the Lansingburgh side. The old man expressed his opinion that if the spot where the target was placed could be ascertained, there could be found in the bank some of the grape shot. Search was accordingly made under his direction, and after making a slight excavation of the ground near the spot where the target stood, five grape shot, one of which was shown to us, were found. This was about 49 years after they were shot into the bank. — Troy Whig.


Petrus Van Bergen was a member of an Albany militia company in 1767 and witnessed a will in March 1771. In 1775, he contributed for the relief of Ticonderoga. His first ward property was configured on the assessment rolls in 1779. After the war, he was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. In 1785, he was appointed assessor for the first ward and in 1789 served as election inspector. His first ward household was configured on the Albany census in 1790. In 1797, a Peter Van Bergen was identified as a “yeoman” living in the first ward on a list of Albany freeholders. From census records, Peter Van Bergen of Albany was a Slaveholder as well. 27 Sep 1744 he was issued a Freeman’s Certificate by Abraham C. Cuyler, the last British Loyalist Mayor of Albany New York.

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Tunis Van Wagenen – variously spelled Tunis Van Wagener, Teunis Van Wagenen/Wagonen/Wagnen, &c.

Lt. [commissioned 1 Sep 1778 in the 2nd New York Regiment] Tunis Van Waganen is listed as on active duty with the Continental Line at Valley Forge, and with the 1779 Sullivan Campaign [8th Company].

http://www.nyhistory.net/~drums/dunlap_to_bronk_saratoga_091677.htm

Andrew Dunlap to Leonard Bronk on the Saratoga Campaign

Camp near Still Water Sept. 16th 1777
Dr. Sir

I take this Opportunity to inform you that I am in good health Hoping these few lines may find you and all your fathers Family the same

All the news I have at Present is that ever Since we have been incamped here we have been Fortifying and this morning have been on the parade since Four OClock and Expect every Minute that we Shall have a General Engagement as the Enemy is advancing towards us. I would be glad to hear of you by Every opportunity Pray, Remember my love to Mr Tryons family

Tunis Van Wagenen is in Good health and Desires to be remembered to you and fathers Family and to all Inquiring Friends and Desires of you as Henry Souser has Deserted to Take him Up He had no time Write Should have Wrote more particularly to you

I Remain your loving
and Affectionate friend and humble Servant
Andrew Dunlap
By favour of Jonathan Palmer

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vw/hevwoert2585.html

Hendrick [Henry] Van Woert was born in March 1747. He was the son of Albany residents Andries and Elizabeth Vanderwerken Van Woert. In August 1773, he married newcomer Catherine Eights. By 1791, the marriage had produced eight children who were christened at the Albany Dutch church where Hendrick was a member. In 1805, he served on the church consistory.

For several decades, Hendrick Van Woert was an Albany mainstay. His household was configured on the census and his holdings valued on first ward assessment rolls. A freeholder list from 1803 identified him as a “gentleman.”

During the 1760s, he belonged to an Albany militia company. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, he contributed to the American relief effort. In August 1775, he was appointed adjutant for the second battalion of the First Regiment of the New York Line. In July, he was promoted to Quartermaster. He also held the rank of lieutenant.

Hendrick Van Woert filed a will in Oct 1798. It identified his wife and four living children and noted real and personal property. They were accounted for on the census in 1800. He died in Feb 1813 just shy of his 64th birthday. His widow lived on at 64 Hudson Ave. He is [re]interred in Albany Rural Cemetery, Menands, NY.

Henry Van Woert entered the service as Quartermaster of the 2nd Regiment, New York Continental Infantry—Colonel Goose Van Schaick's—on June 30, 1775, two months after the Battles of Lexington and Concord.
On November 21, 1776, he was appointed, upon the Continental Establishment of New York's Quota, under Colonel Van Schaick, Ensign of the 1st New York Regiment, in January 1779, Quartermaster. Van Woert was promoted to be a Lieutenant on September 29, 1780, and served until mustered out with his regiment.

Tobias Van Veghten, Union Lodge No. 1; 1Lt in Col. McCrea's Regt.

On the morning of 27 Jul 1777 a group of Indian allies of the British (Gen. Burgoyne's) advance raided the outskirts of Old Fort Edward, NY. Lt. Tobias Van Vechten and five others were killed; Jane McCrea and Mrs. McNeil were taken hostage. As the Indians withdrew, they were separated. Mrs. McNeil was later united with her cousin, but discovered to her horror that another brave had Jane's scalp.

Seth Warner, One of the popular heroes of the Revolution. Colonel of "Green Mountain Boys"; commissioned Colonel by Congress, July 27, 1775, for capture of Ticonderoga. Aide to General Montgomery at Quebec. Warner caught Montgomery as he fell, and it was in this brother's arms that the hero of Quebec breathed his last. Fought in the service until his health gave way, when he retired to Roxbury, CT, his native place.

http://www.warnersregiment.org/Warner%20Bios.html

Seth Warner was born May 6, 1743 in Roxbury, CT. He was the fourth of 10 children to Benjamin Warner, M.D. and his wife, Silence Hurd. Little is known about Seth Warner outside of his military service and opposition to New York State's claims over the New Hampshire Grant lands. It appears that Warner did not keep journals, write a book, or make any significant public speeches during his lifetime. There are no known surviving sketches or portraits, and any personal letters or records he kept were most likely destroyed when his family homestead burned down in 1859; Seth Warner's life story must be pieced together from state and town archives, military records, and surviving correspondence.
During a visit to the New York Legislature during the summer of 1775 on Regiment business, it appears Warner was a Seth Warner from Saybrook, CT, which is most likely the source of confusion.

Continental Congress. On the 23rd of June, Congress received their petition and shortly thereafter, voted the recommendation to seek payment for their efforts. The Vermont pair arrived in Philadelphia on or about June 20th to present their case to the Continental Congress. Warner and Ethan Allen departed Crown Point, NY on June 10th 1775, carrying a letter from the officers garrisoning that place with New York officials, however, Congress refused to revoke it and New York eventually concurred with the New Hampshire Grant.

Several sources incorrectly indicate that Seth Warner was involved at the Battle on Breed's Hill (popularly known as Bunker Hill). It is unclear if Warner had any prior military experience. The Center of Military History indicates Warner served with Major Roger's Rangers during the Seven Years War, but no evidence substantiates this claim; he does not appear in published lists of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or enlisted men. Nonetheless, throughout his military career, Seth rose to meet many difficult challenges and situations demonstrating excellent military understanding. Period military manuals describe withdrawing a smaller force and remaining intact in the face of a stronger one is one of the most dangerous and demanding situations for a military commander. Warner executed this no less than three times during his career. He was involved in the planning of several instrumental engagements and by several period accounts, ably led his men in the field.

In 1775, the growing unrest in eastern Massachusetts eclipsed the conflict over the Grants. The Continental Congress began ordering regiments be raised and fitted for duty in reaction to British activities in Boston, Lexington, and Concord. Based on Warner's, Allen's, and the Boys' successes at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the Continental Congress recommended to the Colony of New York on June 27th, 1775 that it raise "...those styled the Green Mountain Boys" as a regiment of infantry, which New York agreed to in principle on July 4, 1775. The Assembly of the New Hampshire Grants voted Seth Warner to rank of Lt. Colonel in the Regiment in a 41 to 5 vote, effectively shut out Ethan Allen and made Seth the de-facto commander of the Regiment. The vote came as a shock to not only Allen, but also the Continental Congress who had already allotted monies in Allen's name. It grew to £50 in 1774 and doubled to £100 in 1775. He was a hero in the Grants and an outlaw in New York. Although he lived outside the settlement of Bennington only a mile from the New York line and made many trips to Albany and the surrounding areas, the Yorkers never succeeded in capturing him.

The taking of Ticonderoga was a landmark event in both Warner's life and U.S. History; the Green Mountain Boys and their leaders quickly became famous the width and breadth of the colonies.

In 1775, the growing unrest in eastern Massachusetts eclipsed the conflict over the Grants. The Continental Congress began ordering regiments be raised and fitted for duty in reaction to British activities in Boston, Lexington, and Concord. Based on Warner's, Allen's, and the Boys' successes at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the Continental Congress the recommended to the Colony of New York on June 27th, 1775 that it raise "...those styled the Green Mountain Boys" as a regiment of infantry, which New York agreed to in principle on July 4, 1775. The Assembly of the New Hampshire Grants voted Seth Warner to rank of Lt. Colonel in the Regiment in a 41 to 5 vote, effectively shut out Ethan Allen and made Seth the de-facto commander of the Regiment. The vote came as a shock to not only Allen, but also the Continental Congress who had already allotted monies in Allen's name. It has been mentioned by historians that Warner was elected in lieu of Allen because of Allen's well-known impatience and fiery disposition. Warner, by contrast, was repeatedly cited for his quiet, unassuming, and direct style, which would repeatedly bear itself out over his military career. The New York legislature protested several times against his commission because of Warner's past confrontations with New York officials, however, Congress refused to revoke it and New York eventually concurred with the New Hampshire Grant Assembly. Warner was officially recognized as the Commander of the Regiment.

Several sources incorrectly indicate that Seth Warner was involved at the Battle on Breed's Hill (popularly known as Bunker Hill). Warner and Ethan Allen departed Crown Point, NY on June 10th 1775, carrying a letter from the officers garrisoning that place seeking payment for their efforts. The Vermont pair arrived in Philadelphia on or about June 20th to present their case to the Continental Congress. On the 23rd of June, Congress received their petition and shortly thereafter, voted the recommendation to raise the regiment of infantry. Carrying a letter from John Hancock containing the resolves, Warner and Allen returned to New York arriving July 1, 1775. Warner would not have been available to fight in Boston on June 17th. Connecticut military rolls of the time list a Seth Warner from Saybrook, CT, which is most likely the source of confusion.

During a visit to the New York Legislature during the summer of 1775 on Regiment business, it appears Warner was initiated, passed, and raised as a first degree Mason [sic]. He is listed as the ninety-sixth signer on the By-Laws of the old
Union Lodge No. 1 (now Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3), the oldest in the New York outside of New York City. This appears to be one of the many times during the war that Warner’s popularity in the Grants called him away from his Regiment for political and recruiting duties.

Later that year, Warner and his regiment were assigned to Brigadier General Richard Montgomery’s wing in the invasion to capture Montreal, Canada. They participated in the siege of St. John’s, Quebec, and defeated Sir Guy Carleton, who attempted its relief at the Battle of Longueuil on October 30, 1775. Warner and his regiment were discharged in November 1775. On January 6, 1776, Warner’s Regiment was recalled to active duty and sent to support Benedict Arnold’s siege of Quebec. The siege was disastrous and eventually the army was forced to retreat. During the retreat from Quebec in May 1776, Warner commanded the rear guard for the Northern Army and successfully evacuated hundreds of sick & wounded men to Ile aux Noix, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.

On July 5th, 1776, the Continental Congress re-authorized Warner’s Regiment as 1 of 5 Extra-Continental Regiments (including the 1st and 2nd Canadian Regiments, the German Battalion, and the Rifle Regiment). Because the Regiment was not specifically attached to a state (the New Hampshire Grants had not yet become Vermont), or one of multiple regiments, the Regiment was able to retain the name of its Commanding Officer. Commissioned as a full Colonel, the Regiment was officially designated Warner’s Extra-Continental Regiment. Again, the New York legislature protested against his commission several times, however, Congress refused to revoke it.

On the night of July 5th, 1777, the Northern Army evacuated Ticonderoga under pressure by British General John Burgoyne. For the third time in his career, Warner was part of the rear guard. He was given command at the hamlet of Hubbardton, VT and the assignment of holding off Burgoyne’s forces until the main body of the American Northern Army could escape and regroup in the southwestern corner of the Grants. The advance elements of Burgoyne’s forces under Simon Frazer engaged the American rear guard comprised of Warner’s Regiment to gather and protect forage and cattle in the Grant lands. Schuyler correctly surmised Burgoyne would make significant efforts to re-supply his army from the surrounding towns and farms in his long march Albany, NY. Warner probably made several trips to his homestead near Bennington in mid-July through mid-August to visit his family.

By August 18th, General John Stark consulted Warner in a council of war to plan moves against an approaching Hessian/Brunswick force near Bennington. The two had served together during the Montreal campaign and they are described as having similar temperaments. Perhaps more importantly, Warner was intimately familiar with the area. Warner again lived up to his reputation as a strong battlefield commander and the first phase of the battle was a huge success. The remainder of his Regiment arrived from Manchester in time to repel German re-enforcements, which likely would have turned the battle against the American forces.

Three sons of the Warner family fought at the engagement: in addition to Seth who commanded an entire wing, John was the Captain of Herrick’s Rangers 4th Company and was responsible for securing the German redoubt dominating a steep hill. Daniel served in Captain Robinson’s Company of militia and tragically, is believed to have been killed during the action as one of the 20 American casualties.

Following the battle, Warner and the Regiment moved northwest to harass and disable Burgoyne’s supply line. The morning of September 18, 1777, a force of 1,400 lead by Cols. Browne and Warner, (under General Benjamin Lincoln’s overall command) attacked Mount Independence, Fort Ticonderoga, and the portage connecting Lakes George and Champlain. A series of engagements continued through September 21st when the Americans were finally forced to retreat under pressure by Brunswicker re-enforcements, but not before Warner’s forces destroyed wagons and bateaux necessary to maintain the British supply line from Canada.

Although it is unclear and unlikely that Warner’s Regiment fought in the battles at Freeman’s Farm and Bemis Heights (popularly known as the first and second battles of Saratoga, NY), Warner is specifically mentioned as one of the Brigadiers in General Gates’ letters, well as a letter from Colonel Spect’s (second in command of the Brunswick troops during the Burgoyne Campaign) journal substantiating his presence at the surrender of Burgoyne’s Expeditionary Force.

In March of 1778, the Vermont legislature named him Brigadier General of the state militia in addition to his duties as Commander of his Continental Regiment. Almost two hundred years later in 1975, the Connecticut Legislature posthumously named Warner a General in the Connecticut Militia.

Ongoing demands to fill the rolls of his Regiment and failing health limited his presence with his men. Warner was officially listed as ill from November 1777 through February 1779. He did make visits however, with his garrisons stationed from Albany to Fort George. In the autumn of 1780, Warner and a small detachment were ambushed near the infamous Bloody Pond of the Seven Years War. It is reported he was wounded in the arm while Regimental Adjutant, Benjamin Hopkins was killed. Warner rode on to Glens Falls, NY suffering from exhaustion and loss of blood. Warner remained with the army until 1781 when his Regiment was officially disbanded as part of the restructuring of the Continental Army. In poor health and financial debt, he returned with his family to a 51-acre plot in Roxbury, CT.
Never much of a businessman, Warner did not participate in the land speculation, which made many of the early Vermont leaders wealthy. The proprietors of several towns voted him land as a reward for his services, but most of those properties went to pay taxes; he never benefited from it. Like so many of the war’s military leaders, neglect of his affairs and financial demands during his military career so depleted his resources that in 1786, his wife applied to Congress for dispensation, though it was hardly in a position to grant anything. A year later, she petitioned the Vermont General Assembly for land in payment of her late husband’s service. Although the Assembly made a decision in four days, it took four years for a charter of just under 2,000 acres in Essex County (VT) to be granted. The land, now known as Warner’s Grant, was largely rocky and mountainous making it worthless. Hester does not appear to have ever occupied it and it remains unoccupied today.

Long bed-ridden from what has been suspected as arthritis and tuberculosis, Seth Warner died in his home on December 26, 1784, age 41. Esther was left to raise their children Israel, age 16, Abigail, age 10, and Seth Jr., age 7. It is reported that an honor guard of 30 men watched over the Colonel during his final days. He did not live to see his beloved Vermont achieve statehood.

There is a published report in an 1864 edition of Harper’s Magazine that George Washington visited the widow Warner’s Roxbury home in 1789 and paid the balance of the property mortgage. While Washington certainly knew Warner through their correspondence and Warner had visited Washington’s Headquarters, the anecdote is a romantic ending to the tragic loss of Col. Warner at an early age and “salvation” of his surviving family members; it is not likely to be true.

Warner was originally buried in the Old Burring Ground before being removed to Roxbury’s Center Green in Oct. 1858, where a monument marks his grave. The original headstone reads:

In Memory of Colonel Seth Warner, Esq.,
Who Departed This Life December 26th,
A.D. 1784. In the Forty-Second Year of His Age

Triumphant leader at our armies’ head,
Whose martial glory struck a panic dread,
Thy warlike deeds engraved on this stone,
Tell future ages what a hero’s done,
Full sixteen battles he did fight,
for to procure his country’s right.
Oh! this brave hero, he did fall,
By death, who ever conquers all.
When this you see, remember me.

Recently, the town of Roxbury has named part of its recreation trails after Warner in remembrance of its native son and his achievements. Although no statue or marker at the state capitol in Montpelier commemorates Warner’s contributions to Vermont’s history, a statue of Warner guards the Bennington Battle Monument. Erected in 1910, an idealized Warner is depicted in the uniform of a Continental regiment and the monument is dedicated to “an able statesman and soldier.” There is another statue dedicated to Col Warner in the center of Manchester, VT. In 1933, the Vermont Legislature named Vermont Route 30 between Middlebury and Manchester the Seth Warner Memorial Highway. A small hiking shelter just off the Appalachian Trail near Bennington and Pownal, Vermont bears his name as does a US Army 128 foot tug boat.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1930_february.htm

Seth Warner; The Green Mountain Boy

By BRO. WILLIAM M. STUART, New York

A STUFFED catamount crouching upon the signboard of the Green Mountain Tavern in Bennington, and apparently snarling toward the province of New York, reflected, a few years prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, the spirit of the times.

In this tavern were wont to assemble the leaders of those settlers who had resolved to protect their rights against the authority of New York, even to the shedding of blood. And of these leaders, who gathered on frosty evenings about the roaring flames in the fireplace and discussed over their wine and long-stemmed pipes projected raids against the officers of the law, the two most noted ones were the gigantic Ethan Allen and his smaller friend, Seth Warner.

Seth Warner had been born in Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1743, removing with his father to Bennington twenty years later. The dispute with New York was just then beginning and young Warner soon found himself involved.

The first settlement in what is now known as Vermont was made at Fort Dummer, now Brattleborough in 1724. The region was claimed by both New Hampshire and New York. The governor of the former colony disregarding the rights of New York, issued grants of land in the new territory so indiscriminately that the region became known as the NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

New York resorted to the courts, obtained a favorable decision and endeavored to eject the settlers who had cleared and rendered valuable their isolated farms. These pioneers now banded together, assumed the name of GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS, chose for their leaders Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, and proceeded to resist the execution of the law. In the mountains of THE GRANTS ensued a species of guerrilla warfare, in which the New York officers usually had the worst of it.

On the 9th of March, 1774, the Legislature of New York Province passed an act of outlawry against the leaders of the Green Mountain Boys; mentioning by name, and offering a reward of fifty pounds for the capture of each, the following persons: Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, P. Sunderland, S. Brown, J. Smith and J. Brackenridge.

The valley of Otter Creek was the scene of this mountainous warfare, which was yet of pigmy size. The locality and many of the events have been described vividly by Daniel P. Thompson who, in 1839, published his novel, Green Mountain Boys.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1930_february.htm
Ernest Peixotto, in 1917, while collecting data for his book, A Revolutionary Pilgrimage, motored through the valley of Otter Creek (or river) and thus described it:

"From Rutland southward the road follows the Otter River, threading a beautiful valley, hemmed in between the Taconic Ridge on the one side and the main range of the Green Mountains on the other. The day . . . was showery, and gray clouds hung thick at times about the mountains, hiding one peak and revealing another; screening one range entirely and crawling over another in long, white filaments, that hung like ghosts among the trees, and by their air of mystery enhanced the sense of height."

It is likely that the contemplation of such scenes as that portrayed by the artist Peixotto had much to do with inspiring Allen and Warner to cast in their fortunes with the common cause. When the guns of Lexington sent their alarming message reverberating among the crags where the "Boys" had been forced to pitch their camp, in order to avoid the New York officers, they realized that their own petty quarrel must inevitably be engulfed in the greater one now at hand. As many peaks were required to produce the grandeur that was the Green Mountains, so the fate of the "Grants" would depend upon the success of the "Old Thirteen." The bickering with New York must now be cast aside so that all true men might hasten to the defense of the common country.

So, when Ethan Allen led his men to the surprise of Fort Ticonderoga, Seth Warner was in command of the rear guard. Allen captured the fort, "In the Name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," before Warner could cross. But Allen now sent his lieutenant to surprise Crown Point.

Warner was at first driven back by a sudden storm, but two days later he took the place, garrisoned by twelve men, without firing a shot. Much plunder was secured, including sixty-one cannon fit for service. At the last moment Warner had been joined by Captain Remember Baker - another proscribed Green Mountain Boy - with a small contingent of troops. Baker had seized on the way two boatloads of British troops who were endeavoring to escape to St. Johns.

On July 27, 1775, Seth Warner was elected by his own men lieutenant-colonel of the Green Mountain Boys, now organized as a regiment. It was at about this time that he accompanied Ethan Allian to Albany to offer the services of their organization to the common cause.

The New York legislators were somewhat embarrassed. The attainder against Allen and Warren had never been wiped off by a repeal. Could the Solons receive in their midst the outlaws of the mountains? After considering the matter from all angles, they admitted their former enemies, by resolution, "to the floor of the House." The hatchet was buried.

It is likely that it was at this time that Seth Warner was raised to Masonic Light in old Union Lodge No. 1, now Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, the oldest in the state outside of New York City.

The history of this Lodge is an interesting one. It was organized in Albany in 1759, under authority of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, originally issued to brethren of what is now called in the British service, the Royal Scots Regiment. During the years 1758-59, this regiment was located in Albany, and many prominent citizens of the town were admitted to its Lodge. When, in 1759, the regiment was ordered away, it left a copy of its warrant with the Albany Brethren, to enable them to continue their meetings.

The Lodge worked under the copied authority until February 21, 1765, when it was chartered as Union Lodge No. 1, by Provincial Grand Master Harrison. Eight years later (July 30, 1773) the charter was confirmed by Sir John Johnson, the son of Sir William Johnson and at this time Provincial Grand Master. On January 6, 1807, it received a warrant from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, as Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3.

The By-Laws of Union Lodge, drawn up by request of said body by Peter W. Yates in 1773, and approved by Sir John Johnson, were signed in order by the various members, beginning with Peter W. Yates, Master. Seth Warner was the ninety-sixth signor. Until No. 274, no mention was made regarding the dates of the various degrees. The Brother who signed as No. 274 received his first degree, January 14, 1794. It is therefore probable that Colonel Seth Warner was initiated, passed and raised during the summer of 1775, receiving at least the first degree while on his visit to the New York Legislature.

Colonel Seth Warner commanded some of the Green Mountain troops at the siege of Fort St. Johns, under General (Brother) Richard Montgomery, and was instrumental in carrying the operations to a successful conclusion. When Governor Carleton approached with a relieving force, he was ambushed by Warner and his men and driven into headlong rout.

Later, Colonel Warner was at Quebec, and he covered the retreat of the Americans from Canada to Ticonderoga.

On July 5, 1776, he was appointed by Congress colonel of a regiment in the Continental Line.

He was with St. Clair at Ticonderoga, and when the Americans were forced to evacuate that fortress, he commanded the rear-guard. It was on July 7, 1777, that he fought his heaviest action at Hubbardton.

General Arthur St. Clair, a Master Mason, the grandson of a Scottish earl, and perhaps the most unfortunate officer in our service, had been fairly outgeneralled by Burgoyne at Ticonderoga. The fort was fully commanded by Sugar Loaf Hill, later called Mt. Defiance. This elevation had been deemed by St. Clair inaccessible for artillery. Burgoyne proved that the contrary was true. With a battery planted on this height, he held the key to Ticonderoga. St. Clair was forced to evacuate in the night and beat a hasty retreat.

Contrary to orders, someone fired a building and the flames betrayed to the British the retreat. An immediate pursuit was organized. Colonel Seth Warner, known as a bulldog fighter, commanded the brigade that was the last to leave. At Hubbardton he was overtaken by the enemy’s advance guard under General Fraser. Colonel Warner had three regiments - 1300 men. Fraser had 800 veterans.

At seven in the morning of that hot July day Fraser began the attack. Pushing from the forest, the red-coated British infantry made a rapid charge. Warner's men opened with quick volleys and broke up the assault. All would now have been well had not a raw militia regiment commanded by Colonel Hale given way and fled. This left Warner but 700 men to continue the action.
The Americans were, however, stationed in a strong position on the brow of a hill, partially screened by trees. From this post they poured a galling fire upon the British grenadiers, who occupied the Castleton road, and caused them to fall back. Victory was again in sight for Warner's men, when drums were heard in the forest, and soon the tossing of banners and the gleaming of steel informed all that Reidesel and his Germans had arrived to support Fraser.

An overpowering charge followed. Warner's brigade was forced to flee over the Pittsford Mountains. The loss on each side was very heavy. Colonel Warner collected his own regiment at Manchester and at once began whipping it into shape for further conflicts. It was soon to be needed.

When, the following month, hard-pressed Burgoyne sent Colonel Baume with his German mercenaries on the Bennington raid, with orders to "scour the country from Rockingham to Otter Creek," John Stark (soon to become a Master Mason in Albany) took charge of the threatened territory, rallied the militia and sent a messenger post haste to Colonel Seth Warner, begging his help.

At once Warner ordered his men to march. All that day and part of the night they plodded through the rain over muddy roads and arrived at Bennington during the watches of the morning. Here they remained for a time, drying their clothes and preparing their arms for battle. But Colonel Seth Warner joined Stark as an aide.

The first part of the Battle of Bennington ensued. General Stark made his famous speech, containing the allusion to the future slumbers of his wife - provided the red-coats were not beaten; Baume was mortally wounded, his artillery and most of his men captured and the rest driven away. The militia had fought well, but the end was not yet. Colonel Breymann arrived on the stricken field with British reinforcements, at once charged the scattered American militia, and it seemed that the battle would be lost by the patriots. But now, just in the nick of time, the drums of Colonel Seth Warner's veteran regiment were heard beating the charge. Through the ruck the Continentals shoved with advanced bayonets, fell upon Breymann's troops and drove them steadily until darkness settled and the historic contest was over - the contest that proved to be the first nail in the coffin of Burgoyne's military reputation. Once more Seth Warner and his men had proved their worth.

But the Green Mountain Boy's work was not yet done. At the battle of Saratoga he was to meet again his old antagonist of the fight at Hubbardton - General Fraser. In this decisive conflict of the war for American independence Warner and his men rendered excellent service. At the end Fraser was killed and Burgoyne surrendered. The war in the far North was over.

In this campaign Seth Warner soldiered with such Brother Masons as Daniel Morgan, the old wagoner general; Colonel Peter Gansevoort, a member of his own Union Lodge No. 1; Colonel Cilley of New Hampshire; Benedict Arnold, of Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven; General Gates himself; Marinus Willett, the final savior of the Mohawk Valley; Stark, Poor, Whipple, Paterson, Wilkinson, Glover, Dearborn and Hull. Surely, Masons helped mightily at Saratoga to build the foundations of the Republic.

Colonel Seth Warner was destined barely to see his country independent. Early in 1782 he was forced by ill health to leave the military service. He retired to Woodbury, Connecticut, the place of his birth, and there two years later he died, being but forty-one years of age.

Friend of the puissant Ethan Allen, Green Mountain Boy, patriot of the Revolution, Master Mason, Seth Warner - though his life was brief - qualified as one of the builders of the nation.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/w/mawatson6837.html

Matthew Watson lived in Albany from the 1760s to the 1790s. He probably was born about 1740. He first appeared in the community record in 1766 when he joined a number of Albany men in signing a constitution for the Albany Sons of Liberty. In that year, his name began to appear on assessment rolls where he was called "Mr. Watson," a tailor, and a resident and householder in the first and then second wards. In 1788, his second ward house and property were accorded modest assessments. In 1790, his household included two men, two boys, two females, and a slave.

He was known as a tailor, a merchant, and an agent for Manhattan merchants. He advertized in the Albany Gazette both before and after the War. He lived at 20 Maiden Lane. He was a member, trustee, and elder of the First Presbyterian church. In 1771, he was a member of the Albany Masonic Lodge.

He served in the colonial militia. In 1771, he was appointed firemaster for the first ward. Later, he cut wood on Albany lands and was paid for services by the city government. In 1775, he pledged money for the relief of Ticonderoga. As a newcomer merchant, he would be watched by the revolutionaries. He was permitted to post bond for a number of individuals. Otherwise, we have not yet connected him to wartime activities. At the end of the war, he was serving as one of the "Commissioners of Forfeitures" for the western district - a position of judgment and trust. Afterwards, he was able to secure the rights to a number of bounty lands as well.

After 1790, the name of name Matthew Watson dropped from Albany rolls. He was dead by May 1797 when letters of administration on the "estate of Matthew Watson" were granted to his son William and to Francis Follet, a friend.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/w/jowwendell2954.html

John W. Wendell was a hat maker who came to Albany in the decade prior to the Revolutionary War. He was born about 1740 and was said to be a native of Boston. He also was called John Walter Wendell. In 1771, he married Albany native Mary Trotter and began to raise a family. He was an officer of the Albany Masonic Lodge.

Settling near his in-laws, in 1772 he received title to a lot along Court Street and began to make hats. In 1774, he was appointed firemaster for the first ward. His career was pre-empted by the outbreak of war. In 1775, he was appointed Quartermaster for the
Second New York Regiment of the Continental army. In August 1778, he was identified as an Assistant "Commissary of Forage" under the overall command of Morgan Lewis in Albany. In 1779, he was keeping the Continental stables in Albany. He also contributed financially to the American cause and later received a number of land bounty rights.

With the end of the war, now middle-aged John W. Wendell began to advertize his "manufactured" beaver, "castor," and felt hats for sale in the Albany Gazette. His store a few doors south of city hall also sold drygoods. Expanding his holdings with adjoining lots, he opened a hat factory in partnership with William Trotter - his brother-in-law. Wendell's factory was a Court Street landmark and an outstanding local example of the emergence of American manufacturing. He later leased a water lot near the city "watering place." This "hat manufacturer" was one of the founding members and first president of the Albany Mechanics Society.

In 1784, Wendell was elected to the city council as assistant alderman for the first ward. Active in committee work, he was re-elected several times. In 1788, he was among the Albany notables who signed a printed document voicing opposition to adoption of what became the United States Constitution.

During the 1790s, he operated a hotel/tavern/boarding house on his Court Street complex. John W. Wendell died in February 1802. He lived to the age of sixty-two.

Mary Trotter probably was the daughter of John and Anna Hogan Trotter. She died on March 14, 1831 at age 73. She was buried from the house of James Lamoreux at 59 Hamilton Street.

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http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/v/jovisscher4144.html

John T. Visscher (Fisher) was born in December 1746. He was the last child born to the marriage of Teunis and Machtelt Lansing Visscher. He grew up in the large family of a Market Street brewer. He was consistently known as "John T." to prevent confusion with his slightly older and same-named kinsman. In October 1767, he married Schenectady native Anna Pearse at the Albany Dutch church. By 1783, seven children had been christened in Albany.

In 1766, he (John J. Fisher) was among the Albany men who signed the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. In that year, his name first appeared on an Albany assessment roll. We seek documentation on where his family was living during the 1770s and early 80s. However, during those years, he was a member of the Albany Masonic lodge.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, the twenty-nine-year-old John T. Visscher continued his support of the Patriot cause with financial and supply backing. He served in the commissary department and was said to have been a lieutenant in William Hun's militia regiment.

In May 1781, he posted a bond with the Albany Commissioners - guaranteeing his availability and residence within the county. At that time he was identified as a yeoman of Albany. Afterwards, he was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. His pension application from 1832, fleshes out his service.

After the war, he re-located to his rented lands in the Albany tract at Fort Hunter where he lived for the remainder of his life. In 1790, he was chosen to represent Montgomery County in the New York State Assembly. In 1790, his household in the Montgomery County town of Mohawk included eight family members and three slaves.

It appears that he maintained a long term association with the militia. As late as 1809, he was identified as colonel and then brigadier general of a Montgomery County regiment. In September 1832, John T. Visscher was deposed when applying for a pension for Revolutionary War service. He stated that he was 87 years-old and was living in Fort Hunter. This Albany native died sometime thereafter.

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http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/v/jovisscher4145.html

Johannes Visscher was born in April 1739. He was a son in the large family of Albany natives Johannes and Anna Staats Visscher. His father died in 1749 and his mother re-married. In 1744, he was named an heir in Johannes "Sr's." will. In May 1763, he married Elizabeth Bradt at the Albany Dutch Church. By 1782, eight of their children had been baptized there where he was a member and longtime pewholder.

These Visschers set up their home in Albany's second ward. He was a businessman who made his way through community-based organizations - serving as firemaster and standing with his neighbors in opposition to the Stamp Act in 1766.

At that point in his life, a number of unresolved questions dictate caution. Several prominent John Visschers were in the Albany area. Thus, this profile is very much in progress. We believe that this John Visscher was a member and officer of the first Albany Masonic lodge.

"Colonel" Johannes Visscher died in October 1821 at age eighty-five.

Elizabeth Bradt was born in October 1740. She was the first child born to Hendrick and Rebecca Van Vechten Bradt. Her father died before she reached her sixth birthday. She died after 1782.

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Matthew Visscher was born in December 1751. He was the son of Albany contractor and landholder Bastian T. Visscher and his wife, Engelletie Vandenbergh Visscher. In 1772, he married sloop captain's daughter Lydia Fryer. Their children were baptized in Albany churches during the 1770s and 80s.

Before the Revolution, he had become licensed to practice law. He came of age just in time to join the grassroots opposition to British restrictions headed by his mentor, attorney and former alderman Abraham Yates, Jr. He also joined the Albany Masonic lodge where he became acquainted with Albany newcomers who had more in common with the royal establishment.

But, instead, Matthew Visscher became a Revolutionary stalwart. In May 1775, he was appointed a lieutenant in the city militia regiment. Shortly thereafter, he was named secretary of the "Albany Committee of Correspondence, Safety, and Protection" and was one of its stalwart members throughout the war years. His daily diligence helped the committee bring the Revolution home and, in the process, made the young man one of the most important local operatives. He was a member of the Albany Commissioner for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies throughout its lifetime. He also served as an Indian Commissioner - attending meetings on the frontier in the waning years of the war. In these capacities, he forged lasting relationships with Governor George Clinton and other members of his administration. In the years that followed, Visscher received a number of bounty rights for wartime service in the military and on the homefront.

In 1778, he was elected assistant alderman for the first ward. He served for more than a decade and was one of the most active members of the city council. In 1778, he was appointed Albany City and County clerk and served until 1790. In 1784, he was elected to the New York State Assembly and served two terms. He also sat on a number of local boards and on the State Board of Regents.

After living for a while in the first ward home of his father-in-law, by 1790, his family was established in their new, Georgian townhouse at what became 100 North Pearl Street. His service as clerk and secretary of many organizations make Visscher's signature among the most recognizable early Albany autographs.

Matthew Visscher died 8 Aug 1793 at the age of forty-two. His will passed probate in Jan 1794. His widow lived in their Pearl Street home for many years. A newspaper obituary testified to his exemplary service.

"August 8, 1793: Matthew Visscher, counsellor at law, died aged 42. He was called into public life at an early age, and took an active part in the revolution. He was clerk of the city and county many years, and was highly respected for his fidelity and patriotism in the public service," printed in Annals of Albany, volume 3, p. 158.

Lydia Fryer was born in October 1753, d/o John and Hannah Van Zandt Fryer, and sister of Sarah, below. This sloop captain's daughter grew up in Albany's first ward surrounded by her mother's family - the Van Zandts. She married rising attorney Matthew Visscher in 1772. Over the next decade, their children were baptized at the Albany Dutch church where she was a member and pewholder. Over the next two decades, Matthew Visscher emerged as one of the visible leaders of the new city.

After living with her family on the Southside, by 1790 these Visschers had moved into their new home on Pearl Street in a style befitting a rising public official.

However, Lydia was on her own when Matthew Visscher died suddenly in August 1793. The young widow became head of their second ward home that became 100 North Pearl Street. This premier residential location would become known as a "street of widows!"

A few months later, a great fire destroyed a large chunk of the old city - coming precariously close to the new Visscher home. To make matters worse, the fire was blamed on Pompi - the servant of Matthew Visscher who had been out-of-control since the death of his master.

Although not yet forty-years-old, widow Lydia Visscher did not remarry. Taking control of her husband's estate, she would count on the support of her son, Sebastian (Bastian), who helped her sell off extra property. Living with other widows, servants helped her maintain the Pearl Street home for many years.

Lydia Fryer Visscher died in April 1841 at the age of eighty-eight. Her will passed probate in July.

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Edward S. Willett was born in November 1750. He was the son of Samuel Willett of Flushing, Long Island. By the early 1770s, he joined his older cousin in Albany and worked with him in the saddler's trade. In 1774, he married Albany native Sarah Fryer, sister of Lydia, above. By 1782, the marriage had produced seven children.

He then followed his father-in-law in the river trade - becoming a sloop captain himself by the mid-1770s. At the outbreak of the war, he joined the Revolutionary cause - carrying people, cargoes, and intelligence on his sloop. He was trusted to transport Tories to New York for exchange and was called "a gentleman of undoubted loyalty" by Governor Clinton. He then served under the Quartermaster General as "forage master" and also with an artillery company. Afterwards, he received a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment.
His home was on what became South Pearl Street and was located in the middle of the block between Beaver and Hudson Streets. In 1776, he served as a firemaster in the first ward. After the war, he was an Albany mainstay for the next three decades. During some of that time, his household included slaves. Community-based documents identified him as a merchant dealing in building supplies, a mariner, and a saddler. He was a Mason - belonging to the Union Lodge.

In 1788, he witnessed the will of his wife's brother-in-law. In 1800, his first ward home included seven members.

Edward S. Willett died in April 1810 a few months shy of his sixtieth birthday. He was buried in the Dutch church cemetery. His widow lived until 1831.

Sarah Fryer was born in February 1752. She was the daughter of Albany residents John and Anna Van Zandt Fryer. She grew up on the Southside of Albany in the family of a sloop captain. In January 1774, she married newcomer Edward S. Willett. By 1782, the marriage had produced seven children.

These Willetts were Albany mainliners who lived on what became South Pearl Street near other members of the Fryer and Van Zandt families. Edward S. Willett died in 1810. Widow Sarah Fryer Willett continued to live in their home at 18 South Pearl Street. Later, she moved in with her daughter where she died at the end of December 1831. She had lived almost seventy-one years.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/w/thwitbeck1897.html

Gerrit Witbeck was born in March 1750. He was a twin and the eldest son of Albany-area residents Lucas and Geertruy Lansing Witbeck. Although his father held several parcels of real estate, the twins and their siblings grew up on a farm in Watervliet. As late as 1792, father and sons were involved in Watervliet-based land transactions.

In May 1774, Gerrit married Immetje Perry at the Albany Dutch church. At that time, they were identified as young people "of this county." By 1781, three children had been christened in Albany.

In May 1775, his name first appeared in the minutes of the Albany committee. He supported the cause and was paid for making spades and nails for revolutionary army.

In November 1777, he was appointed chimney viewer for the third ward. In July 1778, the city council received a complaint that his blacksmith's shop located on the middle dock obstructs the filling up of the dock inlet. He was ordered to remove that shop.

Either by inheritance or acquisition, by 1779 this blacksmith was paying taxes on four properties in the city of Albany. These included his house, lots located in the first and third wards, and his shop near the river.

In January 1787, the newspaper noted that he had opened a nail manufactory "in" Orange Street near the Dutch church. The assessment roll for 1788 valued his third ward house and property and also noted "Mr. Anderson (nailer)" living on the premises.

On August 8, 1788, he carried the farmer's flag in the Albany parade celebrating ratification of the Federal Constitution.

1790, his household in Watervliet included seven family members, another free person, and also four slaves. Perhaps he had relocated to a family farm leased by his father in 1769. Perhaps he was the Gerrit Witbeck who leased a 127-acre farm in Rensselaerswyck in 1794.

A piece of legislation enacted in April 1800, noted that Garret Wilbeck was one of the "Superintendants of Highways" for Albany County. He also was a member of the Albany Masonic lodge.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/w/thwitbeck1897.html

Thomas L. Witbeck was christened in the Albany Dutch church in August 1752. He appears to be the only child born to the marriage of Lucas and Catarina Carter Witbeck. Perhaps, she was Lucas Witbeck's second wife. This historically visible resident mostly was known as "Thomas L. Witbeck."

In September 1766, "Thomas L. Witbeck" witnessed the will of an Albany carpenter. At sixteen, perhaps our subject would have been too young to testify to a legal transaction. Was this distinctively named individual born much earlier than his recorded christening?

In April 1773, marriage bonds were issued to Albany glazier Thomas L. Witbeck and spinster "Stantia Gose" of Albany County. We seek information on their marriage. One presently compelling source tells us that his wife was a cousin named "Ariantie Witbeck" and that they had nine children who were christened in Lutheran churches in what became Columbia County beginning during the late 1770s. In 1774, he was named fireman for the second ward.

Coming of age during the early 1770s, we seek information for his involvement in Revolutionary War-related activities. In 1775, he contributed eight shillings for Ticonderoga. He also acted as a messenger for this Albany Committee during the war years. Two men identified simply as "Thomas Witbeck" were listed on the wartime rolls of the Albany County militia in east bank regiments.

He was a prominent Federalist and was the assistant marshall in the Albany ratification parade in August 1788. He was a member of the Albany masonic lodge.

In 1790, his household was configured on the census for Watervliet and was located next to the Manor House. However, two years earlier, his property and the "house he lives in" had been valued on the Albany assessment roll for the second ward.
In 1793, Thomas L. Witbeck wrote the Patron regarding elections and appointments in Rensselaer County. Around that time, he was identified as Van Rensselaer’s lawyer and the friend of John E. Van Allen. Their relationship seems to have focused on Rensselaer County real estate. In 1794, he became holder of a lease on a Manor farm. In 1794, he owed 11 shillings to the estate of Albany resident William Shepherd. In 1796, he is said to have erected a flour mill on the Wynantskill.

In 1797 or 98, Aaron Burr's legal papers extensively discussed Witbeck's involvement and credit situation regarding acreage at "Presque Ile." Burr was involved in other real estate dealings with "Thomas L. Witbeck" as well.

After the late 1790s, the name of Thomas L. Witbeck seems to have dropped from the public record. This individual was a one-time city resident who later became more closely identified with activities and holdings on the eastern side of the Hudson River. He also was involved with lands located in western New York and beyond.

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vermont/RutlandCountyHistory/page29.html

Enoch WOODBRIDGE was a prominent citizen of Vermont, a judge of the Supreme Court in 1798, '99 and 1800, and the grandfather of our honored brother, Hon. Frederick E. WOODBRIDGE, of Vergennes.

John CHIPMAN, the grand senior warden, was a native of Connecticut, and afterward the honored grand master of Vermont for eighteen years. In 1766 he left Salisbury, Conn., with fifteen other young men and became a pioneer settler of the Lake Champlain valley, at Salisbury. He was an aid to the first Governor CHITTENDEN, sheriff of Addison county for twelve years, was in the battle of Lexington, shouldered his musket and was with Ethan ALLEN at Ticonderoga, accompanied Seth WARNER's regiment to Canada, and participated in the capture of St. Johns and Montreal. He was at the battles of Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga, and commanded at Fort Edward and Fort George. He was made a Mason at Albany, NY, in 1779, and was a charter member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, at Vergennes. He died at Middlebury full of honors and years and received a Masonic burial.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, Albany, New York

Charters: Original warrant, October 26, 1737; No. 74, Grand Lodge of Ireland in the First Regiment Foot, Second Battalion. In 1758 and 1759 there was stationed at Albany, NY, the second battalion of the 1st Royals (now Royal Scots), which had left Great Britain for Nova Scotia in 1757. "Its officers," says "The Albany Hand Book," "were scholars and gentlemen, as they brought with them, and kept up, a large and valuable library of rare books, which they left here when the battalion was ordered away. Many, if not all, of the volumes are now in the library of the Albany Female Academy." In the regiment was a Lodge of Freemasons, No. 74 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and as the soldiers and citizens were on the best of terms, it would seem that many of the latter were received into the Lodge and duly initiated into its mysteries. When the command was ordered to a new field of duty, they carried their Irish warrant with them, but in accordance with a custom which was then permitted they caused an exact copy of it to be made, which they endorsed as follows:

"We, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 74, Registry of Ireland, held in the Second Battalion Royal, adorned with all the honors and assembled in due form, do hereby declare, certify and attest that whereas, our body is very numerous by the addition of many new members, merchants and inhabitants of the City of Albany, they having earnestly requested and besought us to enable them to hold a Lodge during our absence from them, and we, knowing them to be men of undoubted reputations, and men of skill and ability in Masonry and desirous to promote the welfare of the Craft," etc., and have therefore by unanimous consent and agreement given them an exact and true copy of our warrant as above, and have properly installed Mr. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HENRY BOSTWICK, and Mr. WILLIAM FURGUSON as Assistant Master and Wardens of our body, allowing them to sit and act during our absence, or until they, by our assistance, can procure a separate warrant for themselves from the Grand Lodge in Ireland.

"GIVEN under our hands and seal of our Lodge, in the City of Albany, the eleventh day of April, in the year of Masonry 5759, and in the year of our Lord 1759.

ANIAS SUTHERLAND, Master.
CHARLES CALDER, Senior Warden.
THOS. PARKER, Junior Warden.
JOHN STEADMAN, Secretary, No. 74 of Ireland.

The regiment, or battalion rather, never returned to the good old Dutch city, and it does not seem likely that the "indorsed" brethren ever applied to Ireland for a warrant, or that their army friends thought any more about them; rather they recalled them with kindly memories and nothing more, for the business of a soldier in those days often thwarted good intentions and interrupted the smooth flow of the amenities of life. However all this may be, there is no doubt that the brethren left in Albany kept up their form of organization as a Lodge.

February 21, 1765: Above duplicate said to have been confirmed by, and new warrant issued by, Provincial Grand Master HARRISON as Union Lodge, July 30, 1773; reconfirmed by Sir JOHN JOHNSON, Provincial Grand Master. I have same doubt about the correctness of the word "confirmed" as used above. No. 74 was an Irish Lodge, and it seems strange that a Modern Provincial Grand Master would confirm such a document.


Minutes of Grand Lodge, December 3, 1806: "A petition from the officers of Mount Vernon Lodge in the City of Albany at present working under a dispensation from the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, stating that they had surrendered the colonial warrant under which they had previously worked under a promise . . . that a new warrant should be granted to them free of expense, was read and granted."

The 1806 warrant was destroyed by fire in 1824, and in 1825 Grand Master VAN RENSSLEAER issued the warrant now in use.

Number: No. 1 (Union Lodge), until 1802, when Grand Lodge gave it the number 3. 1802, No. 3, Union Lodge under dispensation.
1806, No. 4, Mount Vernon Lodge; 1827, No. 3, Mount Vernon Lodge.
Minutes: No minutes prior to 1833 extant, excepting some stray leaves between 1800 and 1835.
Roll of members seemingly complete from 1765.

Early Troubles: At the formation of the Grand Lodge of New York with Chancellor Robert R. Livingston as Grand Master, it was determined that all Lodges holding warrants granted by Provincial Grand Masters should surrender the same, and receive regular ones from the Grand Lodge. For some unknown reason, Union Lodge refused to surrender its warrant or receive another in its stead.

In 1797 the minutes of the Grand Lodge show that "the Deputy Grand Master be requested to take charge of delinquent Lodges in Poughkeepsie and Albany." The minutes also show that the Deputy visited Union Lodge and found the only obstacle to the surrender of the old warrant was the question of "the rank they were to hold."

On January 6, 1800, Union Lodge acknowledged jurisdiction, and the Grand Master directed that a warrant should be delivered to them in clue form " under special promise that the warrants in possession of Union Lodge, three in number, should be delivered to the Grand Secretary," and "the Lodge being the third in the State that received a warrant (February 21, 1765), should be classed No. 3."
The quoted statements are from the records of the Grand Lodge of New York.

It appears that this programme was not immediately carried out, for on September 19, 1800, a general committee, consisting of five members each from Union, Masters, and Temple Lodges of Albany, reported adversely to the new Grand Lodge constitution, and proposed a division of Grand Lodge meetings, that in New York to be under direction of the Grand Master, and that in Albany under the Deputy Grand Master. Great efforts seem to have been made at that time to establish a Grand Lodge at Albany, which should hold jurisdiction over all but New York City Lodges.

These troubles, as far as Union Lodge was concerned, culminated in December, 1803, when a split occurred, the majority favoring the working under the New York, and a small minority under the Harrison Charter of 1765. The differences were not settled until January 6, 1807, when "Union Lodge, No. 1, of Albany" held its last Communication, surrendered its warrant, and received one from the Grand Lodge of New York, giving it a new name, "Mount Vernon No. 3," thus maintaining its rank as the third oldest Lodge in the State. It also held the title of A. Y. M., or Ancient York Masons.

Its name was taken from the home of Bro. George Washington.

Masters.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>1759</td>
<td>Richard Cartwright</td>
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<td>Robert Martin</td>
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<td>James Jenkinson</td>
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<td>James Hunter</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>John Fonada</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>1867</td>
<td>Alfred F. Chatfield</td>
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<td>Josiah Winants</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>John Lomax</td>
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Distinguished Brethren.

John Chipman, Colonel (Revolution) Grand Master of Vermont for eighteen years.
Solomon Southwick, a leader among the NY Anti-Masons in the Morgan persecution, Clerk of Assembly, State Printer, Sheriff.
Seth Warner, aide to General Montgomery, who died in his arms at Quebec. (1900 Proceedings records Union Lodge No. 1)
Thomas Smith Webb, "Father of the American Masonic system." (Union Lodge No. 1)
Peter W. Yates, Chancellor of State of New York (sic); Grand Senior Warden, Delegate to Continental Congress 1785-6.


William H. Greene, Recorder of Albany, 1872-75; thereby Judge of the Mayor's Court and Member of Common Council.
Lewis G. Hoffman, Masonic writer and publisher during the Morgan time, when such a business required considerable courage.
John McEwan, Sheriff, 1852; County Clerk, 1809-71.
Eli Perry, Mayor of Albany, 1851, 1856, twice a Member of Congress; Member of Assembly, 1851.
Dirck Ten Broeck, Mayor, 1746; Member of House of Assembly, 1796-1800; was Speaker of the House the last three years.
Matthew Visscher, Member of State Assembly, 1784, 1787; County Clerk, 1788.
Morgan Lewis Filkins, b. 20 Aug 1826; d. 13 Jun 1896.

FILKINS, MORGAN L.—Age, 36 years. Enrolled [177th NY Inf. Vols.], at Albany, to serve nine months, and mustered in as captain, Co. G, 4 Nov 1862; mustered out with company, 10 Sep 1863, at Albany, NY. Commissioned captain, 24 Nov 1862, with rank from 1 Nov 1862, original.

Postmaster in Albany, NY 1871 -1877. Member of New York state assembly from Albany County 2nd District, 1859, 1864


Mr. Filkins is the twentieth of twenty-five children, and was born in 1826, in the town of Berne, Albany county, NY, of English and Dutch descent, the son of Richard Filkins and his second wife Catherine Angle. His paternal ancestors were originally from Dutchess county, and his father, who was a volunteer in the war of 1812, after living a while in Rensselaer, removed into Albany county, where he died in 1841. His maternal grandfather came to America as a soldier under Burgoyne, and after the latter's surrender, remained in the service till 1783, when he was honorably discharged at West Point. His mother is still living at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Filkins received an academical education; studied medicine at Honesdale, PA; and has since been engaged in the Patent Medicine business, being the inventor of Dr. Filkin's Sugar Coated Pills and the proprietor and manufacturer of Blackman's Genuine Healing Balsam and Valuable Strengthening Plasters.

He was formerly a Whig; since the organization of the American party has been among the most active, intelligent, and successful supporters of its principles; and was elected to his present position by a combination of Republicans and Americans. Mr. F. was married in 1853, to Miss Henrietta A. Blackman, by whom he has three children; attends the Baptist church; and is one of the most valuable men in the House.

THE AUBURN BULLETIN, JUNE 13, 1896

ROCHESTER MAN DEAD

ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 13—Dr. Morgan L. Filkins died this morning at his residence in this city, aged 70 years. He was formerly postmaster of Albany where his body will be taken for burial. He was prominent in G.A.R and Masonic circles of this State.

Albany Evening Journal, May 31, 1907

OBITUARY

MRS. MORGAN L. FILKINS

Mrs. Henrietta Blackman Filkins, widow of Dr. Morgan L. Filkins, who was at one time postmaster of Albany, died on Wednesday at the home of her niece, Mrs. M.C. Austin, of Danbury, Conn. Mrs. Filkins lived in Rochester but had been visiting for the winter with her niece. She is survived by a son, Charles Filkins, of Rochester; by two sisters, Mrs. Henry R. Flansburg of Albany, and Mrs. Albert Thompson of Danbury, Conn., and by several nieces among whom are Mrs. Austin of Danbury, Conn., and Mrs. Harry G. Eyres of this city. The funeral services were held in Danbury this afternoon and the body will be brought to Albany for burial tomorrow. Interment will be in the [Albany] Rural cemetery [Menands, NY].
His father, Richard Filkins, was born 7 Dec 1781 in Vermont, the son of Isaac Filkins and Sarah Langdon. He came to Berne, Albany, NY, with his parents about 1792, and later settled in the eastern part of the town on a farm of 200 acres.

He was twice married, and by his first wife six children were born. His second wife was Catharine Angel and to this union were born fourteen children, eight sons growing to maturity. Of the reported 25 children of Richard, 21 of those known are shown below. There may have 4 others born [possibly stillborn or infant deaths] before Morgan to make him the 20th child.

Richard married first, Nancy Crabb who was b. 2 Aug 1783. Their marriage took place before 1801.

Their children:

i. Eliza Filkins, b. 30 Mar 1801; d. 1865
ii. Julia Filkins, b. ca 1803; d. bef. 1841
iii. Joseph Filkins, b. 04 Jul 1805; d. 1857
v. John B. Filkins, b. 26 Feb 1810; d. 1854.
vi. Richard Filkins, b. 26 Mar 1814

Richard married secondly on 11 Jul 1814, Catherine Angel born 22 Apr 1791, a daughter of Daniel Angle and Catherine Becker.

Their children:

vii. George Filkins, b. 26 Aug 1815; d. 10 May 1900.
viii. Alanson Filkins, b. 1816; d. 1816.
ix. Daniel C. Filkins, b. 02 Nov 1816; d. 19 Dec 1872
x. Elvira Marie Filkins, b. 07 May 1819; d. 1 Aug 1881.
xii. Edward Vincent Filkins, b. 07 Mar 1821; d. 18 Feb 1887.
xii. Christopher A. Filkins, b. 28 Sep 1822; d. 1892.
xiii. Ezra Filkins, b. 1823; d. 1823.
xiv. Albert Filkins, b. 1824; d. 1824.

Richard Filkins died on 9 Nov 1841 and his second wife, Catherine died on 29 Mar 1863.


THIRTY-FIVE BODIES UNGRAVED; Arrival of Capt. M.L. Filkins The Gallant Dead of the One Hundred and Seventy seventh. Published: December 30, 1863

On Saturday MORGAN L. FILKINS, of Albany, Captain in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh (Albany) New York Volunteers, (Member of Assembly elect,) arrived in this City from New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, having in his charge nineteen of the bodies of members of the regiment who had fallen before Fort Hudson, or died in the Department of the Gulf from illness. Sixteen bodies he had sent in advance on the Merrimac, which arrived earlier last week, and they were at once forwarded to Albany.

Some time after the return of the regiment to Albany, the friends of the dead united in an urgent request to Capt. FILKINS to revisit the scenes of their service and recover the bodies. He finally assented without "fee or reward," and on the 18th November left this port, arriving in New-Orleans on the 29th. At once he set to work on his painful and embarrassing duty, receiving from the officers of the Department of the Gulf all assistance that was in their power. Before leaving Albany he had metallic coffins made, and transportation of these from New-Orleans was given free of charge.

Capt. FILKINS first visited, for the purposes of disinterment, Baton Rouge, where a number of the regiment had died from illness and from wounds. Here he disinterred six bodies -- those of F. Platto, J. Guardenier, M. Daly, H.C. Mosher, J.W. Keisler and S.B. Sheperd (Adjutant of the Ninety-first.)

He then proceeded to Port Hudson, where this regiment, Col. AINSWORTH, of Albany, in command, had been engaged forty-eight days and nights in the siege. Here he visited the battle-field, and disinterred ten bodies buried on the field, and, as they were outside of the lines, he had to expedite matters, because of the incessant danger from the guerrillas hovering around. The bodies were those of Lieut. ROSCHE, EUGENE BROKE, J.O. LEIBENAW, J.D. WOOD, W.H. VANDENBURGH, A.M. CARHART, S.G. LOOMIS, A.S. BILLSON, T.L. HARTNESS, JOEL WILSON.


On returning to New-Orleans the body of J. MCCLASKEY, Ninety-first regiment, who had died in hospital, was also disinterred.

All the bodies were placed in metallic cases and transported to this City in the best condition possible.

Capt. FILKINS had comparatively but little trouble in discovering the graves. He had been on the ground and witnessed most of the burials. At all the places head-boards had been placed bearing the names, except at Bonnet Carrie and Port Hudson. Here he knew that the body of W.H. BARLOW had been buried, and buried alongside a man named ZULMAN; he found the grave of the latter, marked, opened the adjoining grave, and recognized by the long dark hair the remains of BARLEW.
At the latter place the Captain had to open four graves ere he found one containing the body of A.S. BILLSON. On opening the last, he was enabled to recognize it as the right one by the rubber overcoat which was wrapped around the head of deceased, and which bore his name. The body was placed in three cracker-boxes—the interfering ends of each being broken out.

The bodies were all, of course, shockingly decomposed, and the work of interment was one of horror. Capt. FILKINS is a man who shrinks from no duty, and he faithfully fulfilled this terrible one. His aids were contrabands, who repeatedly shrank from the work. Many of the bodies were uncoffined; others were in rough boards, a few in coffins, others in cracker-boxes, and one in a gun-box. After opening the grave, the condition of the bodies was such, especially at Bonnet Carrie, where the graves filled with water that canvas had to be slipped under them, and they carefully raised on it, in order that they should not fall to pieces! Capt. FILKINS nobly stood the ordeal. He opened every coffin and every box; he cut from twenty-eight of the dead locks of hair for the relatives, and then closed to all eyes the remains. All were buried in their clothes, and were wrapped in the soldier’s shroud, their blankets.

At Port Hudson Capt. FILKINS disinterred ten bodies, and coffinied them in two days. At Bonnet Carrie he did the same with eighteen bodies in one day. At Baton Rouge he did the same with six bodies in a little over one day. When all the formalities and red tape are taken into consideration, to say nothing of the physical labor, for often had he to open the graves himself, and the horrors, this certainly exhibits extraordinary zeal and energy.

The friends of the deceased authorized to Capt. FILKINS an expenditure of $300 per day. He returns with them to Albany at a cost to the relatives of $50 each. This is pretty conclusive evidence that a generous heart and noble impulses were in the work, and that a painful duty, reluctantly undertaken, was truly a labor of love.

Of his regiment, which did much duty and won a proud name, some ninety yet lie on the banks of the Mississippi.

The bodies forwarded last week were placed in the cemetery built at Albany, to await the arrival of the others. They went up by the Hudson River Railroad, which charged $3 10 for each, allowing no deduction from passenger fare. The nineteen others went up yesterday afternoon by the Harlem Railroad, which not only generously forwarded them for nothing, by direction of Superintendent BURCHARD, but gave free passage to those in whose, charge they were.

There will be a solemn scene in Albany when these thirty-five bodies of the devoted and the dead are consigned to the tomb. No city better appreciates such a sacrifice—none could so mourn the loss. It is the intention there to have a funeral pageant, and the occasion will be one of unprecedented significance and solemnity.

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Nathaniel Cleveland Moad


18 Sep 1892 © The New York Times

http://books.google.com/books?id=03gTAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA55&lpg=PA55&dq=%22John+Chipman%22+governor+of+vermont&source=web&ots=MzIDCCGZkk&sig=wl4.0G3RbzXRimhWSF5RMRYHQ&hl=en&ei=qRWWSeq2LY_fqeenqS4Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=result#PPA56,M1 page 55.

John Chipman, oldest son of John Chipman, was born in Salisbury, CT, 12 Oct 1745; died 28 Aug 1829. In 1766 he commenced a clearing on the western slope of the Green Mountains, sixty miles from the nearest dwelling, at what is now Middlebury, Vt. Forced by difficulties to leave the undertaking he returned to it in 1783, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Hon. Gideon Painter, resolved to surmount all obstacles. The Indians harassed him and succeeding early settlers much; but he established there his home and the highest elevation in the town, known as "Chipman's Hill," is his memorial. He did effectual service in the War of Revolution, being a volunteer in the party of Provincial Troops under Col. Ethan Allen at the capture of Ft. Ticonderoga and was a captain of the party, under Col. Seth Warner, to which was surrendered Crown Point. He was transferred to the command of New York troops in 1780 and promoted to major. He afterwards became a colonel, was sheriff of Addison County, Vt., 1789-1800 and filled various important municipal stations.

He married first, May 13, 1767, Olive Douglas of Canaan, Conn.; second, Nov. 5, 1772, Sarah Washburn.

One child by first wife, five by second,—

428. Olive, b. Jan. 22, 1768
429. Sarah, July 30, 1773 m. Jabez Rogers.
430. A daughter, died
431. A daughter, died
432. Laura, Oct. 23, 1783 m. 1st, Josias Smith; 2nd, Moses Jewett.
433. Mary, m. Horace Loomis.

The 1900 Grand Lodge Proceedings records:

John Chipman was Initiated in Union Lodge, Albany, NY, prior to October, 1779; passed and raised in Masters' Lodge, Albany, NY, 19 Oct 19, 1779; charter member. Dorchester Lodge, Vergennes, Vt., and Union Lodge, Middlebury, Vt. At organization of Grand Lodge of Vermont, 1794, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, also in 1795 and 1790; Grand Master, 1797-1818, fourteen years. Deputy Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of Vermont, 1808 to 1812 inclusive; Grand High Priest, 1811-15.

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vtwindha/vhg1/0050_middlebury.htm

Col. Chipman [Son of John & Sarah Chipman Chipman. Grandson of Thomas & Abigail Lothrop Chipman. Great Grandson of Samuel & Sarah Cobb Chipman] was first commander at Fort Edward, and next at Fort George. Of the latter he was commander at the time of the capture of the garrison. Not aware of the proximity of the enemy, he had sent out all his forces except 60 or 70 men in scouting parties. Surprised by "an overwhelming force, the garrison was forced to surrender." He was taken prisoner, but exchanged in 1781, and afterward rose to the rank of major. While in command of the forts, Mrs. Chipman remained with him. In 1784 John Chipman soon surrounded himself with the luxuries of life (at Middlebury). On the site of his first cabin, he built "a handsome brick house, which he opened for the entertainment of travellers coming into the country." The colonel was "a man of commanding person and address, with talents peculiarly fitted for an executive officer." From 1789 to 1801, he was county sheriff, and much of the time held offices of trust in town. He died 28 Aug 1829, Addison County, VT, aged 84, and was interred Prospect Cemetery, East Middlebury, Addison, Vt, with his wife [Sarah Washburn]. The following is his own summary of services in the Revolution.

"I turned out, at the commencement of the war, as a volunteer with Col. Ethan Allen, in the spring of 1775, to take Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In May or June, I received a second lieutenant's commission in Capt. Grant's company, Col. Seth Warner's regiment. Went into Canada; was at the taking of St. John and Montreal; was discharged at Montreal, and returned home in the first part of December. In the summer of 1776, I received a first lieutenant's commission in Capt. Smith's company, Seth Warner's regiment, and joined the army at Ticonderoga in March, 1777. I was in the retreat with the army, and was in the battle of Hubbardton. I was also in the battle of Bennington, so called, on the 16th of August of that year, and was at Saratoga at the taking of Burgoyne in October. We were ordered to Fort Edward and Fort George in 1778 and 1779. I was promoted to a captaincy, and served in that capacity until October, 1780, when I was taken prisoner at Fort George. I remained in this situation until the summer of 1781, when I was exchanged, and remained a supernumerary until the close of the war.

Col. JOHN CHIPMAN."


Thomas Smith Webb, the "Founding Father of the York or American Rite" as he is appropriately described by Herbert T. Leyland, his biographer, was born October 30, 1771, in Boston. He holds the rare distinction of being actively connected with the formation of two large national Masonic bodies—testimony to the respect in which he was held by his Masonic brethren. He received his education in Boston public schools and also began the study of music there which was to be an enjoyable diversion throughout his life. His business career was extensive and varied. After serving an apprenticeship with his father as a bookbinder, he started in for himself in Keene, N.H., and then moved to Albany, N.Y., where he changed to the manufacture of wallpaper with considerable success.

Providence, R.I., was the next stop and for 16 years he continued the wallpaper business and operated a bookstore. While there, he became agent for the Hope Cotton Co. Later he built a cotton mill in Walpole, Mass., and a few years later moved the machinery to Ohio to merge with the Worthington Manufacturing Co. All moves were based on changing economic conditions and were justified by future events.

His Masonic career was fully as extensive and varied. While he received his initial Masonic education in Rising Sun Lodge, Keene, N.H., at age 19, it was in Albany and Providence that most of his activities and contributions occurred. Leyland describes him as “Freemason, Musician and Entrepreneur” and, without question, he earned each of those titles.
At Albany, at age 26, he authored his *Freemason's Monitor or Illustrations of Masonry*, a literary work that ultimately went to seven editions. It brought international fame to the author and became the standard of ritual exemplification for many jurisdictions. It was a compendium of many of the writings of William Preston of England, a man who devoted a lifetime of service to the Craft in the study and perfection of Masonic lectures.

Webb joined Union Lodge in Albany and became its Worshipful Master. He helped form Temple Royal Arch Chapter and became its High Priest.

His reputation was well known when he moved to Providence in 1799, and he was soon taken into the life of the community. During his stay in Rhode Island he was elected to the school committee, became a director of the Providence Library Company, and served as a director, trustee, and finally treasurer of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company. From a private in the State Militia, he rose to be Colonel of his regiment.

Soon after his arrival in Providence, he accepted an invitation to join St. John's Lodge No. 1 and at once started a school of instruction. As a member of a Rhode Island Lodge he was eligible to attend Grand Lodge, and on his first visit he was appointed a member of a committee to revise the Constitutions.

It is interesting to note that within the next two years two amendments to the Constitution were adopted which permitted the utilization of the services of Brother Webb. One amendment repealed a two-year limit on the term of the Grand Wardens which allowed Webb to serve for three years as Grand Senior Warden. The other made it possible to elect a Grand Master who was not a Past Master of a Lodge in Rhode Island. Thus it was in order to elect Webb as Grand Master in 1813 and 1814. A further election in 1815 he declined.

It was in 1814 that a British man-of-war appeared off Newport. Providence, like other coastal cities, was fearful of bombing and possible invasion. At a mass meeting before the State House in Providence, a Committee on Defense was appointed to insure the protection of the town. Volunteers were called for to erect breastworks. Webb, as Grand Master, called a special meeting of Grand Lodge and instructed the brethren to "bring shovel, spade or axe and one day's provisions." After opening Grand Lodge the brethren marched to Fox Hill and by sunset had erected breastworks 430 feet long, 10 wide, and 5 high, naming it Fort Hiram, an act confirmed by the Governor that evening. This was one of only two Masonic forts in the country.

Webb also accepted an invitation to join Providence Royal Arch Chapter and was elected its High Priest two years later. He assisted in the formation of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island and served as Grand High Priest from 1804-14. With others, he eventually organized the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States and was guiding the operation, as Deputy Grand High Priest, at his death. The General Grand Chapter is now the oldest national Masonic body in America.

As Leyland says; "It was Webb's genius that saw the need in the Masonic field of strong national and state organizations to preserve, invigorate, and propagate the then detached, uncontrolled, and sometimes nebulous ceremonies that now are known as the Capitular Rite and the Templar Orders."

On one of his travels to the Midwest, Webb found that in Kentucky and Ohio the Grand Lodges had sole power to charter Royal Arch Chapters but he was able to influence them to permit the formation of Grand Chapters which would be subservient only to the General Grand Chapter. During this same period, Webb's unting Masonic zeal accomplished the formation on August 11, 1802, of St. John's Encampment of Knights Templar, now St. John's Commandery No. 1 of Providence, the ranking body of all Templar organizations in America.

Webb provided the ritual and ceremonial procedure of the Templar Orders and was elected its first Eminent Commander. He was elected annually until 1814 when he declined re-election. In 1805, with others, he organized the now Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and presided therein until he retired in 1817.

The achievement which has been declared the crowning glory of Webb's Masonic career was the formation of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States which he accomplished in 1816 in New York City. Governor De Witt Clinton was elected Grand Master and Webb became Deputy Grand Master, a position he held at his death.

As he approached 40, Webb prepared to divest himself of many of his business connections, and by 1815 he had withdrawn from several of his Masonic responsibilities in Providence. He devoted more of his time to music and, with others, formed the Handel and Haydn Philharmonic Society in Boston, he was its first president and conducted the Society's first public concert in King's Chapel on Christmas Day, 1815, with more than 100 participants. He also served as one of the soloists and even attained some fame later as a composer.

It was on one of his several western trips that Thomas Smith Webb died of a cerebral hemorrhage on July 6, 1819. A Masonic burial service was held in Cleveland, Ohio, and memorial services were conducted in many cities. Later it was felt more appropriate that Webb be buried in Providence. With the consent of his widow and with funds supplied by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and other local Masonic bodies, his body was brought to Providence and placed in the West Burying Ground.

When that cemetery later was converted to a park, the body was moved to the North Burial Ground to a plot of land on a knoll donated by the city, on which a marble monument or obelisk was erected by Grand Lodge. Each side of the shaft was used to record one or more of his many accomplishments. Like another famous freemason, his body was buried three times.

One of Freemasonry's most dedicated workers passed with a record of accomplishment second to none and his memory is perpetuated in Rhode Island by a lodge, a council, and a Commandery bearing his name.

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island erected a monument to the memory of Webb at the North Burial Ground in Providence. R.I.

Reprinted from the *Northern Light*, January 1971, Vol. 2 No. 1. Editor: George E. Burow,33°. 39 Marrett Road, Lexington, MA.
John Van Ness Yates was born in December 1779. He was the son of Robert and Janet Van Ness Yates.

Son of a prominent attorney and jurist, he grew up on upper State Street. He also became a lawyer after clerking in the Court Street office of John V. Henry. Losing his pre-eminent father before he reached his twenty-second birthday, John continued to live with his mother’s at 110 State Street. After her death in 1818, he remained in the house with his wife and children until his death.

In 1806, he married Elizabeth Ross Cunningham. John V.N. Yates was a man of great capacity* and held a number of offices and positions - all of which were based in Albany. He was appointed captain and raised a light infantry company in 1806; Master in Chancery, 1808; Recorder of the city in 1809 and served with some interruption until 1816; Secretary of State, 1818-26. Co-author of a history of New York State. He died in January 1839 at age sixty.

* Gorham A. Worth later characterized him as "a man of talents, both natural and acquired. He was equal to the duties of any station, and to the difficulties of any task. He was a wit, a poet, a belles-lettres scholar, and a boon companion, whose joke was ever ready, and whose laugh was contagious. He wanted nothing but industry and self-respect, to have made him eminent as a lawyer. His associations were beneath him, not only in point of talent, but in character; yet they affected his interests rather than his principles. He possessed the readiest apprehension and the most retentive memory, of any man I ever knew. All that he had ever read, and he had read a great deal, was at his fingers ends. He was often consulted by the younger members of the bar, while walking in the streets; and, without a moment's hesitation, would take out his pencil and write down what was the law in the case, and where it was to be found - volume, chapter and verse. From these frequent street consultations, he was called The Walking Library."

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

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. Peter even served about two years in late 1775-1776 as an officer with the Albany County militia, and even saw action around Lake Champlain. He continued to expand his law practice throughout the revolution.

When the active fighting in the revolution ended, Peter again entered politics. A long-time Freemason he became an officer in the Continental Congress. This would be his last major office. During the debate over ratification of the United States Constitution he was an active Anti-Federalist.

Now removed from politics, his practice and investments thrived. He became one of the most prosperous men in Albany. In 1772, 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" estate was valued at $20,790 - second only to that of his neighbor, Philip Schuyler. In 1800, he still counted four slaves as members of his household. 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.

Other Biographies

The following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker. http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker

Page 159 [1077] Family Sketches

**James E. Allanson**, a grandson of Peter Allanson, sr., a carpenter and a native of Leeds, England, who settled in Albany and died here. Peter Allanson, jr., father of James E., was born in Albany, in 1811, also was a carpenter and builder and died here in 1860. He married Jane Easterly, James E., born in Albany, 23 Oct 1846, was educated in School No. 8, learned the trade of carpenter and was associated with his father until the latter's death. In 1860 he engaged in the insurance business and was secretary of the New York State Relief Association during its existence. In December, 1888, he organized the Permanent Savings and Loan Association and has since been the secretary and manager. This association represents $125,000 assets, has paid off about $80,000 matured stock and has experienced a steady growth. Its stock matures in about seven years. Mr. Allanson is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, of which he is Past Master, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest, De Witt Clinton Council No. 23, R. & S. M., of which he has been recorder since 1872 and is the present incumbent, Temple Commandery No 2, K. T., past commander, Cyrus Temple N. O. M. S., past chief rabbin, and the Acacia Club, and was one of the incorporators and first secretary of the Masonic Hall Association. He was supervisor of the Fifth ward in 1874. In 1879 he married Susan J. Hewson, who died in Mar 1881, leaving one son, James E., jr. He married second, in Oct 1884, Mary C. Hitchcock, who died in 1886, leaving a daughter, Harriet A.

Page 323 [1241] Family Sketches

**Theodore P. Bailey**, M.D., is of English and Holland Dutch descent and was born in Cusseta, AL, 13 Nov 1857. Dr. Solomon Bailey, his grandfather, was for many years a prominent physician in Bethlehem, Albany county, and was the father of Dr. William H., Henry, and Dr. James S. Bailey, all of Albany. The latter was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1853, practiced his profession in Alabama until 1866, and from that time until Albany until his death, which occurred 1 Jul 1883. He was president of the Albany County Medical Society, received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton College, also from Soule University of Galveston, Texas, and was a prominent writer for medical journals. He was an enthusiastic entomologist, having a large collection and was a member of several foreign and American societies.

Dr. Theodore P. Bailey, his son, was educated in the Albany public and high schools and at the West Point Military Academy. He read medicine with his father, attended the Albany Medical College and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880; since then he has been in active practice in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and its treasurer, was one of the founders of the New York State Medical Association, is instructor in dermatology in the Albany Medical College and is dispensary physician in dermatology in the Albany Hospital. He is a Democrat and in the fall of 1895 was elected alderman of the Fifth ward, and is a member of the Finance Board of the city; he is also a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, Central City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum in Albany.

Page 356 [1274] Family Sketches

**Samuel B. Belding**, son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Brown) Belding, was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, NY, 26 Apr 1847. He is descended from one of three brothers who came from England to America with the Puritans and settled near Lenox, MA. Their descendants fought bravely in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Prof. Belding's immediate ancestors settled in Saratoga county in 1793, and his maternal great-great-grandfather, Robert Barckley, was a provincial governor of New Jersey. Prof. Belding graduated from the Charlton Academy in 1865, and then pursued a study of organ music under J. Augustus Read of Albany, NY. In 1866 he secured the position of organist in the Tabernacle Baptist church and remained there one year, when he went to the Fourth Presbyterian church, where he was organist for five and one-half years. Prof. Belding then removed to Boston, MA, and studied under Dudley Buck. In 1874 he returned to Albany and became the organist of the First Reformed church, where he is at present; in 1876 he secured the position of organist at the Temple Beth Emeth which he ably fills at the present time. In May 1886, Prof. Belding assumed control of the music at the Albany State Normal College and is the instructor there at the present time; he also has many private pupils and is recognized to be one of the finest musicians in this State. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, Temple Chapter No. 5, De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, Temple Commandery No. 2, A. S. R., and Cyprus Temple A. O. N. M. S. He is also the organist for Mt. Vernon, Masters, Wadsworth and

Page 151 [1069] Family Sketches

William H. Butler, son of David and Laura A. (Smith) Butler, was born in Oneida, NY, 31 Jan 1860, and was graduated from the Oneida High School in 1878. He then became a freight conductor on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and continued in this capacity and in the depot at Albany in all ten years, when he learned the trade of clothing cutter and merchant tailor. In 1893 he established himself in the merchant tailoring business at Nos. 635 and 637 Broadway, Albany, where he has built up a large and growing trade. Mr. Butler is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, of all the Masonic bodies to and including the 33°, and of the Acacia Club. In 1880 he married Cora B., d/o William Foster of Siloani, Madison county, NY, and they have one daughter, Lenora Belle.

Page 134 [1052] Family Sketches

George H. Houghton, M. D., son of Thomas and Hannah (Harrison) Houghton, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, 6 Nov 1853. He is a descendant of General Houghton, who was killed at the battle of Alburia in the Peninsular war. Dr. Houghton attended the district schools until he was seventeen, when he ran away from home to the lumber regions of Michigan, where he spent four years in Michigan, Minnesota and Manitoba and traveled over most of the Western States, returning east in 1873. He attended the Utica Business College and Whitestown (NY) Seminary, where he was graduated. He then taught school two years and studied medicine with Dr. William M. James of Whitestown, NY. In 1879 he entered the Albany Medical College and graduated in 1882, after which he studied three years in the Swinburne Hospital, Albany, NY, since when he has practiced in Albany. He is surgeon for the D. & H. and N. Y. C. R. R. Cos. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM. In 1884 he married Catharine, daughter of Rev. J. E. Bowen and they have two children, Guy and Oscar E.

Page 340 [1258] Family Sketches

Edwin Francis Hunting, son of Ambrose R. and Amanda (Severson) Hunting, was born in Gallupville, Schoharie county, NY, 1 Apr 1864. The family is descended from John Hunting, who resided in the east of England. John Hunting came to America in 1638 and was ordained elder of the church in Dedham, MA. The family coat of arms contains, among other emblems, three hunting dogs, as many stags' heads; the dogs holding between the paws a stag's head. His son, John Hunting, was born in 1640; whose son Nathaniel was born in 1675; who also had a son Nathaniel, who was born in 1703; whose son Captain Joseph was born in 1731; whose son Joseph was born in 1766, and settled in Schoharie county (on the farm now occupied by the father of Edwin F.). He also had a son Joseph (grandfather) born in 1805, and resided on the farm occupied by his father. Ambrose R. (father) was born in 1833. He attended the district school, Schoharie Academy and Charlotteville Seminary. He has served his town several terms as supervisor; his district for two terms as school commissioner; and his county (Schoharie) in the legislature in the year 1891, as assemblyman, being elected by the Democratic party, of which he has been a lifelong member.

Edwin F. attended the district school and Gallupville Academy, and in Dec 1883, removed to Albany, NY, where he served an apprenticeship at the drug business. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Albany College of Pharmacy. He took the regular course and graduated in 1887, received the degree of Ph. G. He stood at the head of his class, and received the prize for the best general examination. In Mar 1887, Mr. Hunting purchased the drug business at No. 67 Central avenue. In Dec 1888 he married Margaret F. Hocomb of Albany, and they have three children, Mildred E., Joseph W., and Ruth. In Feb 1795, he purchased the building and removed his business to the present location. No. 131 Central avenue, corner of Lexington avenue. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, and is the president of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, of which he was also the treasurer for five years. He is a Democrat, a bimetallist, and was an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan for the presidency. He is much opposed to the English system of government rule by a moneied aristocracy, and holds in contempt the pseudo aristocrats, who are striving to foist the English system upon this Republic. He sympathizes much with the many, who suffer so grievously on account of our present monetary system—those who are compelled to yield to avarice and greed a portion of their pittance, that the holdings of the avaricious might be correspondingly increased.

Page 141 [1058] Family Sketches

Will Lyman Lloyd, great-grandson of Andrew Lloyd, of East Otis, MA, and grandson of Lyman J. Lloyd, a large manufacturer of harness and trunks in Albany, until his death 23 Apr 1889, was born in Albany, 27 May 1860; he attended the public schools and Albany Business College. In 1872 he became a page boy in the Legislature and continued as page boy until 1878; in 1879 he was appointed messenger to the Assembly Judiciary committee; in 1880 he was made superintendent of the wrapping department of the Assembly; in 1881 he became a clerk m the New York Custom House, and in 1882 the Assembly correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle; in 1883 he Was the Assembly representative of the United Press Association, and in 1884 the legislative correspondent of the New York Truth. In Jan 1885, he became secretary at Albany to Chauncey M. Depew, and later assistant general tax agent of the NY Central Railroad which position he still holds. He is one of the governors of the Albany Club, a member of the Acacia Club, a life member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, a member of Capital City Chapter and De Witt Clinton Council, junior warden of Temple Commandery No. 2, K.T., a life member of all the Scottish Rite bodies and Cyprus Temple, N. M. S. He is a noted statistician, was the originator of the Legislative Red Book and has a valuable collection of photographs, autographs, etc., largely relating to the State Legislature, with which he has been identified for 25 years. 21 Feb 1884, he married Ida C, daughter of Charles Hauptner of New York city, and they have had five children: Valeria Louise, Gladys Viola, Will Lyman, jr., Clifford Gregory, and Chauncey Depew. The latter died 13 Nov 1888, aged one and one-half years.

Page 372 [1290] Family Sketches

Louis Sauter, jr., was born in Albany, NY, on 17 Mar 1858, and was educated in the Boy's Academy, of that city. He entered upon his business career at sixteen years of age, learning the drug business with his father, and has ever since remained in that business, buying out his father's interest in 1894, at which time Mr. Sauter, sr., retired. Louis is a practical businessman and has been eminently successful. In 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Leyboldt, a daughter of Fred Leyboldt, the leader of
the 12th Regiment Band of New York City, and they have two children. Mr. Sauter is a member of the local K. P. and of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, of Albany.

Page 365 [1283] Family Sketches

Fred A. Schifferdecker, son of Frederick and Anna (Rapp) Schifferdecker, was born in Albany, NY, in 1860. He received his education at Professor Myer's Select School on Madison avenue. After leaving school he occupied a clerkship in the grocery store of Henry McBride for two years and subsequently spent five years in the law office of the late Hon. Galen R. Hitt. Mr. Schifferdecker then worked for his father until 1881, when he and his brother Charles F. formed a co-partnership to engage in the ice business, in which they have been very successful, handling about 20,000 tons of ice a year. Mr. Schifferdecker has been prominent in politics, having been a member of the Board of Supervisors for four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, and of many German singing societies. He is also a member of the Empire Steam Yacht Club and is president of the Schifferdecker Association. In 1885 he married Louise R. Heidrick of Albany, and they have five children: Edna, Dora, Anna, Charles and Louise.

Page 119 [1037] Family Sketches

Charles R. Sutherland, is descended from Joseph Sutherland, who came from Scotland and settled in Horseneck, CT, where his son Thomas was born in 1736. Thomas married Barsheba Palmer and died in 1807. His son William, born 31 Dec 1791, settled in Kinderhook, NY, and died 31 Dec 1811. Rufus Sutherland, son of William, was born in 1799, married Sally Nivar, removed to Schoharie, NY, in 1840 and died in 1849. His son Michael, born in 1828, married Christina Lawyer and died 25 Feb 1888; his wife died in Jan 1872. Her family were among the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. Charles R. Sutherland, son of Michael, was born in Schoharie, 31 Jan 1857, and after attaining his majority spent four years as clerk in the grocery store of his uncle, Isaac P. Sutherland, in Albany. In 1882 he engaged in the produce commission business as a member of the firm of Burlians & Sutherland, which in 1883 was succeeded by Burhans, Sutherland & Co., which was followed in 1885 by I. P. Sutherland & Co. In 1838 his brother Willard J. [see Temple Lodge No. 14] was admitted and in 1890 the two brothers, Charles R. and Willard J., withdrew and formed the present commission firm of C. R. & W. J. Sutherland, which also deals in real estate. Mr. Sutherland was a director of the South End Bank and is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, Capital City Chapter R. A. M., Temple Commandery K. T., and the Scottish Rite bodies. 14 Oct 1892, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Righter of Albany, and their children are Charles, jr. (deceased), Florence and Hellen.

Page 310 [1228] Family Sketches

William H. Van Loon, son of Henry F. and Mary (McLaughlin) Van Loon, was born in Lansingburgh, NY, 7 Aug 1835. His paternal grandfather came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1700; and on his mother's side he is descended from Colonel Cochran of the war of 1812. Mr. Van Loon attended the public schools of Troy, NY, and Schenectady county and learned the trade of foundryman at the foundries in Troy and West Troy. Subsequently he entered the employ of Rathbone, Sard & Co. at Albany, NY, and remained there 33 years, as assistant foreman for eighteen years, and for the balance of the time as the contractor for the stove mountings. In 1892 he bought the business of John Armstrong, plumber and roofer, and he has since then been engaged in that business at No. 787 Broadway, Albany. Mr. Van Loon is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM, and is a trustee in Grace M. E. church. 31 May 1860 he married Caroline M. Stark, of Glenville, Schenectady county.

Page 330 [1248] Family Sketches

Frank Watson, was born in Starkville, Herkimer county, NY, 13 Dec 1829, a son of William H. and Margaret (Schmidt) Watson. His grandfather, Jude Watson, and the near relatives of his grandmother, the Jenkses, took active part in the Revolution in Herkimer county. When four years old, Mr. Watson moved with his parents to Cobleskill, NY, where his father preached in the First Lutheran church for about ten years. 7 Mar 1846, Mr. Watson removed to Albany, and subsequently worked as clerk in the stores of William Reese and Hiram W. Allen. For three years thereafter he conducted a clothing business in Niagara Falls, and in 1857, while at Niagara Frontier, he was made a Free Mason and was intimate and often sat in lodge with Colonel [John] Whitney*, who was incarcerated in the Canandaigua jail suspected of being an accessory to the disappearance of [William] Morgan. In 1859 Mr. Watson returned to Albany and for 23 years was a salesman and partner in the store of A. B. Van Gaasbeck & Co.'s carpenter house. Since then he has been engaged in the carpet cleaning and storage business at Nos. 254-260 Washington avenue. At the age of 21 he became an Odd Fellow and is now a demitted Mason to Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3 of Albany. He has been twice married first in 1852, and again in 1873 to Fannie H., daughter of Capt. Richard T. Hoag of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have three children; Mrs. M. E. Northrup, Grace A. and Mabel E.

http://masonicdictionary.com/morgan.html

Short Talk Bulletin - March 1933

* It was not too difficult to discover that Masons were concerned in Morgan's hundred and twenty five mile journey to Ft. Niagara. Three members of the Craft - Chesebro, Lawson and Sawyer-pleaded guilty to conspiracy to "seize and secrete" Morgan, and, together with Eli Bruce, Sheriff, and one John Whitney, all served terms in prison for the offense. But murder could not be proved for no body was found.

The stories of Morgan's "murder" persisted. Thurlow Weed, whom history shows as an unscrupulous opportunist, no matter what the exact truth of his activities with the body may have been, added fuel to the flames.

Weed died in 1882. On his death bed he stated that in 1860 (twenty- two years before) John Whitney, who had been convicted in the conspiracy charge, confessed to him the full details of the murder of Morgan. According to this alleged confession, Whitney and four others carried the abducted Morgan in a boat to the center of the river, bound him with chains, and dumped him overboard. Weed stated and here his memory failed him-that Whitney had promised to dictate and sign this confession, but died before he could do so. But Whitney died in 1869 nine years after!
Whitney did indeed tell a story—not to Thurlow Weed, who was his accuser in the conspiracy case and whom he hated—but to Robert Morris. This story is both the most probable and the best attested of any we have, as to the true fate of William Morgan. Whitney told Morris that he had consulted with Governor Clinton at Albany, relative to what could be done to prevent Morgan executing his plans to print the expose, Clinton sternly forbade any illegal moves, but suggested the purchase of the Morgan manuscript, for enough money to enable Morgan to move beyond the reach of the influence and probable enmity of his associates in the publishing enterprise. From some source (Masons? Governor Clinton?) Whitney was assured of any amount needed, up to a thousand dollars, which was a great sum in those days.

In Batavia Whitney summoned Morgan to a conference in which the bribe was temptingly held forth. On the one hand, the enmity of all, persecution, continual danger—it is not improbable that threats were mingled with the bribe! On the other hand, money, safety, freedom from a plan to publish which held much of danger. If Morgan would take five hundred dollars, go to Canada, “disappear”, his family would be provided for, and later sent to him!

Morgan agreed. He was to be arrested and “kidnapped”, to make it easy to get away from Miller and his associates. Whitney feared that without some such spectacular escape, Morgan might at the last moment decline to go through with the plan, fearing reprisals from his friends in the publishing venture.

Whitney told Morris that two Canadian Masons received Morgan from the hands of his “kidnappers” at Ft. Niagara, traveled with him a day and a night to a place near Hamilton, Ontario, where they paid him the five hundred dollars, receiving his receipt and signed agreement never to return without permission of Captain William King, Sheriff Bruce, or Whitney.

Page 16 [934] Family Sketches

Reuben Lawrence Weidman, is a descendant of Jacob Weidman of Switzerland, who was one of the first settlers in Berne, Albany county, NY, where he built the first house, the town being named after his native city, Berne, Switzerland. He also built a saw and flouring mill at what was long known as Weidman’s Mills. Jacob Weidman was the father of one son Felix, who was the father of Daniel, Jacob, Paul and Felix. All these four generations lived in Berne. Daniel Weidman when fifteen became clerk in a general store in West Berne, and when sixteen came to Albany as clerk for Peter Van Wermers, and later for F. W. Ford & Son. Afterwards he attended the Knoxville and Gallupville Academies, was clerk in a dry goods store in New York city, joined his uncle in mercantile business in Gallupville for six years and thence came to Albany in 1845 and was the founder of the present house of Weidman & Co. He remained in the wholesale grocery business until his death, 13 May 1886. His son George D. was born 29 Jun 1842, entered the army in 1861 as orderly sergeant, became brevet major of volunteers and captain of Co. F, 10th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y. He died 17 Mar 1883.

Reuben L. Weidman is a son of Felix Weidman, a physician and surgeon whose practice extended over a period covering about 45 years. He was one of the best known and most successful practitioners in his section of the county. The subject of this sketch was born at Central Bridge, NY, 1 Oct 1848. For a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business in Gallupville, NY, and was also for a time in the employ of D. Weidman, Sons Sc Co., as traveling salesman. A short time previous to the death of his uncle, Daniel Weidman, he became a member of the firm. 5 Oct 1888, Mrs. E. Eugenia Daw, a daughter of Daniel Weidman, was admitted under the present firm name of Weidman & Co. Thomas R. Ward, jr., was admitted 1 Mar 1894. Mr. Weidman enlisted 17 Aug 1864, in Co. I, 15th N. Y. Cavalry, and did special duty until discharged 8 May 1865. He is a member of George Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R., and also of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F&AM. He was married 4 Oct 1870, to Miss Helena Hunting. They have one daughter. Miss Caroline Weidman.

He died 1 Oct 1923 probably in Bethlehem, Albany, NY, and was buried in Weserlo Rural Cemetery. Helena died 11 Nov 1903.

WEIDMAN, REUBEN L. - Age, 16 years. Enlisted [15th NY Cav.], August 17, 1864, at Wright; mustered in as private, “unassigned,” August 18, 1861, to serve one year; mustered out, May 8,1865, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor.

Masters’ Lodge No. 5, Albany, New York

CHARTER; As No. 2, granted by authority of the Grand Lodge of England, by Provincial Grand Master GEORGE HARRISON, March 5, 1708. Received new charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, April 4, 1793.

NUMBER: No. 2 until 1798; then No. 4, which it retained until a rearrangement of numbers in 1810, when it became No. 5.

MINUTES: Intact from beginning, except from April 27, 1795, to October 21, 1824, and from April 9, 1828, to March 9, 1843. Minutes of December 29, 1800; January 12 and 26, and February 0, 1808, are still intact.

MORGAN TROUBLE: One brother raised in 1828. No record of any other business, except opening and closing the Lodge.

Officers of Masters’ Lodge, No. 2, elected at the annual communication in the city of Albany, December 27, 5827:

Jacob Ten Broeck Van Vechten, Master; Gerrit W. Ryckman, Senior Warden; William Seymour, Junior Warden; Rufus Brown, Treasurer; Hamlet H. Hickox, Secretary; Isaac M'Murdy, Senior Deacon; C. A. Ten Eyck, Junior Deacon; William Bay and James M'Kown, Stewards; John Pearce, Tyler.

Masters

1777. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.
At the succeeding meeting we find from the minutes, which are in a perfect state of preservation, that Brothers Stringer and Van Rensselaer, in compliance with a by-law, paid six pence each for coming late; and that Brother Stringer was ordered to transmit, by
the earliest opportunity, £3 5s. to Worshipful George Harrison, Prov. G. M., as dues for the Warrant. The Lodge determined to meet weekly on Wednesdays.

The Senior Warden, Samuel Stringer, having in 1766 purchased of the city of Albany a lot upon which it was intended to build a Lodge-room, and the size proving inadequate, on April 1, 1768, petitioned the city for an addition to the lot, and stated that the workmen were already employed on the building, which by "contract is to be finished by the 24th June next, . . . the building being for publik use."

The subscription to the structure was on parchment, and in the following language:

"We, the subscribers, do give the sums opposite our respective names towards completing a house now building at Albany for the accommodation of Ineffable Lodge, and the Masters' Lodge No. 2, of Free Accepted Masons.

" Names. Sums."

The subscription list has the following indorsement:

"Such well disposed Brethren as choose to contribute as within will please to pay their benefactions to Bro. Peter Sharp.

"Signed. WILLIAM GAMBLE, Master.

SAMUEL STRINGER. J ER. V. Rensselaer, Wardens."

There were fourteen subscribers to this building, which was on the northwest corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane; the cornerstone was laid with much ceremony, May 12, 1768. .

This was the first Lodge house in America. The building, after completion, was occupied by the two Bodies for some years. The ground is still the property of Masters' Lodge, and has been leased to St. Peter's Church for a term of years. The rectory of the church stands upon the ground.

Among the original By-laws of Masters' Lodge we find the following:

"Art. 3d. The Body shall continue to meet once every week and that on mondays, in Building being erected by our Brethren of the 'Ineffable Lodge of Perfection' (as per written Agreement made between the Two Bodies dated the — March 1768). As long as any three Members shall choose it shall be held there.

"Art. 4. In consideration of the many Advantages and Conveniences this Body will enjoy by virtue of the abovementioned agreement, the Dues of Initiation and of Brothers joining, as well as of transient Brethren advanced, together with Quarter Dues and Fines and all other monies except what the Body may acquire to defray the Contingent Expenses, shall go to the Ineffable Body towards paying the expence of the Building, until the same shall be entirely paid for and no longer. And afterwards, the Dues of Entrance of Brothers joining and transient Brethren advanced, together with Legacies, are to compose a Charity Fund, to be let out upon the best security; and the Interest thereof, if any, applied to such Charitable purposes as the Body shall think fit, etc., etc.

"Art. 5. Every Member of this Body, except such as are exempted by agreement with the Ineffable Lodge, shall pay quarterly towards its support."

It should here be noted that Brothers William Gamble, Samuel Stringer, M.D., Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Peter W. Yates, Francis Joseph Von Pfister, Thomas Swords, Thomas Lynott, Richard Cartwright and others, Masons, were instituted as a Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, on Dec. 20, 1767, anterior to the Warranting of Masters' Lodge, on March 5, 1768, and that the conception of the Building and the proposed enterprise were instigated by the "Ineffables," as they were termed, but were joined by Masters' Lodge therein, inasmuch as very many of the members belonged to both, and their interests in Masonry became one.

Much interest centered in the laws governing the Fraternity, and copies of the Constitutions were eagerly sought for. Notwithstanding the Constitutions were at times published in different Provinces of America, yet the new publications in England were eagerly looked forward to as important.

In the year 1769, newly issued copies of the Constitutions were received from Europe. "It appears that John Entick, an English clergyman, born in 1713, took much interest in Masonry about the middle of the eighteenth century. He revised the third and fourth editions of Anderson's "Constitutions" by order of the Grand Lodge. They were published in 1756 and 1767. Both of these editions were printed in quarto form, and have the name of Entick on the title page. The edition of 1769 was published in octavo, being an exact copy of the 1767 edition, except a slight alteration of the title page, from which Entick's name is omitted, and a brief appendix, which carries the transactions of the Grand Lodge up to 1769." Dr. Mackey continues, "On a careful examination, I can find no other differences. Kloss does not appear to have seen this edition, for he only refers to it briefly in his Bibliographie as No. 147, without full title, on the authority of Krause. Entick was also the author of many Masonic sermons, a few of which were published. Oliver speaks of him as a man of grave and sober habits, a good Master of his Lodge, a fair disciplinarian, and popular with the Craft."

The Brethren of Masters' Lodge were also alive to other matters affecting Masonry in the several nations of Europe, and the symbols and teachings that were brought to the closer attention of their English Brethren were discussed among the members of Masters' Lodge. Masonic publications in England especially were earnestly sought for examination.

"RESP.— In the Midst of Solomon's Temple, there stands a G, a letter for all to read and see; But few there be that understand What means the letter G.
"Ex.— My friend, if you pretend to be
Of this Fraternity;
You can forthwith and rightly tell
What means the letter G.

"RESP.— By Sciences are brought about,
Bodies of various kinds,
Which do appear to perfect sight;
But none but Males shall know my mind.

"EX.— The Right shall.

"RESP. — If Worshipful.

"EX. — Both Right and Worshipful I am;
To Hail you I have command,
That you forthwith let me know,
As I you may understand.

"RESP. — By letters four and Science five
This G aright doth stand,
In a due art and proportion;
You have your answer, Friend."

This was about 1768. Hutchinson, writing in 1776, in his "Spirit of Masonry" (Lect. viii.), says: "It is now incumbent on me to
demonstrate to you the great signification of the letter G, wherewith Lodges and the medals of Masons are ornamented.

"To apply it to the name of God only is depriving it of part of its Masonic import; although I have shown that the symbols used in
Lodges are expressive of the Divinity’s being the great object of Masonry as Architect of the World.

"This significant letter denotes Geometry, which, to artificers, is the Science by which all their labors are calculated and formed; and
to Masons contains the determination, definition and proof of the order, beauty, and wonderful wisdom of the power of God in His
Creation."

Dr. Oliver, in his “Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers,” says that “the term G. A. O. T. U. is used among Masons for this
great and glorious Being, designated by the letter G, that it may be applied by every brother to the object of his adoration.”

Thus the members of Masters’ Lodge in this had a fruitful subject for discussion.

A year had not passed after Masters’ Lodge had received its Warrant before the Brethren desired a change of name; and so, when
the communication of February 1, 1769, was held, a petition, and an accompanying letter by Dr. Samuel Stringer, who had been
elected Master in June preceding, and addressed to Sir John Johnson, Prov. Grand Master, was read; the following is sufficient to
show its purpose:

"Your petitioners earnestly request that you would be pleased to renew their said Warrant by the title of
St. John the Evangelist’s Lodge, No. 2
of Albany, constituting Bro. Samuel Stringer, Master thereof, with power of appointing his officers, upon receipt of
which your petitioners will immediately transmit you their present Warrant to be cancelled, and they further beg leave to assure you
that you will ever find them ready to submit in every particular to the Rules and Constitutions of Masonry.

"SAMUEL STRINGER.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.
Jer. VAN RENSSELAER."

The accompanying letter was as follows:

“Sir: At the request of the Body, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a petition from the Masters’ Lodge, No. 2, of this place, over
which I have the honor of presiding, and as the sense of the whole request that you would be pleased to grant the prayer thereof as
speedily as may be consistent with your convenience. The reasons for renewing our Warrant are many and urgent. Our local
advantage, as well as the completeness of our apparatus, are perhaps superior to those of any other Lodge in the Province; and we
will endeavor to render our conduct as Masons inferior to none.

I beg leave to refer you to the petition itself, being with the greatest respect, Worshipful Sir,
“Your affect. Bro. and most humble obt. servant

“SAMUEL STRINGER.

“ALBANY, 21 Jan., 1769.
To SIR JOHN JOHNSON, Kt.”

In reply the Provincial Grand Master wrote:

“Sir: I have had the pleasure of your letter, with the petition enclosed from the Masters’ Lodge of your city, to whom I beg you will
offer my most affectionate regards, assuring them of my concern, that it is not as yet in my power to comply with the prayer of it as
expected, by reason of my not having been able (through several avocations) to visit New York in order to my installation, since the
receipt of the Constitution from London, as I conceive that no Warrant can be granted until that ceremony is performed, which I hope
will be within a little time. If the circumstances of the case will not admit of delay, your own judgments will dictate to you what steps
you should take. I cannot conclude without expressing my wishes that it had been in my power to begin my office with an act in favor
of a body for whom I have so particular a friendship, assuring them that I am fully persuaded of their merit, and that I shall always be
their sincere well wisher, as I am

“Your affect. friend and Brother,
JOHN JOHNSON.

“Fort Johnson, 28th January, 1769:
To DR. SAMUEL STRINGER.”

Among the novelties in the minutes of proceedings, may be noticed that the sixpence fines in 1770 were devoted to having the Tyler
“purchase a pair of genteel snuflers for the use of the Lodge,” which were delivered on the 20th June, with a bill, of which sixpence
was still due, but this balance was finally made up by a Brother Hogan, coming after the hour, and his fine thus released the Lodge
of the burden of the debt for “genteel snuffers.” Brother Hogan in consequence of the enforcement of the by-law as to his fine, desired his name erased from the by-laws, which was accordingly done, “and he is no longer to be looked upon as a member.”

On January 9, 1771, the Lodge changed its communications to every other Monday, until the Ineffable Lodge should require every Monday as usual, when Masters’ Lodge would again meet on every other Wednesday.

On January 27, 1772, it was “Resolved, That the Lodge furnish the Tyler with twelve pint bowls out of the funds of the Lodge, which he is to be accountable for; if any is broke the person breaking one is to pay eight pence for the same. Bro. Van Rensselaer is to furnish the Tyler with two quart bowls, which if broke is to be paid for by the person breaking the same.”

Application was made to the Lodge, October 4, 1773, signed by Brothers Christopher Yates, John Hugham and Benjamin Hilton, Jr., asking for a recommendation to their petition to Sir John Johnson, Provincial Grand Master, to be formed into a Lodge, by the name of St. George’s Lodge in Schenectady. This was granted, signed and sealed by the Lodge.

On St. John the Evangelist’s Day of the same year, a donation was made by the Lodge toward the purchase of an organ for the Rev. Mr. Munro, of St. Peter’s Church.

Brigadier-General John Stark[e], on January 9, 1778, petitioned for the honors of Masonry; being balloted for, and presenting himself, he was initiated. The total fee was £5 12s., which included 4s. for Extra Lodge. In the following year the fee for initiation was raised to £16 12s.

The report to the Grand Lodge June 18, 1784, showed that John Lansing, Jr., was Master, with Jacob John Lansing and Robert Henry as Wardens, and ninety-one members; P. D. Beekman, Secretary.

An Extra Lodge having been ordered for April 12, 1784, the Master laid before the Lodge a letter received from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge at New York, informing the Lodge that R. W. Brother Robert R. Livingston had been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge on the 4th of February, and installed on the 3d of March, and inasmuch as Masters’ Lodge, by Warrant, existed under authority of a Provincial Grand Master, it was therefore,

“Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee of Union Lodge on the said election to determine the propriety of the same, and that the committee report by to-morrow evening at 5 o’clock.”

The committee consisted of Brothers Gansevoort, Ten Eyck and Abra’m G. Lansing.

It appears, also, that at a Communication held May 24, 1784, “the Master laid before the Lodge letters directed to Peter W. Yates, and likewise a Constitution sent by the Grand Lodge for our perusal.” Upon which Bro. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer moved to appoint a committee to meet Union Lodge to determine respecting the rights of the Grand Lodge in New York. This committee was appointed, consisting of Bros. Leonard Gansevoort, Senior, Robert McClallan and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

Refreshments, as an incident, however, now come in for a share of attention: a motion by Bro. Gerrit Lansing was carried to the effect that non-attendance fines shall be appropriated to the use of liquor for the good of the Lodge, when called from Labor to Refreshment. Immediately, Brother Bleecker was fined 4s., for going out without permission.

The following letter, with accompanying report and Resolution relate to the installation of a Grand Master, independently of the Old English system of ruling the Provinces by an appointed Provincial Grand Master—a subject that was stirring many of the Lodges from 1784 to the close of the century:

“WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: Inclosed I do myself the pleasure of transmitting an Extract from the Minutes of the Lodge in which I have the honor to preside, of its concurrence in the election of the right worshipful the grand Master, accompanied by the Return you requested.

“I am, worshipful Brother,
    “Your Most h’ble servant ”
    “JOHN LANSING, Master.

“Worshipful Brother JOHN LAWRENCE, grand Secretary.”
“Masters’ Lodge, No. 2, in the City of Albany.
Lodge in due Form, June 17, 57 84.

The Committee appointed to consult with Union Lodge relative to the late Election of Grand Master of the State of New York,—
report—that they have advised with a Committee of Union Lodge on the Subject of their Appointment, and having considered the
Matters submitted to their consideration report it as their opinion:

1. That the patent granted to the grand Lodge is valid and operative.

2. That successors to the Officers of the grand Lodge may by virtue thereof be elected, but that whenever such elections are made
all the Lodges in the State should be previously notified.

3. That this Lodge to avoid dissention and promote the interests of Masonry, ought to consent to the Election of the Hon’ble Robert
R. Livingston, Esq., as Grand Master of the State.

4. That the grand Lodge of this State is by the patent under which they derive their Authority subordinate to the grand Lodge in
England; to avoid the Inconveniencies resulting from which, your Committee are further of opinion, that a grand Lodge ought to be
instituted independent of the grand Lodge in England,—to effect which they recommend a surrender of the present grand patent,
and that the Lodges in the State meet for the purpose of electing a Grand Master for the State, after such surrender has taken
place. Which report was agreed to and thereupon ordered that the Acquiescence of this Lodge in the Election of the right worshipful
grand Master, Robert R. Livingston, be signified to the grand Lodge by the Master, and that a copy of this order be transmitted to the
grand Lodge.

“Extract from the Minutes,
J. Lansing, Junr., Master.”

In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Emergency opened in New York City, on June 23, 1784, there is found this paragraph:

Brother Billings, a representative of Solomon’s Lodge at Poughkeepsie; Graham, Secretary of Union Lodge at Albany; and Lansing,
Senior Warden of Masters’ Lodge at same place, appeared, and in behalf of their respective Lodges acknowledged the jurisdiction
of this Grand Lodge, and were ordered to take their seats accordingly.”

The relative status of Masters’ and several other Lodges with the Grand Lodge continued to be a matter of doubtful settlement, and
perfect peace and harmony were much questioned. On Dec. 12, 1785, a letter was received at an Extra Lodge communication from
the Grand Lodge, directed to the Master and accompanied with a Summons. These were ordered entered upon the Minutes,
together with the reply of the Lodge. We give the language:

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1785.

Sir: I am directed by the Grand Master to acquaint you that a regular Grand Lodge will be held on the first Wednesday in next
month in the City of New York, when questions of importance will be discussed which will require the assistance of every Lodge. It
will therefore be necessary, if you cannot come yourself, that the Lodge should appoint some person proxy who can attend.

I am, Sir, with respect, Your humble Servant,
James Giles, Secretary.

To the Master of Masters’ Lodge, Albany.

Worshipful Brother: You are requested to attend, with your Wardens and Past Masters, the Right Worshipful, the Grand Lodge, on
Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at the Coffee House, in the City of New York, precisely at 6 o’clock, and hereof you are
not to fail.

By order of the Right Worshipful, the Grand Master
James Giles, G. Secretary.
New York, 26th Nov. 1785.

To the above the following reply was made:

ALBANY, 3d Dec. 1785.

“Sir: Yours of the 26th Ultimo was duly received yesterday. The Master and the greatest part of the Members being absent from
town, and not a sufficient number in our vicinity to assemble for the formation of a Lodge, compels us to acquaint you that it will not
be possible, from the shortness of the notice, to comply in having a member to attend in four days from the date hereof, or to
deputize one to represent our body at the Grand Lodge on the 7th inst.

Please to acquaint the Right Worshipful of our present situation, and if possible that due attention would be given by us in behalf of
our Lodge, by

Your most Obedient and very Humble Servants,

James Giles, Secretary
John H. Wendell, S. W.

The desire for refreshment continued a firm hold on the Brethren of Masters’ Lodge, and they followed righteously in the paths of
their English forefathers; for, on Nov. 21, 1786, we find this important resolution: “That the Treasurer take order to procure for the
use of the Lodge, one quarter caske of Lisbon, or sherry wine, five gallons spirits, two loaves sugar, and two dozen glasses.”
This again was naturally followed, on January 15, 1787, by a motion, brought forward by Bro. J. Lansing, and seconded by Brother Beekman, “that no brother be allowed to drink more than half a pint of wine each Lodge night. Ordered, that the Steward pay strict attention to the above; carried in the affirmative.”

St. John the Baptist’s Day in 1788 was celebrated with more than usual earnestness, the church attendance was large, and the members deeply impressed. Brother Ellison had delivered a sermon of fervor and effectiveness, insomuch that at a Communication, July 7, 1788, Brother Staats moved “that a silver pint tumbler as a gratuity for his friendly sermon be presented, and that Brothers Pritchard and Truac be a committee for that purpose.”

The Masons, borrowing from and imitating the usage of the Church, have always had their festivals or days of observance and celebration. The chief festivals of the Operative or Stone Masons of the Middle Ages were those of St. John the Baptist on June 24, and the Four Crowned Martyrs on November 4. The latter, however, were discarded by the Speculative Masons; and the festivals now most generally celebrated by the Fraternity are those of St. John the Baptist, June 24, and St. John the Evangelist, December 27. These are the days nominally observed in the State of New York. Indeed, from inquiries made of the more than seven hundred Lodges within the State, the responses as to whether they observe either of these festival days are so few in the affirmative, that it is doubtful whether a dozen Lodges ever note that such events are in any wise Masonic; and were it not that the St. John’s Day in December marks the limit of the period for holding the annual election, it is a serious question whether a score of Lodges would be aware on what days the festivals were observable. The annual festival of the Grand Lodge of England now falls on the Wednesday following St. George’s Day, April 23, that saint being the patron of England; and in similar manner is St. Andrew’s Day, to wit, November 30, observed in Scotland; while in Ireland the festivals of the two Saints John are still held in remembrance, if not strictly observed by the Lodges.

Sermons on Masonic subjects, and delivered in churches before Masonic bodies or on Masonic festivals, are peculiar to the British and American Freemasons. Neither the French nor German, nor, indeed, any continental literature of Masonry, supplies us with any examples. The first Masonic sermon in America of which we have any knowledge, from its publication, was “A General Charge to Masons, delivered at Christ Church, in Boston, [Massachusetts.] on the 27th of December, 1749, by the Rev. Charles Brockwell, A.M., published at the request of the Grand Officers and Brethren there.” It was, however, not printed at Boston, but was first published in the “Freemason’s Pocket Companion” for 1754. Brockwell was Chaplain of the English troops stationed at Boston. But in America, at least, the custom of delivering sermons on St. John’s Day prevailed many years before. In Dr. Mackey’s “History of Freemasonry in South Carolina” (pp. 15-20) will be found the authentic evidence that the Lodges in Charleston attended divine service on December 27, 1738, and for several years after, on each of which occasions it is to be presumed that a sermon was preached. In 1742 it is distinctly stated, from a contemporary gazette, that both lodges proceeded regularly, with the ensigns of their Order and music before them, to church, where they heard a very learned sermon from their brother, the Rev. Mr. Durand. Brockwell’s, however, is the first of these early sermons which has had the good fortune to be embalmed in type. But though the first delivered, it was not the first printed. In 1750, John Entick, afterward the editor of an edition of Anderson’s “Constitutions,” delivered a sermon at Welbrook, England, entitled “The Free and Accepted Mason Described.” The text on this occasion was from Acts xxviii. 22, and had some significance in reference to the popular character of the Order: “But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest; for, as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against.” Entick preached several other sermons, which were printed. From that time, both in England and in America, the sermon became a very usual part of the public celebration of a Masonic festival. One preached at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1775, is in its very title a sermon of itself: “The Basis of Freemasonry displayed; or, An Attempt to show that the general Principles of true Religion, genuine Virtue, and sound Morality are the noble Foundations on which this renowned Society is established: Being a Sermon preached in Newcastle, on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, 1775, by Bro. Robert Green.”

In 1799, the Rev. Jethro Inwood published a volume of “Sermons, in which are expressed and enforced the religious, moral, and political virtues of Freemasonry, preached upon several occasions before the Provincial Grand Officers and other Brethren in the Counties of Kent, Essex, etc.” In 1849 Spencer published an edition of this work, enriched by the valuable notes of Dr. Oliver. In 1801 the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, published at Charlestown, Massachusetts, a volume of “Discourses delivered on Public Occasions, illustrating the Principles, displaying the Tendency, and vindicating the Design of Freemasonry.” This work has also been annotated in a new edition by Dr. Oliver, and republished in his “Golden Remains of Early Masonic Writers.” During this century there has been an abundance of sermons preached, and published in pamphlet form, but no other collected volume of any by one and the same author has been given to the public since those of Dr. Harris. Yet the fact that annually in Great Britain and America hundreds of sermons in praise or in defense of Freemasonry are delivered from Christian pulpits is a valuable testimony given by the clergy to the purity of the Institution.

It appears from the following that the Brethren of Masters’ Lodge were willing to take chances in the affairs of the world as managed by man, for we find that the Treasurer reported on May 2, 1791, “that he had purchased, pursuant to an order of the Lodge, a New York City Lottery Ticket, No. 21,186, which is deposited in his hands.”

The gradual tendency to a complete submission to Grand Lodge laws and regulations, may be witnessed in the action taken on June 23, 1791, when Brother Hewson moved, and Brother Pritchard seconded, a resolution, “That the election of Master be postponed to the Eve of St. John the Evangelist, in order to conform with the time of election of the Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, and that every Officer of this Lodge at that time be chosen by ballot, and not’ appointed by the Master, and that during the interim, the present Officers continue to execute the duties of their respective Offices.”

When the Grand Lodge was opened on September 5, 1792, it appears from the Record that it was “thought advisable once to invite Masters’ Lodge in the city of Albany to join this Grand Lodge. On motion: “Resolved, That the Grand Secretary write said Masters’ Lodge to this purport.”

On the succeeding year the Grand Lodge became more alive to the loyalty of Masters’ Lodge, and so, March 5, 1793, “A motion was made and seconded, and it was in consequence
“Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with Masters’ Lodge at Albany, and try to convince said Lodge of the propriety and the general benefit that Masonry will probably receive in this State, by its coming under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.”

Accordingly Brothers Morton, Vanderbrook and Abrams were appointed; and they on the 5th June following, “reported verbally that the most eligible plan this Grand Lodge could adopt, would, in their opinion, be to appoint a committee to confer personally with the said Masters’ Lodge, during the next session of the Legislature at Albany,” which mode was approved of, but no committee was appointed.

A correction in this matter was made on September 4, 1793, and Brothers De Witt Clinton, James O. Hoffman and William Wilcocks were appointed the committee.

In the course of events, two of the committee, De Witt Clinton and James Ogden Hoffman, met a committee of Masters’ Lodge, consisting of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Leonard Gansevoort and Thomas Ellison; an understanding and agreement were arrived at, and the following report made, March 24, 1794, as certified by Elisha Kane, Secretary of Masters’ Lodge:

“Brother Ellison from the Committee, appointed February 15, 1794, to confer with a Committee of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York,

“Reported,

“That they had met the Committee and conferred with them on the propriety of Masters’ Lodge coming under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. That the Committee of the Grand Lodge produced from the files of the Grand Lodge letters from their Lodge in which the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge was partially acknowledged and their acquiescence in the election of Robert R. Livingston as Grand Master signified, and that from a letter signed by the Wardens in absence of the Master, it appears that the Lodge had been summoned to send deputies to that election. That in consequence of this conference they, the said Committee, mutually signed the following instrument:

“At a meeting of a Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, to confer with Masters’ Lodge No. 2, of the City of Albany, on the propriety of its acceding to the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge, with a Committee from the said Masters’ Lodge, on the 6th day of March, 1794, at the said city,

“It was proposed in behalf of the Grand Lodge by their Committee that as the prosperity of the fraternity depended on the most intimate union of its members, that as some general rules to regulate all the brethren within the State would conduct to the welfare and respectability of the institution, and that as Masters’ Lodge resided within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and had partially acceded to it by acknowledging the election of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of this State;

“That therefore the said Masters’ Lodge should come under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge and conform in all respects to the constitutions, laws and usages of Freemasonry as recognized by the same.

“That as in obedience to a resolution of the said Grand Lodge all the Lodges within its jurisdiction had accepted of Warrants from the same, the said Masters’ Lodge shall also receive a new Warrant, which, however, shall be so constructed as to give and continue to it all the rights of seniority and precedence to which it is entitled by virtue of a Warrant derived from the Provincial Grand Lodge of the late Province of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1768, and signed by George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master.

“That upon the said Masters’ Lodge complying with the premises it shall immediately become entitled to be represented by its presiding officers, or in their absence by proxy, in the conventions of the said Grand Lodge, to participate in the election of the officers of the same, in the distribution of its charity funds, in the superintendence of the Lodges within its jurisdiction, and that all the rights, privileges, and immunities communicated by the Constitution of the said Grand Lodge to the Lodges under it shall immediately be vested in the said Masters’ Lodge, subject, nevertheless, in order to be binding and operative, to the approbation and ratification of the said Grand Lodge and Masters’ Lodge respectively.

“In witness whereof, the said Committee have hereunto subscribed their names on the day and at the place first above mentioned.

‘DE WITT CLINTON,
JAS. OGDEN HOFFMAN,
Committee of Grand Lodge.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,
THOMAS ELLISON,
Committee of Masters’ Lodge.’

The Master, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, of Masters’ Lodge, on March 26, forwarded a brief letter to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, John Abrams, covering a copy of the resolution adopted March 24, 1794, showing the disposition of Masters’ Lodge to come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge on the terms agreed to by their respective committees, and requesting to be informed of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge on the subject as early as convenient. To this, Grand Secretary Abrams replied on July 1 that the Grand Lodge on June 4 resolved unanimously to accede to the terms agreed on by its committee and that of Masters’ Lodge, for the latter’s coming under the jurisdiction of the former. He, therefore, desired the circumstance to be communicated to Masters’ Lodge, and solicited a call from any member of the Lodge that an examination might be made of the minutes of the Grand Lodge, and such extracts taken as probably might be useful to the Lodge.

This action of the Grand Secretary was also in accordance with an order of the Grand Lodge passed June 4, and directed its concession to the terms of its committee as well as its approval to be filed. In the report of the committee, De Witt Clinton, as chairman, closed with the remark, that “Your Committee feel assured that a measure so honorable to the Grand Lodge, and which will finally unite all the Lodges in the State under one jurisdiction, must meet with the approbation of the very respectable body they have had the honor to represent in this negotiation.”
It was now evident that a general unity and harmony had been established throughout the State between the Grand Body and the Subordinates. The kindness of spirit on the part of Masters’ Lodge was pointedly manifest in the letter of the committee, consisting of Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Thomas Ellison and Casparus Hewson, dated January, 1795, when replying to the Grand Secretary in New York City, who had announced the action of the Grand Lodge. The committee say, “We are charged to express the satisfaction of Masters’ Lodge on the terms of accommodation being acceded to by the Grand Lodge, and with our thanks to you for the trouble of communicating the information, have further to request that you will be pleased to give us instructions for our conduct as far as respects the Grand Lodge.” This letter and the complimentary resolutions of the acceptance of jurisdiction, were read in Grand Lodge.

It will, however, be distinctly noted that the Grand Lodge had not demanded the old Warrant of Masters’ Lodge, and tendered a new one in its place. This gave rise to subsequent controversy, if not trouble.

In the mean time, an episode had occurred in Masters’ Lodge, showing all was not harmonious within. The before mentioned committee, Brothers Van Rensselaer, Hewson, and Ellison, had been appointed by the Lodge when in regular Communication Dec. 8, 1794. An Extra Lodge was opened in due form January 12, 1795, present Sebastian Visscher, Master, pro tem; Daniel McEvers, Senior Warden, pro tem; William Haggerty, Junior Warden, pro tem. The following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Master send an authenticated copy of these resolutions to the Grand Lodge, and request them to give no confidence or credence to any appointment, or instructions that may be exhibited to them under authority of such Clandestine Lodge.

“Resolved, unanimously, That Brothers Haggerty and McEvers having declared to the Lodge, that they were ignorant of the Bye-Laws of the Lodge, which rendered their Meeting Clandestine, the Members—giving credence to their declarations—are charitably disposed to accept their apology, and forbear passing resolutions of censure against them.

“Resolved, That Brother Visscher be summoned to assign his reasons to said Lodge for having been one of the Members who composed the said Clandestine Lodge.”

The above proceedings caused inquiry and the opening of an Extra Lodge in due form, January 23, 1795; Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Master in the East; James Kinman, Jr., and John Given, Jr., Wardens, P. T.; Brother McEvers, Acting Secretary, and eleven other members present. On motion of Brother Gansevoort, seconded by Brother Philpot, it was

“Resolved, That the minutes of the Extra Lodge, held on the 12th January, be expunged from the minutes of this Lodge, for the following reasons:—That the Lodge pretended to have been held was Clandestine, unconstitutional and invalid, inasmuch as the Members were not respectively warned, the Lamp not as usual Lighted, the Lodge not Masonically tiled, and not one officer of the Lodge nor any members present, but the members who assumed to themselves the three first offices of the Lodge, though the officers were actually in town.

“Resolved, That the Master send an authenticated copy of these resolutions to the Grand Lodge, and request them to give no confidence or credence to any appointment, or instructions that may be exhibited to them under authority of such Clandestine Lodge.

“Resolved, unanimously, That Brothers Haggerty and McEvers having declared to the Lodge, that they were ignorant of the Bye-Laws of the Lodge, which rendered their Meeting Clandestine, the Members—giving credence to their declarations—are charitably disposed to accept their apology, and forbear passing resolutions of censure against them.

“Resolved, That Brother Visscher be summoned to assign his reasons to said Lodge for having been one of the Members who composed the said Clandestine Lodge.”

The minutes of this Extra Lodge were certified by the Secretary, Elisha Kane, forwarded to the Grand Lodge, and there read, March 4, 1795. Accompanying the same was an apologetic letter from the Secretary, Elisha Kane, in which he says: “As business of particular importance prevented me from attending the last Extra and Regular Meetings of Masters’ Lodge, I was therefore unacquainted with the transactions since my last attendance. I was sorry to find when called on by the Worshipful Master, that I had inconsiderately given the sanction of my name as Secretary to certain proceedings which appear entirely Clandestine. Lest I should incur the bare supposition of improper behaviour in the breasts of the Members of the Grand Lodge, I beg leave to assure you, that I should not have given my signature, had I not supposed that the proceedings were regular, and had not Sebastian Visscher who brought them to me assured me that it was the order of the Lodge that I should sign them; for although I had not been personally warned, I supposed that others had and that the Lodge had been regularly held.”

This letter, addressed to the Grand Secretary, with other papers, was ordered to be filed, and the Grand Secretary, John Abrams, further instructed to acknowledge the receipt of them in a suitable manner. This he did, informing Brother Elisha Kane that he was “amply acquitted in the mind of every individual member of having been designedly accessory to the Clandestine meeting of Masters’ Lodge, of the 12th January.”

Brother Visscher with his “credentials” did not offer to appear before the Grand Lodge. The subject matter of this Brother’s ambitions, for the time, seems to have dropped out of importance.

Matters of various import having occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge, it had become forgetful of the original Warrants still held by several old Lodges, and under which they worked while acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge; but on January 18, 1797, mention was made that the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master was going soon to Albany, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That he be requested to take charge of the delinquent Lodges in Poughkeepsie and Albany who have not surrendered their original Warrants; that he be authorized to receive and cancel the same, and to furnish new ones under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; and also to commute with the said Lodges for their respective dues.”

The report of the Deputy Grand Master was made on the 6th September, that in pursuance of the directions given him on the 18th January, “he had met the brethren of Masters’ Lodge in Albany; that he had made known to the brethren the request of the Grand Lodge with respect to the surrender of their old Warrant. That the Lodge had appointed a Committee for conference, who had drawn up a report which was shown to the Deputy Grand Master by the Chairman, in which they recommend to their Lodge a compliance
with the request of the Grand Lodge; but the Lodge not having been able to effect a Meeting previous to the departure of the Deputy Grand Master, nothing further was done."

The report was accepted and approved.

On the following June 6, 1798, immediately after the election of officers, at which De Witt Clinton was elected Grand Senior Warden, he reported, "that he had received the Old Warrant held by Masters' Lodge at Albany, delivered to them a new one and had installed the officers under it." This report was accepted and ordered to be filed. The new Warrant designated the Lodge as "No. 2."

It is a matter of historical interest to preserve the names of the members of Masters' Lodge, dating from 1768:

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, " W. M., 1776.
    1768
Francis Pfister
Thomas Lynott
Stephen Tuttle
Thomas Swords
Stephen March*
William Hogan
Henry Beasley
Thomas S. Diamond
Peter Schuyler
    1769
James Bain
Francis Daniel Wiald
Thomas Wall
Seth Dean
Samuel Brentnall
Charles Dibble
    1772
John Chadwick, Jr.
Isaac Pratt
James Gourlay
Alexander Cruikshank
John Rooback
Elisha Benedict
Jesse Fairchild
Peter Delamater
Samuel Brentnall
Charles Dibble
    1777
John Chadwick, Jr.
Issac Pratt
James Gourlay
Alexander Cruikshank
John Rooback
Elisha Benedict
Jesse Fairchild
Peter Delamater
Solomon Jackson
John Mare
Phillip Lansing
John O'Brien
Joseph Anderson
Stephen McCrea
John Jones
James Caldwell
John Humegan
Richard Lush
Peter W. Yates
    1773
Wal. Vrooman Wemple
John Ristine
Jonas Fay
Isaac Shaw
Benjamin Hilton, Jr.
James Fanning
John Thompson
John Graham
Abraham Eights
James Vernor
David Jones
Daniel Budd
Robert McCallum
Cornelius Van Dyck
Elijah Hedden
Robert Henry, Jr.
John H. Wendell
William Satterlee
John C. Ten Broeck
Aaron Norson
John Pierce
Walter Deane
William Colbreath
Levi Pease
Abraham B. Banker
Walter Steward
Morgan Lewis
Jonathan Potts
Jim Wilkinson
Ebenezer Bement
Samuel Harris
Nathan Stedman
John Brogdon
Tobias Furnell
Henry Sewell
Edward Lounsbury
Luther Trowbridge
Josiah Root
Samuel Russell
Peter Richards
Park Holland
Ezekiel Cooper
John White
Joseph Smith
Pelatiah Everrett
John Williams
Zibon Hooker
Benjamin Gardner
John Blake
Joseph Morse
James Tisdale
Abraham Watson
Robert Oliver
James Hall
Jacob Welsh
Elisha Hammond
Richard Buckmaster
Isaac Pierce
Samuel Jamieson
Thomas Burr
William W. Loder
Azail Brown
John Winslow
Hezekiah Whitmore
Jonathan Maynard
Lieutenant Trowbridge
John Groaton
Jotham Loring
Japhet Daniel
Matthew Chambers
Samuel Frost
Nathan Holbrook
Benjamin Pike
William Bell
Francis Stebbins
Abraham G. Lansing
John Wigglesworth
Nathan Rice
Ichabod Alden
Major Hodijah Bailies
Thomas Nixon
Calvin Smith
Peter Clay
John Holden
Isaac A. Fondey
William Annin
Joseph Thompson
Benjamin Heywood
Peter Welsh
Nanning Visscher
Myndert A. Wemple
Benjamin Whitcomb
Ebenezer Green
William Toogood
Brig. Gen. John Starke
Daniel Shays
Nathaniel Brush
William Curtiss
John Bull
Abijah Richardson
Richard Bagnell
Ober Rouse
Benjamin Warren
Bedford Williams
Jonathan Burrall
James Thatcher
Teunis Van Waggoner
Major Thomas Church
    1779
Nich. Van Rensselaer
John De Peyster Ten Eyck
Simon M. Veefer
Lucas W. Veefer
Serg't Major George Knox
James Pike
Leonard Bronk
Peter Weber
Albert Van Schaeick
John Boyle
Othaniel Phelps
Hugh McAdam
John Chipman
Jonathan Gillet
Leonard Gansevoort, Sr.
Lt. Col. Henry K. Van Rensselaer
    1782
Charles Sheldon
Edward Cumpston
Daniel Denniston
The records of the Lodge from April 27, 1795, to October 21, 1824, are lost, with the exception of these four meetings, viz., 29th December, 1806; 12th and 26th of January, and 9th February, 1807.

John Pearce, 1814, J. D., 1851-54.
Jonathan Eights, 1824, W. M. 1824, '29, '34, '37-'43.
William Bay, 1824, S. W., 1834, '37-'43.

http://masters5.org/blog/6

Article one on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

There are 36 articles in the set. We currently have 9 online and will be adding more in the near future. Please hit the History button on the top right of your screen (or) History's blog at the bottom of the first article to see more.

The history of Freemasonry in Albany is merely an extension of the role Masters Lodge No. 5 (formerly No. 2) played in the social and fraternal life of the city. The first organization of Freemasons to exist in Albany after its settlement, was Lodge No. 74 (Registry of Ireland), which was composed of officers of the Second Battalion Royal. It held a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland dated October 26, 1737.

There is every evidence that these brothers were scholars as well as gentlemen, for they brought with them and maintained a large and valuable library of rare books which they left behind when they were ordered to leave. Many of these volumes were later placed in the library of the Albany Female Academy (which was to become the Albany Academy for Girls).

In April, 1759, the battalion, having been transferred to another post, left the city. Several Albany men had been admitted to the Lodge during the battalion's stay, and the officers of the Lodge left authority for the resident members to continue regular lodge meetings. On February 21, 1765, the Provincial Grand Master, George Harrison, granted them a warrant under the name Union Lodge (later, Mount Vernon).

Union Lodge purchased a plot of ground from the city on the northwest corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane. Masters Lodge, together with the Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection (which was instituted on December 20, 1767, through the influence of Bro. Samuel Stringer, a brother who was integral to the early success of Masters Lodge), purchased the interest of Union Lodge in this property. The city then donated an adjoining piece of ground and a Lodge House was erected.
The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremony on May 12, 1768. This became the first meeting house in America owned by a Masonic Lodge. The new building was occupied by the two bodies for some years but the record fails to reveal when it was vacated. Later, the land was leased to St. Peter's Episcopal Church during which the rectory of the church occupied the site.

So for many years, lodge meetings had to be held in a building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Steuben Street. In 1861, the location of the meetings was moved to 41 and 43 North Pearl Street, on the site of the old Whitney and Company building. Still later, meetings were held in the granite building at 91 State Street which was owned by the Albany Savings Bank. This site had two lodge rooms, a library, an armory for the uniformed bodies, and waiting and reception rooms. This building was used from 1875 until 1895.

The property on which the present Masonic Temple stands was presented to the Masonic Hall Association by Masters Lodge in 1895. James Ten Eyck, a former Master of Masters Lodge and a Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, was the president of the Association at this time. Brother Ten Eyck had the unique honor of being able to gaze at the bronze bust of himself which was erected over the Maiden Lane entrance, while he was still alive. The Ten Eyck room in our present Temple is named after this outstanding Masters Lodge member.

Article two on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

When there are so many details that we cannot grasp the main idea, we say that “we cannot see the forest for the trees.” By the same token, Albany Masons enter and leave the Maiden Lane Temple without so much as a glance at the many interesting relics there displayed which have a particular bearing on the craft’s ancient and fairly modern history.

For instance, in the lower lobby of the temple, to the right of the foot of the stairs is an actual block of stone cut in the original quarries of King Solomon’s Temple, and presented to the local Temple by Brothers Dayton Ball and Alfred A. Guthrie of Temple Lodge No. 14 of Albany, and certified as genuine by Royal Solomon Lodge No. 293 of Palestine.

It was evidently intended to be used as the corner-stone of the present Masonic Temple, as it arrived in Albany, March 19, 1895. The present corner-stone was laid June 24, 1895, refuting the biblical quotation: “The same stone which the builders refused is become the head stone in the corner.” At any rate, there it is for everyone to see, enclosed in a glass case.

Another historic document, with an element of mystery, is the Masonic apron and Indian scalp contained in a glass frame which hangs on the south wall of the card room. It is the gift of Fred C. Waters, a former sergeant in the 18th U.S. Infantry, stationed, in 1882, at Fort Assiniboine, Missouri. Briefly, Sergeant Water’s letter, also in the frame read as follows:

His regiment had captured a band of hostile Indians, among whom was their chief, “Eagle-Who-Looks-at-the-Sun.” Recognizing the Masonic emblem worn on the tunic of the soldier’s uniform, and by means of the sign language, the Indian conveyed to him that he, also, was in possession of Masonic regalia. Opening his pouch, he displayed a silk Masonic apron and the scalp of the Indian chief whom he had killed in battle and from whom he had appropriated his “medicine pouch.” As far as Mr. Waters could ascertain, the owner was not too familiar with its significance. Sergeant Waters then began negotiations for the ownership of the priceless documents. He offered as high as $30 in cash – all he had on his person – but to no avail. However, brave regimental wrath and possible imprisonment, he obtained possession with the judicious gift of a bottle of whiskey and a suitable amount of tobacco. The Indian chief could not withstand this tempting offer, and capitulated, with the result that he, Chief Eagle, received the custody of some real “fire water,” and Sergeant Waters became the owner of the precious souvenir. And there the mystery stands, today. Was the dead chief a member of the Masonic fraternity, or did it come into his possession through the robbery or murder of its rightful owner?

It is a documented fact that Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk Indian chief was a Mason, becoming the first Master of Lodge No. 11 in Mohawk Village, N.Y., on Feb. 12, 1793. He had been made a Master Mason in London, England, on April 26, 1776. On his return from Europe, he became a member of St. Patrick’s Lodge, of which his great friend and benefactor, Sir William Johnson was Worshipful Master. It is known that Chief Brant frequently visited Albany and it is possible, that he may have visited Masters Lodge.

Article three on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

Life is a great adventure. The acquirement of useful knowledge is its perpetual challenge. The search for Truth which has been the theme of many allegories, from the earliest mythologies of Ancient Greece to the present search for “the lost word,” is one of the most alluring and fascinating occupations of man. This is beautifully exemplified in the work of the Third Degree, in which the officers and members of the degree team of Masters Lodge have always taken great pride.

Many of the lodges in this and other jurisdictions have created quite a colorful bit of pageantry in the symbolism of the building of King Solomon’s temple with appropriate Oriental costumes in keeping with the ancient legends. Masters Lodge, however, has kept the second section of the degree on a very dignified level; the members of the team being attired in modern evening dress, which creates an impressive touch of unity between the speculative and operative aspects of Masonry. It does not take too vivid an imagination to reconstruct the physical characteristics of the ancient King Solomon’s temple, and some lodges, dramatizing the story, go into considerable detail to establish a visible concept of this mighty undertaking the building of which covered a span of seven years.

It is probably not known by many Masons that there is a natural lodge room, the only known one in the world built entirely by nature, within a short motor trip from Albany. It is situated on a mountain called Owl's Head, beside Lake Memphremagog, on the border between Vermont and Canada. At its summit, it is 3,500 feet high. Owl's Head Lodge Room is hidden away in a cleft of the hills and was discovered nearly 100 years ago by the very ancient Golden Rule Lodge of Standstead, Canada. This group became very enthusiastic about its possibilities, and applied for a charter permitting them to perform the work of the Third Degree of Masonry. This was granted in 1853 by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and once a year, on June 24th, which is St. John's Day, they climb the mountain and perform the accepted ritual.
Only a trail leads to the lodge room. The sides of the mountain are almost perpendicular; but the venerable Masons gladly endure the hardships of the ascent, and, rain or shine, the annual pilgrimage is made. The lodge room is a wonderful place. Its walls are of sheer rock, towering up 500 feet. Its floors, made of moss, are as level as an ordinary pavement and softer than carpet. The seats for the officers are of natural stone, placed there by nature. The roof is the sky.

It is perfectly tiled; the points of the compass are correct and the rooms run east and west. The climb is a tedious one, and is generally reached by noon. Many prominent Masons, old and young, attend. The sky is blue and at the foot of the mountain stretches the most beautiful lake imaginable. On one side there are green fields which stretch out until they are lost in the foothills of Quebec. Conforming with ancient Masonry, the service on the mountain is held in the afternoon, with the ancient customs being followed to the letter.

A visit to this unique Masonic lodge room during the coming years might be of inestimable value to all students of the craft in establishing a visible concept, in miniature, of that ancient building destroyed by the Chaldeans in the year 588 B.C.

Article four on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

Masters Lodge No. 2 (now No. 5), was organized March 5th, 1768, with William Gamble as its first Worshipful Master. Samuel Stringer was the Senior Warden, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was Junior Warden.

Henry Andrews Francken came from the island of Jamaica and on the 20th of December, 1767, instituted the Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. The Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem was organized at the same time.

Union Lodge did not accede to the proposition made by the Ineffable Body to construct and maintain a joint lodge in the same lodge building. The latter occupied rooms at the inn of Richard Cartwright, to whom each member paid one shilling on lodge night. The society provided the candles. After much discussion, it was finally agreed to accept the proposal of Brother Peter Sharp to construct a lodge building at a cost of 300 pounds.

Samuel Stringer purchased from Union Lodge the lot obtained from the city in 1766. It consisted of 74 feet on the west side of Lodge Street and 79 feet along the north side of Maiden Lane and cost four English pounds. The City of Albany conveyed to Samuel Stringer six additional feet on Lodge Street and work was begun on the new Temple on April 1st. The corner stone was laid May 12th, and the building, the first in America, was completed on June 24th, 1768.

This was the time when there were rumblings in the colonies against the oppressive tactics of the English. In 1774, the first Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia to consider grievances against British rule. A young man named George Washington was making quite a name for himself as a surveyor. It is interesting to call attention to the fact that in addition to being the First President of the United States, George Washington was also the first Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 39 in Alexandria, Virginia. He even served in that office while he was Chief Executive of the nation. He was also elected Grand Master of Virginia, but was unable to accept because his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies absorbed all his attention and energy.

The governors of every one of the original thirteen states at the time Washington was inaugurated were Masons. President Harry S. Truman was the thirteenth President of the United States who was a Mason. His predecessors who shared the same distinction were Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Truman was the second President of the United States to have been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of his home state. Andrew Jackson was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee during 1822-23 and Harry S. Truman was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri during 1940-41.

Article five on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

Masters Lodge No. 5 has always attracted to its membership leaders in the social, professional and business life of its community. On the walls of the library and also in the upper corridors may be seen paintings of some of its most illustrious pioneers. One in particular is that of William Van Rensselaer, the last of the Patroons and Master of Masters Lodge in 1790-91 and Grand Master of the State of New York from 1827 to and including 1829. His was a most impressive record in the City of Albany and the State of New York. His portrait hangs in the Masonic Temple library.

Although Van Rensselaer was born in New York in 1764, and attended Harvard University, he spent much of his life in Albany where he took an active role in the management of his property which included most of the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer. At the time of his death in 1839, he was also a major in the militia.

He was elected, as a Federalist, to the State Legislature where he served from 1789 to 1795. He served as Lieutenant-Governor of the State under Governor John Hay. In 1810, he was appointed to the commission which selected the site for the Erie Canal. During the construction years, he was very involved with the project.

In the War of 1812 he commanded the New York militia in the Queenstown campaign, which began well but ended ingloriously. In 1819, he was made a regent of the State University and was its Chancellor for four years. Many of his accomplishments have been forgotten. However, there is one institution in the Albany area which will keep his name alive forever. It is the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, which he founded in 1824 and incorporated in 1826. From this engineering institution have graduated men who have become world-famous in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, electricity and other affiliated scientific areas. Their collective accomplishments have added greatly to the sum of human happiness.

Mr. Van Rensselaer served as a member of Congress from 1823 to 1829, and was responsible for the publication of many books about the Erie Canal. One in particular, “A Geological and Agricultural Survey of the Distrcit Adjoining the Erie Canal,” aroused enough interest that this tremendous project, for those days, was assured of success. He was also among the first invited guests to
make the perilous trip on the “DeWitt Clinton,” which was the first commercially successful passenger train in America, and which became the nucleus of the New York Central Rail system.

It is also interesting to note that Freemasonry played a prominent role in the Revolutionary War, which was almost a uniquely Masonic enterprise. The Boston Tea Party was organized in St. Andrew's Lodge, and every member of the group which threw the tea into the harbor was a member of that lodge. Paul Revere was the Junior Warden of St. Andrew’s at that time. More then 50 of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were members of the Masonic fraternity and three lodges in Albany: Mt. Vernon #3, warranted in 1765; Masters # 5, in 1768, and Temple #14, in 1796, had the honor of being prominent in the development of Albany during the time of the Revolutionary War.

Article six on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

The Master, officers and brethren of Masters Lodge are to be congratulated on the record-breaking turnout for the exemplification of the Third Degree at the last meeting. I think it was Brother Kipling who said:

“It’s not the individual, Nor members as a whole, But the everlasting’ team work, Of every bloomin’ soul.”

That has been the spirit of Masters Lodge for the past years; a span which parallels the existence of these United States of America. During all those years, the Master's order: “We will now be called from labor to refreshment” has always struck a responsive chord in the hearts of those attending the meetings. The last meeting was no exception, particularly with regard to the “refreshment” which was not only appetizing, but created an excellent opportunity for members to meet and greet each other away from the formality of the lodge room. As we look back into the history of Masters Lodge, the word “refreshment” had “a higher and more significant meaning” than that which it has at the present time.

At a communication held May 24, 1874, the subject of “refreshments” came up for discussion. A motion was made by Brother Gerrit Lansing to the effect that non-attendance fines at meetings should be appropriated to the use of liquor for the good of the lodge when called from labor to refreshment. It passed and immediately, Brother Bleecker was fined 4 shillings for leaving the lodge room without permission.

Another example that a desire for refreshment was evident in the minds of the members of Masters Lodge who followed righteously in the paths of their English forefathers, was that on Nov. 21, 1786, this important resolution is found in the minutes of the Lodge:

“That the Treasurer take order to procure for the use of the Lodge, one quarter cask of Lisbon, or sherry wine; five gallons spirits, two loaves sugar and two dozen glasses.”

This was followed on January 15, 1787, by a motion introduced by Brother Lansing and seconded by Brother Beekman, “that no brother be allowed to drink more then a half pint of wine each lodge night.” Further on in the minutes it was “ordered that the steward pay strict attention to the above” which was carried in the affirmative.

It also appears that the brothers of Masters Lodge were imbued with the spirit of occasionally taking a chance on the affairs of the world as managed by man. We find that the treasurer reported on May 2, 1791, “that he had purchased, pursuant to an order of the lodge, a New York City Lottery Ticket No. 21,186, which is deposited in his hands.”

This apparent straying from the norm, at least according to today’s standards, was not unusual. Lotteries were popular in those days and countenanced by the authorities. Many large lottery promoters had offices in various cities of the New World. It is a matter of record that Union College in Schenectady, during the administration of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, (when he was not busy perfecting the stove which bore his name), was quite successful in improving the financial status of the college by taking a chance with one or more of the various lotteries then in favor. Word is that this activity allowed him to raise a very substantial endowment which helped put the Schenectady seat of learning on a solid financial footing. At the end of his term in office, he even asked for an auditing committee, whose final clean report was a tribute to the integrity of President Nott.

Article seven on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda

On October 26th of this year, the “new” Masonic Temple will be just 50 years old. It was dedicated in 1896, but the cornerstone was laid June 24th, 1895. On a plaque in the vestibule, rarely seen in the haste to get into the lodge room at 7:30 o’clock, may be read the following:

“That the Treasurer take order to procure for the use of the Lodge, one quarter cask of Lisbon, or sherry wine; five gallons spirits, two loaves sugar and two dozen glasses.”

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“On the site, purchased Oct. 17, 1766 by Brother Samuel Stringer, the first Lodge House in America was erected in 1768, and remained the property of Masters Lodge No 5 until presented to the Masonic Hall Association in 1895.”

On the opposite wall is another plaque listing the members of the Masonic Hall Association whose president in 1895 was Worshipful Brother James Ten Eyck, master of Masters Lodge and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Many of this city's buildings were dedicated using Masonic ceremonies. The one which is most interesting is the second edifice of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. In Howell and Tenny's History of Albany and Schenectady Counties on page 752 can be found the following: “It is a singular fact, and one that indicates a very abnormal state of affairs, that the cornerstone of this second St. Mary's Church was laid by Freemasons with their peculiar rites on October 12, 1829. In consequence of this, the Pastor, with a minority of the Trustees, refused to be present at the ceremony...The Reverend Charles Smith had previously been a Methodist Minister. He was pastor from 1826 to 1836, and had a stormy time of it. The trustees ruled the church and Freemasonry ruled the Board of Trustees.”

Reverend Smith had been born in Ireland and baptized according to the rites of the Church of England to which his parents belonged. He was a member of Masters Lodge No. 5 and in 1806 was its Senior Warden. He became a Catholic in 1818. Later, he was active in establishing churches and schools in Buffalo, Brooklyn, and Boston. He died of tuberculosis in 1851 and is buried in Cambridge, Mass.

While we were preparing the copy for this week's pamphlet, a short snowstorm descended upon Albany; this after a week of pre-summer weather. We were thinking of how many present and former members of Masters Lodge are 33rd degree Masons. This is
not unusual when considering the close alliance between the formations of Masters Lodge and the Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. Members of our Lodge have always been closely identified with the Scottish Rite Bodies. Somewhere, we came across a bit of doggerel which has to do with this august body of gentlemen who "wear the purple of the fraternity". It is titled: "33 Degrees", and reads as follows:

"No fear has Uncle Nason
That he will ever freeze
He can't, for he's a Mason
Of Thirty-three Degrees."

You will remember that water freezes at 32 degrees, and we fellows who have not attained that "high and exalted station" had better not put our topcoats in the moth-proof closet just yet.

**Article eight on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda**


A perusal of copies of the minutes of Masters Lodge in its first few years makes interesting reading. For instance, among the novelties of the proceedings may be noticed that the sixpence fines in 1770 were devoted to having "the Tyler purchase a pair of genteel snuffers for the use of the lodge. These were delivered on the 20th of June, with a bill of which sixpence was still due. This balance was finally made up by Brother Hogan, who arrived at the lodge meeting an hour late. This fine thus released the Lodge from the burden of debt for ‘genteel snuffers’. Brother Hogan, in consequence of the enforcement of the by-laws as to his fine, demanded that his name be erased from the membership roster of the Lodge which was accordingly done so that ‘he is no longer to be looked upon as a member.’

On January 27, 1772, it was “resolved that the Lodge furnish the Tyler with twelve pint bowls out of the funds of the Lodge, which he is accountable for; for if any is broke, the person breaking one is to pay eight pence for the same. Brother Van Rensselaer is to furnish the Tyler with two quart bowls, which if broke is to be paid for by the person breaking the same.”

On St. John the Evangelist’s Day of the same year, a donation was made by the Lodge towards the purchase of an organ for the Reverend Mr. Munoro of St. Peter’s Church.

One of the distinguished members of Masters Lodge was Brigadier-General John Starke. On January 8, 1778, the Revolutionary War officer petitioned the Lodge for the honors of Masonry. He was balloted upon and presenting himself was initiated. The total initiation fee was 5 pounds, 12 shillings, which included 4 shillings for extra lodge activities. The following year the fee for initiation was raised to 16 pounds, 12 shillings. The report to the Grand Lodge on June 18, 1784, showed that John Lansing, Jr., was Master; Jacob John Lansing and Robert Henry were the Wardens, and P. D. Beekman was Secretary. The total membership at the time was 91 brothers.

New members of Masters Lodge, as well as many older ones, have heard the phrase “The Holy Saints John.” When is the expression “Saints John” used and when is it “Saint John”? All lodges are dedicated to the memory of the Holy Saints John. In this instance it is plural because we allude to two Saints John: Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist.

The use of the singular is confined to one place in the ritual. In the reply to the first question in the First Degree, we find the singular Saint John, because here we allude to Saint John the Almoner, who was so called because he occupied his time by caring for the poor and the sick.

The Holy Bible on the altar of every Masonic Lodge should be opened as follows:

**First Degree:** 133rd Psalm—(The lesson of Harmony).
**Second Degree:** 7th Chapter of Amos. 7th and 8th verses—(The Working Tools of Fellowcraft).
**Third Degree:** Ecclesiastes, 12th Chapter, 1st to 7th verses—(Advice on active Life).

The Bible occupies the most important and essential station in our Lodge Room, for without it, all Masonic functions would be nullified. Other stations in the Lodge may be filled with substitutes. There is no substitute for the Bible.

**Article nine on the history of Masters Lodge by Bro. Edgar S. Van Olinda**

Submitted by History on Fri, 04/27/2007 - 16:45.

On every regular notice sent to the brothers of Masters Lodge, appears the notation “Warranted March 5, 1768.” This is the date upon when the Lodge received its Charter under which it presents the three degrees of Masonry. It was received from the Provincial Grand Lodge, George Harrison, Grand Master. This entity was the predecessor of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York as now constituted. The first Master of Masters Lodge was William Gamble. Samuel Stringer and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer were the first Wardens and Francis Pfister, Thomas Lynott, Stephen Tuttle, Thomas Swords, Stephen March, William Hogan, Henry Beasly and Thomas S. Diamond, were the founding members.

The Lodge was duly opened on April 4, 1768. The first visitor of record was Richard Cartwright. A petition having been received from Mr. Peter Schuyler, he was unanimously accepted and entered the Lodge accordingly. The expenses for the first meeting were for the Charity Fund, 8 pounds; for the Tyler, 8 shillings; dues for the remainder of the year, one pound, 10 shillings and for aprons, two shillings. This made a grand total of 10 pounds.

At succeeding meetings, the minutes record that Brothers Stringer and Van Rensselaer, in compliance with the by-laws, paid six pence each for arriving late to meetings and that Brother Stringer was ordered to transmit, at the earliest opportunity, three pounds, five shillings to the Worshipful George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master, as the Lodge fee for its warrant. The Lodge voted to hold weekly meetings on Wednesday evenings.

There were 14 subscribers to the original Lodge building which was the first Lodge house in America. It stood on the site of the present Masonic Temple on the north-west corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane. The corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies on May 12, 1768.
In the original by-laws of Masters Lodge, we find the following: “Article Three: The Body shall continue to meet once every week on Mondays, in the building being erected by our Brethren of the ‘Ineffable Lodge of Perfection’ (as per written agreement made between the two bodies dated—March 1768). As long as any three members shall choose it shall be held there.”

“Article Four: In consideration of the many advantages and conveniences this Body will enjoy by virtue of the above mentioned agreement, the dues of Initiation and of Brothers, as well as of transient Brethren advanced, together with Quarter Dues and Fines and all other monies except what the Body may acquire to defray the Contingent Expenses shall go to the Ineffable Body towards paying the expense of the building, until they shall be entirely paid for and no longer.”

On June 6, 1798, following some rather stormy times with Lodges in the jurisdiction who did not want to surrender their original warrants from the Provincial Grand Master, De Witt Clinton, Grand Senior Warden of the new Grand Lodge, reported to his superior, “that he had received the old Warrant held by Masters Lodge at Albany, delivered to them a new one, and installed the officers under it.”

This report was accepted and ordered filed. The new Warrant designated the Lodge as “No. 2.” In a latter renumbering, based on the dates of inauguration of other lodges in the State, Masters Lodge was assigned “No. 5” by the Grand Lodge.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/e/joeights7933.html
Jonathan Eights was born in January 1773. He would be the only surviving son of the eleven children from the marriage of Albany sail maker Abraham Eights and Catherine Brooks.

Although raised along the Albany waterfront, Jonathan instead became a physician. He first received a classical education in the school of George Merchant. Then, he was trained in the medical offices of Albany doctors Wilhelmus Mancuis and Hunlock Woodruff. In 1795, he was examined and then licensed to practice medicine. His first few years were devoted to practice in the areas around Albany and then in Canajoharie. In 1797, he went to Philadelphia for a year of advanced surgical training. Returning to Montgomery County, he built a substantial medical practice there.

In May 1810, he returned to Albany and established a home and office at 92 North Pearl Street that became an Albany landmark for half a century. Dr. Eights had a private practice but was best known as the Alms House physician. He reputedly taught a number of medical men, was a director and trustee of several benevolent organizations, and an active Masonic member as well. By the mid-1790s, he had married Manhattan-born Alida Wynkoop, a long-time acquaintance who came to Albany with her family as a girl. Their marriage produced a small family of a son and two daughters. Jonathan Eights died in 1848 at age seventy-five. Alida died in May 1849 at the age of seventy-seven.


<John Fonda, Jr.> (Fondey) was born in 1761. He was the son of Albany residents Isaac D. and Susanna DeForest Fonda. He also was known as “Fondey” and as “John I. Fonda.”

While still in his teens, he joined the crusade for American liberties. He was an ensign in an Albany Ranger company and also a quartermaster and lieutenant in Colonel Marinus Willet’s regiment of the New York troops. He saw active duty on the New York frontier. Surviving records refer to his militia unit as “Fondey’s party!”

In 1779, his name first appeared on a city assessment roll. In 1780, he began to take his place in Albany society when he was appointed firemaster in the second ward. With the end of the war, he entered business (selling imported glass and ceramics) and began to acquire real estate along Foxes Creek. He had extensive real estate dealings in Albany and Watervliet.

In 1783, he married Cornelia Hun and settled into her father’s home on North Market Street at the corner of Van Tromp. Their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church where both parents were members.

In 1790, his growing family was counted within the household of his father-in-law. By 1800, he had taken over as the head of the third ward household that now included a dozen members. In 1803, his family was memorialized in a beautiful portrait by Albany artist (Bro.) Ezra Ames.

Over the next decade, Fonda/Fondey brought his sons and son-in-law into his business and sought to develop his waterfront holdings. The landmark home and grounds were North End fixtures. He was dead by August 2 when the passed probate. His widow and sons lived on in their Market Street home. John Fonda, Jr. filed a will in January 1814.
Leonard Gansevoort was born in July 1751. He was the son of Albany mainstays Harman and Magdalena Douw Gansevoort. He learned the elements of business and trade growing up in his father's house across from the Albany Market. By the early 1770s, he also began to practice law. He married Hester Cuyler in 1770. Over the next two decades, their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church where he was a church officer and regular baptism sponsor.

Elected to the city council while still living in his father's third ward home, by the outbreak of the war, he had moved his family to a more spacious home on lower State Street where they would live for the next two decades.

A committed revolutionary, he served on the Albany Committee of Correspondence, was elected to the Provincial Congress - where he served as president in 1777, was appointed Albany County clerk in 1778, and served for many years in both houses of the New York State Legislature.

As he grew in wealth and stature, Gansevoort invested in real estate within and beyond Albany. During that time, his State Street home was an Albany landmark. In 1789, he purchased the farm called Whitehall from the son of General Philip Schuyler. Following the fire of 1793, he moved out to Whitehall and began to add more rooms to accommodate his growing family. The Whitehall property technically was just inside the new town (district) called Bethlehem. The census for 1800 shows his Bethlehem property was attended by thirteen slaves. Leonard Gansevoort died unexpectedly in August of 1810. He had just passed his fifty-ninth birthday! His will passed probate four months later.

John Lansing, Jr. was born in 1754 the eldest son of Gerrit J. Lansing and Jane Waters. Coming of age at the outbreak of hostilities with the British, his rise was more accelerated than it might have been during more peaceful times.

As a teenager, he clerked in the law office of Robert Yates. He also may have clerked for James Duane in New York City. In 1775, he was admitted to practice law. However, a budding career was cut short by the outbreak of war. Commissioned an ensign in the Continental army, in 1776, he served as military secretary to General Philip Schuyler. In the years that followed, he continued to serve the American cause - but in civil capacities - following his patrons, the Yateses, in the political revolution and then into the new State government.

Lansing was elected to the New York State Assembly at age twenty-six. He served in the legislature in 1780-84, 1786, and 1788-89. In 1786 and 1789, he was Assembly speaker. In 1786, he was appointed mayor of Albany - serving at City Hall until 1790.

In 1787, Mayor Lansing was sent with Robert Yates and Alexander Hamilton to represent New York at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Unsure of their mandate to participate in the drafting of an entirely new form of government, Yates and Lansing returned home after a month. A contemporary provides us with a capsule of his personality. Like Yates, he later wrote a history of the proceedings. At that time, he was still serving as mayor and also building a large, new home that would become a Market Street landmark. In 1800, his household included seven children and three slaves.

John Lansing, Jr. had married Manhattan refugee Cornelia Ray in 1781. Their ten children were born between 1783 and 1800. However, neither of his sons lived to raise a family. Although his career was based in Albany and New York, Lansing used his status to acquire considerable lands across the river and deep into the Schoharie Valley - an estate called "Lansing Manor."

He served on the New York State Supreme Court from 1790 to 1801 - the last year as chief justice following the death of Robert Yates. In 1801, he was appointed chancellor of New York State. He held that office until 1814 when he reached the mandatory retirement age of sixty! In retirement, he continued to serve a lucrative legal clientele. In 1817 he was appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York. As late as 1824, he unsuccessfully ran for mayor of Albany.

Primarily an officeholder and attorney, Chancellor Lansing was involved in numerous and diverse civic ventures including the Albany Library, Albany Waterworks, Albany and Delaware Turnpike Company, Albany Academy, the Albany Lancaster School,

On the evening of December 12, 1829, he left his Manhattan hotel to mail a letter and never was seen again. Chancellor Lansing was 75 years old and was presumed drowned or murdered. A cenotaph (empty tomb) was erected at Albany Rural Cemetery. His widow died in 1834.
The streetscape shown above is a continuation of a view of the east side of Market Street from the Lush-Brinkerhoff house north to Maiden Lane about 1805. North from the Lush-Brinkerhoff house was the home of John Meads; then the house of Martin Beekman; then the house of John Jacob Lansing; the tall building belonged to Barent Bleecker; the old Dutch-style building next door was occupied by General John H. Wendell. The double house and offices of Stephen Lush and his father-in-law, Dr. Samuel Stringer were bounded by the homes of Andrew Brown, Dudley Walsh, and baker Sanders Lansing. The large home partially obscured by the tree belonged to Chancellor John Lansing.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/s/sastringer5046.html

Samuel Stringer was born in 1734. He was the son of Samuel and Lydia Warfield Stringer of Annapolis, Maryland. His father was a prominent physician and young Samuel was groomed to follow in his footsteps.

The portrait hangs in the Albany Masonic Lodge of which Stringer was a founding member.

Trained for the medical profession in Philadelphia under Dr. Thomas Bond, in 1755 he was contracted to perform surgical services for the colonial army by General/Governor William Shirley. That initiative brought him to Albany during the last of the French and Indian Wars.

He married Rachel Vanderheyden in November 1758. The marriage produced but three children who were baptized at St. Peter's Anglican church where Stringer was a prominent member. Marriage to the daughter of a successful Albany businessman, jurist, and official provided Stringer with access to the patients, political opportunities, and land.

He petitioned for and received a number of land patents during the 1760s and early 70s. His holdings were in the Mohawk, Schoharie, and upper Hudson valleys. In 1779, his Saratoga Property was listed on an assessment roll.

He was a member and officer of St. Peter's Anglican church and the Albany Masonic Lodge. After the war, he built a large town house on North Market Street. It was shared with his son-in-law, Stephen Lush. In 1800, it was served by three slaves.

In 1793, he was appointed as one of two commissioners to examine physicians and surgeons in the city of Albany by the State legislature. Samuel Stringer died at home on July 11, 1817. He was eighty-three-years-old and Albany's first professional physician!

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/thacher.html

George Hornell Thacher, son of Samuel Olney and Martha (Hornell) Thacher, was born in Hornellsville, 4 Jun 1818, died at St. Augustine, Florida, 15 Feb 1887, and is buried in Albany Rural cemetery. He received a thorough academic education, afterward entered Union College, and graduated with the class of 1843. He settled permanently in Albany in 1849, and thereafter was closely identified with the business and political history of the city until about the time of his death. He engaged extensively in manufacturing pursuits, and for many years was head of the carwheel works which afterward was continued by his sons. A strong Democrat throughout the period of his active life, he first became a factor in Albany politics in 1859, when he was elected member of the board of aldermen. He was elected mayor of the city four times, and served in that office from May 1860, to 1862; from May 1866, to 1868; from May 1870, to 1872; and from May 1872, to 28 Jan 1874, when he resigned. Mr. Thacher married, in Schenectady, 15 Jun 1843, Ursula Jane Boyd, who died 13 Apr 1874. They had two sons, John Boyd (see following biographical sketch) and George Hornell Thacher (who was also a Freemason).

He hosted the (newly bearded) Abraham Lincoln and his family on their visit to Albany on the way to the White House (18 Feb 1861), hosted an abolitionist convention (4 Feb 1861) headed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglas, Lucretia Mott and others.
During his term as Mayor: the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) visited Albany; Albany's 25th Regiment including the Albany Republican Artillery and Albany Burgeses Corps left to defend Washington (22 Apr 1861) only days after the attack on Fort Sumter. Mayor Thacher presided over the Albany Army Relief Bazaar and many other humanitarian efforts during the Civil War, also during his term, the first Internal Revenue Service office was opened in Albany. A mastodon was found in a pit at Harmony Mills in Cohoes, the size of the city would be reduced from the 16 miles westward granted by the Dongan Charter to 4 1/4 miles, and the first train crossed the Maiden Lane Railroad Bridge to Rensselaer County. Following the war, Thacher called up troops to quell the 'Anti-rent wars.'


John Boyd Thacher (b. 11 Sep 1847; d. 25 Feb 1909) was the Mayor of Albany, NY and New York State Senator as well as a manufacturer, writer, and book collector. He was the son of Albany mayor, George Thacher, and the uncle of Albany mayor, John Boyd Thacher II.

John Boyd Thacher was born in Ballston, NY, graduated from Williams College in 1869 and settled in Albany. He became an active scholar in writing after college and also became active in his father's business, the Thacher Car Wheel Works, which was one of the leading industries in Albany. When his father died in 1887, John and his brother George became proprietors.

Thacher became interested in politics and public life and was elected to the New York State Senate in 1883 and then was elected mayor of Albany, serving from 4 May 1886 to 20 Apr 1888. In 1890, President Benjamin Harrison appointed Thacher to be a member of the World's Columbian Exposition. Several years later, Thacher was elected mayor of Albany again, serving from 1 Jan 1896 to 31 Dec 1897.

An authority on U.S. history, Thacher's publications include:

The Continent of America, Its Discovery and Its Baptism; An Essay on the Nomenclature of the Old Continents, etc. (1896)
A drama, Charlecote: or the Trial of William Shakespeare (1896)
The Cabotian Discovery (1897)
Christopher Columbus, His Life, His Works, His Remains, together with an Essay on Peter Martyr of Anghera and Bartolomé de las Casas, the first Historians of America (two volumes, 1903)
Outlines of the French Revolution told in Autographs (1905)

The French Revolution autobiography publication highlighted Thacher's extensive collection of autographs which also included those of every signor of the Declaration of Independence. Thacher purchased a large plot of land in central Albany County which his widow, Emma Treadwell Thacher, donated in 1914, and is now known as John Boyd Thacher State Park.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/jevr5085.html

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was born 27 Aug 1738. He was the son of John and Engeltie Livingston Van Rensselaer. Losing his mother before his tenth birthday, the boy grew up at Crailo and at his father's city house in the first ward of Albany. He was educated by tutors and then sent to Nassau Hall at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) where he graduated in 1758. After some time in New York, he returned to Albany to settle down and raise a family.

In 1760, he married Judith Bayard, daughter of a notable New York business family. Their son was born in December 1762. Following her death, he wed Helena Lansing (daughter of Jacob J. and Maria Egberts Lansing) in February 1764. His marriages produced two surviving sons - one of whom became a Congressman. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was a member, pewholder, and frequent baptism sponsor at the Albany Dutch church - where a number of children were named for him! In 1764, his name was included on a list of Albany merchants. He engaged in some importing to supply the Indian trade. In 1771, he was a land agent advertising in the newly formed Albany Gazette. He also was known as a surveyor.

He lived in the Van Rensselaer family house on the East side of Pearl Street and owned other lots in the city as well. In 1774, he became proprietor of the so-called "Van Rensselaer Patent" of more than 28,000 acres in what is today Fulton County. He was first elected to the city council as assistant alderman for the second ward in 1770. He was re-elected each year until the war caused the Albany corporation to suspend its operations. He was active in committee work and was reimbursed frequently for expenses.

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was an early supporter of the crusade for American liberties. In 1766, he was a leading signatory of the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. Known beyond Albany as a patriot leader, he represented the second ward on the Albany Committee of Correspondence, then served on the Albany County Board of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, and later was appointed to the Commissioners of Forfeitures for New York State. At the outbreak of hostilities, he was in his late thirties and was commissioned an ensign in the third regiment of the New York Line. He served in the Revolution - mostly as paymaster.

During the late 1780s, he emerged as a leader of Albany’s opposition to the proposed Federal Constitution - perhaps being the only Antifederalist member of the Van Rensselaer family! He corresponded with Republican notables including Thomas Jefferson.

He served in the first Federal Congress 1789-91. In 1790 and in 1800, his home was an Albany landmark that was attended by three slaves. Since early adulthood, he was a prominent member and officer of the Albany Masonic Lodge. Educated and respected, he was named executor of a number of substantial estates including that of his father-in-law and Reverend John C Hartwick. In September 1791, he was among those who toured New York State with Elkanah Watson to study inland navigation. A published journal describes those travels.
One of the first directors of the Bank of Albany in 1792 and later president of the bank. In 1795, he was appointed one of the commissioners for building a state hall in Albany. In 1796, he was a partner in a window factory in Hamilton, New York. He belonged to a number of civic organizations including the Albany Mechanics Society.

He was chosen Lieutenant Governor of New York State in 1801 and served during Governor George Clinton's last term ending in 1804. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer filed a will in 1807. He died in February 1810. His will passed probate a month later. (see Appendix to his present work for a transcription of his will, which includes members of Lansing family in it.

Bolton's first settlers arrived after the Revolution, purchasing lots from those who had been granted patents by the administration of Gov. George Clinton. While many of those patents were sold to political allies of Clinton, some went to Revolutionary War veterans, and others to wealthy Federalists like James Caldwell. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, who owned one of the largest tracts in what is now Bolton, purchased [18 Feb 1796] his from a veteran named [Bro.] Wheeler Douglas [q.v.], whose patent included all the land that now encompasses the hamlet of Bolton Landing, including Green Island.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/psvr5106.html

Philip Schuyler 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 Bleecker 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 Eliardus Westerlo, into Philip's young life.

While his older brother assumed the title of lord of Rensseelaerswyck, 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. A decade later, his household included six 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. Mayor of Albany for almost twenty years, Philip S. Van Rensselaer died on September 25, 1824 at age fifty-eight. This city father was buried from his residence at State and Chapel Streets.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/svr3.html

Stephen Van Rensselaer III was born in New York City in 1764 - the first child of Stephen Van Rensselaer II and Catharina Livingston. He grew up at the Van Rensselaer Manor House - home of the most advantaged family in the Upper Hudson region. Losing his father at age five, he was looked after by his uncle, Abram Ten Broeck - trustee or administrator the Van Rensselaer estate. In 1775, his mother married Domine Westerlo.

The terms of his father's will were clear and specific. Raised to succeed to the title "Lord of the Manor," young Stephen received some instruction in Albany but soon was sent away to study. After preparation in New Jersey and then Kingston during the war years, he graduated from Harvard College in 1782.

He married Margarita, the daughter of General Philip Schuyler, on June 6, 1783. At age nineteen, he was six years younger than his bride. After bearing three children, she died in 1801. In 1802, he married Cornelia Patterson, daughter of the governor of New Jersey. She was the mother of ten children born between 1803 and 1820. On reaching his twenty-first birthday, he took title to the family estate called Rensseelaerswyck or "Van Rensselaer’s Manor." His long tenure as Manor Lord spanned Albany's transformation.

In 1788, his first ward lot was valued substantially. After that, his main holdings were beyond the city limits. Perhaps, he never actually spent a night in the city. He joined the Albany Masonic Lodge in 1786 and, for a time, was an officer. In 1825, he was elected Grand Master for New York State.
By 1790, he was established in the Van Rensselaer Manor House located on the road north of Albany in what was then Waterliet. At that time, he was by far the wealthiest individual in the Albany area and his estate was served by fifteen slaves. He served as lieutenant governor of New York State, general of the state militia, as a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was the founder of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Stephen Van Rensselaer III died in 1839 at the age of seventy-five. He is remembered in local lore as "The Last Patroon" and "The Good Patroon."

Jacob Ten Broeck Van Vechten b. 10 May 1801 in Albany, NY; d. there 20 JunN 1841; son of Abraham Van Vechten, b. 5 Dec 1762 in of Kingston, Ulster, NY, and Catharina Schuyler, b; 22 Mar 1766; m. Caroline C. Roobach. Master 1827.

Children:

1. Abraham Van Vechten b. 12 Dec 1819 in Albany, NY
2. Junius R. Van Vechten b. 07 Jan 1822 in Albany, NY
3. Catharine Schuyler Van Vechten b. 21 Apr 1824 in Albany, NY
4. Harriet Van Vechten b. 01 Oct 1826 in Albany, NY
5. Philip Van Vechten b. 09 Nov 1828 in Albany, NY
6. Cornelia C. Van Vechten b. 24 May 1832 in Albany, NY

http://books.google.com/books?id=LeoaAAAAYAAJ&dq=%22Sebastian+Visscher%22+%22chancery%22#PPA538,M1

Sebastian Visscher, son of Matthew Visscher and Lydia Fryar, was born in Albany in 13 Mar 1773 and died in 2 Oct 1824. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1795, and appointed master-in-chancery in 1812. Was also clerk of the State Senate and colonel of the 89th Regiment of New York Militia. He married Rosanna Shipboy in 1797, and was the father of seven children.

Other Biographies

The following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker.

http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker

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James F. Barker, M. D., son of William and Catherine Barker, was born in Schenectady, NY, 1 Jul 1851, was graduated from Union College as A. B. in 1874 and as A. M. in 1877, read medicine with Dr. James H. Armsby, of Albany, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1877 under the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in Albany the same year in partnership with Dr. Armsby, and since 1879 has continued alone. Dr. Barker is a member and ex-vice-president of the Albany County Medical Society, a member of the New York State Medical Society, and a member of Senior Warden of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, a member of Capital City Chapter, R. A. M., Temple Commandery, K. T., and the Scottish Rites bodies, a 32d degree Mason; also a member of Cypress Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of the Albany Unconditional Club, the Albany Club, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-great-grandfather, Lieut. Walter Switz, on his mother's side. In 1887 he married Miss May E. Evans, of Albany.

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Matthew Bender, was born in Albany, 2 Dec 1845, and is a son of Wendell M., a grandson of Matthew, and a great-grandson of Christian Bender, who came from Wurttemberg, Germany, and settled in Bethlehem, Albany county, in 1740, and was a sergeant in the Revolution in Slingerland's Company, Schuyler's Regiment, 3rd Rensselaer Battalion. He married Mary Cramer, and had five sons and four daughters. Matthew Bender, son of Christian, was born in Bethlehem, 13 Mar 1782, married Elizabeth Ramsey (born 7 Mar 1789, died 17 Dec 1839), and died 8 Aug 1866. Wendell M. Bender, son of Matthew Bender, was born in Bethlehem, 17 Oct 1812, and married, 11 Aug 1843. Mary Brown (born 27 Feb 1833, died 18 Oct 1854), and died 10 Jan 1882.

Their son, Matthew Bender, was educated in Professor Anthony's Classical Institute and Professor Collins's Private School, and was graduated from Union College in 1866. He then engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Albany with his father until 1877, when he accepted a position with William Gould & Son, law book publishers, which he held for ten years. In 1887 he engaged in business for himself as a publisher of law books and has since continued with marked success, enjoying a trade all over the United States. He is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T. 17 Jul 1867, he married Hannah Louisa, daughter of the late John Thomas, jr., proprietor of the Premium Mills and a prominent coffee and spice merchant of Albany. They have had five children: Matthew, jr., and John Thomas, who are associated in business for himself as a publisher of law books and has since continued with marked success.

John M. Bigelow, M.D., Ph.D., was born in Albany 22 Aug 1847, and descends from one of the oldest and most respected families in American colonial history. His ancestors migrated from Braintree, Essex county, England, and settled near Boston, MA, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. From that time until the present they have been conspicuous in professional, commercial, civil, military and social affairs, many of them holding high official posts in the array, the State and the nation. They were especially prominent in developing the early history of New England and in shaping the destinies of the Massachusetts colony.

Among Dr. Bigelow's ancestors are Dr. Jacob Bigelow and Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, D.C.L., of Boston; Hon. John Bigelow, secretary of state; Harriet Beecher Stowe, the famous author; and Hon. Alpheus Bigelow, justice of the Supreme Court; and many who were active as soldiers, officers or civilians during the war of the Revolution. On his mother's side he is of pure German stock, being a descendant of Jacob von Zimmer, a general in the army of Frederick the Great, who settled in America in 1732. Another famous ancestor was Frederick Basslaer, a professor in the University of Berne, Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1740. The late T. S. Doolittle, D.D., LL.D., vice-president of Rutgers College, was also connected with the family.
Dr. Bigelow's great-great-grandfather, Dr. Josiah Bigelow, of Weston, MA, was born in 1730 and died in 1810, and was a prominent physician, as was also his son, Dr. Uriah Bigelow, of Worcester, NY, who was born in 1785 and died in 1842. His grandfather, Dr. Uriah Gregory Bigelow, sr., of Worcester, and son of Dr. Uriah, was born in 1794, married Miss Henrietta Barnes in 1816, became a member of the New York State Medical Society, and died in 1850. Dr. Bigelow's father, Dr. Uriah Gregory Bigelow, jr., was born in Worcester, NY, in 1821, married Lovina von Zimmer in 1843, settled in Albany in May 1844, and died here in Feb 1872; he was at one time president of the Albany County Medical Society, curator of the Albany Medical College, member of the New York State Medical Society, and was one of the leading physicians of the city.

Dr. John M. Bigelow inherited the sturdy characteristics and rare mental endowments of this splendid ancestry, and ably represents the fifth of five generations of talented physicians and surgeons. From early youth he has worked assiduously, first, to secure an education, and afterward to practice those principles which hard and continued study enabled him to master. He was graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy with full diploma in 1863 and won several prizes, among them the Van Rensselaer classical medal. In 1864 he entered the junior class of Williams College, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1866. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine at the Albany Medical College and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and received the degree of M.D. from each institution in 1870. He became a practicing physician in Albany, by license in 1869. Dr. Bigelow was among the first physicians in the United States to make a specialty of diseases of the throat and nose, in the treatment of which he has had a wide and valuable experience. There are few practitioners in the State who are better known or enjoy a higher reputation. His work in colleges and hospitals has been varied. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics and of diseases of the throat and nose in the Albany Medical College from 1870 to 1896, when he resigned the former chair to devote his attention to the latter. He has been attending physician to the Albany City and St. Peter's Hospitals since 1870, and the Old Men's Home since 1874, and is now attending physician and surgeon for the diseases of the throat and nose to each of these institutions. In therapeutics he is a recognized authority in this country. His lectures, which are mainly extemore, embody the most advanced and tenable thoughts and facts of the science and art of medicine of the present age, and the remark is often made that they have the finish of a book. They are certainly combined with and illustrated by a long and successful practice, and are remarkable for their command of language and clear, concise presentation of the subject. His connection with the Albany Medical College has been of inestimable value to that institution and to the hundreds of students who have pursued their professional education under his able and conscientious teachings.

Dr. Bigelow was county physician in 1871, has been president, and for 27 years a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and is a member of the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the International Medical Congress, was one of the honorary presidents of the Pan-American Congress, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi college fraternities, and of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, of Albany.

He is a life member and ex-president of the Young Men's Association, an honorary member of the Albany Burgess Corps, a charter member of the Albany Club, an associate member of the Albany Press Club, a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, and an honorary member of several other organizations. In March, 1893, Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. He is one of the most charitable, public spirited and benevolent of men, kind hearted, companionable, and sympathetic, and is always ready to relieve distress and encourage worthy enterprises.

He is a large property owner, is one of the substantial and foremost citizens of Albany, and is universally esteemed and respected as a gentleman and highly honored as a physician.

On 14 Feb 1874, Dr. Bigelow was married to Miss Sara A. Crook, d/o the late Thomas P. and Amelia T. Crook, of Albany, where she was born 19 Jan 1848. She died 21 Sep 1879. Their only son and child, Albert Stewart Bigelow, died 26 Nov 1876.
Canada. He was a charter member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, Albany, and its master from 1768 to 1781, and in 1776 purchased the site upon which the new Masonic Temple now stands, deeding the property eventually to his lodge. He married Rachel Van Der Heyden, of a prominent Albany family.

John Bay, father of Dr. William, was born in Maryland in 1743, became a lawyer and a member of the Albany Committee of Safety in the Revolutionary war, and died in Claverack, NY, m 1818. Dr. William married Katherine Van Ness. Their son, Dr. John W. Bay, married Eliza Treat, a lineal descendant of Robert Treat, the loyal defender of the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut when surrender of same was demanded by Governor Edmund Andros by direction of King James, and for nearly thirty years governor of Connecticut. Her father was Judge Richard S. Treat, of Albany, a great-grandson of the colonial governor, and the son of Rev. Joseph Treat, born 1734, died 1797, who was commissioned chaplain of Colonel Malcolm's regiment May 6, 1776, being at that time pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New York city.

Richard W. Brass remained in Binghamton until April, 1882, beginning the study of the law there with M. J. Keeler. Coming to Albany he completed his legal studies with Judge A. B. Voorhees and was admitted at Saratoga in Sep 1883. May 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Judge Voorhees, which continued for four years. Since then he has been associated with E. W. Rankin.

He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, a member of the Albany Camera Club, the Unconditional Club, the Albany Burgesses Corps, and the Washington Continentals, and for five years has been a director and treasurer of the Brandow Printing Co. He was also for several years a trustee of the estate of Catherine W. Van Rensselaer under the will of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bleecker. He is a Republican and at one time was a candidate for justice of the City Court.

2 Jun 1886 he married Harriet C, daughter of Jacob Neville, a merchant of Middleburg, NY, and they have had four children: Harold Neville, Gertrude Stringer, (deceased), Janet Elizabeth, and Karl Van Ness.

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W. Howard Brown, son of Rev. Samuel R. Brown, D. D., was born in New York city 27 Apr 1852, and descends from one of the old and prominent families of Connecticut. Brown, born in East Windsor, CT, m 1812, was graduated from Yale College about 1833 and subsequently from the New York Theological Seminary, and was sent to Macao and later to Hong Kong, China, under the British Morrison Educational Society. He remained there through all the dangers of the opium war, and brought home with him four Chinese boys, all of whom were graduated from Yale College and became, respectively, a Chinese minister at Washington, president of a large fleet of Chinese merchant steamers, Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, and a practicing physician in Canton. The latter was a graduate of a medical college in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was the only native Chinese who ever practiced medicine among Europeans in the Orient. About 1859 Dr. Brown went to Kanagawa, Japan, under the auspices of the Reformed Church Mission, and was the first chaplain of the American Legation in that country, the ports of which had just been opened to foreigners. He held this position for several years, and was also president of the Asiatic Society. He was the first to institute government schools in Japan, was chairman of the committee which translated the Bible into the Japanese language, and remained until he became the oldest European in that country. Returning to Orange, NJ, in 1878, he died in Jun 1879, while on his way to attend a reunion of his class at Yale College. He married Miss Elizabeth Goodwin Bartlett, daughter of Rev. Shubaell Bartlett, for fifty years a Congregational minister at Scantle, CT. She died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, leaving four children: Julia M., born in Macao, China, now of Yokohama, Japan, the wife of J. Frederick Lowder, chief interpreter and stepson of Sir Rutherford Alcock; Robert Morrison Brown, born in Hong Kong, China, and now of New York city; W. Howard Brown, of Albany; and Harriet W., wife of Judge Samuel E. Wilhamson, of Cleveland, Ohio.

W. Howard Brown received his earlier education in Yokohama, Japan, where he became a fluent Japanese scholar as well as a thorough student of the English branches. While there he was for six months a guest of the captain of the British fleet engaged in making the admiraltry charts of the coast of Japan. His residence in that enterprising country, with its Oriental customs and traditions, made a lasting impression upon his youthful mind and was productive of much good. Returning to America he finished his studies in the preparatory school for Yale College at Hartford, CT, and then became the first interpreter to the officers of the Japanese prince, Satsuma, who were sent to the United States for the purpose of studying the English language and American customs and institutions. It was in this capacity that Mr. Brown's early training in Japan proved both useful and profitable. In 1876 he engaged in mercantile business in Albany and continued successfully for three years. In 1879, having directed his attention to the field of life insurance, he was made the manager of the Albany district of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, CT, which position he has since filled with great credit and ability. Mr. Brown has also been prominent in military affairs, in which he has long taken a deep interest. He joined the Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G. in 1868 and served as private, corporal, and sergeant for twelve years. Later he passed successfully the competitive examinations for promotion to first lieutenant and quartermaster of the battalion, which office he now holds. He is a director in the Marshall & Wendell Piano Forte Manufacturing Company (limited), has been prominent in the Young Men's Christian Association, and was for several years an officer and member of the First and Second Reformed churches and their Sunday schools, and is now a member of the last named church. In politics he is a Republican. He is vice-president of the Albany Musical Society, and a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F&AM, Capital City Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T. In 1879 Mr. Brown was married, first, to Miss Saraphine de K. Townsend, of New York City, who died in 1888, leaving one son, Samuel R. He married, second, in Nov 1895, Miss Kate Westcott Rider, of Brooklyn, NY.

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Eugene Burlingame.

Nothing in the catalogue of “civic virtues” has, perhaps, so largely contributed to the high municipal reputation of the city of Albany and enabled her to conserve her status, in a moral as well as in a geographical sense, as Capital of the Empire State, as the recognized ability and exemplary character of its legal fraternity. No higher standard of forensic excellence is anywhere exhibited, and nowhere else are the hands of counsel cleaner or freer from taint. No suspicion of shadiness or questionable methods in the practice of the profession is here permitted and nothing in the nature of the shyster's business is allowed to hamper the proceedings of court.
Here the annual reunion of the State Bar Association occurs and here the Albany lawyer is justly presented as the exemplar and ideal of all that is admirable and imitable in the profession. The leaders of the bar in Albany have erected this standard of excellence and through the Valley the names of many of national reputation may be found upon the avenues that mark off the avenues of fame and fortune in this free republic. Among them, occupying an honored position in the working and active ranks of the body as well as in the councils of the leaders is found the name of Eugene Burlingame.

With as much the force of fact as that of incidence it was observed by a reputable journal of Albany in reference to his nomination for the position of district attorney at the last State election: “The election of Mr. Burlingame means for Albany city and county honest elections and the capable and efficient administration of the duties of the office.” The moral of this significant utterance is found in the fact that Eugene Burlingame is now (in 1897) serving the third year of his term of district attorney. This expression of public opinion might serve as the epigraph of his memoir, though it would not cover or include all his higher characteristics. It is not as the prosecuting attorney of a district or the representative in that capacity of a political party that he is best known, but as the conscientious advocate, the able counsel and the scholarly gentleman. In many other ways is he known in social and domestic life and all redounding to his credit, but they do not come within the scope or necessary limitations of this article.

Eugene Burlingame was born in Willett, Cortland county, NY, 24 Jan 1847, and is the son of Westcott and Melinda (Eaton) Burlingame, and is descended of good New England stock both on the paternal and maternal side. The genealogical tree is of no fanciful growth, for its roots “spread deep and wide through pilgrim soil.” His earliest American ancestor of the male line was Roger Burlingame, who came from England some time prior to 1650 and was known to be a resident of Stonington, CT, as early as 1654. He resided at Warwick, RI, in 1660, and later at Providence, in the same State. The line is followed from Roger Burlingame through Thomas, Joshua, Eleazer and Altitius to his father, Westcott, and himself, while the history of his grandfather’s ancestry in the same line runs back into many of the old and prominent Rhode Island families. She was the daughter of Augustus Ellis and Desire Slocum, and was the sixth in descent from the family of the latter name. The subject of this sketch also traces his descent through his grandmother on the paternal side, through the Hull and Dyer families to Mary Dyer, who suffered martyrdom at Boston "for conscience sake" in 1660. Thomas Burlingame, the son of Roger, married Martha Lippitt, daughter of Moses and Mary (Knowles) Lippitt, and Eleazar,

Mr. Burlingame’s great-great-grandfather, married Rhoda Briggs, of an old Rhode Island family. His mother was Melinda Eaton, a descendant of William and Jane Eaton, of Dover, England. Nicholas, the son of William, who was born in 1573, was warden of St. Mary’s church, Dover, and mayor of his native city. His son John, Mr. Burlingame’s first ancestor on the maternal line who came to this country, was born at Dover in 1611 and with his wife and children came to America in 1635, settled in Dedham, MA, and became the founder of the "Dedham Eaton." The descent in this line is continued through John to his son Thomas, who married Lydia Gay in 1697, settling in Woodstock, CT, to Nathaniel, who married Esther, daughter of Capt. John Perry, in 1704, to Elijah, to John, who married Lydia Preston, to Melinda, the mother of our district attorney.

In a single maternal line the ancestry of this distinguished Albanian is traceable to George Bunker, after whom Bunker Hill was named, for he was the owner of the top of that historic mound one hundred years before it had been made memorable by the famous battle of the Revolution. This history is to be proud of. The lineage in this direction is followed from George to Martha Bunker, who married John .Starr, to Lydia Starr, who married Nathaniel Gay, to Lydia Gay, who was married to Thomas Eaton. The late Prof. Amos Eaton of Troy, NY, identified with the earlier history of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, his son, the late Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U. S. A., his grandson, the late Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, and Gen. William Eaton, distinguished for services at Tunis, were all descended from this stainless stock.

Coming to his immediate, ancestors it will be of interest to state that his grandfather, Altitius Burlingame, was born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, 27 Sep 1790, and with his great-uncle, Arnold Thomas and their families, removed from their native place to Willett in the State of New York in 1809. They were among the earliest settlers of that town. Mr. Burlingame’s father, born in 1806, was, consequently, only three years old at the time. Grandfather John Eaton—the other side—and great-uncles Peter Eaton and Robert Tennant with their families removed to Willett from Cherry Valley, NY, about 1814. His mother, Melinda Eaton, was born at Cherry Valley, NY, 6 Nov 1812. The locality where they settled has since been known as “Eaton Hill.” The marriage of Melinda Eaton and Westcott Burlingame took place at Willett, NY, March 27, 1836, and the issue included five children: Miles Eaton, Ogden, Lydia, Lucy Agnes and Eugene (all now living, Jun 1897.) The late Anson Burlingame was descended from this same stock.

Although the early training and subsequent career up to the time of his entrance into public life, of Eugene Burlingame, had not been unusually eventful, they were not unmarked by circumstances that were, in a measure, in the nature of events that “cast their shadows before.” In all were evinced the “mens propositenax”—the quiet determination to prove worthy of the best traditions of family and race. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, followed by a two years course at the Cincinnatus Academy in Cortland county. In 1866 he entered the State Normal College at Albany and was graduated with honor in July, 1868. It is worthy of record that at the close of his studies in this institution he accepted the position of principal of the Athens Union School, and though hardly yet having attained the years of manhood conducted it so successfully for a period of two years that his resignation at the end of that time was a source of general public regret in that section.

But the ambition of the young teacher soared beyond the contracted limits of his class hall, and within the vast domain of the legal profession he discerned a broader view for his aspirations and a wider field for his talents. In the general scope of his earliest studies the literature of the law had for him a peculiar fascination, and it was not as a callow or uninformed neophyte that he entered the Albany Law School in 1870, being then in the twenty-third year of his age. As it always happens with the adventurous soldier of fortune in any field, he found competent helps at hand. Among them was the eminent Isaac Edwards, then dean of the college, and Judge Ira Harris, a famous lecturer on constitutional law. Among the existing faculty also were numbered Judge Amasa J. Parker and Judge William F. Allen of the Court of Appeals. Under such distinguished instructors the earnestness and aptitude of young Burlingame were brought into play and so rapidly responded to their broad and liberal treatment that in a little over a year he obtained the degree of LL.B., and was ready for practice. But with the wisdom so rare at his years he realized the importance of the most thorough preparation before entering upon his professional work, and entered the law office of Newkirk & Chase at Hudson, NY, an admirable school for a young lawyer, where he thoroughly familiarized himself with the business features of his calling. By
his ready intelligence and willingness to work he won the confidence of his associates and was intrusted with much important business of the concern. Thus, fully equipped for the forensic arena, he entered, in 1872, on the full and formal practice of the profession, in partnership with Charles W. Mead of this firm that seek first of all, and in the interest of justice, to determine the rights of the parties, and secondly, to bring about an amicable settlement of the controversy, and thirdly, to assist the court in the proper determination of the cause. During the first few years of his practice, he devoted his time and attention to the study of the law, and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar.

In 1880, he married Anna, daughter of Mathew Wallace of Albany, and they have two children: John L. and Elizabeth W.


There is little room to touch upon the manners or methods by which Mr. Burlingame has attained his remarkable eminence at the bar, but through each and all of them is discerned the dominant note of carefulness and the abiding sense of responsibility. "For conscience sake " appears to be his motto as well as that of his martyred ancestor and he is prompt to apply it to the light as to the weightiest case with which he may be entrusted. In direct and cross examination his questions are formulated with scholarly precision. Impressed with the conviction that truth and accuracy are one and indivisible and that the gravest issues often hang upon apparently the most trivial questions, he is wont to weigh his words with the greatest deliberation and insist upon the most direct and definite answers. Although a master of technique he treats the witnesses with the utmost fairness. His end and aim is to get at the truth and elicit it in the interest of justice. Even in his capacity of District Attorney he has been known to turn the search light of truth upon the case of the people and by interposing on behalf of the accused, but with no diminution of the dignity of the office, has often stopped an expensive and unjust prosecution. In the less restricted sense of speaker and advocate his language is refined and elegant but always within the comprehension of his hearers. His reasoning is logical and incisive, but he has never recourse to glittering sophisms to compass the end of the public prosecutor. His eloquence is the eloquence of truth; his force the force of conviction. In bearing he is calm, dignified and impressive and entirely free from any of the ad captandum methods sometimes known to the profession. He is the type of the classical orator cast in the practical mold of the modern lawyer. His oratory is aided by a charming personality, graceful action and quietly fervid manner. He is, altogether, an attractive and commanding figure in the front rank of his profession.

Mr. Burlingame's position in politics is somewhat unique. While distinct in character from the hustling parson, he is looked upon by his party as the ideal representative of Republican politics and is highly trusted and esteemed in that capacity. This is exemplified by the fact that in 1884 he was chosen chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee and in 1887 was elected a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1891 he was one of the Republican counsel in the celebrated election cases of that year, involving as they did the election of four State senators and the consequent control of the State Senate, and rendered valuable and efficient service in the interest of honest elections and good government. "Certainly," said Mr. Burlingame, in the course of an able argument during these remarkable trials, "as citizens, not as partisans, we are all interested in keeping those avenues that lead up to the exercise of the greatest right and duty of an American citizen pure and undefiled."

As an evidence of his influence in literary, social and religious circles it goes in the record that he was President of the Young Men's Association of Albany in 1884 which is justly regarded as a great honor, inasmuch as the society with its library and hall, has, for many years, been intimately associated with the literary life of Albany. He is also a member of the Albany Historical and Art Society, President of the Burns Club and member of the Fort Orange and Press Clubs and member of the State Bar Association. He is Past Master of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, and also trustee of that Lodge. He is a director and counsel for Fairview Home for Friendless Children, a director of the Charity Organization Society of Albany, and Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Albany. He is a Curator of the Albany Institute, the leading literary and scientific society of Albany, and member of the faculty of the Albany Law School, lecturing on Real Property and Criminal Law.

Physically Mr. Burlingame is slightly above the middle size, of a compact and well-knit frame and with clean cut regular features. His bright blue eyes have a direct and searching light in them that seek first to know you and being satisfied beam kindly upon you. His manner is courteous and cordial with a very nice sense of situation and a blending of dignity and benevolence that impresses the stranger and endears him to his friends. Albany is justly proud of Mr. Burlingame, as a citizen, lawyer and public official.

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John L. Cooper, Dr., son of Jacob L. and Mary J. (Core) Cooper, was born in Philadelphia, PA, 17 Mar 1857. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School in 1874, attended Pierce's Business College and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1877, with the degree of M. D. He was resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital for a short time after graduation and practiced in Philadelphia until 1880, when he came to Albany, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 243, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cypress Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. November 3, 1880, he married Anna, daughter of Mathew Wallace of Albany, and they have two children: John L. and Elizabeth W.

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James William Cox, M. D., son of Thomas and Sally (Bump) Cox, was born 5 Feb 1828, in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, NY, where his paternal ancestor, Joseph Cox, from England, settled in 1787. Thomas was a soldier at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, while his father-in-law, Jacob Bump, of Uxbridge, MA, served in the Colonial war, was present at the assault and capture of Quebec, and signed, with others, the "Association Test" of 1776. The Cox family were prominent farmers in Otsego county.

Dr. J. W. Cox was educated privately under Rev. James Hughes and at the Gilbertsville Academy and when eighteen began teaching school at a salary of $10 per month. His father died when he had reached the age of twenty and he was obliged to attend to the farm. When twenty-one he was elected superintendent of common schools on the Whig ticket and about the same time began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Sumner of Gilbertsville. In the fall of 1848 he came to Albany and completed his medical
studied with Dr. Henry M. Paine, the eminent homeopathist and was graduated as M. D. from the Albany Medical College in January, 1853. For two years he was associated in practice with his last preceptor. In 1854 he opened an office on the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and Chapel street, and in 1862 moved thence to No. 109 State street, where he died June 9, 1896.

He was a man of rare mental attainments, ranked high among the leading homeopaths of the State and was successful and widely respected. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, a founder and president of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, a prime mover in establishing the Homeopathic Free Dispensary in Plain street, and was one of the founders of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, of which he was consulting physician at the time of his death. He was continuously in charge of the homeopathic ward at the Child's Hospital; was a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Masters Lodge No. 5; was a Whig and later a Republican and in 1863 served as United States medical examiner in Albany to examine recruits, and was a charter member of the Fort Orange Club.

In 1854 he married Hannah M., daughter of Joseph Thomas and Hannah (Thorpe) Gilbert, and granddaughter of Abijah Gilbert, the founder of Gilbertsville. She was born in 1830, and died March 16, 1885, leaving four children: Caroline Gilbert, wife of Frederick Harris, an attorney; James W., jr., born in April, 1859, now president of the Albany Felt Company; and Drs. Frederick J. and Edward G., who succeeded their father in practice.

Frederick Joseph Cox, M. D., born June 27, 1866, was graduated from Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Mass., in 1885, from Williams College in 1889, and from the Albany Medical College in 1892, having read medicine meanwhile with his father. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State and Albany County Homeopathic Medical Societies, the sons of the American Revolution and the Fort Orange Club, and visiting physician to the -Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary.

Edward Gilbert Cox, M. D., was born February 6, 1868, was graduated from Greylock Institute in 1887 and matriculated at Williams College in the class of 1891. He was graduated as M. D. from the Albany College in 1893, is a member of all the societies to which his brother, Dr. Frederick J. Cox, belongs and is attending surgeon to the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and .secretary and treasurer of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society; vice-president New York State Homeopathic Medical Society. In October, 1892, he married Mary L. Adams of Albany.
soldier in the settlement of Haverhill. Ebenezer Eaton, the great grandfather of James Webster Eaton, served in the Revolutionary

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10th Regt. N. G. N. Y. under General Parker. 13 Oct 1864, he married Anna F., daughter of Amos P. Palmer of Albany, and their

He is treasurer of the Acacia Club, a member of the Albany Camera Club and other Albany clubs, and was quartermaster of the

as lieutenant under Capt. A. W. Pray in 1884 and as chief of staff under Captains Albert Judson and Newcomb Cleveland in 1888

On returning to Albany he associated himself in the wholesale lumber business under the firm name of C. P. Easton & Co.,

children of his partners William and Edward, with whom he has since continued. On the death of the father these sons

business obligations he resigned from active service and is now a member of the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets. He has been

as chief of staff under Captains Albert Judson and Newcomb Cleveland in 1888 and 1893 respectively. He is also active in Masonic circles, being a member of Masters Lodge [No. 5]. Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery, and Cyprus Shrine. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and the Benevolent Order of Elks, and was twice elected secretary and treasurer of the Albany Board of Lumber Dealers. He was manager of the Young Men's

For nearly ten years Mr. Easton was a prominent member of Co. A, 10th Regt., now the 10th Battalion, but owing to pressing

(Page 160 [1078] Family Sketches

Calvin W. Eaton, descended from one of the oldest families of New England, is a son of James W. Eaton, and was born in Albany, 26 Jul 1842. He was educated at the Boys' Academy and became a clerk in the old Union Bank, where he rose to the position of

teller. In 1871 he engaged in the wholesale lumber business as a member of the firm of Van Sanford & Eaton, and thus continued

until 1886, when he removed to Utica and carried on the same business for four years. Returning to Albany in 1890 he has been

engaged in the real estate and the insurance business. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Masonic bodies of

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Page 167 [1085] Family Sketches

James Webster Eaton, son of James W. Eaton, was born in Albany, 14 May 1836. His lineage is traced to John and Anne Eaton, who in 1634 settled in Salisbury and afterward in Haverhill, MA, where the family lived for several generations. John Eaton was a

soldier in the settlement of Haverhill. Ebenezer Eaton, the great grandfather of James Webster Eaton, served in the Revolutionary

Page 33 [693] photo

Frederick Easton is a son of the late Hon. Charles P. Easton and was born in Albany, on the corner of Clinton avenue and Chapel street, on 5 Jan 1860. Honor Charles P. Easton was born here October 24, 1824, and died March 3, 1885. For many years he was a

leading business in Albany's great lumber district, being the founder and head of the firm of C. P. Easton & Co. He was also a public spirited citizen who devoted himself untringly to the educational interests of the community. In religious and charitable undertakings he was equally zealous, and an entire generation of the city's young men will recall with pleasure his dignified but genial presence, and especially his liberality and unceasing efforts in the advancement of public school methods.

Frederick Easton has spent his life in the immediate neighborhood of his birthplace. He received his early education in public

schools Nos. 6 and 15, and after completing the grammar course attended the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware

county. On returning to Albany he associated himself in the wholesale lumber business under the firm name of C. P. Easton & Co.,
his partners being his brothers William and Edward, with whom he has since continued. On the death of the father these sons

succeeded to this business and have conducted it with marked ability and success, maintaining a credit and an integrity unsullied.

For nearly ten years Mr. Easton was a prominent member of Co. A, 10th Regt., now the 10th Battalion, but owing to pressing

business obligations he resigned from active service and is now a member of the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets. He has been an active member of the Capital City Club since 1872 and is now its president. In the campaign work of this organization he served as lieutenant under Capt. A. W. Pray in 1884 and as chief of staff under Captains Albert Judson and Newcomb Cleveland in 1888 and 1893 respectively. He is also active in Masonic circles, being a member of Masters Lodge [No. 5]. Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery, and Cyprus Shrine. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and the Benevolent Order of Elks, and was twice elected secretary and treasurer of the Albany Board of Lumber Dealers. He was manager of the Young Men's

Association for three years under President Richard L. Annesley and served as its vice-president one term. During Major Manning's
term of office Mr. Easton was a member of the committee that conducted the Columbian celebration in Albany, leading the third

assembly district organization. On January 23, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Morton superintendent of public buildings of the

State of New York, which position he now holds.

Mr. Easton is a public spirited citizen, and takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of the community. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and his advice and counsel in party affairs are sought and valued. Enterprising, progressive, and influential, he worthy represents those sterling principles of manhood and citizenship his honored father so
diligently carried out.

Page 160 [1078] Family Sketches

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teller. In 1871 he engaged in the wholesale lumber business as a member of the firm of Van Sanford & Eaton, and thus continued

until 1886, when he removed to Utica and carried on the same business for four years. Returning to Albany in 1890 he has been

engaged in the real estate and the insurance business. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Masonic bodies of

Albany, is Past Master of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, and is treasurer of the Lodge of Perfection and also Sovereign Consistory. He is treasurer of the Acacia Club, a member of the Albany Camera Club and other Albany clubs, and was quartermaster of the 10th Regt. N. G. N. Y. under General Parker. 13 Oct 1864, he married Anna F., daughter of Amos P. Palmer of Albany, and their

children are Mary E., Alice I., James P., and Edward De L.

Page 167 [1085] Family Sketches

James Webster Eaton, son of James W. Eaton, was born in Albany, 14 May 1836. His lineage is traced to John and Anne Eaton, who in 1634 settled in Salisbury and afterward in Haverhill, MA, where the family lived for several generations. John Eaton was a

soldier in the settlement of Haverhill. Ebenezer Eaton, the great grandfather of James Webster Eaton, served in the Revolutionary
war under his brother, Capt. Timothy Eaton. James W. Eaton was graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy in 1875 and from Yale University in 1879; in the latter year he began the study of law in Columbia Law School, which he left in May, 1880, to become professor of Latin in the Albany Boys' Academy, which position he held until his admission to the bar in 1882. In 1883 Mr. Eaton formed a copartnership with George W. Kirchwey, a former Yale classmate, which continued until Jul 1891. In the following autumn he was nominated by the Democrats and elected district attorney of Albany county and held that office until 1 Jan 1895. He has been in the department of evidence and contracts of the Albany Law School for some years, and is engaged in active practice at the bar of his native city. As a lawyer he is strong in argument, candid and successful; he is strong at nisi prius, still stronger before the court in banc. It is said that in some respects his characteristics resemble those of the late Judge Ambrose Spencer. He is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, the Fort Orange Club and other organizations of Albany. 18 Jul 1894, he married Mrs. Hortense Willey Vibbard, of Dansville, NY.

Page 33 [951] Family Sketches

Henry Gallien, son of Henry and Eliza M. (George) Gallien, was born in Albany, NY, 3 Dec 1861. His father was born on the Isle of Guernsey and when sixteen years of age came to America and located in Albany, where for thirty years he was in the canal department and State comptroller's office, and for the last fifteen years that he was there held the offices of second deputy and deputy, holding the latter office at the time of his death in 1888. Henry Gallien was educated in the Boys' Academy, State Normal School, Public School No. 11 and the Albany High School, after which he was for a time in C. H. Van Benthuysen's paper warehouse. Subsequently he went to the Albany County Bank and the National Commercial Bank, where he remained eight years, and later was teller at the Park Bank of Albany for two years. From the Park Bank he went to the Exchange Bank, where he held the position of teller for three years, and left in 1894, to engage in business with his brother, E. J. Gallien, dealing in investment securities, with whom he remained one year. Then after a few months' experience as an expert accountant he was appointed by Commissioner Lyman, in April, 1896, auditor of the State Excise Department.

Mr. Gallien is a member of Ridgefield Athletic Club, of which he is a trustee, and has held the office of secretary for three years. He was for one term financial secretary of the Albany Bicycle Club and organized the Albany County Wheelmen. He held the office of secretary and treasurer of the organization and subsequently held the offices of president and captain. He represented the Albany Bicycle Club and the Albany County Wheelmen for several years in the National Assembly, L. A. W., and is a member of the auditing committee of that body. For two years he has been treasurer of the Albany Press Club and is a director and member of the Albany Musical Association. Mr. Gallien is also a Mason, being a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM.

Page 33-36 [700]

William Herrick Griffith was born at Castleton-on-Hudson, Rensselaer County, NY, 27 Jan 1866. He is descended from an illustrious and distinguished ancestry. His father, the late Edwin Henry Griffith, a Banker and a man of prominent position, born in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., 1 Dec 1830, married early in life Mary Louisa Knowlton, daughter of George Washington and Sybil Ann (Rowe) Knowlton. He was founder of the National Bank of Castleton, to which place he removed in 1865, and was officially connected with that institution and prominently identified with the interests of the place until a year before his death, which occurred at Albany, NY, in May 1875, upon his return from a sojourn in Denver, Colorado, whither he had gone for the improvement of his health. His father was Smith Griffith, of Nassau, NY, an elder in the Presbyterian Church at that place, and who held nearly all the official positions of prominence in the gift of the Town. He was born 22 Feb 1793; died 18 Jan 1878; his father being Major Joshua Griffith, who served with credit in the War of 1812; and his grandfather, William Griffith, a Revolutionary Soldier, who was a direct lineal descendant of Llewellyn, last King of Wales, who was beheaded by the English in 1282, and who was the son of Griffith, also King of Wales. Lemira Merrick, wife of Smith Griffith, above, and paternal grandmother of Mr. Griffith, subject of this sketch, was second in lineal descent from Colonel Rufus Herrick, an officer of the New York State Continental Line in the Revolutionary War; seventh in lineal descent from Sir William Herrick, of Leicester, London, and Beau Manor Park, England, and eighteenth in lineal descent from Eric, King of Danes. The arms which she made use of were granted to Sir William Herrick in the reign of Elizabeth and are described as follows:

"Argent; a fesse vair, or and gules."— Crest—"A bull's head couped argent, horned and eared Sable, gorged with a chaplet of roses ppr."— Motto—"Virtus omnia nobilitat." The Griffith arms are the same as those of Griffith of the Royal House of Wales, of whom the persons of the name already mentioned in this sketch are all lineal descendants, and therefore entitled to use the arms.

Mr. Griffith's lineal paternal ancestors intermarried with the New England Colonial families of Paine, Smith, Perrin, Trask, Leonard, Avery, Denison, Stanton, Starkweather, Lord, Thompson, Peck, Marvin and Chickering, and the Platt, Wood and Scudder families of Long Island. Of these female lines the Paines. Perrins, Averys, Denisons, Stantons, Lords, Pecks, and Platts possessed and used Coat armor which belonged to them by descent from the original armiger. Mr. Griffith's mother, as mentioned early in this sketch, is Mary Louisa (Knowlton) Griffith. She was born at Greenbush-on-Hudson, Rensselaer Co., NY, 26 Mar 1833, and is now living in Albany. She belongs to the Historic New England family of Knowltons, to which belonged many of the bravest soldiers and illustrious statesmen of the New World. General Nathaniel Lyon, of Missouri, was a prominent member of this family who fell in the Civil War, and whose death the nation mourned. Col. Thomas Knowlton, younger brother of Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton, of Connecticut, great-grandfather of Mrs. Griffith, and whom she represents in the Daughters of the Revolution, was an intimate friend of George Washington, who in lamenting his untimely death at the Battle of Harlem Heights in 1776 said: "The brave Knowlton has fallen. He would have been an honor to any country." The State of Connecticut has appreciated and shown honor to his memory by erecting a bronze statue of heroic size just in front of her State Capitol at Hartford. To this family also belongs Sir Charles Tupper, the last Prime Minister to Canada. The first of this name to come to America was Capt. William Knowlton, who early in the seventeenth century sailed from Cheswick, England, with his three sons, in his own ship, and landed at Nova Scotia. One son, John, removed to Ipswich, Mass., and from him are descended the most illustrious descendants of the name. Mrs. Griffith's father was the late George Washington Knowlton, ninth in descent from Captain William, above, and her mother, Sybil Ann (Rowe) Knowlton, now living. Mrs.
Griffith's paternal and maternial ancestors intermarried with the New England Colonial families of Farnham, Burton, Ford, Russell, Pinder, Wilson, Bennett, Allen, Holt, Jewett, Sterling and Freeman, and the German Palatinate families of Rowe and Winegar. Of these lines the Farnhams, Fords, Pinders, Aliens, Holts, Sterlings and Freemans possessed and used Coats of arms which had been used in their families for generations. Mary Louisa (Knowlton) Griffith's arms and those in use by her Knowlton ancestors for generations are registered as follows in Her Majesty's College of Heraldry and Arms at London under the name "Knowlton." viz.:  
"Argent, a chevron gules, between three ducal coronets sable." Crest—a demi lion rampant ppr. Motto—" Vi et Virtute."

After the death of his father at Albany in 1875, Mr. Griffith (subject of this sketch) entered the Albany Academy, which he left (after also receiving private instruction from a private tutor. Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, U. D., to enter Yale College in the Fall of 1886. He was unable to complete the Classical Course, owing to ill health. Upon leaving College he traveled extensively throughout England, Scotland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, France, Italy and Switzerland, making his sojourn in these countries an occasion to study continental customs. While abroad he contributed many articles and papers bearing upon archaeology and the life and customs of the nations of the Old World to American journalism. Many of these articles were published in American papers, chiefly the "New York Home Journal." Upon his return to Albany Mr. Griffith accepted a responsible position in the First National Bank of that city, which he occupied for six years, finally tendering his resignation as Bank Bookkeeper to embark for himself in the Fire Insurance business, in which occupation he is now actively engaged, representing the "United States Fire Insurance Company, of New York;" and "The Royal of Liverpool." His office is at No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Griffith is an enthusiast upon and deeply interested in all matters of History and Genealogy, and has done much to further their interests in his native City. He is an active, working official of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and to him is due in a great measure its success and prosperity. As its treasurer and secretary he has been one of the few who have by their efforts made it the successful, prosperous and conservative organization it has lately become. He is also identified as Registrar-General and Genealogist with the oldest, most conservative, hereditary order in the United States known as "The Ancient Heraldic and Chivalric Order of Knights of Albion." This order was instituted by Sir Edmund Plowden, of Delaware and Virginia, in 1643. It became dormant just before 1700, but has lately been revived, and is about to be legally incorporated. It already promises to be the most conservative hereditary male order of American origin. Mr. Griffith is constantly engaged in genealogical and historical work of some sort, being employed at present in compiling a Genealogy of the Knowlton and Griffith Families, besides many papers and articles which he contributes now and then to the various Historical, Hereditary and Literary Societies and Orders in which he enjoys active membership. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Knowlton Association in America, one of the largest and most powerful family organizations in the country; secretary of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; is a resident and active member of the Albany Historical and Art Society, The Albany Institute, and The New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston; and a Corresponding Member of the Connecticut Historical Society. He is also an hereditary member of nearly all the patriotic hereditary orders, representing in each the following ancestors:

Society of the War of 1812. Major Joshua Griffith.
Order of the Old Guard of Chicago, New York Commandery, Colonel Herrick, Captain Denison, and Major Griffith.
Order of Founders and Patriots, John Knowlton, 1839; Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, 1776.
Mr. Griffith is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason in Masters Lodge No. 5, F&A.M., at Albany. 8 Oct 1895. In religious belief he is a Protestant Episcopal man, being a communicant of all Saints' Cathedral, Albany, in charge of Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D., S.T.D., Bishop of Albany. Mr. Griffith was married, 3 Feb 1892, to Miss Grace Elizabeth Clute, daughter of Hon. Matthew Henry Robertson, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of New York, and Elizabeth (Clute) Robertson, his wife. He has one child, a daughter, Margaret Frances Griffith, born 27 Dec 1893.

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William Hervey Haskell, is a son of Simeon Parsons and Mary Huntington (May) Haskell, and comes from good old Puritan stock, being on his maternal side a direct descendant of William Bradford, the first governor of the colony of Massachusetts.

His ancestors on his paternal side came to this country about 1632, settling at Beverley, MA. Simeon P., a native of Western Massachusetts, came to Albany about 1820, was a school teacher, merchant and elder of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1839. His father, Simeon, was one of seven brothers who were Revolution War soldiers. William Hervey was born in Albany, 14 Feb 1832, graduated from the Albany Academy in 1849 and first became a clerk in the bookstore of E. H. Bender. He was for three years a clerk in the Canal Department, and for more than thirteen years bookkeeper and teller for the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. In Dec 1865, he went to New York as paying teller in the First National Bank, but the next summer returned to Albany and engaged in the wholesale coffee and spice business, which he continued until 1880. He was then the general manager of the Albany agency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, till Aug 1894, when he was appointed by Mayor Wilson, chamberlain, which position he still holds. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, is president of the Permanent Savings and Loan Association, and one of its incorporators, is a 32° Mason, being Past Master and Treasurer of Masters Lodge No. 5, and has for several years a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church. During the Rebellion he was a member of the war committee and was active in raising troops. In Jan 1865, he married Jane Strong, daughter of George Davidson of Albany and of their seven children, five are living: George Davidson, Mary Huntington, Grace Grant, Harriet Reed and William Hervey, jr.
John J. Hicks, son of William and Harriet (Carter) Hicks, was born in Oxford, England, 26 Jun 1841. He came to America with his parents in 1849 and settled in Troy, NY, where his father, a manufacturer of gilt picture frames, died in 1884 and his mother in 1874. He was educated in the Troy public schools and learned the trade of picture frame making with his father. In Aug 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 62nd NY Vols., Anderson’s Zouaves, and was attached to the provost guard department of the Fifth Army Corps. He was discharged in Oct 1863 and, returning home went to Amsterdam, NY, as manager of the furniture store of Horace Inman. Two years later he went to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in contracting and building for about four years, and in 1871 he came to Albany and engaged in business as a manufacturer and dealer of furniture, moving into his present quarters, Nos. 85-87 Beaver street, in 1881. He is a Republican and a member of Master Lodge No. 5, F & AM, Clinton Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., and the New York Encampment and Grand Cantqn No. 1, N. E. M. O. He is past noble grand and past patriarch in the Odd Fellows Order. In 1861 he married Cynthia M., daughter of Fraser Hodgman of Troy, and they have six children, Anna Kate, Bertha, Eva, Grace, Libbie and Amy. John died in Albany at age 75 [1916].

HICKS, JOHN.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted [62nd NY Inf. Vols.], August 22, 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. E, August 24, 1861; deserted, November 1, 1862, at Belin, MD.

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Charles Edmund Jones, A. M., M. D., is a son of the late Dr. R. Darwin Jones, and was born in Albany on 15 Feb 1849. After graduating from the Albany Academy in 1860 he entered Hope College at Holland, Mich., and was graduated from that institution in 1870 and also took the degree of M. A. in course in 1873, when he delivered the master’s oration. He read medicine with his father, was graduated from the Albany Medical College with the degree of M. D. in Dec 1872, and subsequently attended one course of lectures at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom in March, 1873. He went abroad in the summer of 1875 and remained one year, spending the greater part of that time in attendance at the Vienna General Hospital, where he pursued special courses of study. He visited Europe again in 1878, being absent six months, attending the World’s Exposition at Paris, and acting as special correspondent of the New York Evening Express.

For many years Dr. Jones has been a greater part of the time officially or semiofficially connected with various positions of public trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has uniformly discharged with fidelity, zeal, and marked effectiveness. He became a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1873, was elected its secretary in 1874, and served as its president in 1885, 1888, and 1889. He was elected a delegate from the county society to the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. Prior to his last visit to Europe he was delegated by special resolution to represent the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society at the World’s Homeopathic Congress held in Paris in August, 1878, and also to meetings of other homeopathic medical societies which he might have opportunity to attend. Since beginning the practice of his profession in Albany in 1873 Dr. Jones has taken an active interest in the City Dispensary and Homeopathic Hospital, and has devoted to its work and service a large share of his time, money, and influence. He has ably assisted in its management, has supported all measures designed to promote its financial prosperity, and has been a member of its medical staff since 1873, and a member of its executive and supervising committee since 1884. Since November, 1876, he has had charge of the department of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs.

Dr. Jones has been a permanent member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York since 1878, and was elected its president in February, 1895. He has been for several years chairman of its bureau on throat and lung diseases, and has presented reports embodying a vast amount of important data gathered as a result of months of original investigation and painstaking research. He became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1874 and of the Albany Institute in 1876. He was elected a member of the City Board of School Commissioners for a term of three years, and during this service secured the appointment of a permanent committee on hygiene, which became a very influential branch of the executive department of public instruction. He was a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club, and for a number of years has been a member of its Board of Trustees. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Bi-Centennial Committee of Albany, which was required to perfect and conduct arrangements for celebrating the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the city. Following this he was appointed a member of the committee having in charge the preparation, location, and permanent preservation of more than twenty bronze tablets designed to identify and describe the history of certain localities and important events. These tablets were placed on various buildings, and perpetuate those historic names and incidents which mark the growth of Albany as a burgh and city. In 1880 Dr. Jones was made a member of the citizens committee appointed to commemorate the opening of the new capitol building, and in 1893 he was appointed by the Civil Service Commission a member of a Homeopathic Examining Board to examine and determine the fitness of candidates for the position of assistant physicians at homeopathic hospitals for the insane. He was appointed by Governor Flower in June, 1894, a member of the first board of managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics and reappointed by Governor Morton in 1895. He has been a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F & AM, since 1873, and is also a member of Capital City Chapter No. 343, R. A. M., and an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite mason, 32d degree.

Among the many notable papers and essays which Dr. Jones has contributed to the medical literature of his time, the following titles are selected as showing the breadth of scope, research, and versatility of his work: “Pathology and Treatment of Diabetes,” to which the McNaughton prize of $100 was awarded by the faculty of the Albany Medical College; “The Throat in Song and Speech,” illustrated by photographic slides; “The Differential Diagnosis of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup;” “Tubercular Laryngitis and Cancer of the Throat;” “The Climatic Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption and Chronic Bronchitis;” “The Treatment of Tuberculous Tuberculosis;” and “New York’s Leadership in Medical Education;” the latter being delivered by him as the president’s annual address before the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1896.

Dr. Jones has won distinction in his profession because of an inflexible purpose, persistently carried out through years of effort, to acquire an exact and thorough knowledge of all the practical details of applied medicine. With industry and enthusiasm he has never failed to avail himself of all the resources of standard literature, and the best appliances for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, more particularly the diseases of the throat and chest, of which he makes a specialty. He is unmarried.
Edson Kimmey, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Albany, is of Holland Dutch descent and was born 15 Mar 1867, being the son of Philip and Jane A. (Hotaling) Kimmey. His father, an eminent citizen of Albany, was born in 1810 and died in 1893; he was State boiler inspector under Gov John A. Di.x and in the fifties was a large property holder at Kimmey's Corners, in South Bethlehem, where he built the first saw and grist mill, the tall chimney of which, recently blown up by dynamite, was a landmark for many years. Edson Kimmey was graduated from the Albany High School in 1885 and shortly after took up telegraphy being first employed by the Commercial Union Telegraph Company, under whose direction he opened several branch offices in Northern New York. Later he accepted the managernship of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph office at Long Branch and soon afterward became operator and clerk for the district superintendent of the same company, in New York city. Later he and several others incorporated the New York and Long Island Telegraph Company, which was the first extension of telegraph facilities ever put on Long Island in opposition to the Western Union. He was shortly afterwards chosen a director and still holds his interest in this capacity. He soon accepted a position as chief operator and was made district manager of various postal offices in New York city. When the latter company absorbed the Commercial Union, he was selected as manager of the Albany office, which position he now holds. Mr. Kimmey was married in 1892. He has been prominently connected with the political interests of Albany. He is a member of Masters Lodge [No. 5], F.&AM, and is identified with the business affairs of the city.

Joseph A. Lawson, son of Isaac and Elizabeth L. (Steere) Lawson, was born in Albany, 13 Dec 1859. The family have lived in Albany county for more than 100 years, the old homestead in Watervliet, now Colonie, having been purchased by his great-grandfather, Peter Lawrence Lawson, from the French refugee, Marquis La Tour; it has always remained in the name and is now owned by a cousin, Joseph C. Lawson. His ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War and were with the detachment that captured Major Andre. Isaac Lawson, for many years a prominent lawyer in Albany, was the Republican nominee for justice of the Supreme Court in 1887. His wife came from an old Rhode Island family of English descent. Joseph A. Lawson was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1878, with the highest honors. He read law in New York with Marsh, Wilson & Wallis and in Albany with I. & J. M. Lawson, and took a course of lectures at the Albany Law School and was graduated from Columbia Law School in New York city in May 1882, with the degree of LL. B., and in September of the same year was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court. He began practice in New York city, associating himself with the firm of Marsh, Wilson & Wallis. In 1884 he returned to Albany and became a member of the firm of I. & J. M. Lawson until the fall of 1891, when he withdrew and opened his present office. While a student at law Mr. Lawson indulged in some newspaper and magazine work, being connected as editor and proprietor with the Fort Orange Monthly, and later assuming the duties of editor of the Sunday edition of the Albany Morning Express. As a lawyer, he has been successful and is possessed of sound judgment and forensic ability. He is a Democrat and has been active as a stumpt speaker throughout the State, and from January to October, 1896, served as Mayor Thacher's first clerk.

He is a charter member of the Albany Press Club; a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany Camera, Burns, Whist and Chess, and Young Men's Democratic Clubs, the Albany Institute and the Albany County Wheelmen; a sustaining member of the Y.M.C.A.; a member and Past Master of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F&AM, and a member of the American Bar Association, and a member and formerly secretary of the New York State Bar Association. He has been a member of the Faculty of the Albany Law School since 1895. Among his most significant achievements have been his successes as a postprandial orator and campaign speaker of originality and force. In Jun 1885, he married Harriette C. Morgan, daughter of William E. and Helen S. Morgan, of Syracuse, and their children are Helen E. and Florence M.

Dr. George Emory Lochner, was born in Albany, 19 Jul 1867, and is a son of Jacob L. Lochner, who for 25 years was engaged in the fruit business at the corner of South Pearl and State streets. On the maternal side Dr. Lochner is descended from Revolutionary stock, his mother being Nellie J. Best of Schoharie. When Dr. Lochner was eight years of age his mother died. His early education was received at private schools and in Public School No. 11, and was graduated from the High School in 1885. He then registered with Dr. Albert Vander Veer, under whose care he studied medicine for three years. He had previously attended clinics at the City Hospital. While with Dr. Vander Veer he attended the Albany Medical College, graduating in March, 1888, being honored by selection as historian of the class. At the competitive examination which followed for appointment to the Albany Hospital, Dr. Lochner outstripped all competitors and the result entitled him to the place. During the summer of 1888 he continued his studies in New York city. In Sep 1888, he entered the Albany Hospital and served twenty months as ambulance surgeon and house physician and surgeon. His term expired in Apr 1890, and upon retirement he received a diploma from the staff, gift of surgical instruments from matron and associates, and a letter of commendation from the Board of Governors. Leaving the hospital, he began the practice of his profession at No. 1 South Hawk street. In 1890 he was appointed by Dr. J. M. Bigelow as an instructor in the Albany Medical College in laryngology and rhinology and the following year by Dr. J. P. Boyd, as instructor in obstetrics and gynaecology and in anatomy by Dr. S. R. Morrow, which place he still holds. In Oct 1891, he received the appointment of physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary for diseases of women and children. As a member of the Albany County Medical Society he was, in October, 1891, chosen as its secretary and served as censor in 1893 and 1894. In 1892 he was appointed physician to the Albany Fire Department. Dr. Lochner is a member of the alumni associations of the Albany High School, of which he is now serving as president, and Medical College, and of the executive committee of the High School; he also belongs to the Press Club, A.K.P., and P.E.K. fraternities; is also a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F.&AM. On 1 May 1897 he removed to No. 196 State street, where he is now located.

Martin MacHarg, M. D., son of Horatio and Agnes (Veeder) MacHarg, was born in New Scotland, Albany county, NY, 15 Aug 1862. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come from Scotland some time previous to the Revolution. Dr. MacHarg attended the district schools, and after removing to Albany he attended the Institute of Amos Cass and later the State Normal School. In 1883 he attended the Medical College and graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of M. D. He practiced one year in Dormansville, Albany
county, and since then he has practiced in Albany city. Dr. MacHarg is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, the Albany County Medical Society, the Albany Camera Club, and the Unconditional Republican Club. In 1889 he married Minnetta, daughter of Benjamin Crouse of Altamont, Albany county. They have one son, Alan.

Page 20 [938] Family Sketches

William J. Nellis, M. D., son of Jacob and Julia A. (Wright) Nellis, was born at Schoharie Court House, NY, 3 Sep 1855. He was graduated from Schoharie Academy in 1873 and then engaged in the jewelry business in Schoharie for one year. In 1874 he came to Albany as a partner in the drug firm of J. Nellis & Sons, from which he withdrew in 1876. While there he read medicine with Dr. John M. Bigelow and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1879; since then he has been in active practice in Albany. He took post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic Hospital and College, in laryngology and rhinology and in the New York Post-Graduate School in clinical medicine, pathology and diseases of the nose and throat. He is a member and ex-secretary of the Albany County Medical Society, a member of the New York State Medical Society and chairman of its committee of arrangements. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-grandfather, Peter Nellis, who served in the 3d Regiment Tryon county militia, from 1779 to the close of the war; a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, the Phi Sigma Kappa, the Fort Orange, Albany Camera, and Albany Country Clubs, the Mohican Camera Club, and served for three years as fleet surgeon of the American Canoe Association.

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Charles Newman, eldest surviving son of Henry Newman, was born in the capital city [Albany, NY] 21 Apr 1828, received his education in the Boys' Academy, and read law with J. & I. Edwards. He was admitted to the bar about 1849, but soon afterward associated himself in business with his father, becoming successively the latter's partner and successor. In 1866 his brother, John L. Newman, became a partner with him, retiring in 1880, when his sons, William Page and Henry Newman, were admitted under the firm name of Charles Newman & Co., making the fourth generation of the family that has been connected with the house, which has had a continuous existence of more than 125 years, being the oldest wool house in the United States. Charles Newman is one of Albany's representative business men. He is a director in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank and vice-president and trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, was formerly president of the Albany and Watervliet Railroad, was trustee for some years of the Second Presbyterian church, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a charter member of the Fort Orange Club, and a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, and Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. In 1850 he married Mary E. Page, daughter of Rev. William Page and Francis Sheldon Page, and their children are Mrs. Willis G. Tucker, William Page, and Henry Newman.

Page 20 [938] Family Sketches

Frank Rockwell Palmer, son of Amos P. and Martha E. (Newton) Palmer, was born in Albany, NY, 21 Nov 1868. He is descended from a line of New England ancestors, the first of whom came to America early in the seventeenth century, and all of whom served most gallantly in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1888 and entered the employ of the Albany City Savings Institution, where he rapidly rose to his present position of teller. Mr. Palmer inherits a great liking for the military, as his record shows. In the Albany Academy he was first sergeant of Co. A, later captain of Co. A, and upon graduation was major of the battalion of Albany Academy Cadets. In Nov 1888, he enlisted in Co. A, N. G. N. Y., in 1889 was promoted to sergeant, in 1898 to lieutenant and in 1896 was elected captain. He is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM.

Page 8 [926] Family Sketches

Louis W. Pratt, a brilliant young lawyer and collector of internal revenue, is a son of Daniel J., and A. Eliza (Whipple) Pratt, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, NY, 14 Aug 1862, and moved with his parents to Albany in 1865. Daniel J. Pratt was assistant secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York from 1864, until his death 12 Sep 1884. He was the founder and developer of the present system of regents examinations and was the author of "Annals of Public Education of the State of New York" and "Boundaries of the State of New York," two works of wide importance and usefulness. He was secretary of the New York State Boundary Commission and the Albany Institute, the first secretary of the New Capitol Commission, and the secretary of the Commissioners of the New York State Survey from its organization until his death. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1851 as valedictorian of his class, and the prizes on that occasion were divided between him and Charles Dudley Warner.

Louis W. Pratt was educated in the Albany public and high schools and was graduated from Williams College, of Williamstown, MA, with honors in 1883. He became a student in the law offices of Parker & Countryman, took a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1885. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with Gaylord Logan, with whom he is still associated. Mr. Pratt is one of the editors of the revision of the New York Court of Appeals Reports. In 1888 he was elected alderman at large and in 1890 was re-elected. In November, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of internal revenue, which office he now holds. During the last few years he has made more political speeches than any other local politician. He is a lover of good books in all departments of literature and science, a thoughtful student and an accomplished scholar, and well versed in all the intricacies of the law. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Fort Orange and Orange Clubs, of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, Capital City Chapter, R. A. M. and the Albany Lodge of Elks. 5 Nov 1885, he married Geraldine F. Schuyler, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Schuyler, president of the First National Bank and a prominent citizen of Albany. They have four children; Marion, Helen, Schuyler and Geraldine.

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Cornellus H. Slingerland, born in Slingerlands, 23 Apr 1861, received a private school education, and when seventeen began learning the printer's trade with George Wilkinson in Albany. Two years later he established his present printing-office in Slingerlands, where he has successfully built up, from a modest beginning, a prosperous general commercial printing business. He is a Republican, and a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F&AM, of Albany, and of the Sons of the Revolution. In April, 1883, he
James Ten Eyck, son of Visscher and Eliza Ann (Youngs) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, 16 Feb 1840, died in Albany, 28 Jul 1910. He received his earliest education at the Albany Academy; he then attended Burlington College, NJ, from which he was graduated in 1855. Having successfully passed the required examinations, he was admitted a junior at Yale, but because of poor health he was forced to change his plans. As a consequence, he began a mercantile life, taking first a position in the office of the Central railroad. He entered the employ of Bacon & Stickney, dealers in coffee and spices, in Sep 1857. He became a partner, 1 Mar 1865, and when Mr. Samuel Bacon died, Mr. Ten Eyck became the senior partner of this firm, which enjoyed prosperity which warranted the erection of a large building of its own in 1907, and which is of great utility.

In Masonic circles he was known the breadth of the land, and was most actively identified with the fraternity since his initiation into Masters Lodge [No. 5], 23 Nov 1863. He was the oldest 33° Mason in Albany. He was made Master in 1873, continuing until 1877, passing all the chairs. He was elected Grand Master of Masons in the state of New York, 8 Jun 1892, and on being unanimously re-elected declined. In this capacity he had a larger jurisdiction than any other Mason in the world, excepting only the Prince of Wales, and had the honor of presiding over eighty thousand Masons. He officiated at the laying of the corner-stones of the New York State Armory in Albany, of Harmanus Bleecker Hall, the Albany Masonic burial lot and of the Burns monument in Washington park. He presided at the jubilee of the Masonic fraternity when it celebrated the final payment of the debt on the Masonic Temple of New York City, 24 Apr 1889, and bore a large share in the work of erecting the handsome temple in Albany, one of the ornaments of the city.

For many years Mr. Ten Eyck was an active participant in the city's affairs, being at one time on the directorate of no less than thirteen boards. He was chosen president of the Home Savings Bank in January, 1896. He was a member of St. Peter's (Episcopal) church, of the Fort Orange and Albany clubs, and was the only honorary member of the Acacia club. He was a principal shareholder in the Hotel Ten Eyck, the leading hotel of the Capital City. He was a Republican all his life, taking an interest in clean politics and civic government. He served as chairman of the general county committee, and was at the head of the citizens' committee having in charge the reception in 1891 to President Harrison. In fact, he was named upon almost every public committee of importance having a civic undertaking in charge, and always did his share.

Mr. Ten Eyck was elected president of the Albany Institute and Historical Art Society, an organization dating back to 1791, and it was under his officiation that the handsome, new building on Washington avenue was opened. It had an enormous debt encumbering it, which he was largely instrumental in having wiped out, calling meetings weekly until he had accomplished his praiseworthy object. As a collector of coins he was known all over the country as possessing one of the finest collections in America. It contains rarities of great value, and in this chosen field he was regarded as an expert. His collection of historic and old china was not only extensive, but of rare merit and wonderful beauty. It had engaged his attention for forty years, and purchases were made in all parts of the country aiming at completeness. In the fall of 1909 he presented this collection to the society of which he was the president, and installed it in cases purposely made, as a memorial to his father, the late Visscher Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten Eyck was regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of absolute integrity and determination, and as these qualities were most frequently displayed, either in the form of some public trust or act of charity, the city gained considerable by his living in it. He married, 18 Oct 1864, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Teunis and Margaret T. (Lush) Van Vechten. She died 23 May 1895, leaving no children.

The will of James Ten Eyck, which was drawn 3 Jul 1909, contained bequests of nearly $150,000 to public institutions, business, associates and employees. The income from the estate, with the exception of the amount of three bequests, was to be given to his sister, Anna Ten Eyck, during her lifetime. The three gifts which were to be made immediately were $2,000 to Hannah Gilligan and Mary Palmer, who for years were servants at the home of Ten Eyck, and his coins, curios, china and Past Master's Masonic jewels bequeathed to the Albany Historical and Art Society. The society was also given $2,000, the income of which is to be used to purchase proof coins each year from the United States mint. This fund was in memory of his father, Visscher Ten Eyck. Bequests were given to public institutions of the city as follows: Homeopathic Hospital, $10,000; Albany Hospital, $10,000; Coming Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany, $20,000; Masonic Hall Association, $10,000; Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund, $10,000, and the sum of $12,000 was left to “the inhabitants of the city of Albany in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church of the state of New York.” At the death of his sister, $1,000 is to be given to each of the employees of Bacon, Stickney & Company, who have at that time been in the employ of the company continuously for thirty years. Mr. Ten Eyck left to the surviving members of the firm, Herbert W. Stickney, Allen H. Bacon and Samuel W. Brown, $20,000 each. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to Gertrude Ten Eyck Perry, Caroline Ten Eyck and Anna L. Van Vechten.

ALBANY, Nov. 7—James Ten Eyck of this city, Past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New York State, is to receive still more honor at the hands of his fellow-craftsmen.

Two years since a blue lodge of Free Masons was named for him—James Ten Eyck Lodge, No. 811—and on Monday there will be unveiled a beautiful heroic bust in bronze of Mr. Ten Eyck by Artist Charles M. Lang. It has been placed in a niche in the front wall of the Masonic Temple on Maiden Lane, and rests on a base of granite directly over the entrance of the temple.

The unveiling will be participated in by local lodges only. Then the lodges will repair to the Ten Eyck room in the temple, where Past Grand Master Charles W. Mead will deliver an address.

November 8, 1903 © The New York Times
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER:

"At Albany on Thursday, the 28th day of July, 1910, of our highly esteemed and well-beloved brother, the M'. W'. JAMES TEN EYCK, Past Grand Master, passed away.

"A long and useful life is ended. Rich in honors and ripe in years, secure in the affection of all, a leader of men has passed away.

"JAMES TEN EYCK was no ordinary man. In him were blended all the qualities of true manhood. With him honor was the only nobility. The gentleness of his nature appeared in all his transactions. He was just; but merciful, an unwavering friend, a constant benefactor, to his fellows and front among the foremost in every good work. In this commercial age he represented a chivalry which knew neither fear nor reproach, and felt a stain on honor like a wound. He illustrated to the world of business the crowd of virtues and of charities that cluster around the heart of a manly man—a gentleman.

"His obsequies where held in the Temple at Albany, on Sunday, July 31, 1910. Masters Lodge, No. 5. whose membership he graced all the years of his Masonic life, performing the funeral rites of the Fraternity."

FROM A TRIBUTE BY HON. MARTIN H. GLYNN:

"Of the social amenities he was a living example of the best which Lord Chesterfield taught in his famous letters. It was a man like him whom Cowper described when he wrote "An Honest Man, Close-Buttoned to the Chin, Broadcloth Without, and a Warm Heart Within." In him the cardinal virtues found a personification, art a patron, and literature a lover. A reader of history, he ransacked the world for curios and relics which teach the tale of humanity better than the lettered page. His public spirit knew only the impossibilities of waking hours and the limitation of human nature. He was a man who cared for himself only to lavish the fruit of that care with a bountiful hand upon the projects he approved and the purposes he applauded. Various and multifarious were these. More than the public imagine; for JAMES TEN EYCK believed in the biblical injunction: 'Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.'

"Mere mention of the high honors showered upon him in the Masonic world bear witness to his lofty character; for no man, save a man of traits that are noble, instincts that are admirable and acts that are kindly could possibly win the distinctions or occupy the place so prominent in the career of JAMES TEN EYCK."

MASONIC DATA:

Born, Albany, New York, February 16, 1840.
Master Mason, January 29, 1864, in Masters Lodge, No. 5. Master of the Lodge 1873-7, inclusive.
Royal Arch Mason, February 8, 1866, in Temple Chapter, No. 5.
Royal and Select Master April 13, 1866, in DeWitt Council, No. 22.
Knight Templar, November 15, 1867, in Temple Commandery, No. 2.
Prince of the Royal Secret (and preceding degrees) April 7, 1866, in bodies at Albany, New York.
Thrice Potent Master, 1869-1873, inclusive.
In Grand Lodge of New York, Junior Grand Warden, two years; Senior Grand Warden six years; Deputy Grand Master, 1891; Grand Master, 1892.
Received the Thirty-third degree September 19, 1877.

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Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck, son of Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck and Margaret Matilda Haswell, was born in Whitehall Place, Albany, 7 Nov 1873. He was the last person born in the old, historic mansion, Gansevoort Home, built a century before Mr. Ten Eyck's birth, and known as "Whitehall," located in the town of Bethlehem, Albany, NY. His earliest education was received at the Albany Boys' Academy, which prepared him for entrance to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, where he studied engineering. Following his profession, he has advanced along these lines, civil engineer in charge of the work of laying out Beaver Park in Albany, under the superintendent of parks; inspector of signals on the Mohawk division of the New York Central line, and then supervisor of signals for the same; engineer of signals, in charge of both the construction and maintenance of all signals on the New York Central line; engineer of signals of the Federal Railway Signal Company, and vice-president and general manager of the last named company; also frequently acting as consulting railway engineer. He is a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Third Signal Corps of the Third Brigade, National Guard, State of New York. He joined the Delta Phi fraternity and is a member of Master's Lodge [No. 5]. F.&AM. He is connected with the following clubs: Transportation, New York City; Fort Orange, Albany; University, as trustee; also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, Railway Signal Association, Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. He is a member of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, of Albany.

Mr. Ten Eyck married, in Albany, 15 Apr 1903, Bertha Floretta Dederick, born in Albany, 31 Jul 1875, daughter of Peter Kells Dederick, of Albany, inventor and wholesale manufacturer of agricultural implements, and at one time was said to have received the third greatest number of patents issued in the United States to any one person. He was born in Claverack, Columbia, NY, 1 Feb 1838, son of Philip W. Dederick, b. in Claverack, 24 Jan 1806, died in Albany, and Anna Maria Kells, b. in Claverack, 24 Feb 1810; died in Albany, who were married in Claverack, 28 Dec 1833. Her mother's maiden name was Marietta Michael. She was born in Claverack, 24 Dec 1843, daughter of John Lewis Michael, born in Claverack, 12 Dec 1815, died in Claverack in autumn of 1872, and Elizabeth Miller, born 5 May 1818, at Humphreysville, died in Claverack, 9 Oct 1906, who were married in Claverack, 22 Apr 1834. Child: Peter Gansevoort Dederick, born in Yonkers, New York, 3 Apr 1905.

He was the son of Abraham Cuyler, son of Coenraad Anthony and Hester Gansevoort (Ten Eyck) Ten Eyck, was born October 1, 1830, on Montgomery street, in Albany, which locality was then the "court part of the town" and later was converted into a site for the handsome new union railway station for all the roads entering Albany. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy. His elder brother, Jacob, being a "Forty-niner," of California gold field craze, persuaded him to make the trip to the West, which he did, and on arrival he became a successful contractor, but on account of the death of his brother Anthony, who had been deputy attorney-general of New York state, 1852, he was called East. When returning, the ship on which he sailed was shipwrecked in a severe storm in Golden Gate Harbor, and he was one of the nineteen saved out of a list of one hundred and twenty-five passengers aboard. An incident connected with his escape is still told in the family, that he carried with him, according to the custom of the place and those days, a bowie knife, which he used to good effect in cutting loose his belt, weighted with gold, and thus freed over five thousand dollars to sink to the bottom of the sea. It was a most fortunate display of alertness and had there been no sharp knife so conveniently at hand, doubtless his fate would have been similar to the scores of the gold-seekers whose fortune carried them to death. Following his marriage, which occurred within a few years of his return, he resided at No. 199 State street, which became the site of the new capitol, and after that he moved with his large and growing family to Whitehall Place, the old historical home of General John Bradstreet, of the British forces, used as his headquarters during the campaigns against the Indians and French. This house was built about 1750 by General Bradstreet; located about one hundred and fifty yards to the west of what became Delaware avenue, and the highway near it was long known as Whitehall road; its household furniture was the envy of all the neighbors; many interesting oil portraits hung upon its walls, and at the large receptions the family silver figured prominently; one room had been used by General Bradstreet as his office, and another had been dedicated as the "death chamber." After the war the house was purchased from General Bradstreet by Leonard Gansevoort, brother of General Peter Gansevoort; it was remodeled and enlarged in 1776 or 1780, becoming a mansion, one hundred and ten feet in front and seventy-five feet deep. The property contained some two thousand acres and came into the Ten Eyck family by the marriage of Magdalena, daughter of Leonard Gansevoort, to Jacob Ten Eyck, eldest son of Abraham Ten Eyck. Jacob Ten Eyck was a man of prominence, being judge of Albany county, assemblyman, and held other minor offices.

The destruction of this house by fire in 1883 was the greatest misfortune in the life of Mr. Ten Eyck; the place was known as Ten Eyck Park. In politics Mr. Ten Eyck was a Democrat. He was a member of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, a man of strong convictions, a staunch friend to all who were favored with his intimacy and possessed of hosts of friends. Everyone realized that he was unusually generous, even to the extent of a fault, and while not a lawyer, in later years his advice was sought on many questions by his acquaintances.

Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck married, Albany, November 27, 1855, Margaret Matilda, born in Albany, April 14, 1837, daughter of Henry Burhans Haswell, born in Kingston, New York, June 1, 1803, son of John and Margaret (Burhans) Haswell, married at Sing Sing (Ossining, New York), June, 1836. Henry B. Haswell was an attorney of prominence, country [county?] clerk for six years, alderman, school commissioner and secretary to the board of education for over twenty-five years. He had been private secretary to Hon. William H. Sewall, then secretary of state, and he died in Albany, August 5, 1869. Her mother was Elizabeth Trowbridge, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Mabie) Trowbridge, born in Sing Sing (Ossining), New York, March 9, 1809, died in Albany, May, 1882. A. Cuyler Ten Eyck died in Albany, March 23, 1900, and was buried in the Albany Rural Cemetery. His widow, in 1910, was residing with her son, Hon. Jacob Lansing Ten Eyck, at his home, No. 226 Lark street. By
Ralph W. Thacher, was born in Brockport, NY, 24 Apr 1839. He is a son of Dr. Ralph Thacher, who was born in Lebanon, CT, where five generations of Thachers have lived or been born. Mr. Thacher's mother was Jerusha B. Harrison of Williamstown, MA. The first member of the Thacher family in America was the Rev. Thomas Thacher, first pastor of the Old South church in Boston, MA, from whom is also descended John Boyd Thacher [see above], mayor of Albany. Rev. Thomas Thacher landed at Boston in the ship James in Aug 1635, in charge of his uncle, Anthony Thacher, who had been a curate of his father's church in Salisbury, England. Rev. Peter Thacher, the father of Rev. Thomas, was rector of St. Edmund's church at Salisbury, England, and lies buried in the churchyard under the shadow of Salisbury cathedral.

Ralph W. Thacher, the subject of this sketch, and seventh in descent from Rev. Thomas Thacher, spent the years of 1855 and 1856 at Williams College and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1859. While at Hamilton he was a member of the Phi Upsilon fraternity. After leaving college Mr. Thacher removed to Albany, NY, in 1860 and engaged in the grain business with David N. Glazier and Harvey D. Leonard. After three years Mr. Thacher was taken into partnership and the firm became Glazier, Leonard & Co., which existed five years. Mr. Leonard then retired and the firm became for two years Glazier & Thacher. In 1870 Mr. Thacher withdrew and went to Kansas, where he established the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which he was cashier five years and vice president four years, including two years after he returned to Albany, in 1877.

When Mr. Thacher returned to Albany he bought of David N. Glazier the business that he was originally interested in. Mr. Glazier was then in failing health and shortly after died. Mr. Thacher continued in this business until Jul 1891, coupling with it a mill and elevator at Schenectady, NY, a mill and elevator at Kenwood, near Albany, two malt houses in Albany and a coal yard in Schenectady, having in all ninety employees. He retired from that business to go into the export trade in New York in 1891, that being the year when there was a shortage in all the wheat producing countries in the world save America. Mr. Thacher was very successful in New York and in the fall of 1892 he retired from active business on account of impaired health. In Nov 1896, he took the presidency of the Albany Art Union as a pastime, growing out of his liking for amateur photography and to somewhat satisfy his inheritance, she possesses a great many pieces of highly artistic old furniture and a quantity of colonial silver of beautiful design and workmanship, which are the envy of all the connoisseurs who behold it.

Children, born in Albany:
1. Hester Gansevoort, b. 29 Aug 1856;
2. Conrad Anthony, b. 30 May 1858; unmarried in 1910;
3. Henry Haswell, b. 16 Dec 1859, d. Albany, 23 Dec 1867;
4. Jacob, b. 11 Oct 1861; died young;
5. Rachel, b. 14 Sep 1862;
6. Jacob Lansing, b. 08 Jul 1864;
7. Cuyler, b. 26 Feb 1866;

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John Boyd Thacher, mayor of the city of Albany, was born on 11 Sep 1847, at Ballston Springs, NY, and is the eldest son of George H. Thacher, who was for many years mayor of Albany. John B. Thacher, was educated under private instruction, and in 1865 entered Williams College, and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1869. He then entered his father's foundry at Albany and learned the trade of moulder. He also learned bookkeeping in Folsoms Business College. Mr. Thacher, in company with his brother, George H. Thacher, still continues to operate the extensive foundry, known as the Thacher Car Works, being one of Albany's leading industries. Mr. Thacher began his public career in 1883, when he was elected to the State Senate from Albany county, and during his term of office was an active supporter of all labor measures. Since that time Mr. Thacher has been constantly in the public eye as a politician, having taken the stump during both of the Cleveland campaigns. He conducted the Albany bi-centennial with great success, and in 1895 became mayor of the city of Albany, of which office he is now the incumbent.

Mr. Thacher was united in marriage in 1872 with Emma, daughter of George C. Treadwell, esq., of Albany. Mr. Thacher holds high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the few men in Albany who have attained the thirty-third degree. He is Past Master of Masters Lodge No. 5, and has held exalted positions in the other Masonic bodies of Albany, and is also a member of the Democratic Phalanx. Mr. Thacher gained considerable prominence during 1893 as a commissioner of awards at the World's Fair at Chicago. He is also the author of 'Charlecote,' a work treating on Shakespeare and the drama, and several other works of merit.

Page 221 [1139] Family Sketches

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Ralph W. Thacher, the subject of this sketch, and seventh in descent from Rev. Thomas Thacher, spent the years of 1855 and 1856 at Williams College and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1859. While at Hamilton he was a member of the Phi Upsilon fraternity. After leaving college Mr. Thacher removed to Albany, NY, in 1860 and engaged in the grain business with David N. Glazier and Harvey D. Leonard. After three years Mr. Thacher was taken into partnership and the firm became Glazier, Leonard & Co., which existed five years. Mr. Leonard then retired and the firm became for two years Glazier & Thacher. In 1870 Mr. Thacher withdrew and went to Kansas, where he established the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which he was cashier five years and vice president four years, including two years after he returned to Albany, in 1877.

When Mr. Thacher returned to Albany he bought of David N. Glazier the business that he was originally interested in. Mr. Glazier was then in failing health and shortly after died. Mr. Thacher continued in this business until Jul 1891, coupling with it a mill and elevator at Schenectady, NY, a mill and elevator at Kenwood, near Albany, two malt houses in Albany and a coal yard in Schenectady, having in all ninety employees. He retired from that business to go into the export trade in New York in 1891, that being the year when there was a shortage in all the wheat producing countries in the world save America. Mr. Thacher was very successful in New York and in the fall of 1892 he retired from active business on account of impaired health. In Nov 1896, he took the presidency of the Albany Art Union as a pastime, growing out of his liking for amateur photography and to somewhat satisfy his love of the beautiful in art. Mr. Thacher is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, and a demitted member of Temple Chapter, R. A. M.; he was also a charter member of the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs. He is now a member of the University Club of New York and of the New York Produce Exchange. He was formerly a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade. His first wife was Anna Elizabeth Glazier, of Brockport, NY, by whom he has one daughter, Mrs. F. W. Stedman, of Albany. His present wife was Louisa C. Huntington, of Albany, by whom he has a son, Ralph Huntington Thacher.

Page 252 [1170] Family Sketches

David A. Thompson, was born at Mannington, Salem county, NJ, 29 May 1844. His parents were of English descent and Quakers, his forefathers migrating to West Jersey about 1680. He obtained his rudimentary education at the Salem Friends School and Academy, and later became a student at Haverford, Pa., where he remained one and one-half years. In 1866 he entered Princeton College and was graduated in 1868. He then removed to Albany, entered the Albany Law School and was graduated in 1869, when he was admitted to the bar. For ten years, until 1879, he practiced his profession alone. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Arthur L. Andrews, under the firm name of Thompson & Andrews, which continued until 1885, when the firm became Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, George L. Stedman being the senior member. This co-partnership was dissolved 1 Jan 1896, Mr. Stedman retiring, and since then the firm has been Thompson & Andrews. In 1874 Mr. Thompson was appointed first clerk to Edmund L.
Attorney for the Permanent Savings & Loan Association of Albany and has a very large real estate practice. He is a Royal Arch Third, Fifth and Ninth Brigades, N. G. N. Y., for ten years and was on duty at the West Albany riots. Mr. Washburn is at present the master of the writ of habeas corpus in New York State for several months after the war of the Rebellion, the question involved being in habeas corpus for several years searching clerk in the Albany county clerk's office. He also tried the case which brought about the suspension of the other attorney for four or five German banking and loan associations that were organized between 1866 and 1875, and Washburn attended the Albany public schools and the Ballston Spa Institute, after which he studied law in the office of Hungerford & Neemes of Albany, and they have three children: Mrs. William J. McKown, Mrs. R. J. LeBoef, and Lucius H. Washburn.

He is of English descent, being descended from one of three brothers who came from England to America prior to the Revolution; Hiram L. Washburn, son of Thomas W. and Sarah E. (Pease) Van Alstyne, was born in Albany, NY, 7 Dec 1846. He is a lineal descendant of Henry Van Alstyne who was knighted by Otho II, emperor of Germany, and who assisted in the coronation of Otho III, by Pope Gregory V, in A. D. 983, and whom he served in the wars against Henry III of France. Henry remained in Flanders and his descendants have lived in Belgium and Holland to the present time. A branch became Protestants, represented in this country first by John Martense Van Alstyne, who left Ghent (Ghent), Belgium, in 1030 and finally settled the village of Ghent, near Kinderhook, Columbia county. One of Mr. Van Alstyne's ancestors was the first president of the Board of Trustees of the village of Kinderhook, and a cousin of his now (1896) occupies the same position. The original grant in heraldry was by Otho II, and a grant was published by Marie Therese, empress of Austria, January 17, 1771. The father of the subject of this sketch, Thomas W. Van Alstyne, was a merchant and sheriff of Albany county from 1858 to 1861.

William C. Van Alstyne was educated at the State Normal School at Albany and graduated from the Albany Academy in 1864. He was assistant treasurer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and was for a time in the employ in a similar capacity of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroad. In 1872 he moved to Chicago to accept an official position with the Michigan Central Railroad: in 1880 he was obliged to return east on account of illness, and he accepted the position of general manager of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, which position he resigned in 1880. Since then he has been engaged in the manufacturing business as secretary and manager of the Standard Emery Wheel Company. Mr. Van Alstyne is also a dealer in emery and kindred supplies.

He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Camera Club of Albany, Masters Lodge No. 5, F&AM, Beaverwyck Lodge No. 361, I. O. O. F., the Albany Institute, and of the Emmanuel Baptist church of Albany. In 1889 he married Mary Warren Carter, of Albany.

Walter M. Woodward, son of John and Caroline A. (Mills) Woodward, was born in Albany, NY, 25 Jun 1860. The first member of this family who settled in Albany, was John Woodward, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Montreal about 1838, and engaged in the carpentry business. His son, John, became prominent in the business circles of Albany because of his connection with the saddlery and harness business of Woodward & Hill. This business was founded by Nathaniel Wright in 1819 and consequently is the third oldest established business in the city. In 1860 John Woodward together with Mr. W. W. Hill bought the business from Mr. Wright and carried it on under the firm name of Woodward & Hill. Walter M. Woodward, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the Albany Boys' Academy, from which he graduated in 1879 and immediately went into business with his father. In 1888 Mr. Hill died and John and Walter M. Woodward succeeded to the ownership of the business. In 1895, after his father's death. Walter M. Woodward succeeded to the business and now conducts it under the original name of Woodward & Hill. Mr. Woodward is a member of Masters Lodge [No. 5], F&AM, and a trustee of the National Savings Bank. In 1891 he married Mary, daughter of Alonzo Blossom of Chicago, IL. They have two sons, John B. and Walter M., jr.


**Charter:** November 11, 1796.

**Number:** No. 53 to 1839, when it became No. 14.

**Meeting Places:** Meetings were held for a time, during the early history of the Lodge, in the homes of the brethren. February 14, 1798, Lodge room on Court Street (now Broadway). 1820, Montgomery Hall, No. 406 Market Street (now Broadway). 1835, Stanwix Hall. 1837, St. John's Hall, Hudson and South Market Streets. 1840, Stanwix Hall. 1845, Broadway and Steuben Street. 1859, North Pearl Street. 1875, Albany Savings Bank Building. 1896, Masonic Temple.

**Minutes:** Intact, except for years 1814, 1815, 1816. The earliest minute book, commencing December 28, 1796, and ending June 23, 1800, was lost for many years. It was found in a junk shop in New York City in 1884, and restored to the Lodge by a grandson of THURLOW WEED, the anti-Masonic leader.

**Morgan Persecution:** Met without cessation. In 1828, four brethren were raised; in 1829, two; in 1830, two; in 1831, one; in 1832, two.
Mount Moriah No. 143, Phillips Grand Lodge, Albany, NY, was warranted 1853; renamed Ancient City Lodge No. 452 in 1858, and then merged with Temple Lodge No. 14 in 1977 to become Ancient Temple Lodge No. 14, still in existence.


Officers of Temple Lodge, No. 53, elected at the annual communication in the city of Albany, December 18, 5827:

John O. Cole, Master; Daniel P. Marshall, Senior Warden; Philip Phelps, Junior Warden; Julius Church, Secretary; Cornelius A. Waldron, Treasurer; Norris Tarbell, Senior Deacon; J. Radliff, Junior Deacon; Zalmon Hampton, and Daniel Duealer, Stewards; Cornelius Higgins, Tyler.

Renumbered to Temple Lodge No. 14 in 1839.

Philip Hooker (admitted in 1797), City Surveyor of Albany for many years.
Benjamin Knowler (admitted 1803), Treasurer, State of NY.
Lucas Schuyler, officer in the War of 1812.
John Van Ness Yates admitted 1811, Secretary of State.
John F. Bacon admitted 1815; Clerk of the NY State Senate.
Israel W. Clark, Editor.
Phillip Phelps, Deputy Comptroller of State of New York for over forty years.
John O. Cole, served nine months as a Private in the War of 1812. For forty-seven years he was Justice of Criminal Court. Wag Alderman, Clerk of the Assembly, served on Staff of General Stephen van Rensselaer, and accompanied General Lafayette in his tour of the State. Grand Secretary of Grand Chapter, NY. Master of Temple Lodge for nine years.
Peter Boyd (1801), Eminent Physician.
Philip Van Vechten (1810), Mayor of City.* see note
Wm. H. Whiting (1811), Judge of State Court.
Sam'l Stover (1815), Celebrated Lawyer.
Henry C. Southwick (1816), Editor.
James Dickson (1841), Prominent Architect.
Ebenezer Wadsworth (1851), Clergyman.
Theodore M. Amsdell (1853), Prominent Brewer.
Jacob C. Cuyler (1854), Editor.
John G. Farnsworth (1855), Colonel War Rebellion and Adjutant-General State.
Daniel Manning (1858), Secretary of United States Treasury.
J. R. Boulware (1862), Prominent Physician.
R. H. Robinson (1863), Clergyman.
Wm. P. Abbott (1869), Clergyman.
Alfred W. Street (1869), Poet Laureate of State.
Jeremiah Searle (1869), Clergyman.
Wm. H. Storrs (1874), City Commissioner of Charities and Correction.
Edward Coan (1878), Clergyman.
Samuel V. Leech (1884), Clergyman.
James H. Manning (1886), Mayor of City.
Oren E. Wilson (1887), Mayor of City.
Howard N. Fuller (1890), City Treasurer.
C. Parke Evans (1890), Clergyman.
Edward B. Cantine, City Commissioner of Public Safety.

* Note: Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer was Mayor of Albany from 1798 to 1816 (and a Past Master of Master’s Lodge No. 2).

Ezra Ames

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/a/ea.html

Ezra Ames was born in 1768. He was the son of Jesse and Bette Bent Ames of Framingham, Massachusetts. His mother died when he was seven and his father re-married. The boy moved with his family to Staatsburg, New York. His father (sometimes "Eames") was a former Revolutionary war soldier whose Dutchess County land was located along the Hudson River. In 1790, Ezra Ames was a furniture and carriage painter in Worcester, Massachusetts. About that time, he began to paint portraits - initially specializing in miniatures.

In 1794, he married Zipporah Wood of Upton, Massachusetts. Their first child was born in 1795. In that year he brought his new family to Albany where he had entered the portrait and sign painting business in a waterfront shop on Mark Lane. He advertised gilding and limning and also custom painting on "signs, coaches, chaises, sleighs, standards, etc." By 1800, his modest Washington Street home included several young people. By 1815, he was listed in the city directory as a portrait painter at 41 South Pearl Street.

He lived in Albany for the rest of his life. Over the next three decades, Ames produced more than 500 portraits and other works in a variety of styles - making him Albany's most prolific and significant artist. His handsome portraits represent an album of early nineteenth-century Albany leaders and their families. He was a member of a number of
community-based organizations and a director (and in 1834 elected president) of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. He was an officer of the Albany Masonic Lodge.

Ezra Ames died in February 1836 at the age of sixty-eight. His will passed probate in April. Today, his monument is a prominent icon at the Albany Rural Cemetery. >

He was born in Massachusetts but moved with his family to Staatsburg, New York when he was a young child. He returned to Massachusetts settling in Worcester where he was a successful furniture and carriage painter. It was here that he began to experiment with painting portraits, specializing in miniatures. In 1795 he moved to Albany, New York where he opened a sign painting and portrait painting business. The entrepreneur's enterprise rapidly grew and he soon became known as one of the nation's most talented portrait painters. During his thirty year career he painted more than five hundred works of art. Many of his portraits were of New York politicians including Vice President George Clinton and Governor Dewitt Clinton. He also painted famous portraits of Gouverneur Morris and George Washington (after Gilbert Stuart).

Some of the many portraits of Ezra Ames

Solomon Townsend      Alexander Hamilton      Matthias Tallmadge
Geoff. Clinton's Son in law      George Clinton      James Riverton      Simeon DeWitt

Theodore M. Amsdell
b. 20 Nov 1828, NY; d. 08 Nov 1903 Albany, NY

His father William Amsdell came to America in 1845 and established Amsdell Brewery, one of Albany's largest breweries. George continued the Amsdell Brewery after his father's death and his brother, Theodore, purchased the Dobler Brewery. Theodore's son-in-law George C. Hawley continued the Dobler Brewery (bordered by Swan and Elm Streets and Myrtle Avenue).

http://dunhamwilcox.net/ny/ne_albany_bio1.htm

John F. Bacon, b. ca 1789, Mass., settled in Albany as a lawyer; Clerk of State Senate, 1814-40; was U.S. Consul at Nassau, N.P., about 10 years; d. there Feb. 25, 1860, a. 71.


Note: Bro. Thacher was a Past Master of Master's Lodge No. 5. All three volumes of this interesting work are available on line at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=AicSAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA73&dq=%22John+F.+Bacon%22+%22senate%22&lr=#PPA72,M1

Christopher Columbus
(and John F. Bacon)

The following history of the portrait is recorded in the Senate Journal for 1850; in a report handed in by the Clerk of the Senate, William H. Bogart, April 9 of that year:

No. 38. The Albany or Farmar Portrait.

"On March 2, 1850, the Hon. George R. Babcock of Buffalo offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate, under direction of the President, cause the portrait of Columbus, now in the anteroom, to be removed from its present unsafe position and properly cleaned and hung in the Senate Chamber."

Under this resolution the portrait was taken to New York, cleaned and repaired, and reframed by Messrs. Williams & Stevens of New York, and an inscription added as follows:

"The gift of Mrs. Maria Farmar to the Senate of New York, 1784."

The official record found in the Journal of the Senate for 1784 says:

"A letter [was read] from Mrs. Maria Farmar directed to his Honour, the President, offering for the acceptance of the Senate an ancient portrait of the celebrated discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, taken from an original painting in 1592, and which had been in her family upwards of 150 years: Resolved, That the Senate do accept, with grateful acknowledgments, the ancient and valuable portrait offered by Mrs. Maria Farmar. When the Capital was removed from New York in 1797 this picture was left behind and seems to have been forgotten, in the transfer of the seat of
the government: and it continued neglected or abstracted for many years. In March, 1847, the following entry appears upon the Journal:

"March 26, 1847, on motion of the Hon. John L. Viele, Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate cause the portrait of Christopher Columbus presented to the Senate by Mrs. Maria Farmar in 1784, to be removed from the city of New York and put up in some suitable place in the Senate Chamber.

"Mr. John F. Bacon, then Clerk of the Senate, in compliance with the orders of this resolution, visited New York and after considerable search, and through the assistance of the venerable Mr. Skaats, the Keeper of the City Hall, found it in the garret of that building. He proved it to be the property of the State and brought it to Albany, where it was placed in the old Senate Chamber, afterwards known as the cloak and document room of the Assembly. When the Senate Chamber was changed, it hung over the fireplace, when by the resolution of the Hon. Senator from the 31st District [Mr. Babcock] it was ordered rescued."

John Orton Cole


It is fitting that here we should speak of the career of John Orton Cole, who was Grand Secretary (of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York) from 1825 to 1867 and whose active work in the quarries and the Temple closed with the last-named year, although he lingered on life's stage for over ten years longer, or until Jan. 4, 1878, when he passed to his rest at Albany. The record of the Grand Chapter sums up his character thus:

A man of virtue, honor and integrity; a citizen of exalted worth; an efficient public officer of unsptotted reputation; a Christian and a Mason; beloved and respected by his brethren, companions and fellow-citizens for his amiable disposition, blameless life, many virtues and unsurpassing fidelity to every trust.

This high eulogy was in every way deserved, and it is in the story of the careers of such men as John O. Cole that the members of the fraternity find their best earthly example. For that reason we are more than justified in reprinting the following account of his life work, drawn up, we believe, by John L. Lewis and recorded in the Transactions of 1879 as part of the report of the Committee on Memorials of the Dead.

The biography of John Orton Cole is a conspicuous part of Masonic history for half a century; his high reputation as a Mason, his spotless character as a man, is a valued portion of our common Masonic inheritance. Coming to the Grand Secretarieship of the Grand Chapter of New York in 1825, he found the caputilar branch in the brilliancy of its renown and prosperity, and strove to add to its high character by unceasing personal and official labors. With him it was a labor of love, whether he wrought in the quarry or advised in the Council; and with abilities of the highest order, and zeal and energy never flagging, never failing, he received in its proud position amongst craftsmen, a laborer's reward. But the bright sunshine of favor was of brief continuance; the clouds were already darkening the horizon, and in three years the sky was overspread with blackness. It was well for the Grand Chapter of New York then that it had an officer so skillful, so devoted, so undaunted as John O. Cole; for, although the duties of his office were apparently only ministerial, in reality he wielded the right hand of executive direction and influence. During the darkest period of the Anti-Masonic crusade which followed, he stood firm and undismayed; and that keen, piercing, eagle eye, and those clear, decisive, ringing tones of his seemed to be seen and heard, like those of Henry of Navarre on the battlefield, shouting to his shrinking companions: "Rally around my white plume!" Carefully gathering the fragments of that which seemed to be lost, watching and encouraging Chapters beset with difficulties and trials, preserving the memorials of the past, and guarding with untiring watchfulness the diminished finances of the Grand Chapter, that body was a rallying point upon which the faithful and true-hearted could fall back, and be encouraged to persevere.

Who of our veteran companions has forgotten, who can forget, the tone, stern and sharp almost to fierceness, with which he rebuked and sought to check every wasteful and every needless expenditure of the smallest sums? Who does not remember the clear, incisive logic, expressed in few well chosen words, with which he exposed a fallacy on the one hand, or disarmed opposition to some just and proper measure on the other? Whoever of our younger members, does not remember with admiration, almost wonder, that powerful, retentive, accurate memory, that astonishing self-possession, which enabled him to read from a blank sheet of paper the minutes of a session, everything in the order in which it had occurred, nothing omitted or misstated, when the occupations of the time, steady and unremitted, had called his attention elsewhere, and prevented the record being in fact made?

And he lived to have his further reward. He lived to see the fires which had been quenched on myriad altars, rekindled with yet brighter blaze: he lived to see many of his nurslings that he had cherished in their weakness, regain their pristine strength; he lived, in abundance of instances, to affix his well-known signature to certificates of renewal and revival of forfeited warrants, for whose custodians the Anti-Masonic contest had been too great, the opposition too powerful, the odds too unequal.

And after these brief allusions to his forty-two years of successive and continuous labor as Grand Secretary—a term of years which it would be difficult to say reflected the most honor upon the body which so justly appreciated the merits of such a servant, or the officer whose integrity, zeal and fidelity received such unanimous recognition—there is but little for us to add. for the fact unfolds his life was one of charity and high moral duty. Those who knew him best knew him as the courteous Christian gentleman; the friend and champion of all that pertained to social or intellectual culture; the diligent co-worker with those who sought their advance; the upright and fearless civil magistrate; the active and enterprising citizen in the city of his abode, and affectionate and true in all his domestic relations. Such was the character of John O. Cole. Let us give a brief outline of his personal and Masonic history.
He was born in Sharon, CT, on the 5th day of October, 1793, and died in the city of Albany, January 4, 1878. He was the son of William Cole, who served in the Revolutionary War, and Thankful Orton.

He came to Albany in 1806 to pursue his occupation of a printer, or rather to learn the trade, and, singularly enough, entered the printing office of the once famous Solomon Southwick, of Anti-Masonic renown. During his apprenticeship he studied law, and was in due time admitted to the bar. He continued the practice of law successfully, till on the 21st February, 1821, he was appointed police justice of Albany, and continued to hold it all the time consecutively (except for two years) till his voluntary resignation, May 9, 1870, in consequence of failing health. After 1846 the office was elective; but so faithfully did he discharge its duties, and so greatly was he respected and esteemed, that in his case party ties were overlooked, and he was usually elected without opposition. The remarkable fact that he continued to hold both his civil and Masonic offices, by unanimous consent, each for over forty years, is an instance almost without parallel.

He was a volunteer (private) in the war of 1812, and at a later period was on the staff of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and in that capacity accompanied Gen. La Fayette in his tour through the State. On the organization of the Albany Burgesses Corps, in 1833, he was chosen captain, and continued his connection with them during life, frequently attending their meetings, and always cordially welcomed.

In the same year he was elected an alderman, and in 1842 clerk of the Assembly, holding each office one year, and discharging their duties to the satisfaction of all. He was also one of the foremost in establishing the Albany Medical College, and was one of its trustees. In 1844, by act of the Legislature, the Board of Commissioners of the Albany District Schools was created, and May 4, 1844, the board was organized with John O. Cole as one of its members, and he was afterwards its president for many years. He was as usual active, capable and faithful, being earnestly devoted to the cause of education. He resigned his position as a member of the Board of Public Instruction October 4, 1869, and thereupon was unanimously chosen its secretary and superintendent, and continued to fill that place till his death. In June, 1873, the board gave him a vacation, which he spent in a voyage to Europe for his health. At the meeting of the board held on the day of his death, to do honor to his memory, a friend related that he completed his annual account of receipts and expenditures of the board, as superintendent and secretary, on the last day of December, 1877, rejoicing that the year's work was not only done, but its report finished on that last day of it.

He was first married in 1817, to Miss (Eleanor H.) Sharp, by whom he had four children. She died in 1830, and in 1831 he married Miss (Adelaida) Dougherty, who survives him, and by whom he had thirteen children. Ten of his children are still living. He was the oldest member of the Fourth Presbyterian church at his death.

He was initiated as an Entered Apprentice in Temple Lodge, No. 14 March 21, 1820, and raised on the 27th; and in December following elected Senior Warden, and at the end of the year Master. He held that office for five successive years, and was subsequently elected thereto five successive times, two of the terms being in the darkest days of Anti-Masonry. In that position he attended with Temple Lodge the funeral of De Witt Clinton. P. G. M., in February, 1828. He was always an active member and regular attendant of the Lodge meetings.

Comp. Cole was created a Knight Templar in Temple Commandery, No. 2, but the minutes prior to 1839 being lost, the date cannot be given. September 6, 1839, he was elected Captain General, and June 5, 1840, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of New York. He held some subordinate place in the Commandery frequently till 1855, when he was chosen Generalissimo, and then he ceased to hold office. He was, however, Eminent Commander prior to 1839.

In 1826 Comp. Cole, with Hon. Eli Perry and others, assisted in founding Clinton Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was its first Noble Grand. The Lodge in five or six years surrendered its charter, but revived in 1840, and he continued an active member till 1855, when he withdrew. Unquestionably the object of the revival in 1840 was to pave the way for Masonry—a expedient resorted to by eminent Masons through the State in order to "feel the public pulse."

We have been (given) thus minute in the history of John Orton Cole; for no member of the Grand Chapter since the days of De Witt Clinton is more deserving of having his life history and materials for his biography spread upon the pages of our Transactions.

http://www.archive.org/stream/matthiasfarnsworth00farn/matthiasfarnsworth00farn_djvu.txt

JOHN G. FARNSWORTH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Major-General Farnsworth, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, was born at Elmira, Chemung County, New York, January 21, 1832. He is a son of the late Rev. Marshall L. Farnsworth and Joanna B. Gosman. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest arrivals of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts. His mother was descended from the earliest Dutch settlers of New York, coming in a direct line from Rev. Laurentius Van Gaasboeck, the first clergyman of the New Netherlands. His education was mainly obtained at the Ithaca and Albany Academies, supplemented by a year's study at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. For many years he has been engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Albany, N. Y., as a member of the firm of J. O. Towner & Company. In politics General Farnsworth is a Democrat. On May 1, 1878, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Washington Park in the City of Albany, and still serves as such, his term not expiring until May 1, 1887.

General Farnsworth's army service during the War of the Rebellion was notable and brilliant. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers by President Lincoln, April 14, 1862, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac at White House, Virginia, during May and June of that year. From July, 1862, until August, 1863, he was Chief
Quartermaster of the Fourth Army Corps, Major-General E. D. Keyes, commanding. He accompanied General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, on an inspection tour from August, 1863, until January, 1864, and was with him at Chattanooga during the siege and its closing scenes, including the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Wheeling, the principal supply depot of the Department of West Virginia, from February, 1864, to November, 1864, and was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia, with headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland, from November, 1864, to September, 1865. He was mustered out of the United States Service on his own application, October 23, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. From September 21, 1868, until July 29, 1871, he was Colonel Commanding the Tenth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, located in the City of Albany. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of New York by Governor Cleveland on the first of January, 1883. He died in 6 Apr 1895 while visiting Washington, DC, and was interred at Albany Rural Cemetery, Menands, NY.


MAJOR GEN. FARNSWORTH DEAD

Stricken With Paralysis in Washington—His Career in the War and as New-York’s Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Gen. John G. Farnsworth of Albany, N. Y., died at his rooms at the Arlington Hotel, this city, tonight at 9:20 o'clock, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, superinduced by heart disease.

Gen. Farnsworth came to Washington about a month ago, partly on business, and partly to escape the severer climate of the State of New-York. He had been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for two years past, chief among which was a heart trouble that caused him and his family a great deal of uneasiness. About a week
Robert Geer, son of James L. and Prudence Almira (Gallup) Geer, was born in Norwich, CT, 23 Mar 1837. His mother died in 1847. His father was a cabinetmaker, a builder, and later was engaged in the aviction and commission business. About 1873 he retired and now lives in Norwich. Mr. Geer received a public school education; when fifteen he became a clerk in a drug store in Norwich, and three years later its owner. In 1861 he removed the stock to Syracuse, NY, and in 1864 sold out. April 20, 1864, he came to Albany as the local representative of the Salt Company of Onondaga, whose business he has managed ever since, becoming proprietor in 1871. In 1879 he also engaged in the flour and feed trade with Chester F. Bouton, as Bouton & Geer, and continued until Mr. Bouton's death in 1886. Three years later he discontinued this business. In 1892 he formed the Robert Geer Salt company, incorporated, and has since carried on the old salt business under that name as vice-president and manager. Mr. Geer has been prominently identified with several enterprises. He has been a trustee of the Home Savings Bank since 1884 and president of the Homestead Savings and Loan Association since its organization in 1888. A Republican in politics, he was supervisor of the Fourteenth ward of Albany from 1880 to 1886, was candidate for member of assembly in 1885, but withdrew because of a split in the party, and was candidate for senator in 1886, but was defeated by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, although he ran ahead of his ticket.

He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R&SM, Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cypress Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and all the Scottish Rite bodies 32°. He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A., a member and for four years master workman of Capital City Lodge, A. O. U. W., senior vestryman of St. Paul's church, for fifteen years treasurer and trustee of the Albany Hospital for Incurables, and for the past ten years secretary of the Board of Albany Pier Proprietors. In October, 1860, he married Mary Sophia, daughter of William Gere of Syracuse, who died in 1886, leaving two children: Frederick Lewis and Clara Louisa. In October, 1869, he married, second, Rhoda Kellogg Shedd, daughter of Ephraim Shedd of Jordan, NY. She died in December, 1882, leaving one son, Arthur Hamilton. In April, 1884, Mr. Geer married, third, Julia, daughter of Henry Richmond of Albany.
JAMES HILTON MANNING

Born in Albany May 16, 1831, he received an early education in the public schools of the city, and when he was twelve years of age, he read medicine with Drs. Arrasby and Pomfret and in 1862 became hospital steward of the 113th NY Inf. (afterward the 7th NY Heavy Artillery), with which he remained until 1863, when he returned home, resumed his studies and was graduated as M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He then passed his examination before the State Military Examining Board, returned to his regiment (the 7th H. A.) and in March, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon, a position he held until he was mustered out in Denver, CO, in 1866. Returning to Albany he entered upon the active practice of his profession, but in 1867 engaged in the retail drug business on the corner of Hudson avenue and Eagle street, whence he moved in Dec 1886, to the corner of State and Eagle streets, admitting at the same time Garrett V. Dillenback as a partner under the firm name of A. B. Husted & Co. He has been president of the State Board of Pharmacy since 1884, is a member of the American and New York State Pharmaceutical Associations, was president of the latter two years, and is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. He was appointed professor of botany and materia medica in the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1883. He married Margaret A., daughter of Dr. James E. Pomfret of Albany, and they have three sons: Frank P., James E. and Alfred B.

GEORGE LAWYER

is a descendant of Johannes Lawyer, who came from Holland to Schoharie, NY, about 1700 on a surveying expedition, and whose son, Johannes H., was granted 36,000 acres of land in what is now Schoharie county, by King George II. The latter was commissioned by Governor Tryon in 1772 ensign in Shaffer's Company of Foot and by Sir Henry Moore, Bart., ensign of Grenadiers. He served as lieutenant in the 15th NY Regt. through the Revolutionary war, as did also his son Jacob, who was an ensign. Jacob I. Lawyer, son of Jacob, succeeded his ancestors as a large land owner in Schoharie, and married Nancy Spraker, who died in 1884, aged 101. Their son, George, who is living at Schoharie Court House at the age of ninety, owns much of the ancestral grant. Dr. James Lawyer, son of George, practiced medicine in New York city and at Middleburgh, NY, and was for six years treasurer of Schoharie county, where he died Dec 26 1890. During the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in Bellevue Hospital. He married, first, Eliza J. Irwin, who died in 1880, leaving an only son, George, of Albany. He married, second, her sister, Mrs. Marion K. Case, who survives.

GEORGE LAWYER

born in New York city, September 34, 1864, attended Schoharie Academy, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1885, with membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and read law with Judge S. L. Mayham, of Schoharie Court House. He was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in May, 1887, spent two years in the office of Clark Bell in New York city, and in 1890 began the practice of law in Albany as partner of F. E. Wadhams. Since 1893 he has practiced alone. He is a foundation member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and has been its secretary since 1895. He is one of the first members of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States and of Troop A, Cavalry of New York (in which he served two years), and of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. He was admitted to practice in the Ignited States courts in 1890. In 1893 he married Agnes Estelle, daughter of David B. Pershall, of New York city. Their children are James Pershall and George Irwin.

DANIEL MANNING

16 May 1885 – 24 Dec 1887

President Grover Cleveland appointed Daniel Manning (1831-1887) Secretary of the Treasury in 1885. The pressing issue of the period was government currency, specifically, how much currency should be in circulation and whether it should be backed by gold or silver. Conservative Eastern financiers urged a currency backed by gold, while Western speculators, in need of a large, more plentiful money supply to build railroads and businesses on the frontier, wanted a currency backed by readily available silver. Manning advocated a compromise currency based on both gold and silver which would be redeemable in gold. He stated that "every dollar note shall be the representative certificate of a coin dollar actually in the Treasury and payable on demand; a currency in which our monetary unit coined in gold ... and its equivalent coined in silver shall not be suffered to part company." In the international arena, Manning began work on what eventually became the McKinley Tariff of 1890, which significantly lowered customs duties. He resigned from the cabinet in 1887 due to ill health. He died later that year in Albany. An engraved portrait of Manning appears on U.S. paper money, on the series 1866 20.00 silver certificates. Some of these notes are referred to as "diamondbacks" due to their unusual reverse design and they are scarce.

JAMES HILTON MANNING - AN INDIVIDUAL who is deeply interested in the progress and advancement of the varied municipal interests of Albany is the Hon. James H. Manning, our present mayor. On the 22d day of September, 1854, he was born in this city, which he has ever since made his home. He is principally of English ancestry, and is a son of the late Hon. Daniel Manning, whose record forms so bright a page in our local and national history. His grandfather, John Manning, settled in Albany February 1, 1814, and died here April 3, 1837. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Little, was born in Carlisle, England.

A passing notice of the Hon. Daniel Manning will not be inappropriate here as preliminary to a sketch of his now distinguished son.

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entered the office of the Albany Argus. His natural abilities soon became known and appreciated, and he gradually rose through the various grades until he became manager of the paper. In 1873 he was made president of the Argus Company. The study of our railroad matters also engaged his time. He was well versed in all great financial matters and had an acquired authority on difficult questions in this department. He filled the position of trustee in the National Savings bank, and in 1881 was chosen vice-president of the National Commercial bank of Albany. On the death of Hon. Robert H. Pruyn in 1882, he succeeded him as president of the same institution. Besides his general knowledge of banking and currency he gave much thought to the working of railroad matters, and was especially interested in the success of the Albany and Susquehanna line. His political career suddenly broke forth with brilliancy and was perhaps the crowning glory of a life cut short in the midst of pressing public duties. He possessed all the necessary qualities for a leader among men, and like a skillful general planned his own movements closely, marshaled his forces and led them on to many a splendid victory. He was a member of the New York state democratic conventions from 1874 till 1884, a member of the democratic state committees from the former date till 1885, its secretary in 1879-80, and chairman in 1881-84, a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, serving as chairman of that body in 1880, and of the New York delegation to the convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency - an event largely due to the political sagacity and bold, dashing leadership of Mr. Manning.

In March, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Manning secretary of the treasury, a position which he resigned in April, 1887, in consequence of failing health brought on by incessant hard work, without sufficient mental relaxation. He died on the 24th of December, 1887, deeply lamented by the American people. The last official appointment which he accepted was the presidency of the Western National bank of New York. As an able and sound financier as well as a successful politician his name will live in the pages of American history through coming generations.

James H. Manning, the subject of this sketch, early-evinced a fondness for study, and was first sent to the Albany public school, No. 10, of which George H. Benjamin was principal. In 1869, he entered the high school, where during four years he pursued the classical, English and mathematical courses with diligence and success, and graduated with honor in 1873. Among his schoolmates at the high school were James M. Ruso, Dean George W. Kirchwey, Prof. William D. Goewey, and other brilliant young Alabamians. During his academic course he was particularly fond of the study of oratory, and on his graduation he was awarded the gold medal for the best speaker, and also received first mention for essay.

With a view of turning to some useful, practical account the knowledge he was gaining at the schools, young Manning spent two of his school vacations in the composing rooms of the Argus Company, where he readily learned the art of type-setting. In the autumn of 1875 he entered the employ of the same company as subscription clerk, continuing in this capacity until the spring of the following year, when he accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Argus. His duties now were highly beneficial in enlarging his knowledge of Albany affairs, and in forming a wider circle of acquaintances and lasting friendships.

As a means of recreation from the daily routine of newspaper work, to learn something of a new and interesting department of science, and to gratify his strong taste for looking upon the grand and beautiful objects in natural scenery, Mr. Manning spent several summers in the Adirondacks, assisting Verplank Colvin, director of the Adirondack survey. In the summer of 1887, Mr. Manning made one of the most remarkable trips known to frequenters of the Adirondacks, that of ascending and descending Mount Marcy (5,400 feet above the level of the sea) three days in succession, and going to and from the camp of his party, which was situated on the banks of Opalescent river, five miles from the foot of the mountain. This was due to the fact that, for the work he had to perform, fair weather was necessary, and it was not until the third day that the haze that had enveloped the summit of Marcy cleared off, and left the grand old peak visible from distant mountains. And in the following year he discovered a mountain close beside Lyon mountain, now called in honor of him, "Mount Manning."

In 1875, Manning's official relations with military affairs began when he joined the national guard as a member of Company A, 10th regiment, John H. Reynolds being captain of the company, and Robert S. Oliver, colonel of the regiment. He was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment by Colonel Oliver, in February, 1877. The next spring he was commissioned commissary of subsistence with rank of first lieutenant of the 10th regiment, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., colonel commanding. He is now a member of General Parker's third brigade staff. Mr. Manning was one of the organizers and charter members of the old guard, Albany Zouave cadets, and was president of the organization.

Other offices and honors were gracefully and worthy bestowed upon him. In 1873 he was elected secretary of the Albany railway, and in 1884 a director of the same company. He is also a director of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. He is a trustee of the National Savings bank, a director of the National Commercial bank, and of the Park bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He has been a manager and vice-president of the Young Men's association, and is now a life member; a member of the Anglers' association, Friendly Few, Apollo Singing society. Temple lodge No. 14, F. and A. M., and the Fort Orange club. He is an original member of the High School Alumni association, of which he was president in 1882. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lancaster Street. He was appointed by Governor Hill, in 1887, a member of the state Civil Service commission - a position which he resigned at the close of 1889.

On May 19, 1877, on the publication of the Sunday Argus Mr. Manning was made its managing editor, continuing at the same time his work upon the daily paper. In 1880 he was admitted to the Argus Company; but in 1881 he partially relinquished his newspaper work to accept the position of manager, secretary and treasurer of the Bonsilate Button Company. In 1883 he resigned from this company, and immediately took his place as managing editor of the Argus, and in 1888 he became president of this flourishing company - a position which for the past seven years he has filled with credit to himself and fidelity to the democratic party in the columns of his paper - the leading local organ of the party.

All the offices of public trust and honor Mr. Manning has held during the past twenty years he earned by his own true merit, inflexible integrity, and persistent endeavor in the way of business. Mr. Manning was born and bred a democrat, and has given to the party and its candidate's unyielding and earnest support. And in recognition of his increasing popularity among all classes he was
unanimously nominated by the democrats in April, 1890, for mayor of Albany, and elected by the unprecedented majority of 7,236. On the 6th of May he assumed the duties of his office as the successor of Hon. Edward A. Maher, and with the best wishes of all good citizens for a successful administration.

The conclusion of his inaugural address contains these well-chosen words:

"We enter today upon the performance of grave duties, and good or harm will come to the city as we discharge those duties faithfully or neglect them and prove faithless. The obligation we have assumed, sanctified by the solemn oaths which we have taken, is one ever to be born in mind during the coming two years, and must at all times out-weigh all other considerations in determining our line of conduct. The opportunities to benefit Albany are numerous and great, and I confidently hope that the common council and the executive branch of the city government will be found at all times heartily in accord in improving those opportunities for the welfare of this ancient and honorable municipality."

Mr. Manning was one of the five original reorganizers of the Albany railway, who succeeded in introducing what is called the electric plant, now hailed with such evident satisfaction by our citizens generally and the success of which is already fully assured.

As to his personal appearance Mr. Manning is of the ordinary size, with a pleasing thoughtful countenance, genial in his social intercourse with the people, industrious and studious in his habits, unblemished in his reputation, a lover of mental labor and of athletic, outdoor sports. His public services have been thus far signally rewarded by his fellow-citizens, and in the future other and brighter laurels will, in all probability, be gathered to grace his manly-brow. On the 22d of October, 1879, Mr. Manning married Miss Emma J. Austin, a daughter of the late well-known Dr. J. C. Austin of this city. They have one child, a girl ten years of age.


Oren Elbridge Wilson (1844-1917), Mayor of Albany, 1894-94 (just before Bro. John Boyd Thacher); President of the Board of Education, Chief Accountant for Whitney's Dry Goods Company. Also served as School Commissioner and President of the Board of Education. Appointed a Water Board favorable to building a filtration plant for the City, and significantly increased the size of the fire department.

http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/v/yvnyates.html

John Van Ness Yates was born in December 1779. He was the son of Robert and Janet Van Ness Yates. Son of an prominent attorney and jurist, he grew up on upper State Street. He also became a lawyer after clerking in the Court Street office of John V. Henry. Losing his pre-eminent father before he reached his twenty-second birthday, John continued to live with his mother's at 110 State Street. After her death in 1818, he remained in the house with his wife and children until his death. In 1806, he married Elizabeth Ross Cunningham. In 1801, he was one of the first trustees of the United Presbyterian Church. John V.N. Yates was a man of great capacity and held a number of offices and positions - all of which were based in Albany. He was appointed captain and raised a light infantry company in 1806. He was Master in chancery – 1808; Recorder of the city in 1809 and served with some interruption until 1816; Secretary of State, 1818-26. Co-author of a history of New York State. He died in January 1839 at age sixty.

John Van Ness Yates b. Dec1779; d. 10 Jan 1839, was a New York lawyer, Democratic-Republican politician, and Secretary of State from 1818 to 1826. He was born in Albany to Robert Yates, a prominent Anti-Federalist attorney and jurist. He became a lawyer after clerking in the office of John Vernon Henry. He held a number of offices in Albany, and was one of the first trustees of the Albany United Presbyterian Church. He was a captain of a light infantry company in 1806, master in chancery in 1808, recorder of the city 1809-1816, and New York Secretary of State 1818-1826. He co-authored *History of the State of New-York: Including Its Aboriginal and Colonial Annals* (1826). He was buried in Albany Rural Cemetery.

1800. Gerrit Bogart.
1801. Ezra Ames.
1802. Ezra Ames.
1803. Philip Hooker.
1804. Ezra Ames.
1805. John F. Doty.
1806. Jno. F. Doty.
1809. Jno. F. Doty.
1810. Christopher C. Yates.
1811. Christopher C. Yates.
1812. Christopher C. Yates.
1813. Christopher C. Yates.
1814. Christopher C. Yates.
1818. Isaac Hempsted.
1819. Isaac Hempsted.
1820. Isaac Hempsted.
1823. John Orton Cole.
1827. Martin Gaylord.
1830. Roland Adams.
1835. James Radcliff.
1840. A. VV. Starke.
1841. John W. Carroll.
1842. Luther M. Tracey.
1843. Wm. Ferguson.
1845. Wm. H. Carroll.
1846. Wm. H. Carroll.
1847. Jetur Gardiner.
1848. George Cunnings.
1850. Jetur Gardiner.
1851. John Orton Cole.
1852. James Dickson.
1853. Geo. R. Finn.
1856. Thos. Spencer Lloyd.
1858. Jno. A. Goewey.
1861. Saml. A. Lewis, Jr.
1862. Lyman G. Dart.
1863. Lyman G. Dart.
1864. Chas. Hilton.
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cause. His death occurred on the 5th instant (June), and he was followed to the grave by a large circle of friends, who will long hold

Died, in Albany, after a long illness, JULIUS R. AMES, well known throughout the country as a stanch friend of the Anti-Slavery

July 4 1850


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business, but devotes himself entirely to acts of charity and benevolence. He has been from a boy an ardent champion of equal

Author of "Monitor," first published at Albany in 1797. For full report of this great Masonic builder, see address delivered at the

T. B. McCLENACHAN in 1890, W.'. G

HILIP

\[\text{GRAND LODGE OFFICIALS AND NOTED BRETHREN.}

John Hanmer, first Master of Lodge.

"About the year 1793, W.'. BRO. JOHN HANMER came from England to the City of Albany, and remained until about the year 1800, when he returned.

"On his arrival at Albany he exhibited a document from the Grand Master of England, setting forth that he was well skilled in the ancient lectures and mode of work as approved and practised in England, and recommending him to the favorable notice of the Masons of the United States.

"At this time, W.'. Bro. T(thomas). Smithy. WEBB, EZRA AMES, GIDEON FAIRMAN, PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, and many others, residing in Albany, after listening to the lectures and mode of instruction, being satisfied of its propriety, put themselves under his instruction and conformed the practice in the Lodges, thereto, and during his stay at Albany, Temple Lodge was established, and he was first Master; Temple Chapter also, and he was first High Priest. The Grand Chapter was organized, and he was Secretary, and the institution in and about Albany was reorganized under his supervision and instruction from the E. A. to R. A. degrees, as well as the sacred order of High Priesthood."—Lodge Record.

Thomas Smith, charter member and second Master, and afterward Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Author of "Monitor," first published at Albany in 1797. For full report of this great Masonic builder, see address delivered at the Centennial of the Grand Chapter of State of New York, 1898. See also Mackey's "Encyclopedia," etc.


Graduate of Union College (1820) and an attorney. Julius and his brother Angelo appear to have worked together from about 1832 to 1836, in that they occupied the same address in the Albany directory of the time.

http://books.google.com/books?id=J_cEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA221&dq=%22Julius+R.+Ames%22#PPA221,M1

Julius R. Ames, of Albany, the son of a celebrated painter of that city ... is a bachelor of easy fortune. He follows no profession or business, but devotes himself entirely to acts of charity and benevolence. He has been from a boy an ardent champion of equal rights; and more consistent than many of our most distinguished democrats, Mr. Ames cannot believe that one man can rightfully own another. He has contributed much by his personal influence, by his purse, and by his labors with his pen, to advance the cause of anti-slavery. No matter whether a man is a Whig or a Democrat, (though Mr. A., I believe, belongs to the Democratic party,) a Catholic, a Jew, a Methodist, or a disciple of Fanny Wright, if he holds to the doctrine of equal rights, and is disposed to carry out that doctrine by removing the shackles from the slave, Mr. Ames hails him as a brother.


July 4 1850

Died, in Albany, after a long illness, JULIUS R. AMES, well known throughout the country as a stanch friend of the Anti-Slavery cause. His death occurred on the 5th instant (June), and he was followed to the grave by a large circle of friends, who will long hold him in fond remembrance. A more amiable person, or one upon whose life there rested fewer of those stains which are produced by the vices of avarice or ambition, we have never known. Nor were his good qualities merely negatives. An active sympathy with misfortune and misery, in all their forms, was the characteristic of his nature and the law of his life. Though a lover of philosophy, the studies in which he found most pleasure were those which had some connection with the amelioration of society. His principles not less than his impulses were all on the side of humanity. His house and his heart were ever open to the friendless and the helpless. And what fortune he possessed was all expended for the good of others.

Ezra Ames, charter member, first Treasurer, and afterward Master, 1800-1-3; Grand High Priest, 1802 to 1825. The Lodge record says: "Among those who became adepts in the lectures, etc.; taught by Bro. HANNEMER. BRO. AMES was considered the one most reliable for verbal identity and correctness, he having committed them from BRO. HANNEMER him self, adopting his very words, and to this Albany is indebted for its former celebrity for Masonic knowledge."

There seems little doubt that the reason for the formation of Temple Lodge was to allow HANNEMER, WEBB, and others a free hand in organizing a Royal Arch Chapter. Writing to Bro. McCLENACHAN in 1890, W.'. GEO, R. Hodgkins, now Historian of the Lodge, said:

"In associating with the members of the Albany Lodges, BROTHER HANMER discovered many of them to be Royal Arch Masons, and in September, 1797, he called a meeting of them at the rooms of Temple Lodge, and a Lodge of chapter Masons was formed and called 'Master Mark Lodge, No. 53,' and until March, 1798, the mark degree was conferred in Temple Lodge, when the two Lodges separated."

Thomas P. Way, Secretary of Lodge for thirty years.
Sylvanus H. H. Parsons, Treasurer of Lodge for fifteen years; Police Magistrate for nineteen years; Provost Marshal during the Rebellion (1864 and 1865).
R. W. W. George R. Hodgkins, Representatives Grand Lodge of South Dakota.

Rulers in 1900.

In 1900, M. W. W. Chas. W. Mead was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M., State of New York.
In 1900, Bro. Charles H. Armitage was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery K. T., of State of New York.
In 1900, W. Alfred A. Guthrie was Grand King of the Grand Chapter R. A. M., State of New York; and afterward, in 1902, was elected Grand High Priest of said Grand Chapter.

The above are all members of Temple Lodge, No. 14. Undoubtedly no other Lodge can show such a record—the four Grand Bodies officered during the same year by four brothers of same Lodge.

The Liquor Question: The beginning of the year 1798, found Temple Lodge in a very flourishing condition, so much so that a larger room was procured and dedicated in due and ancient form. At the conclusion of the exercises the minutes read: "It was proposed that the Secretary should collect two shillings from each member and visitor to defray the expenses of the evening.

Accordingly the brethren present indiscriminately paid two shillings, all except Bro. Visscher." About this time, the matter of "refreshment" seemed to be of no small importance, for at the meeting of March 19, 1800, it was "Resolved, That some Brother be appointed to procure refreshment for the Lodge, consisting of good Brandy, Spirits, Crackers, and Cheese, for which he shall collect One Shilling from each member and visitor partaking of the same, and for every neglect he shall forfeit and pay the sum of 25 cents into the Treasury, unless a reasonable excuse can be given."

And at a subsequent meeting, on April 1, 1801, it was "Resolved, That in future the Stewards substitute Beer for Brandy and Spirits for the refreshment in the Lodge."

At another meeting, "a motion was made and seconded that, whereas our Lodge is subject to great Expense by breaking glasses, some person should be appointed to procure some Japanned Tumblers, and Bro. Lewis was accordingly appointed to that purpose," and at a still subsequent meeting, "a motion was made and seconded, that the Tin Tumblers be scoured, Bro. Sanger was appointed to superintend that Business."

The Worshipful Master was either careless in his personal attire, or the members were liberal, for on December 20, 1801, it was "Resolved, That a good and handsome cocked-hat be purchased for the use of the Master, the cost not to exceed Ten Dollars."

Guarding against Imposters: The following abstract from the minutes of February 25, 1798, may also prove interesting: "Bro. WM. Teller, one of a committee appointed by St. George's Lodge, at Schenectady, presented a list of clandestine Masons, who were holding a Lodge at or near Bethlehem. It was agreed that a Committee of three be appointed, and they were accordingly appointed, to correspond with the neighboring Lodges on the subject of clandestine Masons, and if possible to devise and enter upon some plan to prevent the growing evils which daily threaten to sully the bright name of Masonry, and thereby to prevent our records being stained with the dark catalogues of Villainous Imposters."

Death of Washington: The following minute is regarding the death of Washington,

On January 4, 1800, on motion it was "Resolved, That the Lodge will join the contemplated funeral procession on Thursday next, in respect to the memory of our beloved Brother George Washington deceased, and Unit the Secretary be directed to invite the neighboring Lodges to join in said procession with Temple Lodge."

"Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear white aprons, gloves, and stockings, also crape around the left arm, below the elbow; also

"Resolved, That it be recommended that they wear black clothes, if they can make it convenient, except the white clothing before mentioned; also Resolved, That the Lodge at Troy be requested to bring down with them their musicians and music belonging to their Lodge."

This funeral procession accordingly took place, many of the neighboring Lodges participating. At its conclusion the brethren returned to Temple Lodge room, where "an elegant obelisk intended as a monument consecrated to the memory of our illustrious deceased brother was presented to the Lodge and ordered placed opposite the Junior Warden's seat in the Lodge room."

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Jackson H. Chase


CHASE, JACkSON H - Age __ years. Enrolled [3rd NY Inf. Vols.], 8 May 1861, at Albany; mustered in as regimental quartermaster, 14 May 1861, to serve two years; resigned, 31 Dec 1862; commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster, 4 Jul 1861, with rank from 10 May 1861, original. He had previously been a member of the Albany Zouave Cadets.

Albany Evening Journal. 16 Apr 1861 - Lt. J.ackson H. Chase has opened a recruiting office at the Albany Hotel, Washington Ave.
Albany Evening Journal. 23 Apr 1861 - J.ackson H. Chase, clerk in Canal Dept. having volunteered will retain place on return.

Companion Chase also served as Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, and was the author of The Royal Arch Companion, 1869, 198 pages.

http://books.google.com/books?id=q6YaAAAMAAJ&pg=PA242&dq=%22Jackson+H.+chase%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=fq81T-m3BabFOOG569GVAg&ved=0CF8OQEwCQgK#v=onepage&q=%22Jackson%20H.%20chase%22&f=false

[In an] eloquent tribute to the memory of Comp. J A C K S O N  H. C H A S E, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter, who departed this life on the fourteenth day of August, 1876.

Among other interesting episodes in the Masonic career of Comp. Chase, he gives the following:

In 1871, a request came from England, petitioning the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery for the Most Excellent Master’s, the Cryptic und the Red Cross Knight Degrees, and with the proper authority III. Bro. Chase proceeded to England and established Councils of these degrees, since which lime they have flourished there. This event was watched with much interest by Masons on both sides of the Atlantic, and the result was more successful than might have been expected.

He had visited a large number of subordinate Chapters, in all of which he says he was received “most cordially and fraternal.” and he reports the Chapters visited to be in the “enjoyment of a reasonable share of prosperity, supported by universal peace and harmony.”

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The Text Book of Cryptic Masonry . . .,” by Jackson H Chase, 33°, 1870.

1921 Grand of New York Lodge Proceedings, page 165:

An interesting incident of the war was related to the Grand Lodge, in 1862, by Dr. John J. Crane, then Deputy Grand Master.

J A C K S O N  H. C H A S E, a past Master of Temple Lodge, Albany, who was Quartermaster of the Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, had found that among the deserted buildings in the village of Hampton, Virginia, there was a Masonic Hall open to depredation. He reported the discovery to the commander. Major-General Butler, who was also a Mason. An inspection was made, and the furniture, regalia, warrants (one of them dated 1787), jewels, tools, minutes and other properties were found intact. They belonged to St. Tammany Lodge No. 5. The commander ordered the material to be placed in custody within the Union lines until it could be restored to its rightful owners. Dr. Crane, on being advised of this action, suggested that the properties should be forwarded, under a flag of truce, to Grand Secretary John Dove, of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, as the rightful custodian, in the absence of the officers of St. Tammany Lodge. His suggestion was carried out.

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In the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (Maryland) the following letter from W.:. Bro. J. H. Chase, Past Master of Temple Lodge [1860], Albany, in our jurisdiction addressed to him (M.‘.W.‘: John S. Berry.), as M.‘.W.‘: Grand Master of Maryland, 25 Nov 1861:

“M.‘.W.‘: Sir and Brother:

“The Third Regiment of New York Volunteers – to which I am attached – encamped in June last at Camp Hamilton, Virginia, some two miles from Fortress Monroe, and about one mile from the village of Hampton.

“Learning that there was a Masonic Hall in the place, and fearing for its safety, I reported the fact to Major-General Butler, and obtained from him an order to take a sufficient force, proceed to Hampton, and take possession of such property belonging to the Masonic Order as was thought proper, and report to him.

“In accordance with this order, Col. S. M. Alford, commanding the Third Regiment, provided a detachment commanded by Capt. John E. Mulford, W.:. Master of Myrtle Lodge No. 131, NY; Capt. John G. Butler, Central City Lodge No. 305, Syracuse, NY; and Lieut. William E. Blake, Senior Warden, Excelsior Lodge No. 195, NY, accompanied the detachment.

“We proceeded to Hampton, and, with the officers referred to, visited the Hall of St. Tammany Lodge No. 5. Nearly all the Lodge furniture was found, including the Records and Warrants. (One Warrant bears date 1787.) The jewels had been removed, probably by some member of the Lodge.

“The property, thus found, I have retained in possession, hoping that a favorable opportunity might present itself to forward it directly to Richmond. But not having had such an opportunity, I take great pleasure in transferring the effects to you for safe keeping, subject to the order of the Grand Lodge of Virginia Since taking this property, the hall, together with the entire village, was destroyed by fire; and my associates, with myself, congratulated ourselves that we were the humble instruments in rescuing the Records and Warrants from that conflagration.

“When this property shall be returned to our brethren in Virginia, please convey to them our fraternal regards, and say that, although we came in defense of our just rights – as we honestly believe – still we came not to wage war upon an Order expressly founded to inculcate the exercise of brotherly Lodge, Relief, and Truth.

With great respect, I remain, fraternally,

J. H. Chase,
Lieut. And Reg.-Quartermaster, Third N. Y. Vols.”

M.‘.W.‘: Bro. Berry remarks in connection with this letter:

“It is, my brethren, most gratifying to have in this the evidence that, even when engaged on the battle-field in the deadly strife of war, we do not forget our Masonic ties or the duties we owe to the brethren of our noble and time-honored Order. It seems to convince us that there will live in the hearts of all true Masons those fixed principles that will prompt them, when the din of battle shall have ceased, and brother no longer stands in strife against brother, contending for what each believes to be right, to gather in fraternal love around the Masonic altar, deeply deploring the necessity that brought them into collision, and invoking our Supreme Grand Master in behalf of a brother’s welfare.
“On each side of the contending armies we have heard of noble instances in which the tenets of our profession have been faithfully and beautifully exemplified, demonstrating that Masons do not forget that they are brethren, and that the lessons they are taught, to aid, support, and protect each other, live in their conduct.”

Other Biographies

The following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker. [http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker]

Page 107 [1025] Family Sketches

Joseph L. Appleton, M. D. S., son of George and Elizabeth (Garton) Appleton, was born in York, Ontario, Canada, 25 Oct 1858. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to America in 1836 and died 25 Dec 1882. His mother, who was born in Canada, died in March of the same year. Dr. Appleton received a public school education, came to Albany in 1879, studied dentistry with Dr. E. C. Edmunds, attended the New York Dental College, and afterward received the degree of M. D. S. from the State Board of Dental Censors in May, 1886. He remained with Dr. Edmunds until the latter's death in Nov 1887, when he succeeded to his practice. He is a member and ex-president of the Third District Dental Society, has been a delegate to the American Dental Association. He is a member of Temple Lodge [No. 14], Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council and Temple Commandery of Masons, an officer of Grace M. E. church and superintendent of its Sunday school since 1894. In 1887 he married Margaret E., daughter of John Q. Graham of Albany, and they have two sons: Joseph L., jr., and Andrew Graham.

Page 134 [1052] Family Sketches

Hon. Charles H. Armatage, son of Jared H., born in Saratoga county in 1833, and Rachel Martin, his wife, of New Braintree, MA, both living in Albany, was born in Albany 30 Jan 1849, and descends from New England ancestry dating back 200 years. His grandfather and great-grandfather were residents of Dartmouth, MA. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy, and for several years was assistant superintendent of the Buffalo division of the West Shore line, but resigned this position to take charge of his father's grocery business and soon became an active factor in politics. In 1892 he was elected alderman at large and in 1892-93, was president of the Common Council. 21 Aug 1894, he was appointed by Mayor Wilson superintendent of the almshouse and overseer of the poor, which positions he has since held. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Temple Lodge [No. 14], De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery (of which he is past eminent commander), and the Scottish Rite bodies, thirty-third degree, receiving the latter at Boston, 18 Sep 1894; a trustee of the Scottish Rites, illustrious potenteate of Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, first lieutenant commander of Albany Sovereign Consistory, sovereign grand inspector-general of the thirty-third and last degree, and a trustee of the Masonic Hall Association. 12 Sep 1893, he was elected eminent grand warden of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of the State of New York. While eminent commander of Temple Commandery No. 2 he inaugurated the annual pilgrimage on Christmas day to the Albany Orphan Asylum, which has been observed every year since. In 1891 he also inaugurated the trip of Temple Commandery to Europe, and there he was made a member of Quatuor Coronati Lodge of London. He is also a member of the Craftsman Club of New York city, vice-president of the Albany Bicycle Club, a manager of the Acacia Club of Albany, member of the Empire Curling Association, president of the local branch of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, a founder of the Albany Mutual Boat Club in 1866 and in 1870 won several trophies for rowing on the Hudson. He is also president of the New Democracy. In 1870 he married Susan Denison of Albany, whose grandfather donated the site on which stands the Leland Opera House. Their children are Carrie G. and Elmer E.

Page 354 [1272] Family Sketches

Arthur C. Austin, born in San Francisco, CA, in Nov 1859, received his early education in the California Military Academy at Oakland, CA, and in '819, just before his majority, came East, contra to Greeley's famous advice, to seek his fortune, simply because he could not go farther west. His first effort in this direction on his own behalf was in the photograph business in Nashua, NH, where he remained with moderate success for five or six years. About this time photo process engraving began to meet with public approbation, and Mr. Austin determined to dispose of his portrait gallery and devote himself to the process of engraving, believing that the field was larger and more fruitful. He obtained employment in Philadelphia, and by close attention soon fitted himself to accept a more responsible situation in Boston. Here he remained for some time, until he took charge of the Hyde Park Company, Hyde Park, MA. In 1893 Mr. Austin removed to Albany and organized an engraving company. This was successful from the start, but because of ungenial surroundings and lack of opportunity for development, Mr. Austin withdrew in 1895, and together with Jarnes Ten Eyck, Howard Martin, C. S. Pease and others, organized the A. C. Austin Engraving Company, a successful corporation from its inception, with a bright future, employing a goodly force of skilled labor, and altogether a credit to Albany. Mr. Austin is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F & A.M., Capital City Chapter No. 342, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 33, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No 3, K. T., Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Capital City Lodge, L. O. O. F., and the Albany Camera Club.

Page 112 [1030] Family Sketches

Dayton Ball, son of Dayton and Mary (Phillips) Ball, was born in Lancaster, PA, in 1832. On his father's side he is of English descent and on his mother's side of Welsh descent. He received his education in the common schools and then entered the office of the Lancaster Intelligencer, President Buchanan's home organ, where he remained one year. He then was employed by Jonathan Russell of Philadelphia, who was a last manufacturer. In 1854 he entered Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College at Buffalo, NY, from which he graduated and in 1861 he removed to Albany, NY, where he obtained the situation of foreman in George H. Graves & Co.'s last manufactory. In 1865 Mr. Ball was made a partner in the business and the name of the firm became Graves, Ball & Co. In
1881 Mr. Graves died and the name was again changed to that of Dayton Ball & Co., the present firm name. Mr. Ball is a 32 Mason and was commander of Temple Commandery No. 2, Albany, in 1876 and 1877. He has been treasurer of Temple Lodge [No. 14] and is a member of the building committee of the new Masonic Hall. Mr. Ball is also a member of the Camera, Albany, Fort Orange and Acacia Clubs. In 1862 he was married to Miss Catherine A. Forbes of New York city and they had three children: Kate A., deceased, Henry Dayton and Mabel A.

Page 14 [932] Family Sketches

Walter Burdett Butler, was born in Brooklyn, NY, 17 Nov, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin Francis Burdett Butler, who was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, in 1810, came to America in 1840, and died in Brooklyn 16 Jun 1874. The latter was professor of languages in the Brooklyn Female Academy, Flatbush Institute, and the author of Butler's Spanish Teacher, French Speaker and several other educational works. Mr. Butler was educated in the grammar and private schools of Brooklyn, came to Albany 1 Oct 1872, and was graduated from the Albany Business College in 1875. He was bookkeeper for W. F. Hurcomb & Co. for six years. In 1879 he went to Colorado and spent one year in mining, being assistant secretary of a mining company in the Ward district. In 1880 he returned to New York city as bookkeeper for D. W. Richards & Co., and in the fall of that year came to Albany, where he was made cashier of the old Commercial Telephone Company. In 1883 this company was merged into the Hudson River Telephone Company and Mr. Butler was continued as cashier until 1893, when he was made the secretary and auditor. He is secretary of the Albany District Telegraph Company and a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F.A.M., Capital City Chapter No. 252, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Cypress Temple N. of S. M.; he is also a member of Co. A of the Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets, the Young Men's Democratic Club and the Albany Masonic Relief Association. He has often appeared as expert accountant before courts and in other capacities. In Oct 1882, he married Adda May, daughter of John Kennedy, jr., of Albany.

Page 54 [731] photo

Edward B. Cantine, agency director for the Albany district of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a son of Col. George A. and Marion J. (Cook) Cantine, and was born in Rutland, VT, 4 Aug 1860. He descends from a sturdy line of French Hugenots of illustrious origin, his first American ancestor being Moses Cantine, who fled from Bordeaux, France, to England, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and afterward came to this country. He received, with others, from Queen Anne, a large grant of land in what is now Ulster county, NY, where the family became prominent in civil, social, and military life, many of them becoming associated with the political history of the State. Gen. John Cantine, a son of Moses, was conspicuous as an officer and legislator during the Revolutionary period, while Matthew Cantine was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, 1776, and 1777 and also a member of the first Council of Safety. The Civil List of the State of New York contains the names of several of the Cantine family who for long periods filled positions as Congressmen, senators, assemblymen, judges, etc. Moses I. Cantine, son of Gen. John Cantine, was for a time public printer of the State of New York. He and Martin Van Buren married sisters, and his daughter, Miss Christina Cantine, a niece of Van Buren's, presided at the White House during the latter's administration as president. Many of the family enjoyed high social distinction in this country and abroad, Col. George A. Cantine, father of Edward B., is widely known throughout the country as a soldier, orator, and lecturer. He served with distinction in the War of the Rebellion, being identified with the 7th Vt. Vols., and subsequently in the Sequestration Department. He also served as assistant quartermaster-general on the staff of Gen. Sylvester Dering and was later promoted assistant inspector-general with the rank of colonel. After the war he settled in Rome, Oneida county, and finally in Newburgh, N. Y., where he now resides.

Edward B. Cantine was educated in the public schools and academy of Rome, NY, and finished at Cazenovia Seminary. He then entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of Alfred Ethridge & Co., of Rome, and continued as traveling salesman for nine years. In 1890 he came to Albany as manager of the Albany office of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1893, after the election of John A. McCall as president of the company, Mr. Cantine was made agency director, which position he still holds, having charge of the business in the counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, and Schoharie. He is one of the best known insurance men in Eastern New York, and has directed the affairs of the New York Life in this section with great credit and ability.

Mr. Cantine has taken an active interest in the welfare of the Republican Party, which has honored him with several positions of responsibility. He has been for three years clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Albany county and in 1892 represented the 13th ward of the city in the Common Council. In 1893 he was the unsuccessful candidate for member of assembly from the Third assembly district, then as now a stronghold of Democracy. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Albany County Republican organization since 1895, and is also chairman of the General Republican Committee of the city of Albany. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F.A.M., Capital City Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and Cyprus Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks, the Unconditional Republican and Capital City Clubs, Albany County Wheelman, Y. M. C. A., and the Albany Club, of which he is a member of the house committee. He is public spirited, enterprising, and progressive, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of the community.

Page 281 [1199] Family Sketches

Frederick W. Cameron, the eldest son of Truman D. Cameron, was born in Albany, 1 Jun 1859. His early education was acquired at the Albany Academy, which he entered when he was five years old. He entered Union College in the class of 1881 and was graduated with the highest honors. He immediately entered the Albany Law School and in the spring of 1882 was admitted to the bar. In college Mr. Cameron gave especial attention to the study of the sciences and took extra courses in physics, mechanics, chemistry and electricity for the purpose of qualifying himself for the practice of patent law. His vacations were spent in a law office. His father, who was for many years a professor in the Albany Academy, early inculcated in his son a taste for literary pursuits. In the prosecution of the special branch of law relating to patents, Mr. Cameron has been very successful, acting as counsel in many important suits for infringements, and has had wide experience in the United States Courts. He is the counsel for several large manufacturing concerns and has been uniformly successful. Since 1882 he has been a member of the law firm of Ward & Cameron, his partner being Hon. Walter E. Ward. In 1892 he was appointed United States commissioner by Judges Wallace and Coxe and still holds the position. He is a member of the Albany Club, the Albany Institute, the Albany Historical and Art Society, the Albany
Camera Club, Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. In 1891 he married Jennie A., daughter of Judge Amos Dean, one of the founders of the Albany Law School. They have two daughters, Jean Elizabeth and Josephine.

Page 45 [963] Family Sketches

Charles H. Crawford, M. D., son of Isaac and Hannah (French) Crawford, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Massachusetts and a descendant of John French of Revolutionary fame, was born 17 Mar 1851, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the Maryland University at Baltimore in 1873. He read medicine with the late Dr. Frank Hamilton in New York city for four years, taking lectures in the mean time at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He came to Albany in 1879 and entered the office of Drs. Swinburne and Balch, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1881; since then he has practiced his profession in Albany, giving special attention to diseases of women and children; his office is located at 218 Hudson avenue. He is energetic and a hard worker and enjoys a wide practice among the best people of the city and vicinity, and whose judgment is considered equal to any in his profession. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. Clinton Lodge No. T, I. O. O. F., Chancellor Lodge No. 58, K. P., and Clan Macfarlane No. ‘22, O. S. C.

Page 46 [964] Family Sketches

Samuel J. Davenport, son of Valentine and Maria (Palmatier) Davenport, was born in Schoharie, NY, 3 Jun 1834, and is a grandson of Samuel Davenport, who was master mechanic at the Greenbush barracks during the war of 1812. The family came from England very early and settled originally on Long Island. Mr. Davenport received a public school education and remained on the paternal farm in Schoharie county until he reached the age of eighteen, when he came to Albany and was employed in the lumber district until 1870, being lumber inspector for about eighteen years. He then engaged in paving streets, as a member of the Scrimshaw Paving Company, which in 1876 became S. J. Davenport & Company. In 1880 this firm was dissolved and continued by S. J. Davenport until 1892, when it was reorganized by Mr. Davenport and his brother, George W., of Altamont, under the old firm name of S. J. Davenport & Company, which still continues. In 1872 he began street sprinkling on contract, and the firm now carries on a large business in both lines and also in general contracting. He had the contract for improving the capitol park in October, 1888, and the following year took up the business of transplanting large trees. He occupied the "Old Elm Tree Corner" building at the junction of North Pearl and State streets when it burned and was the first to occupy the new Tweddel building after its completion. He was one of the principal founders of Grace M. E. church, has been a trustee since its organization and president of the board since 1876, and was chiefly instrumental in erecting the present edifice. He is an active Republican and a veteran member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. He has a fine and valuable collection of geological specimens from all parts of the world. In 1858 he married Eliza A. Burbanks, who died in 1871, leaving one son, Frank R., who died in 1894, aged thirty five. Mr. Davenport married again in 1872 Isabella Wayne, of Iowa.

Page 335 [1253] Family Sketches

Thomas, Henry Dumary, was born in Troy, NY, 5 Nov 5. 1855; d. 16 Mar 1914; bur. Albany Rural Cemetery, Menands, NY. He is a son of Charles Dumary and Margaret Parr, whose father, Richard, came to America from England in 1820 and was a descendant of Thomas Parr who lived to the ripe old age of 152. Mr. Dupiary was educated in the Troy public schools, after leaving which he went into the employ of the Albany City Iron Works and the Jagger Iron Works of Albany, where he had charge of the outside department and where he remained six years. He then associated himself with Anthony N. Brady in the general contracting business and remained with him for twelve years. For the past two years, Mr. Dumary has been a contractor of sewer and street work and has handled some very large contracts, particularly the Beaver street sewer, the largest in Albany. For six months in 1896 Mr. Dumary did work amounting to $250,000. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. [14], F&AM, Capital City Chapter R. A. M., Dewitt Clinton Council R. & S. M. and is past commander of Temple Commandery. He is also a member of all the A. & A. Rite and is presiding officer in two bodies, and has been elected to receive the thirty-third degree at Boston, MA, in Sep 1897. Mr. Dumary is also a member of Albany Lodge B. P. O. E. He began his service as a public servant when very young, having been from ten to thirteen years of age unanimously elected messenger to the Troy Common Council and Board of Education. 27 Apr 1880, he married Carry B. McCann, daughter of Henry McCann, a well known civil engineer and explorer, of Hudson, NY, who met his death exploring in South America. Children

1. Jeannette G. DuMary b. Dec 1883 in NY
2. Robert A. DuMary b. 26 Sep 1887 in Albany, Albany, NY
3. Henry Thomas DuMary, Jr. b. 06 Dec 1890 in Albany, Albany, NY

Page 153 [1071] Family Sketches

Douw H. Fonda, son of Garret T. B. and Rachel (Polhemus) Fonda, was born 10 Sep 1831, in Fonda, NY, which derives its name from the family. The first American ancestor was (1) Jellis Douwse Fonda, who came from Holland and was in Beverwyck as early as 1654. The line is (2) Douw Jellise Fonda, who resided at Lubberdeland (Troy) in 1676; (3) Jellis Adam Fonda, born in 1668, married a daughter of Peter Winne in 1695; (4) Douw Fonda, of Caughnawaga (now Fonda), who served in the Revolutionary war and was killed by the Indians in 1780; (5) Adam; (6) Douw Adam Fonda, member of the Legislature, died in 1855; and (7) Garrett T. B. Fonda, who was born in Fonda in 1808.

Douw H. Fonda, after completing a common school education, engaged in railroading. He was then a mere boy. When thirteen he went to New York city as clerk in a men's furnishing store, where he remained two years. Returning home he finally became a clerk in a general store in Rome, NY, and two years later engaged in railroading, being ticket agent at Palatine Bridge under the later Hon. Webster Wagner for four years. In September, 1853, he became teller of a bank in Canajoharie and two years later was made
Jesse William Fursman was educated in the Rome Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1883; after leaving the academy he was employed in Rome four years as traveling salesman for the Aland Patent Blower Co. He left this position to accept a similar one with a trunk and bag house of Herkimer, NY, and after two years he moved to Oswego, NY, where he learned shorthand in the business college, subsequently being employed by T[omas]. Kingsford & Son as stenographer for three years. From Oswego Mr. Fursman moved to Syracuse, NY, where he was employed for a time by the Sherwood Harness Co., and for the past five years he has been engaged with the Albany branch of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co. Mr. Fursman is very popular with the young men of Albany and is a member of Temple Lodge [No. 14], F&AM, the Knights of Pythias and Co., B. 16th Batt., N. G. N. Y. 20 Oct 1891 he married Kate Dwyer of Herkimer, NY, and they have two children, Edgar Seward and Marian.
colonel for the State of New York. In Dec 1873, he married Emma Reid of Voorheesville, NY, and their children are Nellie and Frederick.

Page 25 [946] Family Sketches

Robert Geer, son of James L. and Prudence Almira (Gallup) Geer, was born in Norwich, CT, 23 Mar 1837. His mother died in 1847. His father was a cabinetmaker, a builder, and later was engaged in the avigation and commission business. About 1873 he retired and now lives in Norwich. Mr. Geer received a public school education; when fifteen he became a clerk in a drug store in Norwich, and three years later its owner. In 1861 he removed the stock to Syracuse, NY, and in 1864 sold out. 20 Apr 1864, he came to Albany as the local representative of the Salt Company of Onondaga, whose business he has managed ever since, becoming proprietor in 1871. In 1879 he also engaged in the flour and feed trade with Chester F. Bouton, as Bouton & Geer, and continued until Mr. Bouton's death in 1886. Three years later he discontinued this business. In 1892 he formed the Robert Geer Salt company, incorporated, and has since carried on the old salt business under that name as vice-president and manager. Mr. Geer has been prominently identified with several enterprises. He has been a trustee of the Home Savings Bank since 1884 and president of the Homestead Savings and Loan Association since its organization in 1888. A Republican in politics, he was supervisor of the Fourteenth ward of Albany from 1880 to 1886, was candidate for member of assembly in 1885, but withdrew because of a split in the party, and was candidate for senator in 1886, but was defeated by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, although he ran ahead of his ticket. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cypress Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and all the Scottish Rite bodies **2.** He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A., a member and for four years master workman of Capital City Lodge, A. O. U. W., senior vestryman of St. Paul's church, for fifteen years treasurer and trustee of the Albany Hospital for Incurables, and for the past ten years secretary of the Board of Albany Pier Proprietors.


Page 200 [1118] Family Sketches

Dr. William H. Happel, son of John H., and Caroline (Klizer) Happel, was born in Albany, 22 Apr 1866, and was graduated from the Albany High School in 1884 and from Concordia College at Fort Wayne, IN, in 1886. He taught for one year as adjunct professor of languages in St. Paul's College at Concordia, MO, and then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1890. In April of that year he was appointed house physician in the Albany City Hospital and served eighteen months. In Oct 1891, he began the practice of his profession in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and its present treasurer, and is a Mason, a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Temple Chapter. De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T., Cypress Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Scottish Rite bodies. In 1891 he married Irene, daughter of the late Elisha Schill of Ballston, NY, and they have two children: Ralph Schill and Irene Klizer.

Page 26 [944] Family Sketches

Julius F. Harris, son of Marvin C. and Huldah (Dickinson) Harris, was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, NY, 3 Jan 1839. Thomas Harris, born in 1576, came from England and ran the ferry from Boston to Winnisimmet and Charlestown. Joseph Harris, who was directly descended from said Thomas Harris, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch lived in the town of Queensbury, served in the Revolution and originally came from Dutchess county. William D. Harris, the grandfather of Julius F., was a prosperous farmer living in the town of Queensbury. Julius F. Harris was educated at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1863. Soon after he removed to Albany, NY, studied law with Col. William H. King, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1882 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He has since practiced law in Albany. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, and is a class leader in the Ash Grove M. E. church.

Page 130 [1048] Family Sketches

Hill & Son.—James Hill, a native of England, settled in Albany about 1827 and died there in 1838. He was foreman in a large blacksmith shop which stood on the site of the D. & H. depot, at the foot of Maiden Lane. Cornelius Hill, his son, born 18 Dec 1833, in Albany, received a public school education, and has always been in the fruit and vegetable business. In 1845 he became a clerk in the old Columbia Street Market and later held a similar position on Van Rensselaer Island. In 1854 he established business for himself and since 1889 has been located on the corner of Hudson avenue and Grand street, the site on which Thurlow Weed's mansion once stood. In 1884 the firm of Hill & Son was formed by the admission of his son, James H. Mr. Hill was alderman two years, and is a member of Temple Lodge [No. 14], F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T. In Jan 1854, he married Mary McIntosh, and they have nine children living: James H., Erastus C. William M., George C. (all members of Temple Lodge [No. 14], F&AM), Isabella, Ida, Elizabeth, Etta E. and Minnie.


Gould's History of Freemasonry - Vol 6 Bio sketches

www.glbn.org, 1 Oct 2010 [cached]

Dr. Hinman was born in Albany, New York, May 23, 1875; educated in the public schools and graduated (M.D.) in 1899 from the Albany Medical College, Union University, since which time he has practiced medicine in his native city and for twenty-five years has specialized in the diseases of the nose, throat and ear and holds the chair of professor of Oto-Laryngology in his alma mater. For
many years he has been very active in the National Guard and in 1910 attained the grade of major. Brother Hinman was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in Temple Lodge, No. 14 in 1901, Master in 1919, District Deputy Grand Master in 1923 and member of the Board of General Activities of the Grand Lodge of New York. Served Temple Royal Arch Chapter as High Priest in 1907 and also served as Representative of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Minnesota. In 1906 he served DeWitt Clinton Council, R. & S. M. as Master and in 1917 was Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters in New York.

Page 164 [1182] Family Sketches

Charles M. Hoskins, son of Martin and Helen (Pratt) Hoskins, was born in Jamaica, Windham county, VT, 25 Jun 1861. He received his education in the public schools of Vermont and then learned the trade of shirt cutter in the factories of Starbuck and Joseph Fowler in Glens Falls, NY, where he remained five years. He then removed to Leominster, Mass., where he was employed by the Leominster Shirt Company and remained there three years, rising from cutter to the position of superintendent of the factory. From Leominster he removed to Albany, NY, where he was given the position of cutter on special orders in the factory of S. L. Munson. He stayed with Mr. Munson two and one-half years, leaving in Feb 1895, to accept his present position of manager of the Albany Shirt Company. Mr. Hoskins is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, and Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. 21 Aug 1889, he married Frances Mary Harris of Garrettsville, NY, and they have one son, Charles Albert.

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Page 68 [86] Family Sketches

Dr. Alfred B[rich]. Huested, son of Reuben (died 1841) and Mahala (Birch) Huested, was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county. 15 May 1840, and came with his mother in 1852 to Albany, where he was educated in the public schools and Boys' Academy. He read medicine with Drs. Arrasby and Pomfret and in 1862 became hospital steward of the 113th N. Y. Inf. (afterward the 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.), with which he remained until 1863, when he returned home, resumed his studies and was graduated as M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He then passed his examination before the State Medical Examining Board, returned to his regiment (the 7th N. A.) and in March, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon, a position he held until he was mustered out in Denver, CO, in 1866. Returning to Albany he entered upon the active practice of his profession, but in 1867 engaged in the retail drug business on the corner of Hudson avenue and Eagle street, whence he moved in Dec 1866, to his present location on the corner of State and Eagle streets, admitting at the same time Garrett V. Dillenback as a partner under the firm name of A. B. Huested & Co. He has been president of the State Board of Pharmacy since 1884, is a member of the American and New York State Pharmaceutical Associations, was president of the latter two years, and is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. He was appointed professor of botany and material medica in the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1883. In 1867 he married Margaret A., daughter of Dr. James E. Pomfret of Albany, and they have three sons: Frank P., James E. and Alfred B.

While in the field, Dr. Huested wrote letters to his Aunt, who had raised him after his father died. Three of those letters are in the AMC Archives. In the below 3 page letter written from Cumberland, Maryland, he shares his hopes for an end to the war:

Dear Aunt

It is some time now since I have heard from you. As you see we are still at Cumberland. Have been here four weeks to day. It has been a very pleasant time I assure you after our long summers tramp, but we are all beginning to tire of it, and long for active service in the field again. I wish we were with Sheridan for having traveled the road before, and become somewhat acquainted with it, we could go over it a second time with more pleasure.

The last heard of him he was at Staunton and I should think had about used up Earlly’s army. I only fear that the rebs will gather in force enough to prevent his further march and drive him back. I understand however that he (Sheridan) is receiving reinforcements, so I hope he will be able to follow up the rebs to Richmond. The great disadvantage he has to labor under is the difficulty of getting supplies.
I have heard nothing about Joseph. I suppose he is there if not killed or wounded in the recent battles. I wrote to him a short time before the battle of the 19th but have recd no answer as yet.

My hopes are much stronger now for the speedy close of the war, than there ever were before, and I have no doubt that every one else's is. The late victories of Sherman, Sheridan, and the advantages gained by Grant cannot but dishearten and weaken the Rebels very much. If the men at home do this duty and put Abraham in the presidential chair again, (and I think they will) it will put a stop to the war in a short time.

Last Friday, Joseph Prevost, Co. A, 1st N.Y. Cav was hung for murder, in the presence of all the soldiers here.

I have not heard from Sylvanus but once since he left home that was while at Cincinnati [sic]. He said then, that he was going to Camp Nelson, Ky, the next day. I have written him three letters since then but have not had one in return. If you have heard from him since that time I wish you would let me know how and where he is.

The things I was to receive from home have not come yet, and in fact I know nothing of them. The last letter I had from there was written 3 weeks ago and since then I have written 3 or 4 letters to have them send them on, but can not get a word in return. We were paid last week and I sent some money home to Emerson [?], and told him to pay you the two hundred dollars I borrowed last spring. I am sorry that I could not send it to you before.

When you write to me direct to Cumberland Md, for I think if letters are not so directed they go up the valley to Sheridan.

We are having very easy times now, live very well, have good quarters, and not much to do. Eatables are very high, and it costs from 5 to 6 dollars a week to live, and then it is nothing extra. Grapes are abundant and cheap, but that is the only article of fruit that is so.

Give my love to all, and let me hear from you soon.

Your Nephew
A B Huested
Asst Surg 21st N. Y. Cav.

Dr. Huested's
WAR RECORD OF FAMOUS ALBANY REGIMENT OF 1862

may be read at http://dmna.ny.gov/historic/reghist/civil/artillery/7thArtHvy/War_Record_Huested_7th_Artillery.pdf

He was also the author of “Typhoid Fever as it Has Occured [sic] in the 7th Regt. New York Artillery.” 1863. 

http://books.google.com/books?id=pEQTAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA5-PA27&lpg=RA5-PA27&dq=%22Alfred+B.+Huested%22&source=bl&ots=itD4K4GnVs&sig=1Wy5cz9yKAvi2UbSZWCQt-zGUU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CFkQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=%22Alfred%20B.%20Huested%22&f=false

chased a very comfortable home in the suburban town of Delmar, a few miles out of Albany. He was long a member of the State Board of Pharmacy and for sixteen years served as its president. He was active in the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and was president-from 1880 to 1884. Together with Mrs. Huested, he was almost invariably in attendance upon the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Ibid, page 189.
Dr. Alfred Birch Huested was born at Clifton Park, a little hamlet in Saratoga County, on May 15, 1840. His father died soon after, and the family moved to Amsterdam and there resided until 1852, when they took up their residence in Albany. Here he entered the Albany Academy where his early education was obtained, and in 1856 went to work with Dexter & Nellegar, who for many years conducted a large and well-known drug store at the northeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. This corner was then, as now, a very central point.

But he was both ambitious and far-seeing, and after a time perceived that if he was to make the most of his opportunities he needed a more thorough educational training, and so he left the store and in 1859 returned to the Albany Academy which had long been, what it is now, one of the best private academies in the State. Here he took high rank in one of the upper classes, being older and more mature than most of his classmates, and when he was graduated from the school in 1861 he stood fifth in a class of fifteen. He was one of the class orators at the commencement exercises, his subject being "The Tread of Time."

He was at this time twenty-one years of age, and it is to his credit that, seeing the need of a better preliminary education, he was willing to go back to his books at this time in his life.

In 1859, and prior to his graduation from the Albany Academy, Dr. Huested entered the office of Dr. James H. Armsby as a student of medicine. Dr. Armsby, who was one of the founders of the Albany Medical College in which he was at that time the professor of anatomy, was a distinguished surgeon, and with him was associated Dr. James E. Pomfret, a graduate of the medical college in the class of 1858, who had been pastor of the Universalist Church in Haverhill, Mass., before taking up the study of medicine and moving to Albany with his family. With these preceptors Dr. Huested continued his study of medicine, attending lectures at the medical college and serving as medical cadet at the hospital connected with the Soldiers' Home which, during the war and for some years after its close, occupied a large building standing where the Albany Hospital is now located.

HE ENTERED THE ARMY.

When the 113th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, was organized he joined that regiment, of which Dr. Pomfret was surgeon, as hospital steward. This regiment was later, while at Washington, changed to the Seventh Heavy Artillery of N. Y. Volunteers, and young Huested was given a leave of absence which enabled him to return to Albany to complete his medical course, pass his examination, receive his degree as doctor of medicine with the class of '63, and pass his examination before to his regiment he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and detailed to the Twenty first N. Y. Cavalry, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley. Here he saw active service with his regiment until the close of the war, when he was ordered west with his regiment to guard the overland stage route on the plains, and he was finally mustered out of the service at Denver in 1866. Returning to the east the journey from Denver to Atchison, Kansas, was made by stage, taking five days and nights, as the method of traveling in this part of the country then was.

Soon after his return to Albany in 1866 Dr. Huested was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Albany Medical College and served as such for a time. But he soon abandoned the idea of engaging in practice and decided to return to the drug business. In 1868 he opened a store at the corner of Eagle Street and Hudson Avenue, and here he remained until 1858, when he moved to the corner of Eagle and State Street and established the firm of A. B. Huested & Co., from which he retired in 1900.

Dr. Huested was a charter member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and took an active part in the organization of the society in 1879. He served as president of the association in 1881 at the Buffalo meeting, and in 1882 in Albany, and he attended the annual meetings regularly and took a prominent part in them.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

The Albany College of Pharmacy was organized as the Department of Pharmacy of Union University in 1881, and Dr. Huested was made a member of the original board of trustees and continued as such until 1898. On the death of Dr. Jacob S. Mosher in 1883 he was appointed professor of botany and materia medica in the college to fill the vacancy, and the duties of this position he continued to discharge until incapacitated by his final illness. From 1884 to 1894 he was secretary of the faculty, and as such also secretary of the board of trustees, and this position he resumed in 1912 and occupied until his death.

His interest in the college was very great and his high standing in pharmacy, and extended reputation, was a valuable asset to the school and added weight to its faculty. During the latter years of his life, having retired from active business, he was able to give a large part of his time to the work of the school, both as secretary and teacher, and he labored assiduously to advance its interests in all ways and promote its prosperity. As a teacher he was thorough and conscientious, painstaking and systematic, interesting and stimulating, and as adviser, counsellor and friend to his students he was encouraging and in all ways helpful. In his own person he constantly set before them a good example in the conscientious and intelligent discharge of the daily round of duties, and so living he incited them to emulate the virtues which he unfa...
attended the meetings with regularity and discharged all his duties as a member, or officer, of the board with punctuality and with signal ability, securing, by his fidelity and devotion, the confidence and the respect of his associates.

Since 1879 he had been a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and at the annual meetings of this society, as well as at the annual meetings of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, for many years he represented the College of Pharmacy as delegate. He served as delegate from the Albany Medical College to the decennial convention for revising the U. S. Pharmacopoeia held in Washington in 1880, and as delegate from the Albany College of Pharmacy to the conventions of 1890, 1900, and 1910.

Dr. Huested was a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. and A. M., of the Loyal Legion, and of George Dawson Post, G. A. R. He was a member of the Kappa Psi fraternity, and at the fifth annual banquet of the Beta Delta chapter, A. C. P., in 1915, he was presented with a silver loving cup in token of the affectionate estimation in which he was held by the members. In 1884 he received from the Albany College of Pharmacy the honorary degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.).

AN ENGAGING PERSONALITY.

The subject of this brief sketch was a man of most engaging personality. That which particularly characterized him seems to the writer to have been his calm and equable temper, which was seldom ruffled and not easily disturbed. He was satisfied with his lot, was jealous of no man, and could view with satisfaction, quite unmixed with any tinge of envy, the good fortune which came to others. Little favors gratified, and simple pleasures satisfied him. He loved nature, and had made botany a study, and the sight of the first wild-flowers in spring was a never-failing delight.

A few years ago he moved from Albany and, with his wife, took up his residence with a son in Delmar, a few miles from the city, where he had opportunity to cultivate flowers, grow some vegetables, and look after the chickens and fruit with the assistance of his grandson, and these rural occupations afforded the exercise which he needed and greatly interested him. He was growing older, but his eye was bright, his step elastic, his manner as buoyant and his greeting as cheery and as cordial as ever. His mind was to him his kingdom. It was well stored with knowledge and upon its accumulated stores he could at all times draw for his own edification, refreshment and recreation, and for the instruction and entertainment of others. He was a conscientious, just and fair-minded man, whose disposition was philosophical, and whose attitude on any matter of moment was always and instinctively reasonable, tolerant, and free from prejudice. To the close of his life he retained in a remarkable degree his youthful vigor, health, and mental alertness, and this was largely due to the general sanity of his life, the acts of which were prompted by reason and not by impulse or passion. His bent was charitable and his disposition kindly. He never spoke angrily or intemperately, seldom even hastily, and he was as slow to take, as he was unwilling to give, offense.

Dr. Huested's home at Delmar, a few miles out of Albany.

Success in life is variously measured. Fame, influence and wealth are thought by many to denote it, but others, and with saner view, hold that life successful which has been devoted to the conscientious performance of duty, to useful work honestly done, to unselfish service to mankind. Judged by this standard the life here briefly and imperfectly delineated was preeminently successful, and he who lives such a life can anticipate its inevitable close with serenity because its end is peace.

 drifting into the world beyond, the spirit of Dr. Huested passed from the earth with a peace and a serenity that are the crowning grace of a well-lived life.

Page 52 [971] Family Sketches

George Lawyer, is a descendant of Johannes Lawyer, who came from Holland to Schoharie, NY, about 1700 on a surveying expedition, and whose son, Johannes H. [and others], was granted 36,000 acres of land in what is now Schoharie county, by King George II. The latter was commissioned by Governor Tryon in 1772 ensign in Shaffer's Company of Foot and by Sir Henry Moore, Bart., ensign of Grenadiers. He served as lieutenant in the 15th NY Regt. through the Revolutionary war, as did also his son Jacob, who was an ensign. Jacob I. Lawyer, son of Jacob, succeeded his ancestors as a large land owner in Schoharie, and married Nancy Spraker, who died in 1884, aged 101. Their son, George, who is living at Schoharie Court House at the age of ninety, owns much of the ancestral grant. Dr. James Lawyer, son of George, practiced medicine in New York city and at Middleburgh, NY, and was for six years treasurer of Schoharie county, where he died 26 Nov 1890. During the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in Bellevue Hospital. He married, first, Eliza J. Irwin, who died in 1880, leaving an only son, George, of Albany. He married, second, her sister, Mrs. Marion K. Case, who survives.

George Lawyer, born in New York city, 24 Sep 1864, attended Schoharie Academy, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1885, with membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and read law with Judge S. L. Mayham, of Schoharie Court House. He was graduated from the
Benjamin Marsh, son of Seymour and Mary (Gage) Marsh, of Oxford, NH, was born in Palatine Bridge, NY, on 10 Feb 1817. He inherited many sterling characteristics and received in early life a good common school education, and the excellent qualities with which he was endowed were used for noble and useful ends. In 1832, when a lad of fifteen, he came to Albany and entered the employ of Chauncey Johnson, one of the leading jewelers and watchmakers of the city on what was then South Market street, now Broadway. In 1838 he commenced business for himself at the old location, which is now the printing house of J. Van Benthuyzen, and subsequently moved to Douw's building, where he finally sold out to Henry Rowlands. About 1880 he resumed business at Nos. 79 and 81 North Pearl street, taking as his partner Frederick W. Hoffman, under the firm name of Marsh & Hoffman. Here Mr. Marsh continued in the jewelry, watch and diamond trade until his death on March 28, 1896, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Marsh was one of the leading jewelers and representative business men of Albany, and throughout a long and successful career won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. His character, his integrity, and his business reputation were unsullied and above criticism. He was public spirited, kind, generous, and benevolent, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In his home and among his family he found his greatest enjoyment, and it was there that his best characteristics were displayed. He was first and last an honest man, a simple but noble citizen, and a friend whom every one reverred. He was one of the oldest members of the Burgesses Corps, serving under Captain Bayeaux in the anti renters' little disturbance in the Helderbergs. He was also an exempt fireman, a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F&AM, and of the founders of the Jagger Iron Company, of Albany. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican, but never accepted public office, though often urged to do so. On 5 Oct 1848. Mr. Marsh started the practice of law in Albany as partner of F. E. Wadhams. Since 1893 he has practiced alone. He is a foundation member of Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in May, 1887, spent two years in the office of Clark Bell in New York city, and in 1890 began the practice of law in Albany as partner of F. E. Wadhams. Since 1893 he has practiced alone. He is a foundation member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1890. In 1893 he married Agnes Estelle, daughter of David B. Pershall, of New York city. Their children are James Pershall and George Irwin.

Page 146 [1064] Family Sketches

Pirie MacDonald, son of George and Margaret MacDonald, was born in Chicago, IL, 17 Jan 1867; d. 22 Apr 1942; in 1882 he entered the studio of Forshew in Hudson, NY; in 1881 he came to Albany and opened his present studio at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. He unquestionably one of the leading technicians of America, and as a voucher for this opinion we may mention the fact that twice (in 1884 and 1886) he was awarded the Grand Prize for portraiture by the Photographers' Association of America; he holds seven medals from the same society and two medals from the National Photographic Society of Germany, and one that was the Gold Medal for the best portrait by photography in America. Mr. MacDonald is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, and of the Albany and Albany Camera Clubs. In 1891 he married Emilie, daughter B. Van Deusen of Hudson, NY, and they have one daughter, Jessie.

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

Upon gaining a reputation in portraiture, MacDonald made the decision to only photograph men moving forward, a decision that even applied to family photos, and from that point on dubbed himself “Pirie MacDonald – Photographer of Men”. His prolific body of work encompasses many well-known men of the early to mid-20th century including Spencer Trask, Woodrow Wilson, William Ralph Inge, Seán O’Casey and Antoine Lumière, all of which were taken within New York City save for Jan Masaryk and Christian X of Denmark. When asked about his most memorable portrait sittings, he listed Theodore Roosevelt [photo at right] as his most difficult subject. MacDonald married Emilie Van Dusen in 1890. Heavily involved in the Boy Scouts of America organization, he founded the Norwalk Boy Scouts and maintained a camp for the scouts on his White Oak Shade estate in Norwalk, CT. MacDonald had a cerebral hemorrhage at White Oak Shade on April 18, 1942, and died at a New York hospital four days later. In accordance with his wishes, all photographic negatives of his works were destroyed.

Page 231 [1149] Family Sketches

Charles W. Mead, son of Delois L., was born in Clymer, NY, 3 Dec 1843, and pursued his education under private tutors and in the academies of Chautauqua county, graduating in 1863. He completed his collegiate studies at Painesville, Ohio. and for seven years was principal of academies and union schools in his native county. In the fall of 1870 he came to Albany and entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1871. He immediately began the practice of his profession and in 1877 formed a co-partnership with Samuel S. Hatt. which still continues, the present firm being Mead, Hatt & Palmer. He is a staunch Republican and in 1882 was appointed a U. S. circuit court commissioner, which position he has since held. He takes an active interest in the welfare of the city, was at one time a member of the legislative branch of its government, and has given considerable attention and takes high rank in the social and fraternal organizations of Albany. He is a member of Grand Lodge, F&AM [Grand Master, 1900-01], is prominently identified with the fraternal co-operative associations, and was the representative of one of the leading orders of the State in the matter of State legislation and one of the framers of the present law governing the same. In 1874 he married M. Manila Burnap, one of the leading contraltos of Albany, and they have one daughter, Edith M.
Charles W. Mead (of Albany), (3 Dec 1843-28 Sep 1915)


Charles W. Mead was born in Clymer, Chautauqua County, NY on 3 Dec 1843. He received an academic education in his native town, then entered upon the study of law, and was graduated from the Albany Law School with the class of 1871. He was prominent at the Albany bar for many years with the firm of Mead & Hatt.

Masonic Record:
Exalted in Capital City Chapter No. 242, RAM, of Albany
Clinton Council No. 22, R&SM
Temple Commandery No. 2, KT, of Albany
Scottish Rite, AASR, 32°, Albany
Grand Steward
Grand Sword Bearer
Commissioner of Appeals, seven years
Member of the Committee on the location of the Masonic Home
Member of the Committee on revision of Constitution and Statutes
Jun 1899  Deputy Grand Master
1900-01  Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York


M. W. CHARLES W. MEAD, Past Grand Master, died at Albany, 28 Sep 1915. BRO. MEAD was born in Clymer, Chautauqua County, and was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1871, when he was admitted to the Bar. A few months later was formed the firm of Mead & Hatt, which continued for more than thirty years, during which period MR. MEAD was actively engaged in practice. MR. MEAD was for many years a prominent Republican, interested in the success of his party. In 1883-1884, MR. MEAD served as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in the latter part of 1884 was elected Chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee. In 1902, he was elected a member of the State Assembly and was reelected by his constituents for three successive years in the Legislature thereafter. He creditably served as chairman and member of various important committees. As a practising lawyer, he was well known, and during the active years of his life had charge of responsible matters for important interests, and for some years was U.S. Commissioner for the Northern District of New York. MR. MEAD was one of the best-known Masons in the State. In 1900, he was unanimously elected Grand Master of the State and was reelected in 1901. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, his name being commemorated by a Masonic Lodge at Schenectady. MR. MEAD was appointed by Justice F. Fits a member of the commission for the condemnation of property for the water supply in New York City, of which commission he creditably acted as chairman for several years.

“Resolved, That in the death of CHARLES W. MEAD the Albany County Bar has lost one who, distinguished by his scholarly attainments, achieved prominence and success as an active practitioner.

“That the sympathy of the members of the Bar be extended to the members of the family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family and spread upon the minutes of the Albany County Bar Association, and that a copy also be presented to the Supreme Court.”

1880 Census, 16th Ward, Albany, Albany, New York
Charles W. MEAD  Self  M  Male  W  37  NY  Attorney At Law  NY  NY
Marilla M. MEAD  Wife  M  Female  W  37  VT  Keeping House  MA  NY
Edith M. MEAD  Dau  S  Female  W  3  NY  MA
Wilhelmina HUGHES  Other  Female  W  24  NY  Servant  NJ  MA

Page 196 [1114] Family Sketches

Archibald McIntyre, son of James and Ann (Campbell) McIntyre, was born in Johnstown, NY, 6 Jun 1837. He received his education in the public schools and Johnstown Academy, and on 27 Apr 1845, he removed to Albany, NY, where he obtained a clerkship in the grocery store of S. T. Thorn. In 1846 Mr. Thorn sold out to Richard Bortle, and in 1852 Mr. McIntyre went into partnership with Mr. Bortle. This partnership continued until 1862, when Mr. McIntyre sold his interest to Mr. Bortle. Mr. McIntyre then went into the wholesale provision business on Exchange street, handling flour, butter, cheese, etc. Subsequently he moved to State street and in 1871 to his present location on Hudson avenue. In 1885 he sold out and resumed again in 1889. Mr. McIntyre is
a member of Temple Lodge [No. 14] and Capital City Chapter; he is also a director of the Commerce Insurance Company, in 1854 he married Jane Anne Beacroft, and they have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Page 30 [948] Family Sketches

Charles H. Mills, son of Borden H. and Harriet N. (Hood) Mills, was born in Knowlesville, Orleans county, NY, 31 Jun 1851, and moved with his parents to Albany in 1857. Borden H. Mills was a member of the wholesale flour firm of Mills & McMartin, on Broadway, and died here in 1873. He was a prominent Republican leader and alderman of the Tenth ward. Charles H. Mills attended the Albany High School, was graduated from Union College in 1872, and read law with John M. Carroll, of Johnstown, NY, and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1873. He practiced in Johnstown until 1875, and since then in Albany, being since 1889 senior member of the law firm of Mills & Bridge (Charles F. Bridge). He is a Republican, was president of the Albany Board of Excise in 1895. This board raised the license from sixty dollars to $300, and thereby increased the city's income from licenses from $47,000 to $114,000. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. two terms, 1883-84, when funds were raised for the present building, and during this period he was interested in liquidating the old debt and in creating a large surplus for the association, which he has served as a director since 1882, being now the oldest member of the board. He is the editor and author of several law books, a member of the Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, and Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great grandfather, George Mills, who served under Arnold, was captured at Quebec and after six months a prisoner was exchanged, was one of the guard at the execution of Major Andre, and was with Sullivan through the New Jersey campaign and for two years United States pensioner.

Page 251 [1169] Family Sketches

John F. Montignani, only son of John O. Montignani, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in Glens Falls, NY, 24 Jun 1855. His father came to America and settled in Albany about 1845, and after residing for a few years in Glens Falls, returned to this city, where he died 8 Jan 1894; he was superintendent of various factories, was a manufacturer and dealer in pianos and was a prominent Mason, holding membership in Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM; he was also active in Scotch societies, was one of the founders of both the curling clubs of Albany, was prominent in musical circles, was a founder and the first secretary of the Albany Burns Club and married Elizabeth Ferguson, of Kortright, Delaware county, NY, who died 1 Jun 1889.

John F. Montignani was graduated from the Albany High School in 1875 and then entered Cornell University, but owing to ill health was forced to abandon a college course. He read law in the office of Edward Wade of Albany and later with Paddock, Draper & Chester, a leading firm composed of William S. Paddock, then Recorder, Andrew S. Draper, afterward state superintendent of public instruction, and Alden Chester, now a justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and at once formed a co-partnership with Hon. Robert G. Scherer, which continued until 1888. In 1890 he formed his present partnership with George H. Mallory and William S. Elmendorf, the firm name being Montignani, Mallory & Elmendorf. While in the Albany High School he held all the offices of the Philodoxia Society and was one of the founders and a charter member of the Philologian Society. In 1876 he was one of the principal organizers of the High School Alumni Association, which now has nearly 3,000 members, and served as its president for four years from 1883. He assisted in founding the Friendly Few Society of High School graduates in 1877 and has been its secretary ever since. In 1893 he aided in reviving the Albany Burns Club, of which he has since been the secretary. He is a member and for some time was secretary of St. Andrews Society, is a member of the Albany Caledonian Society, at college became a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, and in 1895 was one of the organizers of the Albany Workingmen's Educational Club. A Republican, he has been prominent in politics, was a candidate for recorder in 1895, managed the Wilson majority campaign, and in 1896 established the McKinley League in Albany county and city. In 1894 he was engaged in New York as counsel for the "Anti-Machine Republicans," representing them before the State Committee. He has a general law practice in all the courts and is attorney for the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. He was counsel in the celebrated McPherson case, in which the constitutionality of the collateral (now the transfer) tax law was attacked. In 1885 he was married in Edinburgh, Scotland, to Clementina Petrie-Montignani, daughter of Henry G. Montignani, and they have two children living; Elizabeth F. and Jennie M.

Page 260 [1180] Family Sketches

Edward Paddock, son of William S. and Magdalen (Houghtaling) Paddock, was born in Albany, NY, in 1859. William S. Paddock, the father of the subject of this sketch, was prominently identified with Albany interests and was for twelve years recorder and for two years acting mayor of Albany. Edward Paddock attended the public schools and after completing his education he obtained a clerkship in the office of Smith, Craig & Co., lumber dealers. He remained there seven years, after which he was a clerk in the office of William McEwan, coal merchant, for five years. In 1890 Mr. Paddock opened a general sporting goods store at No. 93 State street and has since carried on a successful business there. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., and Temple Commandery No. 5. Mr. Paddock is also a member of the Albany County Wheelmen and was at one time its treasurer. 10 Sep 1890, he married Miss Mary Underhill of Albany, and they have one daughter, Ruth Magdalen.

Page 337 [1255] Family Sketches

Conrad Ruso, son of Nicholas F. and Catharime J. (Mosher) Ruso, was born in Albany, NY, 7 Nov 1848. Mr. Ruso is of French origin, his great-great grandfather having come to America from France, in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Albany county. Conrad Ruso was educated in the Albany public schools and the Albany Business College, from which he was graduated in 1866. After leaving college, he was employed for a short time as clerk in the wholesale grain house of Glazier & Thacher. Subsequently he went as bookkeeper into the employ of his father, N. F. Ruso, wholesale commission merchant. In 1870 he became a partner in the business and in 1875, after the death of his father, he succeeded to the sole ownership. Mr. Ruso is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M., and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is president of the Acacia Club. In 1870 he married Eleanor V., daughter of Rev. Charles Gorse, of Newburgh, NY, and they have one son, Frank G.
Eugene Sanders, son of David B. and Elizabeth (Bennis) Sanders, was born in Fort Edward, NY, 8 Feb 1864, and received his education in his native village. In 1889 he came to Albany as traveling salesman for Rogers & Ruso, dealers in typewriters and supplies, and two years later engaged in that business for himself, continuing until the spring of 1894. In 1893 he also engaged in the bicycle and supply trade, and since 1894 has given this his whole attention, handling a number of high grade wheels. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F&AM, the Ridgefield Athletic Club and the Albany County Wheelmen. In Oct 1890, he married Clara R., daughter of Cramel E. Bostwick of Stillwater, NY.

Benjamin M. Secor, of Huguenot descent, was born 27 Oct 1834, in the town of Berne, Albany county, where his father, Daniel, was born 18 Oct 1804. Daniel Secor, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Berne about 1780 and died there; his son Cornelius lived and died there and was a colonel in the State militia. Daniel, son of Cornelius, married Cornelia Van Zandt and died 22 Jun 1879. Benjamin M. Secor was reared on a farm and received his education in his native town and Warnerville Seminary. He remained on the farm and clerked in country stores until 1866, when he came to Albany and engaged in the retail clothing business with L. D. Hutchins. In 1870 he became a clerk for R. C. Davis & Co. and so continued till January, 1878, when he entered the employ of the late C. G. Craft; Jan 1890, he became a partner in the firm of C. G. Craft & Co. Mr. Craft died 13 Mar 1890, and since then Mr. Secor and Joseph D. Chapin have continued the business under the old firm name. Mr. Secor is vice-president in the Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railway Company, member of Temple Lodge [No. 14], F&AM, and has lived in the Thirteenth ward about thirty years. In 1858 he married Arvilia Strevel of Berne, and have five children; Effle J., Elva. Laura M., Daniel and Ida A.

Oscar Smith, Capt., was born in Howard, Steuben county, NY, June 15, 1846. He received a public school and academical education. In 1861, when only fifteen, he enlisted in Co. G, 13th N.Y. Vol. Inf., and served eighteen months; he re-enlisted in January, 1864, in Co. H, 13th N. Y. H. A., as sergeant and served until the close of the war in June, 1865. He was in many engagements of the armies of the Potomac and the James; wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec 1862. Returning from the war, then but nineteen years of age, he engaged in the sewing machine business in New York city, but removed to Albany in 1868. Here he continued a large wholesale sewing machine and lumber business until June, 1893; since then, he with his son, under the firm name of Oscar Smith & Son, have carried on a successful wholesale wood, baled shavings, excelsior, sawdust and charcoal trade. Mr. Smith is connected with several of Albany's business, political and social organizations; is president of the Novelty Knitting Co., a trustee of the Tennessee Land Company, a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, a charter member of Chancellors Lodge, K. P., a charter member of the Albany Club, a past commander of Post No. 5, G. A. R., ex-president and member of the Albany Unconditional Republican Club; a member of the Press Club; also for about eight years commander and now a life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps.

SMITH, OSCAR.—Age, 18 years. Enlisted [13th NY Inf. Vols.], 28 Oct 1861, at Dansville; mustered in as private, Co. G, 30 Nov 1861, to serve term of regiment; promoted corporal, 3 Nov 1862; mustered out with company, 13 May 1863, at Rochester, NY.

SMITH, OSCAR.—Age, 20 years. Enlisted [13th NY Heavy Artillery], 4 Jan 1864, at Caledonia; mustered in as private, Co. H, 5 Jan 1864, to serve three years; promoted sergeant, 14 Mar 1864; mustered out, 181 Jul1865, with detachment at Norfolk, VA; veteran.

Willard J. Sunderland, son of Michael and brother of Charles R. Sutherland (see Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3), was born in Schoharie, NY, October 10, 1859, and when eighteen came to Albany as clerk for Haskell & Gallup, wholesale spices, etc., with whom he remained about three years. Later he was employed by J. E. Moore, manufacturer of pills. This position was given up to embark in the retail grocery business, which was successfully carried on for nearly six years. In the spring of 1885 he sold the grocery business to William H. Righter and became partner with his uncle, Isaac P. Sutherland and brother, Charles R. Sutherland, in the produce commission business, in which he has since continued, being now a member with his brother in the firm of C. R. & W. J. Sutherland. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM. In 1884 he married Anna Stacpole of Albany, and their children are Mable, Harry, Libbie (deceased), Clara and Willard J., jr.

Archibald Vineberg, M. D., son of Capt. Lozier and Malcha Vineberg, was born in Helena, Ark., 18 Sep 1862. Capt. Lozier Vineberg was in the Mexican war under General Taylor and served with Jeff. Davis and succeeded him as captain. In 1863 Dr. Vineberg went with his parents to Abbotis, Portugal, on the mouth of the Tagus River, where he remained from six to eight years and where he was taught by a private instructor. From there he went to Toweron, Posen, Germany, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, returning to Madrid, Spain, where he attended the De Zabbo Medical College, from which he was graduated and received the degree of M. D. in 1879. In 1880 Dr. Vineberg came Lo New York city, where he remained about a year with Professor Lang. He then went to New Orleans, La., where he practiced medicine for three years. In 1883 he again went to Europe, traveling for a year and a half and returned to America from Japan by the way of San Francisco. From thence he went to New Orleans, where he started in the optical business, making a specialty of correcting errors of refraction. In 1886, being in ill health, he sold out his business and traveled extensively in Colorado and California. He settled in Norfolk, VA, where he married Bettie Guttman Frankfort. From Norfolk he removed to Albany, NY, where he opened an optical store at No. 113 North Pearl street; subsequently he moved to No. 65 North Pearl street and in 1893 to No. 3 North Pearl street, where he is now doing business as an optician. Dr. Vineberg is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Capital City Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., Fort Orange Council No. 697, Royal Arcanum, Albany Council American Legion of Honor, of which he has been the district deputy for the past five years, and Gideon Lodge. He has four children: Hiram, Ray, Ruth and L. DeLozier.
Major William A. Wallace, son of Dr. James Jefferson and Eliza Thompson (Bond) Wallace, was born in New York city in the early forties. His father's ancestors came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled in the town of Londonderry, NH, in 1719. John Wallace, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the founders of Londonderry and he and Miss Annis Barnet were the first couple married there. His son William was married to Miss Hannah Thornton, a sister of Dr. Matthew Thornton, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His son, also William, moved to Canada where he acquired 96,000 acres of land, but the spirit of patriotism led him to relinquish all and at the time of the War of 1812 he moved to Rochester, NY, and was one of the founders of that flourishing city. He was married to Miss Ann Doudal, of Orange county, a granddaughter of General Wisner who was a member of Congress, a general in the Revolution and who died in 1777. Major Wallace's maternal great-grandfather was Joseph Bond who served three years in the Revolution as a member of a Massachusetts regiment; and his maternal grandfather was Abijah Thompson of Woburn, MA, who was in the French and Indian war and in the Lexington alarm of 1775. Benjamin Thompson, a member of this family, was knighted by the King of Belgium and took the title of Count Rumford; he was governor of Munich: he left $50,000 to be used to endow a chair at Harvard University, of which he was a graduate; this chair is now called the Rumford chair; he was appointed commanding officer of West Point but died while crossing the ocean to fulfill his commission.

Major William A. Wallace attended the Brooklyn Grammar School. At the time of the completion of his education the Rebellion broke out, and he enlisted in the 13th Regt. of Brooklyn. After his return from the war he was made confidential clerk for Cilaffin & Co., dry goods merchants of New York. He remained there until 1873, when he removed to Albany, NY, where he has since been engaged in the fire insurance business. He is now first assistant clerk to the Board of Contract. Major Wallace joined George S. Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R., in 1876 and has been once its commander, and its adjutant for eight years. He has been assistant adjutant general of the department of New York, G. A. R., under three commanders. For five years he was confidential clerk to Gen. James M. Warner, postmaster. He has been a Mason for thirty years and is now a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, and Crescent Chapter No. 320, R. A. M., of New York city. Major Wallace is also a charter member of the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. 23 Sep 1878, he married Frances Ione Abbe, of Huguenot ancestry. Major and Mrs. Wallace are members of St. Peter's church.

James Wesley Wiltse, M. D., son of James and Elizabeth (Magiunis) Wiltse, was born in Delaware county, NY, 10 Nov 1864. The Wiltse family has been in America for several generations. The first, three brothers, came from Holland and settled in Columbia county; later one moved to New York and another to Delaware county. Dr. Wiltse's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Dr. Wiltse received his preliminary education in the public schools of Greene and Delaware counties. In 1891 he was graduated from the Albany Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., and immediately began practice at No. 1203 Broadway. In May, 1896, he moved to No. 135 North Pearl street, formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel B. Ward. He was fourth district physician from 1891 to 1896. Dr. Wiltse is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and Temple Lodge [No. 14], F&AM. In 1893 he was married to Lizzie Bailie of Albany, and they have one son, Stanley Bailie.

Charles Visscher Winne, is descended from Pieter Winne, born in Ghent, Flanders, and Tannatje Adams, his wife, born in Leeuwaarden, Vrieslandt, who came to America and settled in what is now Bethlehem, Albany county, 6 Jul 1684. The line of descent is (1) Pieter Winne; (2) Livinus, 1647-1706, of Albany, married first Teuntije Martense and second Mrs. Willamie Vlie Schermerhorn; (3) Benjamin (by second wife), 1705-1797, married Rachel Van Arnam; (4) Livinus, 1745-1825, married Marytje Lansing; (5) Livinus Lansing, 1783-1816, married Ann Visscher, attorney, graduated from Union College in 1804, captain U. S. Army 1812, and served in that war; and (6) Nanning Visscher, 1807-1858, a physician, graduated from Union College in 1824 and from Yale in 1826, commissioned surgeon with rank of lieutenant-colonel on Maj. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer's staff, and married Rachel, daughter of Garrett Van Zandt Bleeker. All these spent their active careers in Albany.

Charles V. Winne, son of Dr. N. V., was born 27 Jan 1848, was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy and in 1871 entered the employ of the D. & H. C. Co., where he has since remained. He was first attached to the engineering corps and since 1873 has been in the paymaster's office, becoming paymaster in Jun 1891. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., the Fort Orange Club, the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets, and the Ridgfield Athletic and Albany Camera Clubs; has been president of the Young Men's Association since 1894; was commodore of the American Canoe Association in 1892; was for six years captain of the Mohican Canoe Club; and is secretary of the Albany Country Club; a trustee and treasurer of the Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital, member of the Holland Society of New York and recorder of the Board of Governors of the American Canoe Association, in which he is very prominent.

Lansing B. Winne, M. D., was born in Albany, NY, 2 Oct 1856, a son of Charles Henry and Mary D. (Passenger) Winne. The following are the names of his ancestors in this country: Benjamin, born in Holland, 19 Dec 1705; married Rachel Van Arnam 14 Dec 1728, and died in Albany, NY; 8 Jan 1797; Livinus, born 8 Jun, 1745, married Maria Lansing May 10, 1768, and died 6 Dec 1825; Jacob L., born 12 Jan 1788, married Julia Ann Fry, 11 Aug 1813, and died 7 May 1860; and Charles Henry, his father, born 26 Apr 1833. Dr. Winne was graduated from the Albany Free Academy in 1874, and from the medical department of Columbia College, New York, in 1878, receiving the degree of M. D. After graduation he was an interne at the DeMilt Dispensary in New-York; he returned to Albany in 1880 and associated himself with Dr. H. R. Haskins, with whom he remained two years, after which he began his practice in Albany. In 1885 he was appointed coroner's physician and held the office of city physician from 20 May 1894, to 20 Jan 1897. Dr. Winne is clinical instructor in the Albany Medical College, a member of the dispensary staff of the Albany City Hospital and physician at the Albany City Mission Dispensary. He is vice-president of the Albany County Medical Society and was its secretary in 1895; he is also a member of Temple Lodge [No. 14], F&AM, Temple Chapter R. A. M., Temple Commandery, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Unconditional Republican Club; he has also been vestryman in Holy Innocents church for several years, civil service examiner New York State for health officers, medical examiner Northwestern Life Insurance Company.
Levi Wood, was born in New Scotland in 1842. Gideon Wood, his grandfather, was a native of Cape Cod, MA, born in 1778, a wheelwright by trade, and a manufacturer of spinning-wheels. He came to the town of Westerlo, Albany county, about 1806, and devoted his time to farming and the manufacture of spinning wheels. His wife was Jerusha Atkins, by whom he had four children: Uriah, Arnold, Anna and Elizabeth. He died in 1861, aged 83 years. Arnold Wood, the father, was born in the town of Westerlo in 1806. He devoted his early life to teaching and later followed farming; he removed to the town of New Scotland in 1836, where he became fairly well-to-do. His wife was Mary Spencer, born in Rhode Island in 1806, and a daughter of Anthony, and a cousin of Senator Anthony Spencer. Their children were William, Levi, Ameha, Charles and Ann Eliza; the latter died when three years old. Arnold Wood died in 1891, and his wife resides in New Scotland on the homestead with her son Charles.

Levi Wood received a very fair education, attending the common schools and the Albany Normal. He remained on the farm until he was 21. His first enterprise was the grocery business, which he established on the corner of Bear and William streets, Albany, in partnership with Mr. Underbill, under the firm name of Underbill & Wood. Here he remained for seven years; the four following years were spent in Connecticut, engaged in the manufacture of paper, when he returned to Albany and again engaged in the grocery business at the same location, but this time for himself. He remained here for eight years when he again embarked in the paper manufacturing business in New Baltimore, Greene county, NY. In 1892 he came to the village of Voorheesville and engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducts at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Temple Lodge No. 14 of Albany, and of the Odd Fellows, Voorheesville Lodge. In 1863 he married Harriet A. Martin, born in New Scotland, and a daughter of William and Mary A. (Moak) Martin, and their children are Mary Ella, wife of Dr. W. F. Shaw of Voorheesville, and Frank W., with the National Express.

**Evening Star Lodge No. 75, Watervliet, New York**

Warrant: 10 Jun 1826 as No. 466;  
Forfeit: 05 Jun 1834;  
Revived: 31 Jan 1840;  
Renumbered No. 75: 04 Jun 1840;  
Surrendered: 06 Jun 1854;  
New warrant: 18 Jun 1864;  
Destroyed by fire: 05 Sep 1865; reissued, Jan 1866


**Evening Star Lodge (Masonic), No. 75.—** The first Masonic lodge located in the town of Watervliet was known as Clinton Lodge, No. 202. The date of the charter of this lodge was 12 Dec 1811. It became inoperative somewhere about 1818.

A lodge known as Evening Star, No. 466, was organized in that part of this village which was called Gibbonsville, and a charter or warrant granted, 10 Jun 1826. The following named brethren were its first officers: Joseph Hayward, Master; Ira Holdridge, Senior Warden; Obadiah D. Brown, Junior Warden. This lodge went out of existence, date unknown, and was revived by authority of the Grand Lodge on 31 Jan 1840, John D. Willard, Junior Grand Warden, installing its officers as follows: Jacob Gingrich, Master; Jonathan Hart, Senior Warden; Luther M. Tracy, Junior Warden; Wm. P. Lansing, Secretary; Jacob Clute, Treasurer. At this installation Mr. Joseph Hayward, its first Master, was present.

On 4 Jun 1840, the Grand Lodge changed the "lodge number" of this lodge to 75. On April 12, 1854, this lodge surrendered its warrant, pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting held for that purpose, the brethren having been duly summoned. The officers at this time were as follows: Daniel E. Stewart, WM; George B. Frazier, SW; Lorenzo D. Collins, JW; John E. Glass, Secretary; Morgan L. Taylor, Treasurer; Wm. McClaffan, SD; John W. Fisher, JD, and John Christie, Tyler.

The present organization of this lodge dates from 4 Mar 1864, at which time Grand Master Clinton F. Paige issued a dispensation to the brethren at West Troy to form a lodge, to be known as "Evening Star," and subsequently received a warrant, dated 17 Jun 1864. The following were its first officers: Daniel W. Talcott, WM; Wm. Andrews, Jr., SW; Geo. F. Milliman, JW; Alexander McAllister, Treasurer; John H. Fitchett, Secretary; R. G. Smith, SD; Charles H. Fort, JD, and William Fox, Tyler.

The Grand Lodge in June, 1864, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Evening Star Lodge, U. D., be permitted to receive and work under the dormant warrant of a lodge once known as Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, and to be hereafter hailed and known as such number.

This lodge has been in successful operation since the date of its present organization, 8 Mar 1864. This lodge has been unfortunate, as in Jun 1865, its lodge room, with all furniture and records, were destroyed by fire, and again, in Dec 1870, its lodge room, together with all its elegant furniture, etc., met the same fate.

In connection with the Evening Star Lodge, in 1871, was organized a chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, known as Hudson River Chapter, No. 262, the first officers being as follows: Albert Tayer, High Priest; Alfred W. Richardson, King; Charles L. Mather, Scribe; Geo. B. Mosher, Treasurer, and Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary.

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WARRANT: The first warrant for Evening Star Lodge was granted June 10, 1826. This warrant was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge 5 Jun 1834. It was revived 31 Jan 1840, and on June 6, 1854, it was surrendered.
A new warrant was granted June 18, 1864. This was destroyed by fire September 5, 1865; in January, 1866, another was issued under which the Lodge has continued to work.

The original warrant granted June 10, 1826, is now in possession of the Lodge. The first number was 466, it became No. 75 June 4, 1840.

MINUTES: Not intact.

When organized the first three officers were:
Joseph Hayward, Master. Obadiah T. Brown, Junior Warden.
Ira Holdridge, Senior Warden.

When revived in 1840 the officers were:
Jacob Gingrich, Master. William P. Lansing, Secretary.
Jonathan Hart, Senior Warden. Jacob Clute, Treasurer.
Luther M. Tracy, Junior Warden.

The new warrant granted in 1864 named as first officers:
William Andrews, Jr., Senior Warden.

CHARTER MEMBERS, 1864

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Some fourteen years previous to the granting of a warrant to Evening Star Lodge, No. 466, a Lodge was organized in the town of Watervliet; on December 12, 1811, a warrant was granted to Clinton Lodge, No. 202, but there are no records existing concerning this Lodge or its doings, and the only evidence that such a Lodge existed is that a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge, and on the Grand Lodge register in 1819 it is reported as dormant.

It was not until 1826 that another effort was made to establish a Lodge in the town of Watervliet. At this time there were two Grand Lodges in the State of New York—one known as the City Grand Lodge, while the other was styled the Country Grand Lodge.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER was Grand Master of the latter body when a number of Masons living in the village of Gibbonsville, in the town of Watervliet, presented a petition to him asking for a warrant to form a Lodge in this village, and on June 10, 1826, a warrant was issued creating Evening Star Lodge, No. 466, and the young Lodge began operations; but it was destined to be short-lived, for scarcely three months had elapsed before the storm of persecution occasioned by the Morgan episode broke over the infant Lodge. Weak in numbers and surrounded by influences adverse to its life, it was forced to yield; meetings were discontinued, and the silence of death covers its record for several years. It was not represented in the Grand Lodge after 1826, and on June 5, 1834, owing to failure to pay dues during the preceding six years, its warrant was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge.

No definite action was taken to revive the Lodge until 1838. Almost four years had elapsed when some of the members of the Lodge, headed by Wori. JOSEPH HAYWARD, succeeded in interesting DANIEL P. MARSHALL, a member of Temple Lodge of Albany, in their efforts to revive the Lodge, and this brother addressed the following letter to R.: W.: JAMES HERRING, Grand Secretary:

“This will be handed to you by BROTHER Past Master BLANK, who will explain to you the wishes of the Brothers in whose behalf I write. Evening Star Lodge, No. 466, formerly held in Watervliet, went down, its jewels were sold for rent and its charter is lost. Some brethren, resident at Watervliet, members of Albany and Troy Lodges, and I believe some of the old members of Evening Star Lodge, are desirous of reviving the Lodge if possible, in which case, if the old charter is not found, they want to get a new one in place of it. The fact is, they cannot afford to pay the fee for a new charter, but if they can get a Lodge organized they will do well.”

This letter is still preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge, and bears the following indorsement of the Grand Secretary:

“The thing is impossible to grant, unconstitutional, and too irregular for a precedent.”

The Grand Lodge of 1839 did not uphold this decision of Grand Secretary HERRING. The application was referred to the Committee on Warrants, which made the following report on June 7, 1839:

“Your Committee reports that they have duly considered the application for the revival of Evening Star Lodge, No. 466, and would respectfully recommend that the whole subject be referred to K.: W.: JOHN D. WILLARD, Junior Grand Warden, to grant the request of the petitioners if, in his judgment, deemed expedient, on the payment of one year's Grand Lodge dues.”

The Grand Lodge approved the recommendations of its committee, and on May 26, 1840, Junior Grand Warden WILLARD made the following report to the Grand Secretary:

“I would report to you that in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the Grand Lodge, I did on the 31st day of January, 1840, revive Evening Star Lodge and restore its charter. The election of officers was held under my direction and in my presence, and JACOB GINGRICH was elected Master, JONATHAN HART, Senior Warden, and LUTHER M. TRACY, Junior Warden. The officers of the
Lodge were installed by me. I add with pleasure that I have reason to believe that the members of the Lodge as revived, exhibit much zeal for the institution and are striving to preserve its purity by guarding against the admission of unworthy members."

At first the revived Lodge met with indifferent success. R. W. J. WILLARD became interested in its affairs, and upon his solicitation Wor. J. H. PERRY, a past master of Apollo Lodge, No. 13, of Troy, was induced to dimitt from his mother Lodge in 1841, and became a member of Evening Star Lodge. He was master in 1842, and under his guidance the Lodge prospered, and for over ten years it worked regularly. In 1854 it again began to languish; events occurred which led to controversies and dissensions among the members. This state of discord and in-harmony soon made it apparent that the best interest of the Fraternity would be served by a surrender of the warrant.

Wor. DANIEL C. STEWART was Master at the time and he reported to the Grand Lodge that at a meeting of the Lodge held April 12, 1854, a motion had been unanimously carried to surrender the warrant and that "the Lodge adjourned sine die." The records of the Grand Lodge gives the date of the surrender of the warrant as June 6, 1854.

Among the papers on file in the office of the Grand Secretary is the following:

WEST TROY, June 3, 1854.

W. J., BROTHER JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

Sir: Enclosed you will please find the charter and certificate of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, of Free and Accepted Masons, transmitted to you in pursuance of the following resolution of said Lodge:

"Regular meeting of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, of Free and Accepted Masons held in their Lodge-room Wednesday evening, April 12th, A. L. 5854.

Present: M. W. Daniel C. Stewart, Officers and brethren. Lodge opened in E. A. Degree for despatch of business; minutes of last meeting read and approved. On motion P. M. Jas. F. Brislins was invited to install the officers elect; whereupon Bro. Brislins duly installed the following officers, in Ancient form:

Daniel C. Stewart, W. M.

George B. Frazer, S. W. by Crawford, proxy.

Lorenzo D. Collins, J. W.

John E. Glass, Sec. by Wandell, proxy.

The W. J. resumed the chair, and on motion the Lodge of E. A. Masons was closed, and a Lodge of M. Masons opened instead thereof. When on motion the following resolution offered by Bro. Jas H. Brislins at last regular meeting was taken up, fully discussed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the charter of this Lodge be surrendered to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and this Lodge is hereby declared to be disbanded at the close of this Lodge meeting.

On Motion of Bro. McAllister it was then resolved that the Treasurer notify the Proprietor of this Room that it will be vacated on May 1st, 1854, and to pay the rent up to that time.

When on motion Lodge closed sine die.

S. S. Wandell, Sec. Pro.

The property, Books, papers, etc., of the Lodge are in my charge and custody according to the provisions of the Constitution, and are subject to the order of the Grand Lodge. Please inform me what action the G. L. takes in the premises, and Oblige,

Yours Fraternally,

DANIEL C. STEWART,
Late W. M. of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75.

Thus for the second time was Evening Star Lodge lost to sight, and for nearly six years no effort was made toward reviving the Lodge. In 1860 DANIEL W. TALLCOTT, a resident of West Troy and a member of King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, No. 91, of Troy, began a successful agitation among the members to resuscitate the old Lodge. At first he met with opposition, but finally his efforts resulted in sending the following petition to the Grand Master:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient Freemasons of the State of New York:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth that they are regular Freemasons, and are at present or have been members of regular Lodges; that having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, they are willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; that for the convenience of their respective dwellings and for other good reasons, they have agreed to form a new Lodge in the village of West Troy, County of Albany, to be named ____, No. ____; that in consequence of this resolution, they pray the Most Worshipful Grand Master for a dispensation to empower them to assemble as a regular Lodge at West Troy, and then to discharge the duties of Freemasons in a regular and constitutional manner, according to the ancient usages of the Order, and the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of the State of New York; they have nominated and do recommend DANIEL W. TALLCOTT to be the first Master, and WM. ANDREWS, Jr. to be the first Senior Warden, and GEO. F. MILLIMAN to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge; and the prayer of this petition being granted, they promise strict conformity to every regular edict and command of the Grand Master and to the constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of the State of New York."

S. S. Wandell, Sec. Pro.
In February, 1864, a dispensation was issued to resume work. The old warrant could not be found and a new warrant was given the Lodge on June 18, 1864, with the old number 75; from this it appears that it was the intention of the Grand Lodge to allow the resuscitated Lodge to resume labor under the original warrant. This leads to the conclusion that Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, of to-day is the legitimate successor of the old Lodge warranted by STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, June 10, 1826.

The warrant granted in 1804 was destroyed by fire September 5, 1805, and in January, 1866, it received the warrant which is now in possession of the Lodge.

Shortly after M'. W'. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS was elected Grand Secretary he began to re-arrange and classify the old papers and documents in his office. While engaged in this work on May 26, 1885, the old warrant was found. The Grand Secretary sent it to Won. DANIEL W. TALLCOTT, who placed it in the National Bank of West Troy for safe keeping. Some ten years later WOR. SIMON C. FORT had it framed and hung on the wall in the Lodge-room, a highly cherished and valued witness to the watchful care of him who notes and governs all things. In 1901 it was placed in the Lodge safe, and is exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Since its restoration to active life in 1864, the history of the Lodge has been a record of steady growth and its affairs have prospered.

Upon its revival in 1864 the Lodge met in the building on the corner of Broadway and Canal Street, on September 5, 1865; this building was destroyed by fire, the Lodge losing all of its property. From September, 1865, to November, 1866, it met in Odd Fellows Hall. It afterward occupied rooms on the west side of Broadway and was again burned out in December, 1870; all of its property including the minute books and records was destroyed. The present Lodge-room at 1592 Broadway was dedicated by M'. W'. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master, April 11, 1871.

The Lodge has frequently participated in public ceremonial. A delegation was sent to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall in New York on June 18, 1870; the Lodge was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Troy in December, 1874. In 1874, it laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Utica, May 21, 1891, and the dedication of the same, October 5, 1892. It was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Albany, June 24, 1895, and on August 21, 1895, attended similar ceremonies at Cohoes, NY.

On September 22, 1901, it participated with seven other Lodges in holding a Lodge of Sorrow in Rand's Opera House at Troy in memory of BROTHER PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKinley.

On August 28, 1902, it was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Lansingburgh Masonic Temple in Upper Troy.

A memorable occasion in the history of the Lodge was the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization: this event was held in the Masonic Hall, Watervliet, NY, Tuesday evening, June 11, 1901.

Upwards of three hundred Masons were present when the Lodge opened; sixteen of its Past Masters were greeted by the Master, WOR. CHARLES A. RICHARDSON, who also received and greeted a large number of present and past Grand Lodge officers and a number of Masters and Past Masters of sister Lodges. A historical address was delivered by R'. W'. DANIEL W. TALLCOTT, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and BROTHER E MANUEL MARES, who are the only living members of the Lodge prior to 1864.

The presentation was made by WOR. MORRIS S. MACKENZIE; in presenting the certificate to M'. W'. BRO. PALMER, he said:

"Most Worshipful Sir and Venerable Brother: Your presence at this communication, which marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the institution of our Lodge, is to us at once a message from the past, an inspiration for the present and an earnest of the future. It is easily imagined that, after your long absence, you again enter this Lodge with conflicting emotions of joy and sadness. We rejoice to-night with you that Evening Star Lodge, the tender sapling once the object of your loving and faithful solicitude, has become a spreading tree, beneath whose welcome shade so many weary travelers find rest and refreshment; and that the grand institution of Freemasonry, which in the day of your active membership in this Lodge was still the object of suspicion and bitter attack, has outlived all persecution and is now honored and revered throughout the world.

But, venerable brother, we also sympathetically join with you in your sad reflection that among all those here assembled to honor you and to celebrate this natal day, not one is here of those who were wont to assemble with you around the sacred altar in the by-gone days. One by one they have laid down the working tools of life and have been summoned into the eternal presence of the Grand Master of the Universe, through whose providential goodness you are spared to bring to us a message from the olden time, bidding us to cherish that institution which was established by the labor and sacrifices of our ancient brethren, and to carry on toward glorious completion the work which they have laid down.

* * * Most Worshipful BROTHER PALMER, Evening Star Lodge owes a debt which can never be repaid to you, for the years of faithful service which you gave to it as master. We feel proud of the successes which you have attained in all the walks of life. Truly the by-gone era of our Fraternity rests upon your honored shoulders, and we feel that your distinguished Masonic career sheds a lustre upon the Lodge in which you took the first three steps upon the ladder which leads to fame in our mystic circle.

*I now present you on behalf of the Lodge this certificate as a token of the esteem in which you are held by the brethren of Evening Star Lodge."
JUDGE PALMER's reply in accepting the gift was eloquent; in part he said:

"Worshipful Master and My Brethren: He who has represented you upon this occasion has wisely and truly said that my visit here to-night must be accompanied by conflicting emotions. He could have said nothing truer than that, and he has given the reason for it. I have to regret that I do not possess the control of language sufficient to enable me to adequately express my appreciation of the kindness of your Lodge in restoring me once more, in a modified form, to its roll of membership, for, if there is one thing that I desired, that would be more agreeable to me than another, in connection with my Masonic services, it was this graceful act of yours of again connecting me, now near the close of my pilgrimage, with that Lodge in which, as you have truly said, I first took the first three degrees in Freemasonry. I will accept most gratefully the honor you have thus conferred, and the evidence of that membership which you have presented.

I have well said that it is not probable that we shall ever again gather together on this side of that shore which separates us from the eternal life. It is absolutely certain that this concourse of dear brethren into whose faces I now look will never be gathered in life again all together. I may meet some of you—I hope many of you—but already in the western sky the signs bid me prepare to gather up my working tools and part upon the square.

" * * * You have spoken referring to the assaults which have been made upon the institution, of which Evening Star Lodge is an honored component part. The history of Evening Star Lodge is an illustration of the truth of what you have said. Scarcely was the signature upon its charter dry before that awful storm appeared upon the scene which closed up the Lodges in the State. There is no record of any work being done under its charter from 1820 until after it was revived in 1840. Upon every Masonic Lodge throughout this State and county most fearful and unjust and cruel attacks were made upon men of the highest character and reputation in the State; the leaders of the Fraternity in most of the Lodges in this State were threatened. Lodges were closed. Few there were of the whole number of four hundred and some odd that maintained their existence. Such storms like this must have their close. It spent its fury, but it required years and years to forget the prejudice which had been created by that terrible contest. This grand old institution of Freemasonry, of which we all have the honor to be members, and of which we are proud, and justly proud, met this attack upon her integrity as she meets all similar attacks. She is again and still teaching the great truth which has its source, that which created the universe, teaching mankind in actions more eloquently than anything else. She has left her record to speak for her, and it has spoken for her, until the world has become satisfied that the grand old institution of Freemasonry is after all one of the greatest, and one of the best organizations of human origin. It does not assume to be of divine origin; it never attempted to assume the place of religion of the Almighty, but it is a wonderful aid of any true religion. We can say this for her, that she has taught no truths save those which tend to the well-being of mankind; she has inculcated among her votaries the duty to practise every virtue which may determine and beauty human character, and to flee from every vice that sullies or disgraces. She has convinced the world that it is a beneficial institution designed for the benefit of mankind and administered for noble, just and honorable purposes.

" * * * The mission upon which Freemasonry started has not yet been accomplished. It will not be until that time shall come when this earth shall be made a temple for the dwelling place of a God of infinite love. We can well imagine that that period will be a long time coming, but let me say to you that this institution will continue in the performance of regular duties in accordance with her theory and her creed. "Men may come, and men may go, "but this old institution, like Tennyson's brook, shall 'go on forever.'

" * * * Now, my brethren, thanking you most cordially, most sincerely for the kindly greeting you have extended to me this evening, and for the great honor you have done me in reuniting me to Evening Star Lodge as an honorary member, both of which I can highly appreciate, I beg to express to you my sincerest wishes for the future success and welfare of Evening Star Lodge, and every member of it, and every member of this great Fraternity now here present.*

The historical address delivered by R. W. DANIEL W. TALLCOTT furnished valuable information, much of which is included in this sketch, and in closing he gave some wholesome advice and offered suggestions well worth preservation; he said:

"Now brothers of Evening Star Lodge, it is for you to determine what the future of your Lodge shall be. You have the record of the experiences of seventy-five years before you; inasmuch as in your power profit by them; improve upon the past.

" * * * A memorial in every home, where the prayers of the widowed and orphan may be offered up daily for your health and prosperity, for long after you have passed into the land of the unknown will the performance of good deeds live in the memory of mankind. Elevate and cheer each other, to gather renewed vigor for the combats that await us all in our journey through life.

" * * * Let not the sun rise or set without reflecting brighter and more lustrous the honorable estimation you are held in by your fellow citizens. And in your Lodge let your brother be a brother indeed; his circumstances, his feelings, his sorrows and his joys, regard them in the spirit which his intimate relation deserves, and in prosperity or adversity let his emotions awaken within you a sympathetic impression.

"Finally, my brothers, let us ever have the maxim and saying of our patron, the aged St. John, present with us; let us remember those last days of his life, as the great teacher of Masonry, when he came into the assembly of the faithful, too feeble to walk—was supported by his brethren—too feeble then to raise his voice in prayer or exhortation—spread out over the assembled flock his aged hands and gave to them the maxim—"Love one another." Obey this command, my brethren, and then when we shall receive the final summons we may stand the test of the Grand Master's square and have a right to the Tree of Life and be admitted through the gates into the city."

Before the festivities closed W. MORRIS S. MACKENZIE, who had compiled a history of the Lodge, was, upon the suggestion of R. W., BROTHER TALLCOTT, unanimously elected permanent Historian of the Lodge.

Henry L. Palmer was born at Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, PA, 18 Oct 1819. He was a Mason in Evening Star Lodge in 1841; he was Master four years, from 1845 to 1848 inclusive; he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1840. Soon after he affiliated with Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13. then called Tracy Lodge: he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in 1852-53 and again in 1871-72. He has also gained prominence in public life: he was a Member of Assembly in 1853, 1860, 1862 and 1873, serving as Speaker during the session of 1853 and an extra session in 1862; he was State Senator in 1867-68. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Milwaukee County, but retired in 1874 to accept the office of President of the North Western Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.
The Lodge has had upon its roll of membership others who have obtained prominence in public life.

**Lorenzo D. Collins**, State Senator, Member of Assembly.
George B. Mosher, Member of Assembly.

**Waters W. Braman**, State Senator, Member of Assembly.

**Thomas G. Ross**, Member of Assembly.
Thomas D. Liddle, Member of Assembly.
Joseph M. Lawrence, President of Village.
William D. Sunderland, Member of Assembly.

William C. Durant, Post Master.
Charles A. Benjamin, Supervisor.
James Forsyth, Member of Assembly.

Henry A. Retallick, Supervisor.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS,**
Daniel W. Tallcott, Grand Steward, 1871; Grand Sword Bearer, 1874-75; Dist Deputy Grand Master, 1880; Grand Representative.

William H. Kirkpatrick, District Deputy Grand Master, 1900.

Henry Calboun, District Deputy Grand Master, 1902-1904.

1826. Joseph Hayward.
1840. Jacob Gingrich.
1841. Jacob Gingrich.
1843. Carey Murdoch.
1844. Eleazer Jerks.
1845. Henry L. Palmer.
1846. Henry L. Palmer.
1847. Henry L. Palmer.
1848. Henry L. Palmer.
1849. Ezra I. Higgins.
1850. Ezra I. Higgins.
1851. James H. Brisbin.
1852. James H. Brisbin.
1853. Daniel C. Stewart.
1854. Daniel C. Stewart.

1864. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1865. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1866. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1867. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1868. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1869. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1870. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1871. Daniel W. Tallcott.
1872. Horace M. Barnes.
1873. David Erskine.
1874. Robert H. Miller.
1875. Robert H. Miller.
1878. Daniel W. Tallcott.

1880. Fayette B. Durant.
1881. Fayette B. Durant.
1882. Ralph Moore.
1883. Ralph Moore.
1884. William W. Lindsay.
1885. John McDonald.
1886. Arthur B. Stewart.
1887. Arthur B. Stewart.
1889. William B. Sabin.
1891. Robert Trimble.
1892. W. H. Kirkpatrick.
1893. George E. Hayford.
1895. Simon C. Fort.
1896. Simon C. Fort.

1898. Edward W. Rogers.
1899. Henry Calhoun.
1900. Chas. C. Richenecker.
1901. Charles A. Richardson.
1903. **George S. Haswell**.
1904. Chas. E. Swatling.

1905. **Edward I. Buhrmaster**.

Masters

Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker.

http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker [pages as noted]:


**Walter Andrew Bachteler**, b. 1927 in Watervliet; d. 2 Feb 2009, age 82, a son of the Frank H. Bachteler and Louisa S. Sallans, and was a graduate of Watervliet High School. Walter was a resident of Latham for all of his adult life. He was employed by the State of New York in Sep 1949 and retired 25 Feb 1982 as a draftsman and civil engineer with the State Department of Transportation. Dedicated to Freemasonry, Walter was well known in local Masonic circles. He was a member and Past Master of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75 F&AM, Past Master Councilor, Past Advisor and Chevalier of Troy Chapter, Order of DeMolay, Past Honored Dad of Ionic Triangle, member and Past High Priest of Hudson River Chapter No. 168 RAM, Past Illustrious Master of Boss Council No. 14 R&SM, Sir Knight of the Apollo Commandery No.15 K.T., Past Commander’s Association of the Knights Templar of Central NY, member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Troy, Past District Deputy Grand High Priest of the Tenth Capitular District of New York State, Past Worthy Patron of Wiletta Chapter No. 213 OES,Trinity Priory – Knights of the York Cross of Honor, and Past President and District Deputy of the former Steinbach Lodge, Scandinavian Society of America.

He was a dedicated member of St. Matthew’s Episcopal Church in Latham, where he served as a member of the Vestry, Lay Reader and was president of the former Men’s Club. He was a former member of Trinity Episcopal Church in Watervliet. Walter was involved in Scouting and was a former assistant Cubmaster (Pack 62), Scoutmaster (Troop 62) and Troop Chairman in Latham. He was a Scouting Unit Commissioner and District Committee member for Colonie District, Gov Clinton Council, BSA. He was a brotherhood member of the Order of the Arrow, Nischa Nimat Lodge. Walter enjoyed life-guarding and was an authorized Senior Life Saver, and Water Safety Instructor for the Albany Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was a member of the NYS Association of Transportation Employees and was a former Representative of the Civil Service Employees Association. In retirement, Walter enjoyed home-life, family, reading, solving crossword puzzles, collecting stamps and coins, driving and traveling, especially to Canada and Germany. He was blessed to see the arrival of his first great-grandchild. He was the beloved husband of the late Hilda Karlson Bachteler; loving father of Walter Bachteler, Jr. of Philadelphia and Hilda “Heidi” Galster.
and her husband Robert of Henniker, NH; cherished grandfather of Andrew Bachteler of Philadelphia, Keith Galster and his wife Christie of Frederick, MD and Kirstin Beal and her husband Todd of Cambridge, MA; adoring great-grandfather of Lillianna Beal; dear brother of Emma Bull and her husband Earl of Latham and the late Frank Bachteler, II. He is also survived by several nephews.

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Thomas H. Bell, son of George and Martha (Turner) Bell, was born in Carlisle, North of England, 27 Aug 1861. He was educated in the public schools and was for five years a clerk in the bonded warehouse of the County Hotel and Wine Company, England. In 1880 he came to America and settled in Albany, and through the influence of his uncle, William Gray, he obtained a situation in the office of the Troy Steel & Iron Co., where he remained six years. During that time he became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and in 1885 was one of the prime movers in the organization of the West Troy Y. M. C. A. He was made president of the preliminary organization and later accepted the office of executive secretary of the permanent organization, and willingly gave his time to the work free of charge. In 1886, at the solicitation of the general secretary, Frank Ober, of the Albany Association, and the Rev. George A. Hall, State secretary, he resigned his position with the Troy Steel & Iron Co. and entered the school for Christian Workers at Springfield, MA, to prepare for the general secretarship of the Y. M. C. A. In 1887 Mr. Bell was appointed general secretary of the Lansingburgh Y. M. C. A., but ill health forced him to resign in the spring of the following year. He was then appointed assistant to Supt. J. D. Rogers of the Round Lake Association and remained in that position until 1891, when he entered into partnership with Lee Rivers, in the hardware and electrical supply business, at West Troy, Albany county. In July, 1893, they dissolved partnership, and since then Mr. Bell has been engaged in the electrical business, for a time at West Troy and now at No. 24 Green street, Albany. He is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM, of West Troy, and is also a member of the official board of the First Avenue Methodist church of West Troy. October 22, 1890, he married Louisa W., daughter of P. R. Robson of Albany, and they have two children: Ernest B. and Edith May.

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Waters Whipple Braman [Bramen]

also at http://iwhipple.org/getperson.php?personID=I118270&tree=Whipple

Life Sketches of Government Officials and Members of the Legislature of the State of NY, Wm McElroy and Alex McBridge, 1875, pgs 144-146:

Maj. Waters Whipple Braman (member of the House, resided West Troy, lumber dealer of Troy). Waters Whipple Braman was born in Troy, NY, 20 Apr 1840. The source indicates "His parents, both of whom are dead, were Horace and Caroline E. Braman, the maiden name of the latter being Whipple. His mother died when he was but five years of age, giving him away on her death bed to her brother Waters W. Whipple of Troy, who had been a father to her. Mr. Whipple faithfully performed the trust reposed in him and cared for young Braman as well as he had been an own son . . .".

b. 20 Apr 1840, Troy, NY; son of Stephen M. Braman and Susan Hicks [ shown as Horace Braman and Caroline Filanti Whipple on the second above listed reference]; m. Margaret Jane Getty, b. 15 Oct 1845. He is listed in the Albany County 4th Assembly District in 1874, 75 and 79, and in the New York 17th Senatorial District in 1880-81.

Children:
Isaac G.  b. ca 1867
Waters W.  b. ca 1868
Robert A.  b. 1870
Susan Eleanor  b. 30 Oct 1872; d, 7 Oct 1928, Rockcliff Park, Carleton, Ontario
William  b. ca 1878

Life sketches of government officers and members of the legislature of the state of New York, 1874. page 161.

http://books.google.com/books?id=iySAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA161&lpg=PA161&dq=%22Waters+W.+Braman%22&source=bl&ots=iiYR5N8zNW&sig=cYdq-yCmatuBacPyZKbi4nTBW8q8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=xg1jUI-7EcniIQGsuIB4&ved=0CCEQ6AEwATqU#v=onepage&q=%22Waters%20W.%20Braman%22&f=false

WATERS W. BRAMAN.

The present [1874] House contains very few more careful or conscientious members than WATERS W. BRAMAN, of West Troy, Albany county. Though he is entirely new to legislative duties, he has elicited the praise of veterans at the capitol, by the aptitude he has shown in mastering the details of his position. Always at his post in the House and in the committee room, he watches the progress of legislation with keen attention, and often discovers defects in matters under consideration which escape the scrutiny of older members. Especially do the interests of his immediate constituency, which is an unusually large one, receive his unremitting attention, as is evidenced by the fact that an unusual number of measures for the welfare of West Troy and Cohoes have been initiated during the present session. Maj. BRAMAN is not what may be termed a trained orator, but he is not by any means a silent member, being able to express his views pointedly and briefly when occasion requires. He is a man of rather commanding appearance, with a pleasant face and genial manner, and is in every respect an honor to the district which he represents.
WATERS WHIPPLE BRAMAN was born in Troy, NY, on the 20th of April, 1840. His parents, both of whom are dead, were HORACE and CAROLINE E. BRAMAN, the maiden name of the latter being WHIPPLE. His mother died when he was but five years of age, giving him away on her death bed to her brother, WATERS W. WHIPPLE, of Troy, who had been a father to her. Mr. WHIPPLE faithfully performed the trust reposed in him, and cared for young BRAMAN as well as if he had been an own son, looking after his education and welfare until his marriage, which took place in 1865, after his return from the army. Maj. BRAMAN's preliminary education was obtained in a common school, and from thence he went to the Troy High School, being one of the first scholars admitted into that institution. Having obtained an excellent English education, he left school at the age of seventeen to learn the lumber business, which he mastered in all its branches, and has continued to follow up to the present time. In the year 1860 he became a member of the firm of BELKNAP & BRAMAN, lumber dealers. The war, which broke out soon after, aroused his patriotism, however, and in the following year he sold out his business interest in order to enter the army. While closing up his business in the fall of 1861, he was a member of the Albany Board for the examination of volunteer officers. In the mean time he was engaged in enlisting men, and, on the 7th of December, 1861, was mustered into the United States service, and commissioned First Lieutenant of company C, 93d Regiment NY Vols., on the 15th of January, 1862. Soon thereafter, he proceeded with his command to the front, and it was his fortune to participate, in a greater or less degree, in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac. During his long and arduous service he was never an inmate of a hospital. He was repeatedly struck by rebel bullets, but was never wounded severely enough to incapacitate him from duty. In the Wilderness battles of May 5, 6 and 7, 1864, he was hit no less than five times. On the 23d of March, 1864, he was promoted Captain of H company in the same regiment, and was mustered out, February 14, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. On the 17th of October, 1866, he was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious service, his muster out rank being that of Captain. Thus briefly outlined the main facts in a military career which was in every respect honorable and praiseworthy. He was a brave and faithful officer, his sole ambition being to perform his duty to his imperiled country.

On laying aside the sword, at the close of the struggle in which he had taken such an active part, Major BRAMAN immediately resumed his old business pursuit. In the October following his retirement from the army he was married to MARGARET J. GETTY, at West Troy, and about the same time became a member of the lumber firm of WATERS W. WHIPPLE & Co., in which he is still an active partner. Aside from this, however, he at present carries on a manufacturing enterprise in Clinton county.

Mr. BRAMAN's political history is briefly told. He cast his first vote, by proxy, in front of Petersburg, Va., and it was cast for the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Since then he has been an active Republican. He is now a Trustee of the village of West Troy, but other than that and his present legislative position, he has never held any elective office. He is, however, an earnest worker in the Republican ranks on all occasions, and is a man of considerable influence in the party councils. In the recent Assembly canvass he had two Democratic opponents, DANIEL McELWAINE and PETER D. NIVER, whose combined vote was 4,422. Maj. BRAMAN's plurality was 30, the district being usually strongly Democratic. He is a member of the Committees on Cities, Public Printing and Expenditures of the Executive Department.

Enlisted at Troy, NY, 7 Dec 1861, for a period of Three Years - Age 21 yrs. Mustered in 30 Jan 1862, as First Lieutenant with rank from 15 Jan 1862, Co. C, 93d NY Vols. Transferred to Co. H, 3 Apr 1864 for promotion to Captaincy, with rank from 23 Mar 1864, vice Captain Hiram S. Wilson, deceased. Mustered out 14 Jan 1865 (Expiration of term of enlistment), as Captain, with rank of Brevet Major NY Vols, 3rd Div. 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. Service: 3yrs., 1 mo., and 1 wk.

For a transcript of his letters, see Appendix II of this present work.
Legislature, winning his first election in 1968. Ed was an active and devoted member of the Albany County Republican Party. He served as a Town District Leader and was a member of the Town Republican Club. He was also involved in civic groups which included the Colone Senior Citizens, the Colone Youth Center and Latham Boy Scout Troop No. 66. Ed was a lifelong member of the Niskayuna Reformed Church where he served on the Consistory. He was a 61 year member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM in Latham where he served as Lodge Master in 1963 and later served as Lodge Treasurer. Ed's favorite hobby was gardening and he enjoyed square dancing and playing cards with his family and friends.

Ed's family wishes to extend a heartfelt thank you to the staff of the Eddy Memorial Geriatric Center in Troy for the wonderful and dedicated care given to Ed during his stay. In recognition of their efforts, the family suggests that those wishing to remember Ed in a special way, make a donation to the Elizabeth Malone Employee Assistance Fund by check payable to the Eddy Memorial Geriatric Center, 2256 Burdett Avenue, Troy, NY, 12180. Donations may also be made to the Niskayuna Reformed Church, 3041 Troy-Schenectady Road, Niskayuna, NY, 12309.

The funeral service will be held on Saturday at 10 am in the Niskayuna Reformed Church where the Reverend Dr. Scott A. DeBlock will officiate. Internment will follow in the Niskayuna Reformed Church Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited and may also call at the Ben E. & Parker Bros. Funeral Home, 97 Old Loudon Road, Latham on Friday from 4 until 8pm. Brethren of the Evening Star Lodge # 75 F & A.M. are requested to meet at the funeral home on Friday at 7:15 pm to conduct funeral services at 7:30 pm for our departed brother, Edward I. Buhrmaster, Sr.

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Hon. Lorenzo D. Collins

was born in the town of Whitehall, Washington county, 13 Jul 1821. He is of Puritan ancestry and Revolutionary stock, both grandparents having served in the Revolutionary war. His father, Daniel Collins, fought in the war of 1813. Mr. L. D. Collins received a district school education and when nineteen years of age, left his father's farm and located in West Troy, Albany county, where two years later, he opened a canal barn and grocery and provision store. He was a member of the old Whig party and when the Republican party was formed in 1856, he became a member and has been very active ever since. Mr. Collins was trustee of the village of West Troy in 1853 and the next year was chosen village president; in 1859 and 1860, he was a member of the Assembly and in 1866 was elected State senator. While in the Senate, he was chairman of the committee on canals and in 1867 introduced in the Senate a bill for the erection of the New Capitol building, which he had passed. Every bill he introduced, whether in the House or Senate, was passed with much legislation, was passed with the aid of the Executive Department, and became law. In 1858, he was chosen President of the Board. In 1859 when the town of Watervliet was divided and the town of Colonie erected, Mr. Collins was chosen the first supervisor and was reelected in the spring of 1896. He was named by Governor Morton as one of the delegates from New York to the National Farmers' Congress and Good Roads Parliament, which were held at Atlanta, GA, during the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895. He is president of the State Farmers' League and chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Farmers' Congress, both of which were organized largely through his individual efforts. Mr. Collins was a director of the Union National Bank of Troy, for twenty years, and was for six years captain of the Light Guards, a military company of West Troy, Albany county. He is a charter member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, F&M, of West Troy.

http://books.google.com.br/books?id=TTAsAAAIAAJ&pg=PA82#v=onepage&q=lorenzo&f=false page 82.

LORENZO D. COLLINS.

This Senator, for the Thirteenth District, was born in Whitehall, Washington, NY,13 Jul 1821. Both of his grandfathers were in the Army of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather having been taken prisoner, was carried to England, and there imprisoned until the close of the war. His father, a resident of Whitehall, served for a short time in the war of 1812; and, being in moderate circumstances, was able to afford his large family of children no special advantages of education, beyond what could be obtained in the District School, during a short winter respite from industrial pursuits. Leaving Whitehall at the age of twenty, the subject of this article removed to West Troy, Albany county, and there hired out to work by the month for a period of two years. At the expiration of that time, he found that, in addition to the little capital which he had saved from his earnings, he had made a reputation for integrity, which enabled him to obtain the requisite credit for commencing business on his own account; and accordingly, in 1843, he commenced the canal store and stabling business in that village; he added to it, in 1850, storage and forwarding.

His business grew in extent, and yielded a handsome return in profit, so that, in 1855, he had not only been able to erect fine buildings for its accommodation, but had also something to invest in bank stock. The same year, he was elected a Director of the Union Bank of Troy, a position which he still holds. In order to facilitate his grain business, in which he was heavily interested, he became an owner of boats to a considerable extent, so that his inter. ests have been constantly and increasingly connected with the canals of the State.

In 1862, his brother entered into partnership with him. Being thus partially relieved of the immediate care and oversight of his business, Mr. Collins, in the same year, removed to the fine farm upon which he now resides, about one mile north west of the village. His early experience in farm life, coupled with his naturally good judgment in any pursuit, has enabled him to prove himself a practical as well as an amateur farmer. As a business man, Senator Collins has been abundantly successful. Beginning life as he did, he may take a justifiable pride in saying, that his note never went to protest, nor was there ever a time, in his business experience, when he could not pay every dollar that he owed.

Being a man of deep convictions and positive opinions, Senator Collins early became known as an ardent and leading supporter of the principles enunciated by the old Whig party; and when that party ceased to exist, he engaged with equal zeal in the support of Republican principles, and soon became known in his village as an influential party man. Although residing in a strong Democratic Ward, in 1852, he was elected one of the Trustees of the village. He discharged his duties so acceptably, that, in the following year, he was chosen President of the Board. In 1858, the Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District of Albany county, fixed upon him as the man who could probably overcome the strongly adverse majority in the district. He accepted the nomination, and was triumphantly elected. In the succeeding year he was again elected. In the House, he was a member of the Canal Committee for two years; but, upon receiving a renomination for a third term, his business interests compelled him to decline. In 1865, he was elected State Senator, which result, together with the election of the balance of the Republican ticket in the county constituting the Senatorial District, may be attributed, in a great measure, to positive strength in the nomination. Mr. Collins, while never seeking show or prominence before the public, is, in respect to practical ideas touching the material interests of the State, one of the able
members of the Senate. He possesses that intimate acquaintance with questions of commerce and finance, which is so essential to practical legislation, and his long identification and acquaintance with canal interests, give him deserved prominence and influence in that respect, and eminently fit him for his position as Chairman of the Committee on Canals.

Recognizing him as one of the representative business men of that vicinity, Senator COLLINS was, in 1865, appointed by the Board of Trade of the city of Troy, as a delegate to the International Convention held in Detroit, in that year. Among his neighbors, he is looked upon as a public spirited citizen, ever ready to bestow labor and means for the purpose of securing the good of the community. During the rebellion, he not only took deep interest in helping to fill the quotas of men demanded from his village, but he also interested himself, to a great extent, in raising a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. Among the local improvements for which his fellow-citizens are indebted to him, may be mentioned the fine iron bridge, at the upper side cut, in West Troy, extending the whole width of Broadway. The Canal Board determined upon, and actually put under contract, an ordinary road • bridge for this point, but they were dissuaded from that design chiefly through his interposition.

Being of a generous and genial nature, Senator COLLINS enjoys the successes which have attended his efforts in life; and he finds a satisfaction in giving a kind word, and extending a helping hand to the deserving. Still in the prime of life, it is not probable that his public record is yet complete; and he may, therefore, be justly regarded as one of the "coming men" of the State.

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James C. Covert, proprietor of the Covert Manufacturing Company of West Troy, NY, was born in Seneca county, NY, in 1835. After receiving a substantial education in the public schools, he devoted his attention to the harness trade and became a thorough practical harness maker and manufacturer. For a number of years he was in business in his native town after which he went South, traveling through the different Southern States, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained several years, until just before the Rebellion, when he returned North and established himself in business in Seneca county. Mr. Covert is possessed of great inventive genius, having taken out over fifty patents on his different inventions and not only has he patented valuable inventions, but has, unlike most inventors, personally manufactured, introduced and established a large and lucrative business on his articles. In 1868 he patented his famous bolt harness snap, which revolutionized the snap trade throughout the United States and to-day these snaps are standard throughout the world, and they have been largely imitated. In 1873 the Covert Manufacturing Company was formed in Troy, NY, and in 1879 the business was removed to West Troy, Albany county, where the company erected a large establishment adapted particularly to the manufacture of their goods and to which plant there has since been many large and substantial additions. The business was commenced upon a comparatively small scale, but their goods are now recognized as being standard and are shipped to every civilized country in the world. Their goods consist of Covert's celebrated harness snaps, swivel snaps, open-eye bit, chain and trace snaps, snaps and thimbles for horse and cattle ties, adjustable web and rope halters, and rope goods, consisting of rope halters, horse and cattle ties, halter leads, weight and hitching cords, hammock ropes, lariat tethers, picket pins, and also adjustable soldering irons, rod post hitches and chain goods consisting of breast, halter, rein, post, trace and heel chains, hitching posts, bailing irons, safety gate hooks, pant stretchers, wagon jacks, etc.

Mr. Covert is also the owner and manufacturer of the famous Dr. Bury Medicines, being the sole proprietor of the Dr. Bury Medical Company of West Troy, NY. These medicines consist of lung balsam, catarrh snuff and camphor ointment. These remedies were invented by an eminent French physician who used them extensively and successfully in his practice, both in France and the United States. In 1889 a company was formed under the title of the Dr. Bury Medical Company, who began the extensive manufacture and sale of the Dr. Bury Remedies. Under the skilful management of Mr. Covert the business has grown in proportions and the remedies are now used in all sections of the country. Mr. Covert is a careful, shrewd business man and attends strictly to business, almost every detail of which comes under his direct personal supervision. Although not a politician he has held several offices of public trust and takes a deep interest in all public improvements. He was one of the commissioners intrusted with the adoption and construction of the new and extensive sewerage system of the village of West Troy and was recently appointed one of the water commissioners of the city of Watervliet. He is a member and elder of the Reformed Presbyterian church and takes a prominent and active part in all its affairs and is also one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He stands very high in the Masonic fraternity, having held office in the different bodies and is Past High Priest of Hudson River Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F & A. M. of West Troy, NY; Bloss Council, No. 14, R. & S. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 15, K. T., Troy, NY; Albany Sovereign Consistory thirty-two degrees, A. A. R., also Oriental Temple N. M. S., of Troy, NY.

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http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/haswell-1.html

Dr. George Sherman Haswell, son of Isaac Mark Haswell, was born at Watervliet, NY, 2 Jun 1868. He attended the public schools of Troy and graduated from the Troy high school, class of 1889. He graduated in 1892 with the degree of M.D. at the Albany Medical School. He took a postgraduate course at the New York Polyclinic School, in 1893. Then he located in Watervliet and has practiced in that city to the present time with abundant success. Besides his profession he has extensive business interests. In politics he is a Republican. He was coroner of Albany county for two terms of three years each, and held other offices of trust and honor. He attends the First Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Watervliet. He is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F & A. M. of West Troy, NY; Bloss Council, No. 14, R & S. M.; Apollo Commandery, No 13, K. T.; Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Troy, and has taken the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry; also member of the Knights of Malta; the Maccabees; the Medical Society of Troy and the Medical Society of Northern New York. He married, April 27, 1894, at Watervliet, Alice Wiswall, born at Watervliet, 6 Apr 1873, daughter of Edward H. and Hattie (Lobdell) Wiswall. Children:
1. Mildred, b. 31 Jan 1896
2. Laura, b. 21 Mar 1898.

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John H. Hulsapple, son of William and Annie (Snook) Hulsapple, was born in the town of East Greenbush, NY, 5 Oct 1839. He is of German descent, his grandfather, Cornelius Hulsapple, having come to America early in the 19th century. He was educated chiefly at Professor Smith's private seminary in Troy, and after leaving it was for eight years a clerk in the office of Robert Robinson, coal dealer, in West Troy. He then went to New York city and was employed by George H. Stone, lumber dealer, for three years. He returned to West Troy in 1863 and was connected with Betts & Robinson, lumber forwarders, until he became a member of the firm of I. Scrafford & Co., lumber dealers, of West Troy. When that firm discontinued business he formed a partnership with Benjamin Shaffer, under the firm name of Shaffer & Hulsapple, which lasted about two years, when Mr. Hulsapple succeeded to the sole control of the business, which he conducted for about three years. He now has a fire insurance agency in West Troy and is also a bookkeeper for C. H. Green, lumber dealer of Troy. Mr. Hulsapple is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM, of West Troy, and a warden of Trinity Episcopal church. He was president of the village of West Troy for one year, trustee for six years and a school trustee for several years. 18 Apr 1864, he married Lydia, daughter of Jesse Montgomery of Albany and they have six sons and one daughter, Harry M., Herbert S., William H., John T., Clarence, Eustis and Florence.

John D. Jaquins, son of Joel and EHzabeth (Parke) Jaquins, was born in Troy, NY, 22 Apr 1864. He was educated in the public schools and took a special course under Principal Veeder. For six years he was a clerk in Pierson Lobdell's hat and furnishing goods store in West Troy, which he bought in 1884, and later moved to his present location on the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth street. Mr. Jaquins is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., a member of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM, and a member and financial secretary of the Watervliet Club. November 4, 1889, he married Jessie F., d/o Charles H. Mors of West Troy, and they have one daughter, Eleanor M.

Henry L. Palmer


http://books.google.com/books?id=DCDnAAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA347&dq=%22Henry+l.+Palmer%22+%22watervliet%22&ei=...
Three Grand Commanders.

The group picture which appears on the cover of this issue of The American Tyler, is a most unusual one, presenting as it does the three grand commanders of the most important supreme councils of the Scottish Rite in America: Henry L. Palmer [left], Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., of the northern jurisdiction of the United States; James D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander of the supreme council, A. A. S. R., of the southern jurisdiction of the United States, and Isaac H. Stearns, sovereign grand commander of the supreme council, A. A. S. R., of the Dominion of Canada.

Brother Henry L. Palmer is well known in the business world, being president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was born in Mt. Pleasant, PA, October 18, 1819, and, although nearly eighty-five years of age, is still apparently in the prime of life, sprightly and vigorous, with undimmed eyes and unabated strength.

In Masonry he has a long and honorable record. He was made a Mason in Evening Star lodge No. 75 of Watervliet, NY, March 10, 1841, and has, therefore, completed more than three-score years of active Masonic work. He was master of Evening Star lodge from 1845 to 1848. In 1849 he removed to Milwaukee, and at once took a prominent position in all the Masonic bodies. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in 1852, 1853, 1871 and 1872. He was Grand High Priest of the Wisconsin Grand Chapter in 1858 and 1859, and was also Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T. He was elected grand master of the grand encampment, K. T., of the United States in 1865. He became an active member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction October 20, 1864, and in 1869 became sovereign grand commander. Upon all the bodies with which he has been connected he has stamped his strong personality, and they will long feel the influence of his character.

Henry L. Palmer – Grand Master of Wisconsin 1852-53; 1871-72
http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm

Henry L. Palmer (1819-1909) President of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Sovereign Grand Commander of Northern Supreme Council AASR for 30 years (1879-1909); Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, K.T., in 1865. b. Oct. 18, 1819 in Mt. Pleasant, PA. Was admitted to the bar and practiced at West Troy, NY, until 1849, when he moved to he continued practice in Milwaukee. Was four times member of the state assembly, and speaker of same in 1853. Served two terms as state senator, and was county judge of Milwaukee Co., 1873-74. Raised in Evening Star Lodge No. 75, West Troy, NY, in 1841 [Master, 1845-48], and affiliated with Tracy Lodge (now Wisconsin No. 13) of Milwaukee in 1849. Served several terms as Master of this lodge, and was twice Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin (1852-53), (1871-72). Exalted in Apollo Chapter No. 48, Troy, NY, he was a charter member of Wisconsin Chapter No. 7, serving as high priest several years, and as grand high priest of the Grand Chapter.
of Wisconsin in 1858-59. Was master of Wisconsin Council R. & S.M. several years and grand master of the Grand Council of Wisconsin in 1863-64. Knighted in Apollo Commandery No. 15, K.T. at Troy, NY, he assisted in organizing Wisconsin Commandery No. 1 in 1850 and became its commander in 1853, serving nine successive years. He was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin for seven successive years, beginning in 1859. Received Scottish Rite degrees in 1863, including honorary 33°. Crowned active 33° in 1864, and was Grand Commander from 1879 until a few days before his death, May 7, 1909.

Henry L. Palmer Lodge No. 301, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, chartered 15 Jun 1911, is named in his honor.

A Portrait Gallery, with biographical sketches of prominent freemasons throughout the United States. 1892. page 10.
http://home.us.archive.org/details/cu31924030282838

ILL.' BRO. HENRY L. PALMER, 33°, was born at Mt. Pleasant, PA, October 18, 1819. At the age of seventeen he went to Troy, New York, where he spent some thirteen years of his early life. It was while a resident of Troy that he affiliated with Masonry, receiving the symbolic degrees in Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, of West Troy, March 10, 1841.

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1846, a Royal and Select Master and a Knight Templar, in Apollo Chapter and Commandery in the city, of Troy, in 1848. The following year, 1849, he removed to the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he affiliated with Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, and Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, and assisted at the formation of Wisconsin Chapter No. 7, and Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1.

Nine years later he became the leading spirit in the work of organizing the Grand Commandery of that State; receiving all the grades of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite to 33 inclusive at the introduction of the Rite in Wisconsin, August 6, 1863, and was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33° and crowned an Active Member at the same session.

Bro. Palmer was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Wisconsin in 1852, 1853, 1871 and 1872; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter in 1858 and 1859; Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, 1865 to 1868, and has been at the head of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction since 1879. He has repeatedly asked to be relieved from duty, but each year as the distinguished members of the Supreme Council assemble, they are unanimous in re-electing this estimable citizen and exemplar Mason to the station he so pre-eminently adorns, the highest honor possible for them to confer. It is in this pride and pleasure that this distinguished Brother, though full of years and laden with honor, is still spared to them, and with health and vigor is still as he was at the time of their organization, the wise counselor and actively interested worker for the advancement of the grand principles of the Order.

The Masonic history of Bro. Palmer is full of interest and value, and much too voluminous for the space allotted. Could it be written, it would even then be incomplete, as there are all along his Masonic life acts of kindness which must escape the biographer's pen, through the innate sense of Christian philanthropy which forbids his letting “the left hand know what the right hand doeth.”

Universally respected and admired by the fraternity throughout our country, it is in Wisconsin, however, where he enjoys an exalted influence such as only “a good man and true” can realize from a well spent life. Here he is looked up to and honored as no other Mason ever has been. And this applies as well to his professional and political career. He was a prominent lawyer of Wisconsin for many years and until elevated to the Bench. He has graced the judicial ermine with the dignity and probity so characteristic of him as a Mason, and the record he made as a Judge is truly one to be envied by the generation of young lawyers now entering upon the experiences of the legal profession in our land. Prior to going upon the Bench he served as a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature and was prominently identified with leading measures of public policy presented, and ever represented his constituents with honor and strict fidelity in all measures which closely concerned their personal interests. He was also the candidate of his party for Governor in 1863, and has frequently been mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship.

For the past sixteen or eighteen years, Bro. Palmer has been President of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and takes rank second to none of the presidents of any of the great insurance companies of the country. He is comfortably favored financially, the result of judicious investments joined with the exercise of prudent and economical methods in business during a life of unusual activity and vigorous energy. Happy and contented in all his social and domestic relations, and surrounded with all the conditions that tend to make his declining years those of infinite ease and comfort, he can, as he does, look back upon his life's journey without regrets. And when the Grand Master of the Heavenly Council shall have crowned him as one of the hosts above—the loss to his Fraternity will assuredly be greater than time can compensate, while by them it will be credited as gain to the departed.


Donald Pfeiffer, 87, of Schenectady died peacefully at home Friday, 1 Apr 2011. Born in Pittsfield, MA, on 22 Mar 1924, he was the son of the late Edward and Emma nee: Kramer Pfeiffer. He graduated from Schenectady High School after having served with the U.S. Navy in WWII. He was also a member of Woodlawn Reformed Church. He was employed with Maqua Co. of Schenectady as a printing salesman for 22½ years, and later Devey, Thompson & Vignola Advertising Agency until his retirement. He was a Past Master of St. George's Lodge No. 6, F&AM, Schenectady, NY, and a Past Master of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM, Latham, NY; past grand representative of British Columbia, Canada, near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; member of the Right Worshipful Association of the Rensselaer-Schenectady District; Past Master's Association of Old 17th Masonic District of the State of New York; honorary member of Mount Zion Lodge No. 311, F&AM, Troy, NY; member of the Capitol District Masonic Association; honorary member of the Albany Master and Wardens Association; Sigma Bodies AASR Valley of Schenectady; and member of VFV Post 1498, Clifton Park, NY. Mr. Pfeiffer is survived by his wife, Marjorie E. nee: Keyser Pfeiffer, whom he married on 30 Jul 1949; and his son, Ralph Pfeiffer.

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Thomas G. Ross, Republican, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Albany county in the Assembly, was born in Titusville, PA, 19 Dec 1852, and was educated in schools of Meadville, PA, and Cleveland, Ohio. In 1875 Mr. Ross moved to the old village of West Troy, NY, and on February 2d of that year he entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company as clerk in the freight yard at Green Island. Mr. Ross remained as a clerk for about three years, when he entered the passenger service of the same company, and for the past 22 years he has been one of the most trusted and faithful employees of the company. Mr. Ross has never before been honored with any public office by his party, but nevertheless he has been a hard worker and fighter, and since he has been Chairman of the Committee of Watervliet, which position he was elected to four years ago, the Republican organization in this city has become one of the strongest in Albany county.

When the Republican organization was first established in Albany county about five years ago, Mr. Ross was elected president of the Fifth district of Colonie. In all Republican affairs in Watervliet, Mr. Ross has always been a leading factor, and it was mainly due to his excellent judgment that the Republican party that in Watervliet in 1900 presented such a formidable opposition to the Democratic party.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Evening Star Lodge, F&AM, Hudson River Chapter, R. A. M., Bloss Council of Troy, NY, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Watervliet Council, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Ross is an earnest worker in Y. M. C. A. affairs and is chairman of management of the local association.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Republican party in 1900, Mr. Ross received 5,235 votes for John T. Gorman, Democrat. Speaker Nixon, in 1901, appointed Mr. Ross a member of a leading Committee, the Committee on Cities, and of the Committee on Public Education. Renominated in 1901, Mr. Ross received 5,004 votes. Speaker Nixon, in 1902, appointed Mr. Ross a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Public Education, and Revision.

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Page 158 [1076] Family Sketches

W. B. Sabin, M. D., was born in 1862, and was a son of Dr. Robert H. Sabin, a well known physician who practiced here for thirty years, previous to his death seven years ago at the age of fifty-six. Dr. Sabin in his chosen profession not only follows that of his father, but also that of his great-grandfather, who was a noted physician of Rockingham, VT. He began practice in 1882, after graduating from the Albany Medical College and taking a course at New York Post-graduate School. He makes a specialty of the diseases of the eye and the ear, and was at one time associated with Dr. Merrill of Albany, the celebrated specialist. Dr. Sabin is well known in both political and social circles, and is at present one of the school commissioners of West Troy. He is a Mason of the 32d degree and is Past Master of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, of which he is treasurer. He is also a member of the Albany County Medical Society and of the New York State Medical Association. 4 Oct 1888, he married Miss Emma L. Dixon of Philadelphia, PA; they have one daughter named Edith.

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R. W. : Daniel W. Tallcott, [b. CA 1827] Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth, now the Seventeenth, District, died at Albany, March 25, 1912. A good life came to a terrible end when DANIEL W. TALLCOTT, one of the oldest Masons in the State of New York, was burned to death at the home of his daughter in Albany. The explosion of an alcohol stove, with which he was preparing his evening meal, was the cause. BRO. TALLCOTT was found in the kitchen with his clothing burned from his body and his features unrecognizable. He was alone in the house at the time of the accident.

BRO. TALLCOTT was eighty-five years of age, and for more than thirty years had been a resident of the city of Albany. There was no better known Craftsman in the entire State. A regular attendance at all Masonic gatherings of note gave him a wide acquaintance. He was raised in Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, of Watervliet, and was Master of that Lodge in 1864, 1871, and 1878, subsequently serving as District Deputy Grand Master of the then Twelfth District. In his long and useful life so tragically ended he made many friends, and was known by the older Brethren of our Fraternity as a man possessing all the sweet characteristics of a kindly, sympathetic, and benevolent gentleman.

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http://www.newyorkroots.org/bookarchive/historyofnewyorkstate/bio/qt50.html

Frank L. Wiswall - Many activities have crowded the life of Frank L. Wiswall, of Albany. He was born in the town of Colonie, Albany County, 8 Jul 1855, the son of Dr. Charles D. Wiswall, a veterinary dentist at Watervliet and Colonie, and of Mary E. (Lawton) Wiswall. He attended the public schools and the high school at Watervliet, after which he entered the Albany Law School and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1916. He was admitted to the bar in Mar 1917, and practiced in Troy until the following September, when he enlisted in the army, infantry branch. He was transferred to the Judge-Advocate General's department and assigned to headquarters of the 76th division, serving with that division throughout the war. He went overseas in Jul 1918, and returned in December with the rank of regimental sergeant-major. From Jan 1919 to May 1920, he practiced law in Troy, in partnership with Chester Wood, under the firm name of Wood and Wiswall. In the fall of 1919 he was elected to the Assembly from the third District of Albany County as a Republican. In the fall of 1920, he was elected State Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, and served one term. In May 1921, he was elected chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee, and also held the office of county attorney, which he resigned in Dec 1921, and continued in the Senate until 31 Dec 1922. He retained the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee until May 1923, when he resigned. He practiced law independently until 31 Dec 1921. The firm of Tobin, Wiswall & Walton began business on 1 Jan 1922, and on 1 Jan 1923, the firm of Tobin, Wiswall,
Walton & Wood was formed with offices at No. 95 State Street, Albany. While it carries on a general law practice, the firm specializes in corporation law and Mr. Wiswall does considerable trial work.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York Bar Association, the Albany County Bar Association, the Committee on Judicial Nominations, and also a trustee of the Albany Law School. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM; Hudson River Chapter No. 41, R. A. M.; Bloss Council, of Troy; the Delta bodies of Scottish Rite Masons; and the Albany Sovereign Consistory, in which he has received the thirty-second degree. He also is a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity, the American legion, Fort Orange Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Albany Country Club, the Albany Club, the Wolfert's Roost County Club, the Lake Placid Club, the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and the Emanuel Baptist Church of Albany, of which he is trustee; the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the Thacher Park Committee; he is a director of the Albrass Company of Coxsackie, New York.

Frank L. Wiswall was married in Albany, 28 Aug 1924, to Clara Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of Clarence W., and Katherine (Sykes) Chapman, of Albany. They are the parents of one daughter, Elaine Joyce Wiswall, born 24 Aug 1925. Their home is at No. 365 State Street, Albany.

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Page 303 [1221] Family Sketches

Charles G. Witbeck, is a lineal descendant of Jan Thomase Van Wiltbeck, a native of Witbeck, Holstein, Holland, who married Andriese Dochter, who was born in New Amsterdam (now New York). From 1650. when Beverwyck was first laid out, Jan Thomase Van Wiltbeck was the most considerable dealer in house lots in the village. In 1664, in company with Volkeit Janse Douw, he purchased from the Indians the whole of Ajpe Island, or Schotack, and the mainland opposite on the east side of the Hudson River. Of his six children Thomase Janse Witbeck married, 5 Sep 1702, Jannetje Van Deusen, and was buried at Papsknee. Thomase Janse Witbeck also had six children, of whom Lucas, the youngest, was born 26 Feb 1721, and married Geertruy, daughter of Johannes Lansing and his wife Geertruy, daughter of Pieter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany. They too had six children, of whom Thomas and Gerrit (twins) were born 18 Mar 1750. Gerrit Witbeck married. 29 May 1774, Immetje Perry, and had four children, of whom Thomas Gerrit Witbeck, born 25 Jan 1785, married, 11 Dec 1803, Leah, youngest daughter of Francis and Gertrude (Van Dusen) Marshall, who was born 17 Mar 1782. Of their six children, Gerrit Thomas Witbeck, the eldest, was born 25 Jan 1805, and died in Sep 1882. He was a civil engineer and surveyor for the Van Rensselaer estate, for seven years deputy collector of canal tolls at West Troy and Albany and for about four years teller of the old Watervliet Bank at West Troy. When young he taught school, and in 1851-53 served as superintendent of schools of Watervliet. He married Cornelia Ann, daughter of Ephraim and Fanny (Sage) Baldwin, and they had six children, all of whom are deceased except Charles G. Gerrit Witbeck, son of Lucas and grandfather of Gerrit T., purchased 500 acres of land just west of the city of Watervliet, and here Talleyrand and Prince La Toure sought refuge from political troubles during the French Revolution. Soon after the American Revolution he bought a farm on the banks of the Mohawk River, near Watervliet Center, on which the Indians had their last council fire and which is still owned by the Witbeck family.

Charles G. Witbeck was born 20 Oct 1851, received a common school education, studied civil engineering and surveying with his father, and for several years followed his profession for the town of Watervliet and the Van Rensselaer estate. In 1879 he was appointed assistant engineer of the New York State Canals under Horatio Seymour, jr., and continued under State Engineers Sweet, Bogart and Schenck, until Aug 1894. 1 Jan 1895, he formed his present partnership under the firm name of Thomas & Witbeck and opened an office in Troy. He was village engineer of West Troy from 1880 to 1886 and 1895 to 1896, and became city engineer of Watervliet on the organization of that city, 1 Aug 1896. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F&AM, of West Troy. 16 Jan 1873, he married Ella Louisa Hastings of Cohoes, and their children are Gerrit, Ephraim and Nellie.

Washington Lodge No. 85, Albany, New York

WARRANT: The warrant in possession of the Lodge is dated February 15, 1841. Name or number has never been changed.

MINUTES: Intact.

1849 of Phillips Gl; 2 Mar 1852 returned to 'Willard GL'
Consolidated with Onesquethau No. 1096 to become Bethlehem No. 85, 1 Jan 2004.

In the winter of 1840-41 GEORGE S. GIBBONS, an active and zealous Mason residing in Albany, assisted by some fourteen or more brethren began agitating the subject of organizing a new Lodge. In a letter to the Grand Secretary from Bro. GIBBONS upon the subject he gives as the two principle reasons for making their request, first, that Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, had some seventy members, which was sufficient; second, that as it was known that an effort was being made to start a new Lodge numerous inquiries were received from prominent citizens asking for admission as soon as the Lodge could be organized.

In January, 1841, their efforts resulted in sending the following petition to the Grand Lodge praying for a warrant:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

*The petitioners hereof humbly shew that they are Ancient Free and Accepted Master Masons, having the prosperity of the Fraternity at heart; they are willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry.

*For the convenience of their respective dwellings and other good reasons they are desirous of forming a new Lodge in the city of Albany to be named Washington.

*In consequence of this desire and for the good of the Craft they pray for a dispensation to constitute them into a new Lodge (until the pleasure of the Grand Lodge may be known in the premises) to empower them to assemble as a legal Lodge to discharge the duties of Masonry in the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in a regular and constitutional manner according to the ancient form of the Fraternity and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

*That they have nominated and do recommend GEO. S. GIBBONS to be the first Master, JOHN OWENS to be the first Senior Warden and ______ to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge; that if the prayer of the petition should be granted they promise a strict conformity to all the constitutional laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.
“Albany, January 21, 1841.

Geo. S. Gibbons, Robert Erwin,
Thomas Stewart, John Owens,
Wm. Muller, David Callender,
L. S. Z. Gould, Henry Smith,
Ja’s. Haliday, Geo. Field,
John A. Sickels, Eliard Westulo.
John C. Yates, S. Van Vechten
William Connelly

At a regular meeting of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3, held at Albany, January 21, 1841, a resolution was adopted Recommencing the granting of a warrant for the new Lodge: the resolution is attached to the petition.

A dispensation was granted by M’. W’. MORGAN LEWIS, Grand Master, February 6, 1841.

Copy of letter attached to the dispensation:

NEW YORK, Feby 6, 1841.

“BRO. GEO. S. GIBBONS

“The enclosed Dispensation lasts until June at which time the return will be required with your minute book. Bylaws &c. for inspection, at which time also the Lodge will ask for the continuance of the Dispensation or for a Warrant. All that will be required of BRO. HOFFMAN now will be the installation of the Officers and the delivery over of the Dispensation. Study the constitution well and attend to those parts which I have marked particularly, because they are often neglected.

“I am fraternally yours

“JAMES HERRING
“G’d Sec’ty.”

The officers were installed by W’. LEWIS G. HOFFMAN, a Past Master of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3. The following is his report of the event:

“ALBANY, March 8, 1841.

“R’. W’. JAMES HERRING

“Sir

“Agreeable to the warrant enclosing a Dispensation from the M’. W’. Grand Master, through you directing me to install certain officers of Washington Lodge No _____ therein named I would state: That on receipt of such authority I summoned a respectable number of the Brethren of Mt. Vernon and Temple Lodges and with their assistance hereby installed the W’. GEORGE S. GIBBONS as Worshipful Master. JOHN OWENS as Senior Warden and THOMAS STEWART as Junior Warden, and delivered into the hand of W’. GEO. S. GIBBONS the Dispensation authorizing them to work as a regularly constituted Lodge under the name of Washington Lodge No_____. After which the Brethren composing said Lodge did elect JOHN A. STICKELS as Secretary. ROBERT ERWIN as Treasurer. HENRY SMITH as Senior Deacon. WILLIAM CONNELLY as Junior Deacon and ABRAM SICKLES as Tyler.

“All of which respectfully submitted for the approval of the Grand Officers.

“L. G. HOFFMAN
“P.M. Mt Vernon Lodge”

The installation ceremonies were held in St. John's Hall. A resolution was adopted by the Lodge expressing thanks to W’. Bro. HOFFMAN and to the Grand Lodge; the concluding sentence of the resolution says: "We pray that the instruction given to us will not prove seed sown on barren ground, but will produce fruit worthy of being gathered and tend to the advancement of this Lodge and of Masonry throughout the world.

In 1849 the Lodge cast its lot with the "Phillips" Grand Lodge, but returned to its place in the "Willard" Grand Lodge on March 2, 1852.

The Lodge participated in laying the cornerstone of the State Capitol at Albany, June 24, 1871, laying the corner-stone of the Home at Utica May 21, 1891, and at the dedication of same October 5, 1892; it also participated at the dedication of the Masonic Hall at Albany, September 8, 1876: also at the laying of the cornerstone of the Albany City Hall, October 13, 1881.

MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

John Palmer, who was Secretary of State in the State of New York, was Treasurer of the Lodge for twenty-eight years; he was also Department Commander of the G. A. R.

John Palmer b. 22 Mar 1842, Stapleton, Staten Island; d. 15 Apr 1905, Albany, NY, was an American politician. His parents were Englishmen who returned with him to England when Palmer was still a small child. Later he accompanied his seafaring grandfather, and witnessed the Siege of Sebastopol (1854-1855) from their freighter. In the meanwhile, his parents returned to the United States, settled at Bath-on-the-Hudson opposite Albany, NY, and opened a paint shop. Here Palmer joined them and became a house painter.

At the outbreak of the American Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the 91st Regiment of New York Volunteers and fought his way up to be brevetted a captain of volunteers, participating in the campaigns of the Army of the Gulf under General Nathaniel P. Banks. His father, who had enlisted too, was killed in battle at Petersburg, VA. At the expiry of his three-year-term, Palmer re-enlisted, and the regiment was transferred to the V Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General G. K. Warren. He was seriously injured at the Battle of Five Forks when a shot horse fell on top of him, and his back was cut by the sword of its rider.

John Palmer, Republican Secretary of State, is a resident of Albany. He was born on Staten Island on March 22, 1842. He is a son of the late John Palmer, who gave up his life to the cause of the American Union. He is of English parentage, and when a year old, his parents, who had previously resided in this country for some time, returned to England, where they lived for 10 years. Here the early youth of the subject of this sketch was profitably passed; and his bold, adventurous spirit clearly manifested.

He sailed with his grandfather on a sea voyage to the Black sea and witnessed the siege of Sebastopol, the remembrance of which made a lasting impression upon his youthful, active mind and, perhaps, had something to do in forming his taste for military service and bold exploits. He continued at sea for over two years, and was then placed in a semi-military school near Liverpool, where he remained for three years. While at school, his grandfather, who was owner of an English merchant ship, lost his life at sea in a storm. Soon after this young Palmer joined his parents, who had returned to America, and learned the trade of fresco painting and decorating, for which he had a fine natural taste, and in which he was bound to excel.

He was living in Albany when the War of the Rebellion broke out. The fires of patriotism then glowed within his bosom and that of his father and brothers. Though only 19 years of age, he determined to enlist in the service of his country on the first call to arms. Accordingly on September 10, 1861, John Palmer joined the Ninety-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, organized in Albany, and was immediately enrolled and mustered in as a corporal in Company B. Young Palmer had scarcely left Albany with his regiment before his father and two brothers also entered the service and continued to the close of the Rebellion, except his father, who died from injuries received in the army in 1863. John Palmer served throughout the war, and by his bravery rose through all the grades from a private soldier to the command of his company, taking part in every engagement in which his regiment fought. In Louisiana and Virginia he did excellent service, and in the last engagement of the war at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, in the terrific combined charge of cavalry and infantry, he met with a singular and most painful accident which nearly terminated his life, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered.

While in the thickest of the fight, the horse ridden by the adjutant of Major Garrison's command was shot from under him close by the side of Captain Palmer, and fell upon the captain, whose spine was nearly severed by the basket-hilted sword of the adjutant piercing his back. When Captain Palmer was lifted from the ground, it was supposed that his life had departed, but strange to say, it was saved by a most delicate surgical operation, and he was received by his friends almost as one from the dead.

On July 3, 1865, Captain Palmer was mustered out of his regiment at Albany. He received the warmest plaudits of his fellow citizens, and rose rapidly in their esteem. In 1860 he commenced business as a painter and decorator, and by his skill, industry and integrity now ranks among the most substantial men of Albany. He has traveled abroad for his health and been treated by some of the best surgeons in Europe, while, in the meantime, he has never been free from pain for nearly every day or hour.

In 1866, on the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Palmer became a charter member of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, of Albany, in which he has been an active worker to the present day. In 1891 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Nation, comprising some 500,000 war veterans. His official connection with the Grand Army was marked with brilliant success and made him exceedingly popular with all true patriots. He was in love with the old flag, and always ready to uphold its honor everywhere and on all occasions. One of the proudest days of his life was in September, 1892, when he led a column of 80,000 veterans on parade through the streets of Washington. It was a scene never to be forgotten by the vast crowds that witnessed it — it being the grandest parade of the veterans since the great reunion in 1805. General Palmer was received with unbounded enthusiasm wherever he inarched, and, on returning to Albany, was given an ovation well worthy of his heroism and his fame.

In 1893 General Palmer was unanimously nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for Secretary of State, and was triumphantly elected by a plurality of 24,484 over Cord Myer. On January 1, 1894, General Palmer entered upon his office with a profound sense of its important duties, and his administration has been crowned with such great success that the demand for his re-nomination was unanimous from the Republicans of the State.

In 1867 General Palmer married Miss Maggie Moore, of Albany. They have a family of four children, one daughter and three sons. General Palmer and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church and attend the Cathedral of All Saints in this city.

General Palmer has been prominently identified with the erection of the Soldiers' Home in Bath, Steuben county, and in all legislative work in Albany and Washington, looking to the interest of the veterans of the late war. He has always been a staunch Republican and though no political aspirant in the true sense of the word he has been justly honored with the Secretarship of the Empire State. He cast his first vote in the field for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time has been an earnest, active, loyal supporter of his party and its nominees.

General Palmer is of a highly nervous temperament, very active in his movements and soldierly in his bearing, possessing at the same time an exquisite taste for the beautiful in nature and in art, with a benevolent feeling for the success of those engaged in the worthy struggles of a pure, exalted manhood. He is a man of unfailing courage, indomitable will power and a most industrious and successful worker in whatever cause he undertakes. General Palmer, when a candidate for re-election in 1895, received 601,205 votes to 511,060 cast for Horatio C. King, his Democratic opponent, and thus had the plurality of 90,146.

Mr. Palmer died at his home on Madison Ave, Albany on April 15, 1905.

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Simon W. Rosendale, Attorney- General, and Recorder of the city of Albany.

Simon Wolfe Rosendale, b. 23 Jun 1842, Albany, NY; d. there 22 Apr 1937 was an American lawyer and politician. He graduated from Barre Academy. Then he studied law at the office of Courtney & Cassidy in Albany. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and became an assistant district attorney of Albany County. In 1868, he was elected Recorder of Albany, and held that office for four years. From 1878 to 1881, he was Corporation Counsel of Albany. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Rufus Wheeler Peckham, and after Peckham's election to the state bench, he continued his law practice with Albert Hessberg.

As a Democrat, he was New York State Attorney General from 1892 to 1893. In 1895, he published The Involution of Wampum as Currency: the Story Told By the Colonial Ordinances of New Netherland, 1641-1662. Governor Theodore Roosevelt appointed him in 1899 Commissioner of the Board of Charities, a post he held for 18 years.

In 1919, he was one of 31 prominent Jews who signed an Anti-Zionist Memorandum given to President Woodrow Wilson, to be presented to the Versailles Peace Conference, stating their opinion against the foundation of a Jewish state in Palestine.

For ten years was president of the court of appeals of the Order of B'nai B'rith. He was for a number of years a member of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. He was Chairman of the convention in Philadelphia in 1888, at which the Jewish Publication Society of America was organized, and was a vice-president of the American Jewish Historical Society. He was President of the Board of Governors of Union College, President of the Board of Trustees of Albany Medical College, and Governor of the Albany City Hospital.

Henry Stern, City Judge.

Daniel Adler, City Judge.

Herman Bendell, Indian Agent; Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona. Surgeon, 86th New York Infantry, brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious and honorable conduct. He was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1871, by President Grant. Grant wanted a Jew in that office because he didn't want the Indians to be forced into any religion (Christianity specifically), and he wanted someone to care about their physical well being more than their "souls." He was a contract surgeon, United States Army, from September 1, 1861, to November 30, 1861; attached as assistant surgeon to Second Battery; prior service in Thirty-ninth Infantry; subsequent service in Sixth Artillery.

Herman Bendell, M.D. (Albany Medical College 1862), was born October 28, 1843, m Albany, the son of Edward Bendell and Hannah (Stern) Bendell. Dr. Bendell is an ear and eye specialist, has been President of the Medical Society of the County of Albany and of the State of New York and is a professor in the Albany Medical College. He was one time President of the Board of Public Instruction of the city of Albany and was a surgeon in the Union army in the Civil war. He married Wilhelmina Lewi, daughter of Joseph Lewi and Bertha Schwarz.

Landmarks of Albany County, New York, by Amasa Junius Parker. 1897.


Dr. Herman Bendell is a son of Edward and Hannah (Stern) Bendell, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in Albany, NY, 28 Oct 1843. His father, who was born in 1809, came to this country in 1838, and died in 1891. His mother still survives. Dr. Bendell received his rudimentary education in the public and select schools of his native city. He read medicine with Dr. Joseph Lewi and at the Albany Medical College, which he left May 28, 1861, to enter the United States service as hospital steward of the 39th NY Vols. On September 1 of that year he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army. Returning to Albany early in the winter of 1862, he received in December the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College, and almost immediately rejoined his regiment at the front. On February 24, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 6th NY Heavy Artillery, and on January 3, 1864, he became surgeon of the 86th NY Vet. Vols., in which capacity he served until the close of the war. On May 18, 1866, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of New York Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

Dr. Bendell served in the field with his regiments, participated in nearly all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and during the last campaign of that victorious army was in charge of its depot field hospital. He was also present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and thus closed a brilliant military record extending over a period of four years. After the close of the Rebellion he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Albany, where he continued successfully until 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant as superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Arizona. In 1873 he resigned this posty to accept at the hands of President Grant the appointment of United States consul to Denmark, where he not only served his country faithfully and efficiently for two years, but where he also devoted considerable time to the study of ophthalmology and otology in the University of Heidelberg, receiving a special degree of proficiency in these branches. Returning to Albany in 1876 he has since practiced these specialties.

For two years Dr. Bendell was lecturer on physiology at the Albany Medical College, and he is now clinical professor of oto-laryngology in that institution. He is ophthalmic and aural surgeon on the staff of the Albany City Hospital and at St. Vincent's and St. Francis De Sales's Orphan Asylums, medical adviser of the Jewish Home Society, and surgeon of the Third Brigade, N. G. N. Y., on the staff of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, having been first appointed to this position in 1886 on the staff of Gen. Amasa J. Parker [Jr.]. He is a member and in 1893 was president of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a member and in 1884 president of the Albany County Medical Society; a member and in 1885 president of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College; a member and Past Master of Washington Lodge No. 85, F&A.M; and a member of Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., George Dawson Post, No. 63, G. A. R., and the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
He is a prominent Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, especially in the sanitary care of school houses and school hygiene, in which he has rendered valuable service to the city. From 1880 to 1886 he was a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Albany and for two years served as its president. Upon the reorganization of the board in 1892 he again became a member and still continues in that capacity. He was appointed by Mayor Thacher for a term of seven years in January, 1897. He is widely respected and esteemed as one of Albany’s most successful surgeons and professional men, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

In September, 1813, Dr. Bendell was married to Miss Wilhelmine Lewi, eldest daughter of his medical preceptor, Dr. Joseph Lewi, of Albany, and they have three children: Joseph Lewi Bendell, Myra Lewi Bendell, and Berta S. Bendell. Herman died in 1932.

BENDELL, HERMAN.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted 39th NY Inf. Vols., May 28, 1861, at New York city, to serve three years; mustered in as hospital steward, June 6, 1861; discharged, September 1, 1861; subsequent service in Second Battery and Sixth Artillery, also as surgeon in Eighty-sixth Infantry.

BENDELL, HERMAN.—Age, 23 years. Enrolled [6th NY Inf. Vols.] near Petersburg, VA, to serve three years, and mustered in as surgeon, December 26, 1864; discharged, May 25, 1865; prior service in 39th Infantry, Second Independent Battery and 6th Heavy Artillery. Commissioned surgeon, December 26, 1864, with rank of same date, vice J. S. Jamison mustered out.

BENDELL, HERMAN.—Age, 22 years. Enrolled [6th NY Artillery], February 19, 1863, at Albany; mustered in as assistant surgeon, February 19, 1863, to serve three years; mustered out, January 3, 1865, for promotion to surgeon in 86th New York Volunteers; prior service as hospital steward in 39th New York Volunteers, and acting assistant surgeon, Second Independent Battery; commissioned assistant surgeon, February 19, 1863, with rank from February 19, 1863, vice R. Rae, discharged.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Myer C. Jacobs, Grand Representative.

Beginning in 1870, and for a period of fourteen years, the officers of the Lodge were regularly installed by EDMUND L. JUDSON, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1878.

It is quite possible that BRO. WHEELER B. MELIUS, the present Secretary of the Lodge, holds the record for long service in that office in this jurisdiction, he having been Secretary forty-two years. In a recent letter to the Grand Historian he said: "When I was secretary thirty years I had only missed five meetings, but now decrepitude and decay makes me hug the fire." His is truly an enviable record and an object lesson of devotion to duty worthy of emulation.

MASTERS.


Date of Charter, June 6th, 1841. Meets on the Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month, at Masonic Hall.

WASCONAN LODGE, NO. 85. Albany.

Date of Charter, June 6th, 1841. Meets on the Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Sigmund Adler, Worshipful Master, Levi R. Mitchell, Secretary, Philip Morse, Junior Deacon, John Dunn, Senior Warden, John A. Sickels, Treasurer, A. Crosby, Tiler, Henry W. Scovel, Junior Warden, Robert Jennings, Senior Deacon, PAST MASTERS.

George S. Gibbons, John A. Sickels, Moses Sloss, Geo. Young, Henry Blatner,
Michael Quinn, Luton [Lewton] Shaw, John Leask, Robert Jennings, Sigmond Adler, John M. Clark,

MEMBERS.

John A Sickels, John Leask, Apollos Moore, James R. McElroy, Solomon M.
Godlieb Smith, Robert Jennings, Alfred Patterson, Solomon Cuhu, Valkenburgh,
Henry Blatner, James McMullen, Philip Morso, Henry W. Scovel, Charles Smith,
Jacob Cohn, Jacob Friend, Isaac Redstone, Wolf Simon,
Bernhard Hamburger, Thomas J. Cowell, Herrraan Myers, Levi R. Mitchell,
Michael Quinn, Abram Cohn, Eliaa Seligman,
Thomas Cowell, Charles Rosenbush, Elias Seligman,
Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker. http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalbanyparker [pages as noted]:

Page 326 [1244] Family Sketches

Isaac Brilleman, son of Alexander, was born 19 Jan 1845, in Amsterdam, Holland, where he was educated and where he learned the art of diamond polishing. He descends from several generations of jewelers. In 1860 he came to America and settled in Albany, where he immediately found employment in the jewelry business. In 1866 he opened a jewelry store on the corner of South Pearl street and Hudson avenue and in 1884 moved to his present location, Nos. 31-33 North Pearl street, the latter number being added in 1893, when he magnificently remodeled and refitted the entire establishment. In 1895 he added what is termed a "crystal maze," one of the most elaborate show rooms in the world and probably the only one of its kind in this country outside of New York. He deals extensively in the finest grades of watches, clocks, diamonds and other precious stones, sterling silver, optical goods, hollow and Hat ware, cut glass, bric-a-brac; china, etc., a large part of which is imported by him. He is one of the foremost jewelers of the State. He is a Democrat and was alderman of the Fifth ward in 1878-79. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 85, F&AM, a trustee of Beth Emeth congregation, treasurer of the Rural and Bethlehem cemeteries and a trustee of the Hebrew Benevolent Society since about 1870.

Page 18 [936] Family Sketches

Julius Laventall, born in Mar 1832, in Bovendon, Hanover, Germany, came to America in August, 1854, settling in Albany and opened a small jewelry store on South Pearl street, in 1857. In June, 1865, having sold this business, he bought of S. M. Valkenburgh the Ladies Bazaar, on the corner of South Pearl street and Hudson avenue. In 1857 he also purchased the property, and in 1876, built the present building, where he carries an extensive line of ladies and children's furnishings and shoes. He is a member and ex-president of Shiloah Lodge, I. O. of B. B. and of Arnon Lodge, I. O. of F. S. and has represented both in their respective Grand Lodges of the United States. He is a member and past noble grand of Mt. Carmel Lodge, I. O. O. F., member of Washington Lodge, No. 85, F&AM, was manager of the Jewish Home and has been a trustee of the Congregation of Temple Beth Emeth since 1873, and was its vice-president for eight years, its president in 1883, and chairman of the building committee during the erection of the present temple, on the corner of Lancaster and Swan streets. He was also one of the organizers and for the first two years a director of the South End Bank. In 1858 he married Miss Sarah Swartz of Albany, who died, leaving two daughters: Mrs. H. W. Foreman of Albany, and Mrs. Daniel Stern of Brooklyn. In 1863 he married second, Hannah, daughter of M. Hydeman of Albany, and they have two sons: Louis Julius, born 28 Jan 1866, and Edward Simon, born 13 Jun 1874, both of whom are associated in business with their father.

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http://caldwellandcompany.net/catalog1.html

Major Henry W. Scovel who was an United States Additional Paymaster with the rank of Major from 27 Feb 1863 being mustered out 15 Apr 1866. Prior to being mustered out he was brevetted a Lt. Col. of US Volunteers from 11 Jan 1866. Regular Army CDV's are much harder to find than Volunteer or State Units. The photographer's imprint is J. H.ABBOTT, PHOTOGRAPHERIST, 480 BROADWAY, ALBANY, NY. The image shows Major Scovel in a full pose with his cap on a pedestal next to him. The forage cap has the US in the wreath. Beautiful flawless card with the info written in pencil on the reverse. He died 23 Dec 1871.

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Page 3 [922] Family Sketches

Moses Stark, son of Myer and Barbette (Nussbaum) Stark, was born in Albany, 11 Feb 1851. His parents came from Germany in 1840 and first settled in North Adams, MA, whence they moved about 1842 to Albany, where the father (lied in 1889. Myer Stark was for many years a dry goods merchant. Of his seven children four sons are living: Bernard, born 1 Jan 1846, now a manufacturer of ladies' wrappers; Moses, the subject of this sketch; Leopold, born in Oct 1854, a bookkeeper for his brother Moses; and Louis, born 24 May 1856, a member of the New York Tailoring Company. All reside in Albany. Moses Stark was educated in the public and German schools of Albany, was for three years a clerk for Mann, Waldman & Co., and in April, 1868, formed a partnership with his brother Bernard, under the firm name of B. Stark & Co., and engaged in the fancy dry goods business in the old Tweddel Hall building. In 1882 they removed to No. 13 North Pearl street, where they made extensive improvements, putting in a large millinery department, and where they were burned out in the fall of 1895. The business was then divided, Moses Stark continuing the millinery branch, which is located in the Y. M. C. A. building at the corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets. It is one of the best known establishments of the kind in Albany. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 85, F&AM, and Gideon Lodge No. 140, I. O. B. B., and a charter member of the Adelphia Literary Club. 22 Mar 1874, he married Minnie, daughter of Morris Stern of Brooklyn. In 1863 he married second, Hannah, daughter of M. Hydeman of Albany, and they have two sons: Louis Julius, born 28 Jan 1866, and Edward Simon, born 13 Jun 1874, both of whom are associated in business with their father.

Page 14 [932] Family Sketches

Silas Sporborg, is the son of Joseph Sporborg, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America and settled in Albany about 1836 and who died here in Apr 1889, aged 73. Joseph was a prominent wholesale milliner, and founded the present business of his son in 1846. In 1876 he took his sons Henry J. and Silas into partnership under the firm name of J. Sporborg & Sons, and upon his retirement in 1886 the style of J. Sporborg's Sons was adopted. Henry J. died in Dec 1892, and since then Silas Sporborg has continued the business alone, carrying on a large wholesale trade. Joseph was for many years president of the congregation of Beth Emeth and a director of the National Savings Bank. Silas Sporborg, born in Albany, 10 Feb 1851, was educated at the Boys' Academy and Professor Anthony's School and when eighteen entered his father's store. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 85, F&AM, the Bna Brith and the Delphi Club.
Henry E. Stern, son of Emanuel and Clara (Kaufman) Stern, natives of Germany, was born in Albany, 8 Apr 1857. His father, a shoemaker and later a real estate dealer, who died in 1877, settled in Albany about 1843 and became a prominent Republican, being a member of the general committee of the old Whig party. Mr. Stern was educated in the public schools and Free Academy, was graduated from the Albany Business College in 1873, read law with I. & J. M. Lawson and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga in Sep 1878. Since then he has been in the active practice of his profession. In 1878 he became a member of Mount Carmel Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and rapidly rose in the order to vice-grand in Jan 1879, and noble grand in June following, being the youngest man ever elected to the latter post in Albany. He has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State since 1880. He is a Past Master of Washington Lodge No. 85, F&AM, past president of Gideon Lodge No. 140, I. O. B. B., and Albanian Lodge No. 102, I. O. S. B., a member of the Adelphi Club, a manager of the Jewish Home Society, and was for several years a member of the finance committee of congregation Beth Emeth. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans for justice of the city court, but was defeated by a small majority. 30 Oct 1883, he married Fannie Kastanienbaum, of Albany, and they have one son. Manning Nathan Stern, born 18 Dec 1884.

Bethlehem Lodge No. 85, Albany, New York

Warrant: 1 Jan 2004
Consolidation of Onesquethau 1096 and Washington 85, 1 Jan 2004

Asylum Lodge No. 87, Westerlo, New York

Warrant: 21 Apr 1800
Renumbered No. 87, 4 Jun 1819; see Onesquethau Lodge No. 804

Asylum Lodge No. 87 was a Masonic Temple built in the early 1800's by the Ward's near the foot of the hill going toward Tan Hollow in Dormansville. Dormansville is located three miles east of Westerlo (Chesteville) on Route 143 which was once the Coeymans and Westerlo Plank Rd. Dormansville's first settler was John Gibbons in 1795.

A System of Speculative Masonry: in its origin, patronage, dissemination ..., by Salem Town, 1818. page 247.
http://books.google.com/books?id=kSoiAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA247&lpg=PA247&dq=%22Asylum+Lodge+No.+87%22&source=bl&ots=L5voKVeB2u&sig=AS45X3Tod5b6XPfX0oXODTuV4k&hl=en#v=onepage&q=%22Asylum%20Lodge%20No.%2087%22&f=false

Asylum Lodge, No. 87.
R. W. John Gibbons, M.
W. Storm D. Houghtaling, S. W.
W. Abiel Gardner, J. W.

John Gibbons, born 1766, lived at New London, CT, and during the Revolutionary war drove an ox-team and helped to remove the military stores from New London in the night to a place of safety. After the war he removed to Rensselaer County, and in 1795 came to Dormansville. His son, Dr. Ransom H. Gibbons, born in 1802, resides at Dormansville.

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dowfam3&id=I70799

Storm Houghtaling b. 2 Mar 1765 in Albany, NY; d. 2 Dec 1831 in New York; son of Mathys HOUGHTALING b. 19 Feb 1785 and Ariaantje VANDERZEE b. ca 1769.

Child:
1. Mathys HOUGHTALING b. 1785
m2. 11 Jan 1785 Martha WATSON b. 7 Jan 1765
Children:
1. Anna HOUGHTALING
2. Lena HOUGHTALING
3. David HOUGHTALING b. 14 Feb 1786
4. Abigail HOUGHTALING b. 27 Feb 1789
5. David HOUGHTALING b. 23 Sep 1791 in Westerlo, Albany Co., NY
6. Engeltie HOUGHTALING b. 17 Sep 1794
7. William HOUGHTALING b. 27 Mar 1797
8. Helen HOUGHTALING b. 1800

Asylum Lodge No. 88, Westerlo [Coeymans], New York

Warrant: 21 Apr 1800
Prev. no. 87; see Onesquethau Lodge No. 804

American Masonick record and Albany literary journal, Volume 4, page 162.

http://books.google.com/books?id=EGwgAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA162&lpg=PA162&dq=%22Asylum+Lodge+No.+88%22&source=bl&ots=VTNTQdAiO-&sig=xU5c2x hitGPax88GpkSw75qCY&hl=en#v=onepage&q=%22Asylum%20Lodge%20No.%2088%22&f=false

Officers of Asylum Lodge, No. 88, in Coeymans, Albany county, for the present year [1830]:

Alexander Copeland, Master; Jeremiah Green, Senior Warden; Byron Cook, Junior Warden; William Hicks, Secretary; Henry C. Townsend and Abraham Wibbeck, Deacons; Archibald Stevens and Curtis Whitbect, Stewards; Henry Gage, Tyler. Regular communications Thursday previous to full moon in each month.
In 1892 Mr. Warren B. Holmes was actively involved in establishing a Masonic Lodge in the Hamlet of Coeymans. During that time, he became interested in researching the origin of the first Masonic fraternity in the Town of Coeymans. He made several inquiries of the Grand Lodge in New York City, talked with older Masons who still had recollections handed down from their fathers, and even advertised in the Coeymans Herald for information that would enlighten him on the subject. He wrote a paper on his findings and with the information gained from his writings, communications gathered from that period of time, and additional research by Mary Farinelli and Jean Bush, I was able to piece together this history (although sketchy) of the origin of the institution in the Town of Coeymans.

The first recorded information indicates that Jonathon Eights, a former Master of Masons Lodge No. 2* in Albany, and Commander of Temple Commandery, was the first petitioner for a Lodge in our Township and presented a petition to the Grand Lodge on February 4, 1800 for that purpose. The Grand Lodge minutes of a meeting held on March 25, 1800 states, “A petition of sundry brethren to erect a Lodge in the Town of Coeymans, County of Albany under the title Asylum Lodge supported by the recommendation of Masters Lodge No. 2 in Albany. It was unanimously resolved the prayer for petition should be granted.” On the back of this petition is written, “Warrant issued April 21, 1800.”

* Warranted by GL of England; warrant issued for Masters Lodge No. 2, 5 Mar 1768; GLNY recognized old warrant and issued a new warrant 4 Apr 1789; renumbered No. 5, 7 Jun 1839.

Jonathan Eights was born in Jan 1773. He would be the only surviving son of the eleven children from the marriage of Albany sailmaker Abraham Eights and Catharina Broeck. Although raised along the Albany waterfront, Jonathan instead became a physician. He first received a classical education in the school of George Merchant. Then, he was trained in the medical offices of Albany doctors Wilhelmus Mancius and Hunlock Woodruff. In 1795, he was examined and then licensed to practice medicine. His first few years were devoted to practice in the areas around Albany and then in Canajoharie. In 1797, he went to Philadelphia for a year of advanced surgical training. Returning to Montgomery County, he built a substantial medical practice there. In May 1810, he returned to Albany and established a home and office at 92 North Pearl Street that became an Albany landmark for half a century.

Dr. Eights had a private practice but was best known as the Alms House physician. He reputedly taught a number of medical men, was a director and trustee of several benevolent organizations, and an active Masonic member as well. By the mid-1790s, he had married Manhattan-born Alida Wynkoop, a long-time acquaintance who came to Albany with her family as a girl. Their marriage produced a small family of a son and two daughters. Jonathan Eights died in 10 Aug 1848, age 75. Alida was born in 1772. She was the last child born to the marriage of skipper and patriot officer Jacobus Wynkoop and his wife, Anna Koens Myers. Her family left New York City for Albany during the American Revolution. She grew up in Albany’s third ward in a house near her father’s boatyard. She died in May 1849 at age 77.

With assistance from the Grand Lodge, preparations were made to organize the new Lodge. Plans were immediately made to install its officers. When officers of a new Lodge are installed, it is necessary to have a Master of another Lodge perform the installation ceremonies. In this case Peter VanRensselaer, Master of Masters Lodge performed the ceremony and installed Isaac D. Ver Planck as Master, Jonathan Eights as Senior Warden, and Electus Beeker(sp) as Junior Warden. Other officers inducted that day were William Nodine of Aquetuck, H. W. Garrett of Coeymans Hollow, and John Beekman, Jr. The actual date of this event is not known, but it must have been soon after the Lodge was chartered as we find the new officers initiating candidates on March 26, 1800.

As an aside: For a man to be made an officer of a Masonic Lodge, he must be a member in good standing in an existing Lodge. Therefore, it can be assumed that the new officers had been members of a Masonic Lodge at the time of the petition and organization of Asylum Lodge. A best guess would be that they were members of Master Lodge in Albany as I found nothing to indicate another Lodge was in existence in and around Albany County in 1800. When one stops to reflect on how difficult it must have been in the early 1800’s to travel from Coeymans to Albany, when any mode of transportation used would be extremely slow and difficult, one can quickly see why a desire to have a Masonic Temple closer to home became more desirous with each arduous trip to a meeting in the city. Mr. Holmes indicated that the first meeting of the Asylum Lodge was held “in the house which stood on the spot where William Nodine’s house now stands in Aquetuck”.

It was a custom in the early 1800’s to hold meetings in homes of members of the Lodge, and indications are that meetings were held in Aquetuck, Coeymans Hollow and Alcove.

According to Mr. Holmes, and I quote, “Notwithstanding the great distance from New York City, our Ancient Brethren seem to have kept up with the questions before the Grand Lodge and discussed them intelligently and placed themselves on record in opposition to what they did not consider reasonable. These objections were transmitted to the Grand Lodge Secretary and preserved with other records.” This paper was dated Coeymans, November 25, 1800 and signed by Nathan Ogden and Andrew McCarty as committee and countersigned by John Beechman, Secretary.
In 1800 the William Ward family, located in the Tan Hollow area of Dormansville, tore down a log cabin and built upon the site a two-story wood frame building to be used as a meeting hall for the community. The second floor of this hall was designed to house Asylum Lodge #87 and their Lodge rooms became the first Masonic Temple in the Town of Coeymans. (Influential men of that era were often builders of local meeting halls used by a variety of different lodges, community organizations, lectures, dances, temperance meetings, concerts, etc. The custom was still in vogue when A.J. Wolfe of Coeymans erected a meeting hall in the Hamlet, the second floor of which was designed for and used by the Onesquethau Lodge, F & A M as their Temple.)

In the summer of 1815, shortly after the Town of Westerlo was excised from the Town of Coeymans, some of the Lodge meetings were moved to a house owned and occupied by Jacob Dorman of Westerlo. This probably occurred because John Gibbons was Master of the Lodge at that time and also lived in Westerlo. I have no logical explanation as to why they were meeting in individual homes when a Temple had been provided for them in the Ward building.

Masonic Lodges from the early years were either not required to submit annual reports to Grand Lodge or, because of the independent nature of the people of that era (hardly a decade past the Revolutionary War), the officers of Asylum Lodge simply did not bother submitting to a higher authority. For whatever reason, no annual reports were filed from 1800 to 1815. After that date, reports were filed timely (except for 1826) up to 1830. Mr. Holmes suggests that reports were probably not filed in the 1830's as that was the time the Anti Masonry craze was in full blossom. In 1836 or 1838, a fire destroyed all the records of Asylum Lodge, making meaningful research into its local history impossible.

It appears that the Town of Westerlo was formed in 1815, which placed the Asylum Lodge outside of the geographical area of the Town of Coeymans. Our local town members began meeting in homes located in and about our entire area including Alcove, Hannacroix, Aquatuck, Coeymans Hollow, Keefer’s Corners, and Coeymans Landing. One residence in which they met in 1815 was described as, “the house just beyond the bridge in Alcove.” There was a note in one of the earlier communications suggesting that a Masonic Lodge was once actually built in Stephensville (Alcove), but I found no concrete evidence to substantiate that claim.

There were no local newspapers during the early 1800’s, nor any recorded information I could find, detailing Masonic activity in the Town of Coeymans (although I am sure it existed) from the late 1830’s until the time the Onesquethau Lodge in Coeymans was formed. But that is another story!

Sources: Scrapbook of Warren B. Holmes ca. 1892 (RCHS Archives)
A Trip Into the Past (Town of Westerlo Celebration) 1983 - courtesy of Mary McCabe
Town of Westerlo – Then and Now 1976 - courtesy of Mary McCabe
Manuscript: FIAM, In the Town of Coeymans - Aug.1892 - by Warren B Holmes (RCHS Archives)

Hiram Lodge No. 104, Berne, New York

Warrant: 25 Feb 1804
Forfeit 1833; succeeded by Berne No. 684, 1868


1818 Officers:

Henry Stone, WM
Daniel Galley, SW [Daniel Gallup?]
Jacob Sebttle, JW

Note: The good records at http://www.bernehistory.org/familyfiles/family.aspx?strID=@170390@&strSpouID=0 have no listing for any “Sebttle” surname, they do, however, have a listing for Jacob “Settle” as follows:

Jacob Settle b. 17 Oct 1792; d. 8 Nov 1869; son of Jacob Johan Settle and Elizabeth Hochstrasser; m. ca 1817 Cornelia Rose Walden; b. 1789; d. 11 Jan 1879.

Children:

Sylvanus Walden Settle b. 23 Mar 1818; d. aft. 1899
Sarah Elizabeth Settle b. 28 Sep 1819; d. aft. 1880
Jacob Miner Settle b. 04 Nov 1820; d. 22 Sep 1864
Cornelia Esther Settle b. 07 Nov 1822
Catharine Emeline Settle b. 24 Sep 1824; d. 27 Feb 1817
Harriet Amelia Settle b. 13 Nov 1826; d. 17 Jul 1911
William Wheeler Settle b. 12 May 1829; d. 02 Oct 1870
Charles Henry Settle b. 03 Apr 1831
Olivia Brown Settle b. 28 May 1833
Edwin Settle b. 1836
Clarence Settle b. 1843
Theodore Settle b. 24 Feb 1846; d. 20 Jan 1929

These same records have a listing for a “Stone” family, but no Henry Stone.

For “Daniel Galley” there is likewise no listing, but there is one for “Daniel Gallup,” [which is most likely correct] as follows:

Warrant: 25 Feb 1804
Forfeit 1833; succeeded by Berne No. 684, 1868

Hiram Lodge No. 104, Berne, New York

1818 Officers:

Henry Stone, WM
Daniel Galley, SW [Daniel Gallup?]
Jacob Sebttle, JW

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William Wheeler Settle b. 12 May 1829; d. 02 Oct 1870
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Olivia Brown Settle b. 28 May 1833
Edwin Settle b. 1836
Clarence Settle b. 1843
Theodore Settle b. 24 Feb 1846; d. 20 Jan 1929

These same records have a listing for a “Stone” family, but no Henry Stone.

For “Daniel Galley” there is likewise no listing, but there is one for “Daniel Gallup,” [which is most likely correct] as follows:
Daniel Gallup  b. 12 Sep 1789; d. 27 Jan 1860; son of John Gallup and Hannah Denison; m1. Bef. 1834 at Town of Knox, Albany, NY, Nancy Dennison  b. ca 1790; d. 11 Sep 1834; d/o Daniel Denison and Dorothy Denison.  
Children:  
Ann M Gallup  b. bef. 1834  
John D Gallup  b. ca 11 Sep 1834; d. 6 Feb 1864  
m2. Mary Chesebro, b. 11 Feb 1797  
Child:  
Daniel Remington Gallup  b. 01 Feb 1837; d. 23 Jan 1945 [sic].

**Bethlehem Lodge No. 113, Bethlehem, New York**

Warrant: 27 Jul 1804  
1818: R. W. Wm, Dickson, Master; Peter Esmay, SW; Joseph Doolittle, JW.

**Cohoes Lodge, No. 116** Organized Oct. 21, 1846, and chartered Feb. 5th, 1847, the members at the time being as follows: 
Ebenezer Wadsworth, WM; Geo. Abbott, SW; John B. Harrison, JW; Wm. Orelup, Jr. sec y; Reuben White, treas.; Geo. C., Griffin, SD; Elbridge G. Mussey, JD; Stephen Doty, Tyler; David Wilkinson, Orson Parkhurst, Lewis Valley Darius Parkhurst, Jas. Murray, John Sanderson, Isaac F. Fletcher, Sylvanus Twist.  
The rooms of the fraternity were first located in the second story of the building on the northeast corner of Oneida and Mohawk streets, then owned by John McDougal, and were afterwards moved to Lansing's building, corner of Factory and Mohawk streets, and still later to Silliman's building, Remsen street. The Masonic Hall in Johnstons's Block has been occupied since August, 1871. 
Present officers: Albert Ten Eyck, WM; Charles S. Travis, SW; Richard D. Christie, JW; Rodney Wilcox, treas.; Paul Game, sec y; Alfred Gould, SD; James Atkin, JD; James Barrie, SMC; and Anson Tabor, JMC ; William Warner, Charles Nealy, stewards; Rev. W. H. Meeker, chaplain; A. S. Targett, organist; Daniel McIntosh, marshal; Kendall Hodgson, tyler; Wm. Clough, Geo. T. Carter, Benjamin Smith, trustees.  
[Link to source](http://books.google.com/books?pg=PA971&dq=%22cohoes%20lodge%20no.%20116%22&lr=&cd=12&id=nWkJAQAAIAAJ&output=text)

Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, of F. and A. Masons, was organized under dispensation from Grand Master John D. Willard, of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. of the State of New York, on 21 Oct 1846, and chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York, February 5, 1847. The following are the first officers: Ebenezer Wadsworth, WM; George Abbott, SW; John B. Harrison, JW; Wm. Orelup, Jr., Secretary ; Reuben White, Treasurer; George C. Griffin, SD; Elbridge G. Mussey, JD ; Stephen H. Dotey, Tiler.  
The rooms of the Fraternity were first located in the second story of the building on the northeast corner of Mohawk and Oneida streets, then owned by John McDougal, and afterward they moved to Lansing's building, corner of Mohawk and Factory streets, and still later to Sillaman's building, on Remsen street.  
During the year 1871 Johnston's block, on Remsen street, was rebuilt, and rooms were fitted up for the Fraternity by Mr. Robert Johnston, and about August first of the same year the Fraternity took possession, and still occupy the rooms.  
The first candidate that petitioned for and received the degrees was Henry N. Pettis, a man well known by the old residents of Cohoes and its surrounding villages and cities.  
Since the date of organization they have received to membership 383 members; have lost by death and other causes 2 20 members, leaving a membership at this date, November 1, 1883, of 163 members.  
The present officers are as follows : Alexander S. Eccles, WM; Charles F. Doyle, SW; Arthur W. Adams, JW; M. R. Van Dervort, Secretary ; Martin Gillmore, Treasurer; George Adey, SD; William P. Lefters, JD; George W. Howarth, Tiler.  
The following have served as Masters and Wardens:  

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Masters</th>
<th>Senior Warden</th>
<th>Junior Warden</th>
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<td>Wadsworth, Ebenezer</td>
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<td>Harrison, John B.</td>
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<td>Fletcher, Isaac F. Sr.</td>
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<td>Frisbey, John J.</td>
<td>Orelup, William, Jr.</td>
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<td>Longley, Charles S.</td>
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1868 Sanborn, Lorenzo D. Longley, Charles S. Dodge, Joseph C.
1869 Sanborn, Lorenzo D. Dodge, Joseph C. Brooks, James W.
1870 Sanborn, Lorenzo D. Plantz, George H. Horrocks, John
1871 Longley, Charles S. Plantz, George H. Ten Eyck, Albert
1872 Longley, Charles S. Horrocks, John Alerdice, Charles
1873 Ten Eyck, Albert Travis, Charles S. Cristle, Richard
1874 Ten Eyck, Albert Travis, Charles S. Cristle, Richard
1875 Ten Eyck, Albert Travis, Charles S. Cristle, Richard
1876 Ten Eyck, Albert Travis, Charles S. Cristle, Richard
1877 Coveny, Benjamin Disbroe, Charles H. Murphey, Thomas A.
1878 Travis, Charles S. Aitken, James Tabor, Anson
1879 Travis, Charles S. Aitken, James Tabor, Anson
1880 Aitken, James Tabor, Anson Clarke, Richard S.
1881 Clarke, Richard S. Dodge, William T. Eccles, Alexander S.
1882 Tabor, Anson Bottum, H. E. Hinchcliff, Henry
1883 Eccles, Alexander S. Doyle, Charles F. Adams, Arthur W.

1855 Masonic Register
COHOES LODGE, NO. 116.
Cohoes, Albany County. Date of Charter, December 1st, 1846.
Meets on the First and Third Wednesdays in each month.

William Orelup, Jr. Worshipful Master, John Rossiter, Treasurer,
John Eastwood, Senior Warden, Joseph Chadwick, Secretary,
Philo B. Ferguson, Junior Warden, B. R. Peck, Senior Deacon,
John P. Wilkins, Steward, Thomas R. Howard, Tiler.

MEMBERS.
Wm. Orelup, Jr., Selah Knights, Wm. J. Wheeler, Benjamin R. Peck,
John R. Wilkins, Lewis Valley, Peter F. Daw, Robt. G. Smith,
Geo. C. Griffin, Nicholas W. Enearl, Geo. Jackson, Thomas R. Howard,
John 0. Mott, John Rossiter, Samuel A. Philo, Wm. Dutemple,
Elbridge G. Mussey, Geo. Hastings, Joseph M. Brown, Philo P. Ferguson,
Francis Talcott, Aaron L. Phelps, John Eastwood, John B. Holmes,
Isaac F. Fletcher, Dennis S. Stowe, Joseph Chadwick,

Frederick Harman Eggers. lawyer and city judge of Cohoes, NY, is a native of that city, born 19 Mar 1880, son of Harman Eggers and Catherine Scherer, his wife. His paternal grandfather, Luhr Eggers, came from Germany and settled in New York city, where he did business as a wholesale grocer. On the maternal side he also is of German descent, his ancestor having come from near Heidelberg, where members of the family still reside. His mother's uncle, Augustus Hauk, is at present a professor in the University of Heidelberg.

Judge Eggers was educated in the public schools of his native city and in Egberts' High School, Cohoes, from which he graduated in 1898. He began the study of law the same year in the office of Frank H. Deal, of Troy, NY, continuing it at Albany Law School, where he studied two years, and from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of LL.B. He began practice in Cohoes immediately after graduation and has since continued there. In 1902 Mr. Eggers was appointed city judge of Cohoes, and in the fall of that year was elected for a term of four years, to serve until 31 Dec 1906, and in accordance with special statutes will be the last justice of the peace of that city.

Judge Eggers is a member of Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, F&AM, and of Cohoes Chapter, No. 168, RAM. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1903 he served as president of the Fourth Ward Republican Club.

Isaiah Fellow - Lawyer, former Judge of the Recorder's Court of the City of Cohoes, was born at Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, 20 Aug 1860, a son of Isaiah and Charlotte (Brownsworth) Fellows. With his parents he came to this country in 1870 and located at Cohoes, NY, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1882 he commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar and was associated with the late Hon. James F. Crawford until 1804, when the present firm of Fellows & McElwain was formed. He was elected a School Commissioner of the Fourth Ward in 1891 and was largely instrumental in introducing the kindergarten system into the public schools of Cohoes. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the original Cohoes City Hospital Commission and acted as its secretary. On 20 Aug 1896, he was appointed Recorder of the City of Cohoes by Mayor Mitchell for a term of four years. He was reappointed by Mayor Mitchell 16 Jul 1900, and was again reappointed by Mayor Wilson in July, 1904. Judge Fellows is a member and trustee of the First M. E. Church, and is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM; Cohoes Chapter No. 168, RAM; Bloss Council, Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Mystic Club, the Cohoes Hospital Association. Judge Fellows' office address is National Bank Building; home, 279 Remsen Street, Cohoes.

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Charles Edward Witbeck, one of the foremost citizens and most prominent physicians of Cohoes, passed away at his home on the morning of Thursday, 13 May 1909, after a brief illness. On Sunday he went the round of his patients as usual. His condition became rapidly serious and his family, who were absent at the time, were hastily summoned. They were at his bedside when the end peacefully came.

Dr. Witbeck was born in the old village of West Troy, on 22 Feb 1844. He came of sturdy Dutch parentage, tracing his ancestry back to the year 1630. From them he inherited a vigorous and fine physique which withstood the passing years of a strenuous and active professional career. Dr. Witbeck spent his youthhood in West Troy (now Watervliet). He attended the public schools there until the age of fifteen years, when he entered a private grammar school in Troy, where he remained three years. He then went to Trumansburg, NY, where he was a student in the office of Dr. Gregory. He then entered the Albany Medical College, and after completing the regular course was graduated and received his diploma in 1866. He came to Cohoes and began his practice in 1867. That he made no mistake in choosing the medical field for his life-work was more than evidenced in after years, as he became one of the foremost physicians of his day. His practice had in no long a time become extensive and lucrative. He acquired in the profession the status of one skilled in diagnosis and his counsel was sought after by the younger physicians as of the greatest value. At all periods of his career Dr. Witbeck's life has been inseparably associated with the history of Cohoes' growth and development.

On 8 Oct 1872, Dr. Witbeck was united in marriage to Miss Ella Lansing of Waterford, and of this union one son was born, Dr. Charles L. Witbeck, of this city. In medical circles he devoted himself assiduously to his work. In the city of Cohoes in which the most valued years of his life were spent, he always took the deepest interest and in many ways contributed to its progress in material, social and moral directions.
For many years Dr. Witbeck was health officer of Cohoes and his terms of office were full of more than ordinary labor and responsibility as twice the city was visited by epidemics of smallpox. Efficient relief measures and promptness in meeting both crises revealed Dr. Witbeck's splendid executive ability as the danger was quickly averted under his charge.

He was identified with many organizations and as an officer in several had been frequently honored. He was dean of the Cohoes Hospital faculty, president of the Cohoes Hospital staff, and was a member of the staff of lecturers in the school of nurses. Dr. Witbeck was also a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society and Albany County Medical Society; the Holland Society of New York and Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM. He was also a member of the Reformed Church and for a number of years had faithfully served his church in the office of elder.

The funeral was held at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, May 15th, from the late residence and thence at the First Reformed Church. The local medical fraternity and the hospital nurses attended the funeral in a body, as also delegations from the Hospital Association, and Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. and A. M. The bearers were Edward D. Ronan of Albany, C. J. Metcalf of Troy, Henry A. Strong, James S. Clute, John Bullock, Egbert Lansing, Charles Douglass, William P. Adams of Cohoes. He was interred in the Albany Rural cemetery.

Resolutions of respect and appreciation of the doctor's life and work, and of sympathy to his family, were passed by the Board of Directors of the Cohoes Hospital Association, by the local medical profession, by the hospital medical staff, and by the Medical Society of the county of Albany.

COHOES LODGE, NO. 116, COHOES, N. Y.

WARRANT: The warrant, dated February 5, 1847, is in possession of the Lodge. Name or number has never been changed.

Minutes: Intact.
The Lodge was organized October 21, 1846.
The charter members were:

- Ebenezer Wadsworth, Master.
- George Abbott, Senior Warden.
- John B. Harrison, Junior Warden.
- Reuben White.
- George C. Griffin.
- Stephen Doty.

- James Murray.
- John Sanderson.
- Isaac F. Fletcher.
- William Orelup, Jr.
- Eldridge G. Mussey.
- David Wilkinson.

The first meeting place of the Lodge was in the second story of the building on the corner of Mohawk and Oneida Streets; the second place was in the Lansing Building, corner of Mohawk and Factory Streets; the third place was in the Silliman Building on Remsen Street. In 1871 it moved to the Johnson Block on Remsen Street, where it remained until the fire, which destroyed its quarters in August, 1884. The next place of meeting was in Odd Fellows Hall, remaining here until December 11, 1896. In the meantime the Lodge had purchased property on Remsen Street, upon which the Masonic Hall was erected. The corner-stone of this building was laid by M.''.W.''. JOHN STEWART. August 21, 1895; it was dedicated by R.''.W.''. JOHN F. SHAFER. Past District Deputy Grand Master, December 15, 1896.

The Lodge was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol at Albany, the County Building at Albany, the Masonic Temples at Troy and Lansingburgh: also at the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the Home at Utica.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

James Aitken, Grand Visitor, Grand Secretary.

James H. Mitchell, Grand Representative.

Masters.

- 1846. Ebenezer Wadsworth.
- 1847. Ebenezer Wadsworth.
- 1848. John B. Harrison.
- 1850. George Abbott.
- 1851. George Abbott.
- 1852. George Abbott.
- 1853. William Orelup, Jr.
- 1854. William Orelup, Jr.
- 1855. William Orelup, Jr.
- 1856. William Orelup, Jr.
- 1858. Philo B. Ferguson.
- 1859. Philo B. Ferguson.
- 1861. Philo B. Ferguson.
- 1864. Oscar O. Finney.
- 1865. Oscar O. Finney.
- 1867. Oscar O. Finney.
- 1868. Lorenzo D. Sanborn.
- 1869. Lorenzo D. Sanborn.
- 1870. Lorenzo D. Sanborn.
- 1871. Charles S. Longley.
- 1872. Charles S. Longley.
- 1875. Albert Ten Eyck.
- 1876. Albert Ten Eyck.
- 1877. Benjamin Coveney.
- 1878. Charles S. Travis.
- 1879. Charles S. Travis.
- 1882. Amson Tabor.
- 1884. Charles F. Doyle.
- 1885. Charles F. Doyle.
- 1887. George Adey.
- 1890. Thomas C. Collin.
- 1891. George H. Welch.
- 1892. George H. Welch.
- 1893. George H. Welch.
- 1896. William J. Dawson.
- 1897. William J. Dawson.
- 1898. William M. Padley.
- 1899. William M. Padley.
- 1903. William Burt Cook, Jr.
- 1904. George P. Gray.

Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker.

http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker
Michael Andrae, treasurer and manager of the American Soap and Washoline Company, was born in 1846 in Bruttig (on the Mosel) in Germany and came to [Cohoes] this country in 1856, and took up his residence in Cohoes and after a short time went to Canada. He returned to Cohoes in 1860, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. D, 88th N. Y. Vols. Throughout McClellan's campaign he braved the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and then served aboard the United States Ironclad Riobama. After leaving the gunboat he was honorably discharged in April, 1864. The next September he enlisted in Co. A, 175th N.Y. Vols., serving until the close of the war. Returning here he engaged in the meat market business until 1888, then entered the American Soap and Washoline Company at its reorganization. This important industry increased under his able management. They employ many men, and 100,000 pounds of soap can be produced weekly, which finds a ready sale from Maine to Oregon among manufacturers. A member of the Cohoes Lodge [No. 116], F&AM, since 1869; member of N. G. Post Lyon, No. 43, G. A. R., director of the Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet, N.Y., since its organization; director of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society since its organization.

Michael Andrae, died 24 Sep 1901. He served in the St. John's Episcopal Vestry thirty years; twenty-one years as Warden. For twenty-six years he was a deputy to the Diocesan Convention in Albany.

His 9 children included Clara, Charles, William & Grace. The rest of his family -- his mother Clara (nee Weber) and his siblings Magdalena, Jacob, Clara & Paul -- had all settled in Cohoes by 1871.

ANDRE, MICHAEL.—Age, 19 years. Enlisted [88th NY Inf. Vols.] at New York City, to serve three years, and mustered in as private, Co. D, November 23, 1861; deserted, August 19, 1862, near Yorktown, VA.

ANDRE, MICHAEL. — Age, 19 years. Enlisted [175th NY Inf. Vols.] at Albany, to serve one year and mustered in as private, Co. A, 7 Sep 1861; mustered out with detachment, 8 Sep 1865, at Savannah, GA.

Page 12. [670] photo

William Beattie, of the well known Beattie Machine Works, located on Amity street, Cohoes. Cohoes, with his rare genius, has contributed to mechanics new inventions which have opened an era of possibilities heretofore unknown in their business. This benefactor of his fellow men was born at Albany in 1851. He was the son of Walter Beattie, a machinist. He acquired his knowledge of machinery with John Rogers & Son, manufacturers of engines and other machinery at Albany, NY. After coming to Cohoes in 1871, he was associated with several of the leading machine shops and mills until 1894. In 1894 he established the present enterprise, the products of which are demanded throughout the United States, Canada and many foreign countries. Mr. Beattie is sole manufacturer of Beattie's patent loopers, and other valuable patents on machinery used in the manufacture of the Norris patent turning machines for shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs, tabs, bands, etc., McCready's rib-cutter, experimental work and knitting machinery. In 1895 he erected a new and commodious building fully equipped with all requisite machine tools, operated by steam power. He makes experimental work a specialty, and has taken out five patents himself. Mr. Beattie has been water commissioner for twelve years, and was a member of the Board of Health prior to that time. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge [No. 116] and Chapter, also a member of Apollo Commandery of Troy. He was married January 1, 1872, to Ellen Ayres of Cohoes. They have three children: Walter J. is draughtsman and bookkeeper in his father's establishment, William H. and Grace M.

Page 93 [1011] Family Sketches

Miller Hay, city chamberlain, is a lifelong resident of the city, with whose municipal government his father, the late James Hay, was closely identified. Mr. Hay was born in Cohoes in 1849, and after acquiring a good business education, was for a short time an employee of a sash and blind factory. In 1869 he joined the fire department, became foreman, afterward assistant chief and then chief for two years; he then learned the knitting trade and was engaged in the leading mills of Cohoes; for one year he was engaged in the county clerk's office under Albert Judson in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed messenger for Senator Charles H. Adams, with whom he remained two years and for two years was with William B. Woolin of Auburn, in intimate contact with the State Legislature, and was of great service as an educational factor afterward. He conducted a confectionery in Cohoes. In 1878 he was appointed bailer and served four years, and in 1883 was appointed an inspector of customs at Albany. He returned to Cohoes in 1886 and engaged in the fruit trade, but on account of ill health he disposed of his business and went to Europe. In 1890 Mr. Hay was appointed to the responsible office of chamberlain for two years, and was reappointed, and is on his fourth term, making eight years and is the present incumbent; his duties he has discharged with great credit. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, also president of the Second Ward Republican Organization, and has been on the city committee for twenty-one years, of which time he was treasurer eight years. He was married in 1875 to Anna L. Greene of Cohoes, and has had four children; those living are Laura C. Leslie M. and Ruth Eberly.

Page 163 [901] photo

George A. House, was born in 1853 of Holland ancestry and was the son of Moses House, who came here as early as 1850, a shoemaker by trade. George was also a private banker and real estate dealer. Well known in both business and political circles, he is one of the most enterprising men of Cohoes, his native city. After graduating from the High School in 1870 he at once accepted a position with H. R. Grant & Co. in the hardware trade. In connection with his duties in the store he acquired a knowledge of telegraphy. On the dissolution of this firm he was appointed manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Cohoes, which position he held until 1883. In that year he resigned and became the Cohoes representative of Samuel Blaisdell, jr., & Co., cotton and wool dealers, Chicopee, Mass. Almost immediately perceiving the necessity of a warehouse in Cohoes he perfected his plans and then forming a co-partnership with C. M. Blaisdell, a member of the firm of S. Blaisdell, jr., & Co., carried the new venture to a successful issue. In 1894 C. M. Blaisdell disposed of his interest to his wife, Mr. House retaining his equal position. In 1895 Mr. House individually built the Younglove Avenue Warehouse. Mr. House is a very influential political leader, standing unservingly in the Republican party. He has served as fire commissioner, filling the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. D. J. Johnston, general superintendent of the Harmony Mills. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM, life member of Cohoes Chapter,
Abram Winne Lansing, only child of Egbert Winne and Helena (Lansing) Lansing, was born in Cohoes, NY, 26 Aug 1861; d. 25 Jan 1928; bur. Albany Rural Cemetery, Menands, NY. He was educated in the common and high schools of Cohoes, and was graduated from Albany Academy in 1879 and was a member of the class of 1883, of Williams College. Possessing musical talent of a high order, coupled with a love of music, both vocal and instrumental, he studied and mastered the art of both composition and rendition. His mastery of the pipe organ is complete and places him among the leading performers, making a specialty of church and sacred music. As a composer of religious music he has been prolific and successful. Over one hundred and fifty of his compositions have been published by the leading music publishing houses of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The best known among his sacred songs are “Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah;” a duet for soprano and baritone; “The Earth is the Lord's;” a baritone solo; “Fear Not, O Ye Israel;” a chorus. In 1908, the Tullar-Meredith Company of New York offered a prize for the best anthem submitted to their committee. Among over 100 competitors, Mr. Lansing was awarded the prize; his anthem, “I am Alpha and Omega,” possessing a rare harmonic beauty and depth of dramatic expression unrivalled by other competitors. He is but on the threshold of his achievement, yet already famous. He has genuine harmonic imagination, a rare gift of melody, distinct dramatic expression, and his compositions have enriched the musical world in the field of sacred music. He has been director of the Cohoes Philharmonic Society, the leading musical organization of that city, also director of Hudson Choral Society, and of the Ballston Choral Union. President of the Diatonic Club of Albany, a club composed of musical professionals. In 1897-98-99 he was director of the Round Lake, New York, Musical Festival, a very important musical function. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, one of the best known in that denomination, of which he has been organist since 1883. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, F&AM, and a supporter of the candidates of the Republican party. He is unmarried.

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epage&q=%22Abram%22W.+%20Lansing%22&f=false

Abram W. Lansing was born in the city of Cohoes, New York State, August 26, 1861. His ancestors came from Holland about the year 1650. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Cohoes. at the Albany Boys' Academy, and later he attended Williams College, his class being '83. He began studying music at an early age, organ with Samuel B. Belding, counterpoint and composition under John Kautz, both noted teachers of Albany.

He has been organist of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany since 1883. Has also been director of the Cohoes Philharmonic Society, Hudson Choral Club, Ballston Choral Club and the Round Lake Musical Festivals. He is a composer of note and has written principally for the church. His compositions have been published by the leading houses of Boston and Philadelphia. His best known works are: Duet for soprano and baritone, “Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah;” bass solo, “The Earth is the Lord's;” anthems. "Rejoice in the Lord." "The Lord is King," "Whoso Dwelleth," and numerous others. His numbers are well and favorably known throughout the country.

Page 235 [1152] Family Sketches

William]. K. Mansfield, editor and proprietor of the Cohoes Daily News. was born in [17 Sep] 1856, in Waterford, where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools of Cohoes and at Amherst College Amherst, MA. From 1877 until 1884 he was in business in Saratoga county. He purchased the Daily News from James H. Masten, in Oct 1884, and has since conducted it. He served for six years as justice of the peace in the town of Halfmoon, Saratoga county, and is now serving the third term as justice of the peace of the town of Waterford. He is a member and Past Master of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM, and is also a member and past high priest of Cohoes Chapter No. 168, R. A. M., and is a member of the Riverside Club of Lansingburgh. The Daily News is the oldest daily paper published in the city, having been established in 1873 by Edward Monk, the original. size of the sheet being 13 by 30 inches. The increasing demand upon its columns necessitated enlargements in 1875, 1876, 1879, and again in 1883, when the present form, 24 by 36, was adopted. In Jun 1874, Samuel Sault entered the firm, which was known as Monk & Sault. In Dec 1873, the office was removed from the corner of Ontario and Remsen streets to enlarged quarters in the Campbell & Clute block on Mohawk street. In July, 1879, Mr. Sault's interest was transferred to James H. Masten, the veteran editor of the city, for many years editor of the Cataract. In Apr 1881, the firm of Monk & Masten was dissolved, Mr. Monk retiring. Mr. Masten continued as editor and proprietor until Oct 1884, when he disposed of the paper to Mansfield & Harrington. In Oct 1885, the firm of Mansfield & Harrington was dissolved and the News passed into the hands of the present editor and proprietor, W. K. Mansfield. In Nov 1885, the News office was removed to the present location in North's block. The News is published daily at noon, Sundays and holidays excepted. It presents all the local and vicinity news and full telegraphic reports from all parts of the world. It is in every sense a family paper and does not depend upon the sensational or scandalous for its circulation. It also furnishes its readers with the very best miscellaneous matter and illustrated serial stories of home reading. The News enjoys the distinction of being the only noon paper published in the country, or so far as is known, in the world. The News took a prominent part in the labor difficulties of 1886 and 1887 and contended for the constitutional freedom which was denied by the advanced labor agitator of that time. The News and its editor went under a boycott for several years, as a result of the stand taken at that time on behalf of individual liberty.

William K. Mansfield, Republican, Saratoga county's representative in the Assembly, was born in the house in which he resides in the town of Waterford, 17 Sep 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Cohoes, NY, and at Amherst College, Amherst, MA.

Upon leaving college in 1877 he engaged in the lumber and grain business at Crescent, Saratoga county. In the fall of 1854 he purchased "The Cohoes Daily News," of which he was editor and proprietor until 1897. He is now engaged in the manufacture of brick at Crescent, NY.

Mr. Mansfield has been active in local Republican politics since becoming of age and has been a Justice of the Peace of the town of Waterford for fifteen years. He was appointed a general committee clerk of the Assembly of 1898 and was assigned to duty in the Assembly desk, journal department. In 1899 and 1900 he served in the Assembly desk as Deputy Clerk, journal department. He was elected to the Assembly in 1900 by a plurality of 1,087 over Ray S. Sherman, Democrat, a Fusion candidate, who ran upon the Democratic and Independent Republican tickets.

Mr. Mansfield is a member and past master of Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, F&AM, and also a member and past high priest of Cohoes Chapter, No. 168, R. A. M., and a charter member of the Riverside Club of Lansingburgh.

Mr. Mansfield received 8,339 votes and Mr. Ray S. Sherman, 7,242 votes. In 1900 Mr. Mansfield became a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Excise, and Charitable and Religious Societies. Mr. Mansfield was re-elected in the fall of 1901 by a largely increased plurality, defeating Ray S. Sherman, Democrat, by a plurality of 1,700. Mr. Mansfield received 0,484 votes as against 4,778 cast for Mr. Sherman. Speaker Nixon, in 1902, appointed Mr. Mansfield as a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Public Education, and Labor and Industries.

Pg. 17 [671] photo

Edward McCreary, president of the Albany County Board of Supervisors, is a Republican, and represents the Fifth ward of the city of Cohoes in that body. He was born in Malone, Franklin county, NY, 15 Sep 1847. Five years later he moved with his parents to Cohoes. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1862 he entered the Cohoes Iron Foundry and Machine Shop as an apprentice. A year later he went to Scranton and served his time as a machinist. He returned to Cohoes in 1866 and entered the machine shops of the Harmony Cotton Mills. Soon after he engaged with his brother, the late John McCreary, in the manufacture of Pin Napping and Brushing Machinery. Mr. McCreary is the patentee of several valuable pieces of knitting machinery and an automatic fender for electric cars. His father was overseer of the spinning department in the Ogden Mills, was a soldier of the 54th NY Regt., and was killed during the war. Mr. McCreary is interested in military matters and was for many years captain of the well known Adams Zouaves. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM, and president of the John McCreary Steamer Co.

http://www.onlinebiographies.info/ny/ren/smith-ch2.htm

Charles H. Smith, was born in the city of Albany, NY, 7 Sep 1854. He was educated there in the public schools, and entered the employ of the Troy City Railway Co. in the year 1870, first as barn boy. In 1880 he was made foreman; in 1881 he was appointed general superintendent; in the year 1885 he was appointed general superintendent of all the lines under this contract, and later when the Troy & New England Railroad was built, he was appointed general manager of the road; he is one of the directors and is one of the executive committee. 7 Jul 1887, he was married to Catharine Canner of Cohoes, NY. They have had two sons, William and Charles A. Mr. Smith is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM, of Cohoes Chapter No. 168, R. A. M., of Apollo Commandery No. 15, K. T., Delta Lodge of Perfection, Delta Council P. of J., Delta Chapter, Rose Croix of Albany. He is a member of the Waterford Club of Waterford, Saratoga county, and a member of the celebrated Apollo Drill Corps.

M. B. Smith, chief of police of the city of Cohoes, is a native of Troy, born in 1843, but has been a resident here since two years of age. He went on the capital police force in 1869, remaining on the force most of the time since. In 1892 he reached his present position, and is regarded as a very capable officer, having the esteem of the force and the citizens. His first relations with the mills was that of spinner, soon becoming foreman of that department. He was also foreman of the Mohawk Engine Company No. 2 of the Volunteer Fire Department, and is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM.


Thomas Hillabrant Sprague b. 14 Dec 1869, Mansfield, Cattaraugus, NY; d. 2 Jul 1921, Cohoes, Albany, NY; bur. Lot No. 7, Section W-1, Oakwood Cemetery, North Troy, Rensselaer, NY; son of Addison Sprague, [b. 14 Feb 1832, Mansfield, Cattaraugus, NY; d. Apr 1893, East Randolph, Cattaraugus, NY], and Sarah Jane Peterman, [b. 20 Apr 1836, Milton, Northumberland, PA; d. 1 Jan 1916]; m. 27 Sep 1898 Bertha H. Mott, [b. 8 Apr 1879, Cohoes, Albany, NY; d. 14 May 1945, Queens Village, Queens, NY.

Thomas Hillabrant Sprague, according to his obituary, "Thomas was one of the best known residents of Cohoes and active in various church and fraternal organizations of this city. He was an accountant by occupation and was employed for many years in the Page Rolling Mill, and later at the plant of Corliss, Coon & Co. He had also for a number of years been a member of the board of trustees of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Cohoes. He was an elder in the Silliman Memorial Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Island Mission Sunday School. He was a member of Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, F&AM; Cohoes Chapter, No. 168, Royal Arch Masons; Bloss Council, Knights Templar, and the various Scottish Rite Bodies of Troy and Albany; Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Troy; Cohoes Council, Royal Arcanum; Cohoes Tent, Knights of the Maccabees; Past Master" association of Cohoes Lodge of Masons; and the Masonic Veterans' association of Troy and vicinity. .... The Masonic
service will be conducted at the grave by Dr. John Archibald, assisted by the officers and members of the Lodge." Among his pall bearers was the Superintendent of Schools and the former mayor of Cohoes.

Children, b. Cohoes, NY:
1. Raymond Hildreth Sprague, b. 1899; d. 18 Feb 1985
2. Kenneth R. Sprague, b. 1901; d. 1901
3. Robert Addison Sprague, b. 15 Dec 1902; d. 2 Dec 1968, Big Rapids, Mecosta, MI
5. Living

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Page 94 [1012] Family Sketches

A. D. Wait, who has been reappointed a member of the National Racing Board of the L. A. W., is one of the most prominent citizens and business men of Cohoes. He has been a resident here for the past quarter of a century and for fifteen years has been in the employ of John Leggett & Son, paper box manufacturers, for the past five years having managed their large establishment. Mr. Wait is a veteran wheelman, having ridden since 1883. He is a member of the Cohoes Wheelmen, a most flourishing organization. He is well known as a successful race meet promoter and takes a lively interest in wheeling and everything pertaining thereto and enjoys well deserved popularity. He was last year a member of the State Racing Board of the L. A. W. and is now chairman of that body, having recently been appointed to that position by Chief Consul Potter. In politics Mr. Wait is an active worker and although he has never looked for political fame by seeking office he has nevertheless been a faithful worker for the party to which he adheres. Mr. Wait is also a member of the Cohoes Lodge [No. 116], F&AM, and an active member of the Hiram Chapter, R. A. M.

Page 160 [1078] Family Sketches

Edward Walker, is one of the leading manufacturers of the city of Cohoes, and has been a resident of this city since 1857, where he first held a position as overseer of the spinning department in Harmony Mills. In 1875 he engaged in the business with David Williams, under the firm name of Walker & Williams. As a manufacturer of cotton batting he has been located at the present factory, corner of Rensselaer and Courtland streets, since 1891. Mr. Walker in his busy life has little time to devote to political matters, yet he has served five terms as alderman and is now a member of the Board of Health. He is of New England ancestry, and his mother was a native of this State. He is a native of Delaware county, born in 1831, and is a son of Horace Walker, also native of that county and a lumberman on the Delaware River in early life. Mr. Walker's early manhood was spent at his birthplace, New Berlin and Utica. He is the father of one son and five daughters. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM, and of Cohoes Chapter R. A. M.

Page 250 [1168] Family Sketches

David Williams, was born in Troy and removed to Cohoes at a very early age. He was a blacksmith by trade and conducted a blacksmith shop from 1872 until 1874. He then sold out and went into the bat and shoddy business with Edward Walker, the firm name being Walker & Williams Mfg. Co. He was appointed fire commissioner in 1893 and served until Jun 1896. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F&AM, Cohoes Chapter No. 168, R. A. M., and resides at 108 Mohawk street.

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Mount Moriah Lodge No. 143, Albany, New York

Warrant: 1 Mar 1853; Phillips Grand Lodge.

At the Union on 7 Jun 1858, the name and number was renamed Ancient City No. 452, 1858, merged with Temple No. 14, 1877, to become Ancient Temple No. 14, still extant in 2009.

Tompkins Lodge No. 175, Guilderland, New York

Warrant: 7 Dec 1808

The June 2001 Quarterly Newspaper of Freemasonry, The Cornerstone, was sent to this desk by Jack Carman of Dunnsville. It included a very interesting article on an early Masonic Lodge in Guilderland. The information had come into the possession of Arthur Gregg in the 1960's.

In April of 1808, seventeen Master Masons residing in the Guilderland area, in the hamlet of Hamilton, petitioned the Grand Master for a charter to establish a lodge in that area. The community was prospering with the growth of the Hamilton Glass Works. On the main transportation route, the Great Western Turnpike, and with its proximity to Albany, the village of Hamilton seemed assured of success and growth.

The new lodge would be named Tompkins after the newly-elected governor of New York State, Daniel D. Tompkins. He was a past Grand Secretary and a political ally of Dewitt Clinton, then the Grand Master of Masons of New York. Most of the men who signed the petition included names well known in our town's history: Veeder, Waggonar, Batterman, Sloan, and Schoolcraft.

Both John Schoolcraft and Christopher Batterman were well-known tavern keepers in Hamilton at the time. Schoolcraft was the grandfather of John L. Schoolcraft, whose house on the turnpike is presently being restored by the town and the Friends of the Schoolcraft Cultural Center.
John Veeder was a justice of the peace and held several elected offices. Schoolcraft and Batterman were associated with the Hamilton Glass Works on Foundry Road. Sloan was the first Master of the new Lodge and ran a hotel on the turnpike. Christopher Batterman became better known as sheriff of Albany County during the Anti-Rent Wars.

Hamilton and the Tompkins Lodge prospered until the glassworks suspended operations in 1819. Today, the Grand Lodge archives has but two documents pertaining to the Tompkins Lodge. A Masonic Apron that belonged to John V. Veeder of Rose Hill remains; inscribed: John V. Veeder, Tompkins Lodge, Guilderland, N.Y.; Dec. 27th with a square and compasses, Bible, plumb, square, level, trowel, and setting maul.

Clinton Lodge No. 202, Watervliet, New York

Warrant: 12 Dec 1811

The first Masonic lodge located in the town of Watervliet was known as Clinton Lodge, No. 202.

A Lodge was organized in the town of Watervliet; on December 12, 1811, a warrant was granted to Clinton Lodge, No. 202, but there are no records existing concerning this Lodge or its doings, and the only evidence that such a Lodge existed is that a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge, and on the Grand Lodge register in 1819 it is reported as dormant.

Morning Star Lodge No. 236, Albany, New York

Warrant Granted 12 Dec 1815; Dated 2 Sep 1816
Last Return Jun 1820
Forfeit Jun 1832 [no returns since Jun 1822]

Warrant and Minute Book at Grand Lodge Library; one Return on file: 1816-1818.

17 Sep 1814 a meeting was held and committee appointed to obtain a charter or dispensation, recommended by Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, 23 Sep 1814. Dispensation was obtained and on 18 Oct 1814 John Doty [Past Master of Temple No. 53], Grand Master Pro Tem installed as Officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>JW</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Russell, Joseph</td>
<td>Judson, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Killiam, Eliphet</td>
<td>Brigham, William</td>
<td>Brown, David</td>
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<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Lathrop, Oliver</td>
<td>Killiam, Eliphet</td>
<td>Brunson, Allen</td>
<td>Brigham, William</td>
<td>Caldwell, William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Lathrop, Oliver</td>
<td>Brigham, William</td>
<td>Forman, Benoni B.</td>
<td>Smith, George A.</td>
<td>Robbins, Jonah (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>Lathrop, Oliver</td>
<td>Brigham, William</td>
<td>Smith, George A.</td>
<td>Robbins, Joseph</td>
<td>Whelpyey, James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Brigham, William</td>
<td>Forman, Benoni B.</td>
<td>Robbins, Joseph</td>
<td>Cobb, Lenes</td>
<td>Walker, Silas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Smith, George A.</td>
<td>Pepper, Calvin</td>
<td>Whelpyey, James</td>
<td>Brown, David</td>
<td>Smith, G. A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Postponed because of illness

The above officers were taken from the Minute Book of the Lodge which covers the period 18 Oct 1814 to 25 Dec 1818. This Minute Book has “Register of Members of Morning Star Lodge No. 236 . . .” as follows [alphabetized]:

Adams, Samuel R. | Crapo, William | Killiam, Eliphalet, Jr. | Sanford, David M. |
Allen, Elijah B. | Crary, Leonard P. | Lathrop, Oliver | Smith, George A. |
Ambrose, Nathaniel | Crootenden, Alvin | Lindsley, Abraham B. | Smith, Ralph |
Bennett, Emery | Culver, Charles Jr. | Miller, Peleg R. | Sylvester, Otho |
Bliss, Newman | Cushman, April | Moore, James Jr. | Tinker, Elisha |
Boynton, Calvin | Dean, George W. | Morse, Samuel | Underwood, John |
Brigham, William | Emory, Samuel | Nye, Ichabod | Vedder, Alexander |
Brunson, Allen | Forman, Benoni B. | Orcutt, John | Watson, Calvin |
Burnap, George | Granger, Lewis | Parsons, Samuel | Weston, Valentine W. |
Caldwell, William | Hewins, Martin | Pepper, Calvin | Whelpyey, James |
Chamberlain, Joseph | Hills, Augustus | Raddiff, James | Wilties, Isaac |
Clark, William | Hills, Erastus | Robbins, Joseph | |
Coats, William | Huggins, Thomas D. | Rogers, Barnabas | |
Cooley, E. | Huse, Israel | Russell, Joseph | |

http://www23.us.archive.org/stream/annalsofmedicals00medi/annalsofmedicals00medi_djvu.txt

Oliver Lathrop

It is difficult to fix the birth place of Oliver Lathrop, or the exact period of his birth. It was however probably about the year 1767. He was a pupil of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. White of Cherry Valley, and is said to have acquired a skill in surgery honorable to himself, and creditable to his teacher. He was a resident of Watervliet, and officiated at the birth of our excellent associate and friend Dr. Peter Van Olinda, on the 28 December, 1788. Dr. Van Olinda remembers that when he was a boy in 1806 or 1807 he amputated the limb of one of his playfellows and while living in Schoharie he performed the operation for lithotomy, successfully. Subsequently he removed to Albany when he became a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and for several years he was punctual in attendance at its meetings. His office was on Washington Avenue. Dr. Lathrop was subject to melancholy, and often suffered greatly from mental depression. He met an accidental death by drowning, in 1824, when he was about fifty-seven years of age. He was a partner of Alexander Sheldon, in 1801, and 1802. He was surgeon of the 6th regiment Of cavalry of New York state military forces in 1814.
Morning Star Lodge No. 250, Berne, New York

Morning Star was one of the Lodges forming the Country Grand Lodge in 1823, but does not appear in the proceedings of either Grand Body after 1824.

Warrant Granted 6 Sep 1815; Dated 3 Oct 1815
Recommended 18 Apr 1815 by Hiram Lodge No. 104, Berne, New York
Dispensation 14 Jun 1815 for six months; 14 Aug 1814
Receipt for Warrant by Ebenezer Wadsworth, Grand Visitor
Last Return 1823
Forfeit 7 Jun 1833

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>WM</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>JW</th>
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<td>1815</td>
<td>Shafer, John F.</td>
<td>Willes, Stephen</td>
<td>Crary, Amos</td>
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<td>1816</td>
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<td>1817</td>
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<td>Willes, Stephen</td>
<td>Stephen H.</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>Doty, Stephen H.</td>
<td>Warner, Adam</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Doty, Stephen H.</td>
<td>Warner, Adam</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Shafer, John F.</td>
<td>Warner, Adam</td>
<td>Pilman, Alve</td>
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<td>1821</td>
<td>Willes, Stephen</td>
<td>Warner, Adam</td>
<td>Doty, Stephen H.</td>
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<td>1822</td>
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<td>Ball, Frederick</td>
<td>Wilse, Abraham</td>
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<tr>
<td>1823</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Willes, Stephen</td>
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http://www.bernehistory.org/FamilyFiles/family.aspx?strID=@I22860@ &strSpouID=0

**Amos Crary**, b. 16 Jun 1788; d. 11 Dec 1869; son of Thomas Crary and Mehitable Mason; m. 14 Apr 1811, Mary Dennison, b. 17 May 1789; d. 28 Jul 1840; d/o Henry Denison and Mary Gallup.

Children:
- **Denison Crary** b. 30 Jun 1812; d. 22 Jun 1886
- **Thomas Crary** b. ca 30 Dec 1816; d. 30 Apr 1818
- **Susan M Crary** b. 18 May 1819; d. 14 Jul 1881
- **Horace B. Crary** b. 12 Sep 1819; 14 Jul 1892
- **Sally Ann Crary** b. 08 Oct 1821; d. 11 Apr 1901
- **Esther D. Crary** b. 23 Sep 1831; 26 Nov 1902

http://www.bernehistory.org/FamilyFiles/family.aspx?strID=@I15971@ &strSpouID=0

**Stephen Holmes Doty** [6c5r], b. 13 Feb 1787; d. 2 Jan 1848; son of William Doty and Ruth Holmes; m. 18 Dec 1808, Phebe Nelson, b. 9 Aug 1786; d. 4 Jul 1859; d/o Roger Nelson.

Children:
- **Elihu** b. 20 Sep 1809; d. 18 Mar 1865
- **Child** b. 24 Sep 1811; d. 29 Sep 1811
- **Irene** b. 13 Jan 1813; d. 6 Oct 1856
- **Elma** b. 05 Feb 1815; d. 25 Aug 1857
- **Elvin** b. 08 Jan 1817; d. 15 Oct 1823
- **William Henry** b. 16 Jan 1819
- **Edward** b. 15 Nov 1820
- **Arvilla** b. 21 Mar 1824
- **Diana** b. 25 Feb 1826
- **Melvin** b. 05 Jun 1828; d. 5 Nov 1828
- **Lafayette** b. 07 May 1830

**John F. Shafer**, b. 26 Jun 1786, d. 16 Sep 1864; son of Francis Shafer and Catharine Egmont; m. Elizabeth Losee, b. 12 Feb 1876; d. aft 1860, d/o John A. Losee and Sarah Banker.

Children:
- **John**
- **Edward**
- **Mary**
- **Elisabeth** b. 16 Nov 1804
- **Sarah** b. ca 1805
- **Thomas Lewis** b. 30 Aug 1806; d. 10 Apr 1887
- **Catherine Ann** b. bef 1816
- **Francis F.** b. ca 1818; d. bef May 1868
- **Charles** b. 17 Jan 1826; d. 14 Feb 1906
- **Eli** b. 22 Oct 1831

http://www.bernehistory.org/FamilyFiles/family.aspx?strID=@I15291@ &strSpouID=0

**Adam Warner**, b. 13 Oct 1792; son of Christopher Warner and Margaret Zeh; m. Amanda Owen.

Children:
Westerlo Fayette Lodge No. 377, Westerlo, New York

Warrant: 29 Dec 1824

Officers of Westerlo Fayette Lodge, in Westerlo, Albany co. elected December 26, 5827:

Henry M. Bennett, Master; J. W. Lay, Senior Warden; Elias Prosser, Junior Warden; William Bentley, Treasurer; Henry Myers, Secretary; James Congar, Senior Deacon; William Reynolds, Junior Deacon; Calvin L, Ward, Chaplain; David Witbeck and Philip Reynolds.Stewards; John Newbury, Tyler,

Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, Albany, New York

Warrant: 12 Jun 1857

http://wadsworth417.albanymasonic.org/

Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A.M., held its first meeting on 26 Jan 1856 at 53 State Street, Albany. 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. For the first forty years, Wadsworth Lodge was located at several places in downtown Albany. In 1896, the lodge moved into it present quarters in the newly constructed Albany Masonic Temple on Lodge Street. The temple stands within sight of the New York State Capitol building.

The Albany Temple is built on the same site, where, on May 12th, 1768, the cornerstone was laid for the first lodge house built and owned by a Masonic lodge (Master's Lodge No.5) in North America. Since that time, this property has remained continuously vested in the hands of the Masonic Fraternity, the oldest such property known to exist in the world.

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/selkirk.html

Alexander Selkirk, son of Charles and Jane (Elmendorf) Selkirk, was born on the homestead at Selkirk, Albany, NY, 18 Jul 1830, died 8 Oct 1905. With his brothers, he received his education at district school No. 2. at Selkirk, his teachers being generally men from the eastern states who made school teaching a means to aid them in acquiring a collegiate education, and under this class of instructors he was educated in the highest English branches of that day. He removed to Albany in 1847, and at James Goold & Company's coach factory learned the art of coach ornamentation and heraldry, and was made foreman in that department in 1850. In 1849, with George H. Boughton, James McDougal Hart and James Williamson, he formed a class for the study of freehand drawing from models, with John E. Gavit, banknote engraver, as instructor. In the spring of 1853 he went into the business of carriage manufacturer, and continued in that until 1864, when he sold out to Shaw & Rose. He then entered the profession of solicitor of patents and attorney in patent cases, also that of mechanical expert, and continued in this profession with success that won recognition until his death. He was located at the start at No. 44 North Pearl street, and after 1885 at No. 31 North Pearl street. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he perfected several important and practical inventions. In politics he voted first for Fremont and was always a Republican and protective tariff man. Although not in any sense a politician, he was frequently present at gatherings to advocate a cause or candidate, serving his party considerably in one way or another without thought or expectation of personal gain. When a new water supply for the city of Albany was being agitated with considerable fervor by the advocates of different methods to be pursued, and a scheme known as the “Kinderhook Water Supply” was being pressed, Mr. Selkirk gave such time and untiring effort in convincing the public of the enormous cost and
impracticability of the proposed scheme that the promoters of the bill before the legislature decided not to call it up for a third reading. He drafted other bills relating to Albany's water supply, which passed both houses; but ended in a veto by the governor. In 1848 he united with the Wesleyan Church, and in 1864 with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany. In 1832 he joined Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1857 Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, at Albany, February 17, 1853, Elizabeth Jane Fee, born in Albany, February 18, 1835, died in the same city, December 27, 1904, daughter of Adam and Henrietta (Reid) Fee, both of Albany, New York.

Children, born in Albany:
1. Charles, 23 Feb 1855
2. William Fee, 23 May 1857
3. John Adam, 16 Mar 1864; in 1910 connected with the Delaware & Hudson railroad offices at Albany.
5. Alexander, 02 Feb 1868
6. Frank Elmdendorf, 10 Mar 1871


Robert Henry McCormic - First Assistant District Attorney of Albany county, b. at Albany, NY, 30 Jan 1870, a son of Robert H. and Carrie (Van Ness) McCormic. He attended the public schools of Albany and was graduated from the Albany High School with the Class of 1888. He read law with the late William A. Allen and the late County Judge Jacob H. Clute, and was admitted to the bar 15 Sep 1892. In 1895 he formed a law partnership with Judge Clute, which continued until 1899. He was elected Alderman from the Tenth Ward in 1898 and in the same year was appointed first assistant District Attorney by John T. Cook, and was reappointed by District Attorney George Addington 1 Jan 1902. He was again appointed to that office 1 Jan 1905. Mr. McCormic is a past sachelm of Ojibway Tribe. IORM, of Albany, and is great prophet of the Great Council of Red Men. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&A;M; Capital City Chapter No. 242, RAM; Temple Commandery No. 2, KT; Cyprus Temple, NMS; past grand of Clinton Lodge No. 7, IOOF; Pine Bush Loft of Haymakers; Albany and Unconditional Clubs. He married Miss Estelle N. Lockwood, d/o Horace R. Lockwood, of South Westerlo, 31 Oct 1894. Mr. McCormic resided at 429 Washington avenue, Albany.

Ibid., page 322.

Marcus Hamilton Mullenneaux – b, near Vails Gate in the town of Cornwall, Orange, NY, 5 Jan 1852, son of Tunis T. and Mary (Wright) Mullenneaux. He was graduated from the Albany Normal School in 1873 and for four years taught mathematics at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, NY. He read law with Newkirk & Chase at Hudson, and in 1878 was graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of LL. B. He practiced law at Newburgh until 1885, when he accepted the position of general manager for eastern New York for the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt. In 1893 he transferred his general agency to Albany. Mr. Mullenneaux is an occasional contributor to the magazines and is in frequent demand for addresses, commemorative poems and hymns, several of the latter having been widely published and adopted into permanent use. He was a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&A;M, of Albany, and of Acme Lodge No. 469, IOOF, of Newburgh. He was an official member of Trinity M. E. Church, Albany, and an active member of various musical organizations. On 7 Apr 1880, he married Ella, d/o Elbert and Elizabeth A. (Edmeston) Verity, of Brooklyn. They had two sons, Elbert V. and Marcus H., Jr. Residence 119 State Street, Albany.


J. Austin Springer, son of Adrian Oliver and Jeannette (Squire) Springer, was born in Utica, NY, 11 Jan 1870. In 1878 his parents moved to Albany, where he was educated in the public and high schools. Music being his aim, and with a determination to devote his whole time to its study, he left the high school in the winter of 1888 and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. J. Albert Jeffery and John Kautz for piano and harmony and Samuel Belding for organ. In June 1895, Mr. Springer went to New York to further pursue the study of piano under William Mason. Mus. Doc, who is recognized as America's greatest pianoforte teacher. In the spring of 1888 he received his first charge in the capacity of assistant organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, NY, which position he held during the summer of that year during Dr. Jeffery's absence in Europe. The following year he was appointed organist of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Cambridge, NY. In 1890 he went to the First M. E. Church at Lansingburgh, NY, where he held the position of organist for three years. His next charge was at the North Reformed Church of Watervliet, NY, and in Sep 1894, he was appointed organist and director of music of the First M. E. Church of Albany, NY. In Nov 1896, Mr. Springer was chosen out of eighteen applicants to be the organist of the State Street Presbyterian Church of Albany, NY, which position he held for twelve years, giving eminent satisfaction in that capacity.

On 13 Jun 1890, Mr. Springer was married to Olive Gardner Robertson of Albany. In 1899 the "Mason Piano School" was opened in Albany under the distinguished patronage of Dr. William Mason, with Mr. Springer as its director. Mr. Springer assumed the task of giving all lessons in private to pupils in the school in every grade from that of the children upward. The result has been the developing of many pupils with most successful results, and the bringing out of a number in solo work where entire programs have been performed by one pupil. The lecture-musicales at this school have been quite a feature, especially those on the "Principle of Devitalization as Applied to Artistic Piano Playing," and "Lives and Works of Famous Composers." Mr. Springer was appointed accompanist of the Albany Musical Association in the fall of 1897 and held this position for a period of ten years. During this time he
had the honor of playing for many of the world's greatest artists. In Dec 1906, he received the appointment of organist of the Temple Beth Emeth, Albany, NY. Mr. Springer is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, F&AM, Capital City Chapter No. 242, RAM, and Temple Commandery No. 2 of Albany. He has held the position as organist of Capital City Chapter and at Wadsworth Lodge. He has written many compositions for piano and voice, his works having been rendered by Gilmore's Sousa's and the United States Marine Band of Washington, DC. His entire musical education has been acquired in America and he is a strong advocate of all American institutions of learning.

Mr. Springer has had the honor of appearing in concert with Jean Gerardy, Leo Schulz, Minnie Tracey, H. Evan Williams, Gertrude May Stein, Carl Dufft, Julian Walker and other well-known celebrities. In the fall of 1895 he became personally acquainted with Paderewski. At this time the prospects of establishing a school in Albany devoted exclusively to the study of piano playing were under consideration. The great pianist gave Mr. Springer his hearty endorsement, particularly when he learned that the course included the thorough study of Dr. William Mason's "Touch and Technic." Mr. Springer has also had the honor of the acquaintance of Moriz Rosenthal, Harold Bauer, Teresa Carreno, Frieda Siemans, Alexandre Guilmain, Clarence Eddy, Arthur Mees, William H. Sherwood, W. S. B. Mathews, Julie Rive-King, Constantin von Sternberg, Patrick S. Gilmore and John Philip Sousa. The latter conferred an honor upon Mr. Springer in the fall of 1894. He had composed a march which he had dedicated to the well-known bandmaster who performed the composition for the first time in Albany. At this initial production of the composition known as "The March King," Mr. Sousa requested Mr. Springer to conduct his band. In the spring of 1904, Clarence Eddy, the great organist was passing through Albany. Several previous years he had met Mr. Springer at one of his recitals, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two. He called at the Mason Piano School while in Albany and was ushered into Mr. Springer's studio during a private lesson. A few weeks later Mr. Springer received the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 29th, 1904. My Dear Mr. Springer—Let me congratulate you upon your splendid success as a teacher of the piano. How could it be otherwise when the method is so superior and its exposition so exact! I was charmed with the lesson which I recently heard you give in your studio, because you took the utmost pains with every minute detail pertaining to touch and technique, and it is this "infinite capacity for taking pains" which marks alike the successful teacher and artist.

Yours cordially, CLARENCE EDDY.

MR. SPRINGER'S OPERA—A CRITICAL REVIEW.

In the spring of 1901 Robert Kerr Colville's unique and interesting story of Indian lore and aboriginal tradition. "The Courting of Kalliquah" was read for the first time by Mr. Springer. He was so deeply impressed with the seriousness of the work, that after repeated readings he was firmly convinced that a wealth of material existed in the story—material so beautifully interwoven, depicting love, jealousy, despair and revenge, with love finally triumphant, that he suggested to Mr. Colville writing a libretto, which would serve as the text for a grand opera. Mr. Colville soon completed the libretto and Mr. Springer at once began his task. Shortly after it was announced that the work was nearing completion and the musical public was expectant and hopeful that the opera would soon have its initial presentation in Albany, NY. But the composer found no easy task confronting him. In the spirit of the proverb, "Make haste slowly," he felt that too much time could not be given in the preparation of a work of this character. Along these lines he has worked, thoughtfully and carefully, rewriting much and endeavoring to give to his work only the purest musical treatment, as suggested by the libretto.

The American Indian has occasionally been given a place in several extravaganzas familiar to the public, but this is the first time that he has had anything like serious consideration; that a story with musical setting, the plot of which deals entirely with Indian character and life in the primeval days of the forest, has been given a position in the realm of grand opera. Both librettist and composer have aimed high in their efforts, and judging from the score as far as now completed, the opera will command the attention of all musical critics. An out-of-doors atmosphere characterizes the work that is refreshing, exhilarating and wholesome. All the choruses are full of spontaneity, having dramatic force and originality. The scene of the opera is laid in Rockland county, this State, in the valley of the Ramapo. The opera opens prior to the wedding feast of Kalliquah, the heroine, who is to wed Maconaquah. A great Indian warrior, Kimonsaquah, has been invited. His deeds of valor have made him famous far and wide. This Indian chief also loves Kalliquah, but to all appearances is reconciled and extends his congratulations to the Indian maiden and her prospective husband. At the same time he is laying a dastardly plot to abduct Kalliquah. At an opportune time he succeeds and forces her into his canoe, carrying her to a cave as his prisoner. Two months are given up to the search and Kalliquah remains true to her lover, Maconaquah, spurring the attentions of Kimonsaquah. At last Maconaquah discovers a trail which leads him to the cave where Kimonsaquah holds the fair squaw a captive. The opera ends with a duel to the death between the rival lovers, with Maconaquah victorious. Vengeance is meted out to the treacherous Indian chieftan and Kalliquah is restored to the arms of her lover. The finale is decidedly original, the entire last act being a tragic trio of voices—Kalliquah, Maconaquah and Kimonsaquah, soprano, tenor and bass, respectively.

It has been the privilege of few to hear the composer play excerpts from his score. All who have heard portions from the opera have pronounced it to be on a high plane of excellence, with bold contrasts and peculiarly original treatment. When the work is finally completed and produced, it will doubtless create a great furor in the musical world, and as it suggests a type of musical composition peculiarly its own, will command a position in operatic composition wholly apart from anything yet written.

Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Juniuss Parker. https://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker

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Andrew Herbert Bayard, M. D., only son of Augustus Willard and Isabella (Browne) Bayard, was born at Leeds, Greene county, NY, 11 Oct 1867. The Bayards came to America about 1630 and are direct descendants of the renowned French warrior De Chevalier Bayard. When an infant his parents removed to Cohoes, NY, and his home was there until 1880, when he moved to Albany, NY. He was educated in the Albany Academy, was lieutenant in the military department and received the principal's prize for English composition, three consecutive years, and graduated in the class of 1886; he then took up the study of medicine in the
Elmer Blair, son of Robert S. and Jane E. (Steen) Blair, was born in Fort Hunter, NY, 13 May 1862. He was graduated from the Cobleskill Academy in 1881, when he removed to Albany to continue his studies, where he became an expert stenographer. After a short time spent in the office of M. V. B. Bull, he entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company as stenographer, and subsequently became confidential clerk to Dudley Farlin and H. S. Marcy, general freight agent and traffic manager, respectively, of that company. He held this position for five years, when he became the private secretary of Dudley Farlin, having charge of the private interests of that gentleman, which embraced operations on a large scale in the Lima, OH, oil fields, and the developing of the electric lighting business in various parts of this State. During this time Mr. Blair personally established and installed the electric lighting plants of Norwich and Cooperstown, NY, and became the treasurer and general manager of the corporation in each of those places which controlled its gas and electric lighting facilities. Upon the retirement of Mr. Farlin from active business, Mr. Blair accepted a position, in 1893, with the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, having charge, under Chief Engineer William N. Roberts, of the business department of the construction force of that road, and upon its completion he became the private secretary to Edward M. Burns, its general manager, and later his confidential agent, having charge of Dr. William Seward Webb's Adirondack camp site properties, until 1 Jan 1895. Mr. Blair then turned his attention to the study of law and removed to Rochester, NY, where he read law in the office of Harris & Harris and practiced stenography in the courts until the following September, when he returned to Albany and became the private secretary of Col. William Gary Sanger, member of assembly from the Second Oneida district. He continued in Colonel Sanger's employ during the legislative session of 1896, and after the passage of the liquor tax law was appointed chief stenographer to the State Department of Excise. Mr. Blair was treasurer of the Young Men's Association of Albany in 1888, collecting during his incumbency the $100,000 building fund for Harmanus Bleecker Hall. On the expiration of his term as treasurer he was elected manager of the association for three years. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM.; Temple Chapter, R. A. M.; De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M.; Little Falls Commandery; Ziyara Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Utica; and Mount Herman Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Albany. On 22 Oct 1895, he married Ella L. Holliday of Oneida, NY.

W. Rutger Bleecker, son of Thomas S. and Catharine (McCullock) Bleecker, was born in Albany, NY, in 1869. He received his education in the Albany public and high schools, which latter institution he left in 1886 to accept the position of messenger in the New York State National Bank. Since his connection with this institution he has won the trust and confidence of his employers and has been deservedly promoted up to his present position, that of individual bookkeeper, to which he was appointed in Apr 1896. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, and is an honorary member of the Philodoxia Society of the Albany High School. March 14, 1894, he married Elizabeth Pendell of Monticello, Sullivan county, NY.

Franklin G. Bradley, is a grandson of Philo Bradley, an early settler of Berne, Albany county, and a son of Daniel G. Bradley, for many years deputy sheriff, and was born in Berne, 25 Dec 1849. Daniel G. came to Albany in 1857 and was long a prosperous merchant. He married Arvilla Nelson, and of their nine children seven sons are living. With the exception of six years spent on a farm in Guiderland, Franklin G. Bradley has been engaged in the mercantile business since he reached the age of twenty. He established his present grocery and provision store on Beaver street in 1878 and in 1893 moved to No. 99 Hudson avenue. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM.; Fort Orange Council, R. A., and American Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F. In 1868 he married Alice M., daughter of Hiram Gardner of Franklin, VA, who died in 1891, leaving three children: Daniel G., Jennie E. and Franklin G., jr. He married, second, in 1892, Mrs. Celia (Reed) Weidraan of Summit, Schoharie county.

Eugene Brumaghim, was born in the town of Guiderland, Albany county, NY, 3 Apr 1853. In 1860 he removed to Albany and was graduated from the Albany High School in 1873. During the years of 1880 and 1881 he was principal of the High School at Oilman, IL. Since that time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Albany, and he is at present connected with Weidman & Co., wholesale grocers. He was president of the Young Men's Association for one term and during his incumbency of that office the $50,000 for Harmanus Bleecker Hall was raised by popular subscription. He is Past Master of Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], F&AM, and is prominently connected with the Unconditional and Press Clubs.

Norman Burdick, is descended from an old Rhode Island family, his grandfather being Elkanah Burdick, of Granville, NY, born 6 Aug 1771, died 21 Apr 1832, who married Martha Worden. His father, Joseph Uriah Burdick, of Dexter ME, born 8 Apr 1808, married Cynthia Morgan, b. 30 Jul 1809. Mr. Burdick was born in Middletown VT, 2 Jun 1834, received a common school education, learned the trade of iron molder in Amherst, NH, and came to Albany in 1864 as superintendent for Shear, Packard & Co., stove manufacturers. He continued with them and their successors, Perry & Co., in the foundry, until 1871, when he became traveling salesman for the latter firm. From 1877 to 1881 he had charge of the foundry at Sing Sing prison in 1881 he engaged in the manufacture of patent stove specialties in that city, and in 1883 moved the business to Albany. In 1885 his son, Bainbridge W.,
became his partner under the present firm name of Burdick & Son, and in 1888 they moved the establishment from Green street to the corner of Liberty and Division streets, where it is now located. The firm also has a slate quarry at Hampton, NY, and a large stock farm of about 500 acres at the same place, where they breed fine trotting horses. Mr. Burdick has always been a Republican. He is a member of Custus Morum Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Post Lull, G. A. R., both of Milford, NH, and is a member and past master of Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, F&AM, also of Milford, NH. He is a member of all Masonic bodies of New Hampshire except De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery and Cyprus Temple, of Albany.

He is a charter member of the Acacia Club and a member of the Albany Republican Unconditional Club. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 4th NY Vols., was promoted second lieutenant and served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged for disability. 16 Sep 1929 he married Mary V [D.], Fisher, daughter of Otis R. Fisher, of Wilton, NH, and they have two children Bainbridge W. and Ethel (Mrs. Elmer E. Wygant), b. 12 Jun 1866, both of Albany. He died ca 1908.

Bainbridge Winfield Burdick, b. Amherst, NH, 13 Feb 1864; d. 4 Jul 1932, Lake St. Catherine, VT born Albany, NY, is a member of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, F&AM, of all the Odd Fellow bodies, of the Republican Unconditional Club and of the Albany Burgesses Corps. 24 Oct 1888 he m1. Kate Ball, who d. in 1899; he m2. 17 Sep 1891 in Cuddebackville, NY, Mary Van Inwegen, b. there 13 Mar 1863, by whom they had two children: Edna, b. 25 Jul 1892 and Ralph V., b. 2 Apr 1894. He was a musician of considerable ability.

Ref: http://www.burdickfamily.org/genealogy/getperson.php?personID=I2291&tree=bgen

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G. Dudley Burdick, son of G. W. and Mary Elizabeth (Van Antwerp) Burdick, was born in Albany, 19 Jul 1842. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of mason, which he followed until 1878, when he engaged in his present business of contractor and builder. He built the Tweedle Building, the Dudley Observatory, the Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Building, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church and Wolfers Roost and many other notable structures. Mr. Burdick is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, and of the board of deacons of the State Street Presbyterian church. He served seven years in the old volunteer fire department and in Co. B, 10th Regiment, N. Y. N. G. December 26, 1876, he married Emma Havard, daughter of John Havard of Brooklyn, NY, who died 24 Nov 1881, leaving a son and daughter, Clarke Havard and Mary Louise. Clarke Havard died 6 Mar 1883. 10 Oct 1884, he married Juliette Hotaling, daughter of Epraim Hotaling, of Albany, NY.

William J. Capron, was born in the city of Albany, 16 Nov 1833. He was a son of John Capron, who was born in Albany in 1790. He was one of two children, Sarah and John, born to William Capron, a native of Connecticut, who was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. John, the father, was a farmer and a dairyman. He spent his last days in the town of Watervliet. His wife was Sarah Pangborn, daughter of George Pangborn. Their children were Sarah, wife of Robert Harper, of Albany; John P., Martha, William J., and Mary. He died in 1849, and his wife survived him until 1887. When 21 years of age William J. began for himself as a farmer, near Guilderland village, which he followed for some twelve years, when he opened a grocery store in Guilderland, which he conducted for fifteen years, and in addition to this he practiced as a veterinarian. He later disposed of his store and devoted his whole time as a veterinarian, at which he had gained a wide reputation. He was clerk for one term, justice for six years, and was overseer of the poor for many years. He was also elected constable for fourteen consecutive years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417] of Albany, and of the Knights Chapter. He is also an officer of the Humane Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children, and has also been a member of the Board of Health for a number of years. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 10th New York State Volunteers, which was changed to 177th, and was discharged after three months on account of sickness. In 1864 he married Margaret Scott, born in the town of New Scotland, and daughter of Peter Scott; their children are Alice and John H. The latter is a telegraph operator. Mr. Capron has served his town as deputy sheriff, being appointed by a Democratic sheriff, which is much to his credit.

CAPRON, WILLIAM J.—Age, 27 years. Enlisted 177th NY Inf. Vols.], October 16, 1862, at Albany, to serve nine months; mustered in as private, Co. B, November 21, 1862; discharged for disability, no date, at Albany, NY.

Page 293 [1211] Family Sketches

J. Sheldon Frost, was born in the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, 1 Dec 1864. His parents were John D. and Phebe (Sheldon) Frost. Early in the 17th century, three Frost brothers came from England and settled on Long Island. Afterwards the branch of the family from which James Sheldon Frost is descended removed to Dutchess county, NY, and in 1805 they removed to the town of Rensselaerville. The property they took in 1805 is still in the possession of the family. Mr. J. Sheldon Frost's great-great-grandfather, Isaac Frost, had 14 children, eight of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. Mr. Frost's great-great-grandfather on his mother's side was a sea captain and spent a part of his life exploring Africa. All his ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Frost was educated at public and private schools and at Friends College at Locust Valley, Long Island. Later he attended the Albany Business College, and in 1888 was graduated from the Albany Law School and in May of the same year was admitted to practice. He began his study of law in the office of Draper & Chester and after Mr. Draper's withdrawal he remained with Judge Chester until 1890, since when he has successfully practiced his profession in Albany. Mr. Frost is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Court Schuyler No. 1754, I. O. F., and of Jay Chapter, Phi Delta Phi fraternity; also a member of Albany Senate No.611, K. A. E. O. In 1893 Mr. Frost was one of a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Denver, on behalf of eastern holders, and represents large holdings in litigation now pending in the Federal Courts.

Page 205 [1123] Family Sketches
John L. Gartland, son of James and Elizabeth Gartland, was born in Manchester, England, 4 Jul 1853, and was graduated from Kneller Hall, a military school of music in Hounslow, in 1872. Meanwhile he was for ten years a member of the 2nd Battalion, 15th Regiment of Foot, English army, which he entered in 1863 and in which he served a part of the time as musician, being stationed at Gibraltar, Malta, Jersey (Channel Islands), Aldershot and Gosport. In 1878 he came to Portland, ME, where he followed his profession as a band musician. In 1874 he removed to Johnstown, NY, and became leader of the Johnstown Band and a dealer in books and stationery. He came to Albany in 1881 as a member of the old Austin Band and in 1884 was elected leader of the 10th Regt. Band, a position he held ten years. In 1894 he organized Gartland's Military Band of 25 pieces and has since been its leader and conductor. 1 Jan 1896, he formed a partnership with Joseph Giovia and organized Giovia & Gartland's orchestra of 25 members. These two bodies are the leaders in military band and orchestral circles in Eastern New York and have filled many noted engagements. Mr. Gartland is also musical director of the First Lutheran church, and a member of Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], Temple Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery and Cyprus Temple of Masons. In 1879 he married Josephine, daughter of Charles E. Peckham, of Johnstown, NY, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Peckham Gartland.

Samuel Goldring, son of William, was born 29 Dec 1864, in West Dean, Sussex, England, and came to America in 1886. He was for two years foreman of the gardening department for W. C. Wilson, on Long Island, and in 1888 he came to Albany and first engaged in the flower business on Western avenue, and six months later formed a partnership with H. G. Eyres as Eyres & Co. They carried on a large floral business until Feb 1895, when Mr. Goldring withdrew and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Frederick, under the style of Goldring Brothers. They have a retail store at No. 30 North Pearl street, and also run the old Font Grove green-houses at Slingerlands, where they have over 77,000 square feet covered with glass; they do both a wholesale and retail business. Frederick Goldring came to America in 1878 and settled in Albany, where he was for eleven years orchid grower for Erastus Corning. Both brothers are members of the Society of American florists and of the Royal Arcanum. Samuel Goldring is district deputy grand regent of the Royal Arcanum and a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Temple Chapter, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery, K. T., the Elks and the Albany Press Club. In 1888 he married Miss Etta, daughter of William Potkora, one of the oldest florists in Albany, and their children are Edith Frederica and Jessica Louisa.

William Henry Hallenbeck, son of John Henry and Mary (Beebe) Hallenbeck, was born in the town of Knox, Albany county, 30 Jul 1859, and is of Holland Dutch descent. His great-grandparents were early settlers of Albany county and his father, a son of Abraham, was born in Guilderland; all were farmers. Mr. Hallenbeck finished his education in School No. 8, Albany, whither his parents moved in 1868, and where they still reside. He clerked in a grocery store for about five years and on 13 Aug 1876, became a clerk for J. & J. Doran, woodware dealers, with whom he remained until February, 1889. In March 1889, he established his present wholesale and retail millinery business at No. 92 South Pearl street. He is a member of Peabody Lodge No. 32, K. P. 1 Jan 1898 he removed to No. 9 South Pearl street, where he is now the owner and proprietor of a cigar store. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Gariaka Tribe of Red Men No. 343, and the Unconditional Republican Club. In 1883 he was married to Carrie Kingsley of Albany.

Howard Hendrickson, was born in Albany, 20 Nov 1859, and is the son of the late Jacob Hendrickson, who for many years kept a large wholesale grocery on the dock and died in Jul 1879. Mr. Hendrickson was educated in the public schools of Albany and subsequently entered a job printing office, where he worked for three years. He then entered the law office of S. W. Whitmore, meantime taking a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated 25 May 1882, being immediately admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Opening a law office he commenced the active practice of his profession, which is varied and extensive. In 1895 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth ward and during that year served as president of the Common Council, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate in that ward. In politics he is an influential Republican. He was the organizer of the Commercial Union Cooperative Bank and at present is its attorney and a member of the board of managers. He is the owner of considerable Albany real estate. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, and has passed through all its chairs. He is a member of William Lacy Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.

Nelson Hunting, M. D., son of John and Christina (Dominick) Hunting, was born on a farm near Gallupville, Schoharie county, 21 Nov 1837. He was graduated from the Gallupville Academy and from the Albany State Normal School, taught school for a time and read medicine with Dr. John Ruland of Blenheim and Dr. John Maxwell of Gallupville. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1869, began active practice in Gallupville, and in 1873 came to Albany. He is ex-president and a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was treasurer in 1872-75 of the State society; he is also a member of Wadsworth Lodge F. & A. M., and was for several years connected with the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital. In 1864 he married Elizabeth F.,
daughter of John P. Tolle of West Troy, and they have three children living: Orlena A., Edna J. and Elizabeth C. Dr. Hunting has taken a prominent part in the water question of Albany and in 1888 wrote an article for the Evening Journal on driven wells and the healthfulness of water obtained therefrom. This was at a time when $150,000 had been appropriated by the city to drive wells on Pleasant Island; as a result of this article the scheme was abandoned; later, when the Kinderhook water scheme was agitated, he wrote another article, which killed that plant; these articles saved the city over $2,000,000. These studies led him to invent a scientific water distiller, which works automatically on natural principles. It was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and carried off the first award in the greatest sanitary competition ever known.

Page 164 [1082] Family Sketches

Anthime Watson La Rose, son of Anthime F. and Kate (Kappes) La Rose, of French descent, was born 6 Dec 1865, in Albany, where his father settled about 1858, coming from Canada. The latter started with his brother Peter the first steamboat (freight) line between Albany and Troy. Mr. La Rose was educated at the Albany Academy and in 1883 engaged in the manufacturing business with his father. He was graduated from the Institute of Technology at Boston in 1888 and then spent a year each with Ogden & Wright, architects, and Sullivan & Ehlers, contractors, of Albany, receiving with the latter practical experience in iron construction. 1 Jan 1890, he opened his present architectural office. Among the many structures designed by him are several fine residences and manufacturing plants and the brew house for the Dobler Brewing Company, recognized as one of the best of its kind in the State. 13 Oct 1883, he enlisted in Co. D, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y., was promoted first sergeant October 20, second lieutenant July 10, 1884, and first lieutenant 30 May 1888, and resigned 19 Jan 1892. 20 Sep 1892, he was appointed assistant inspector general with rank of major, which position he still holds. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&A.M, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., the Albany Press and Camera Club and the New Manhattan Athletic and United Service Clubs of New York city, and an honorary member of Delta Chapter of the Theta Xi fraternity.

Page 372 [1290] Family Sketches

William MacAllaster was born in Albany, NY, on 31 May 1805, and is a son of Charles E. and Harriet (Roberts) MacAllaster. William was educated in the public schools at Albany, after which he served his apprenticeship in the drug business, in the store of Joseph Nellegar. In 1884 he passed the State Board of Pharmacy, and later entered, and was graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy, and still later took a course in the Albany Medical College. In 1885 he established his present business as druggist and apothecary in which he has been successful. Mr. MacAllaster is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&A.M, of American Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., and of the Unconditional Republican Club, all of Albany, NY.

Page 77 [995] Family Sketches

James R. Main was born in Guilderland, where he now lives, 15 Sep 1845. He is a son of Dewitt C. Main, born in Guilderland, 23 Jul 1818, one of five sons and four daughters born to John B., who was born Aug 1790, m Stonington, CT; his father was Reuben P., who was a farmer by occupation. John B., the grandfather, lived for a time in Petersburgh, Rensselaer county, and in 1804 removed with his father to Plainfield, Otsego county, where they settled and worked at teaming between that place and Albany; he later settled in the town of Guilderland where he became prosperous; he farmed on a large scale; he was an exceedingly liberal man and gave largely to those who needed his assistance; his house was always open to travelers, and he and his wife were grand good people and noted widely for their hospitality: he finally died a poor man through his generosity to others, signing papers for others, the payment of which eventually fell upon him; he always concerned himself deeply in public matters and was often chosen as delegate to county and assembly conventions; his wife was Elizabeth Lloyd: he died when 83, she three weeks later, age 79.

Dewitt C, the father of James, was a blacksmith by trade, though devoted most of his life to farming and lived in the town of Guilderland; he was a good neighbor, an upright and honest citizen; his first wife was Marie Riggles, born in the town of Guilderland, and daughter of Giles Riggles; their children were Charles W., James R., Sheliniar D., and Mary E.; they were both members of the M. E. church; his second wife was Katurah Warner by whom one child was born, Ida.

James R., the subject of this sketch, worked on the farm of his father and attended the common district school winters until fourteen years of age; from that time until 25 he worked at home or by the month for others. He father purchased the farm of 52 acres on which he was born and where he now resides. Having an active desire to acquire knowledge he let few opportunities pass; he early identified himself with the Democratic party and took keen interest in public matters; when 26 he was elected tax collector for the town of Guilderland, and was later elected justice, and was justice of sessions of Albany county during the years 1877 and 1878; in 1890 was elected school commissioner in the third district of Albany county and was re-elected in 1893 and is now filling that office. In 1880 he became a law clerk and student. He registered under J. H. Clute, and was admitted to the bar in 1887; since that time, in addition to his official duties and the superintending of his farm, he carries on an active law practice. Mr. Main is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], Albany. In Jan 1872, he married Miss Alvira E. Reinhardt, who was born in the town of Berne, a daughter of Alexander Reinhardt, by whom he has had two children. Mrs. Yuba Carhart and Dewitt C. Mr. Main has been one of the trustees of Prospect Hill Cemetery and its secretary and treasurer for many years, and to whose untiring efforts and influence many reforms and improvements have been brought about, and the cemetery attained to its high standing. He is also a member of Losca Tribe No. 341 Improved Order of Men, and its treasurer. Is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an officer therein.

Page 141 [865] photo

Hon. James A. McKown, who has won for himself a prominent position at the Albany bar, was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, NY, 31 Mar 1819. His father was Absalom McKown, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Albany county. His mother's maiden name was Edith Le Grange, daughter of John Le Grange, esq., a man of high standing in his day. The advantages of young McKown for obtaining an education were confined principally to the district school. In his youthful days our present system of general education was unknown and institutions ranking above the common schools were few, but he utilized to the fullest extent every advantage he had obtained. He obtained a very good practical education with which he attained his success in life through his own unaided efforts. He therefore belongs to that large and valuable class of men with which the legal and generally all professions
succeeded him in business. 13 Sep 1892; his mother died in 1882. Robert J. Robinson was educated in the public schools and academy, and the Albany Lodge No. 417, F&AM. In 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Alida Van Valkenburgh, by whom he has one daughter living, Mrs. William A. Amadelli.

His administration was therefore very successful and he retired from the office with the good wishes and good opinion of the bar and the public. In his practice he has no specialty, but has conducted a general legal business with success, and has always surrounded himself with a respectable and profitable clientage. His long identification with the Albany bar, his high and upright character, his honorable course as a practitioner, have given him an eminent place in his profession. Mr. McKown belongs to the Republican party, and though he believes most thoroughly in the principles of that party, yet he is not bigoted. He is not nor ever has been a seeker after office or place. He favors the Baptist church and is a member of Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], F&AM. In 1837 he married Charity, daughter of Alanson Hitchman, of Howe's Cave, NY, and they have had two children: Emily and George C, both deceased. Dr. Michel is treasurer and trustee of All Souls Universalist church.

Page 164 [1082] Family Sketches; also page 370 [1280] Family Sketches

Fred G. Michel, M.D.S., son of Dr. Frederick W. and Saloma (Bergman) Michel, was born in Boonville, NY, 16 Jul 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Utica, where the family settled about 1855. He first learned the trade of manufacturing jeweler with Jeremiah Gumph of Utica. 8 Mar 1871, he came to Albany and entered the employ of H. G. Gumph, manufacturer of fine tools, with whom he remained until 1883. He then began the study of dentistry with Dr. S. W. Whitney, and in 1889 associated himself with Dr. H. L. Whitbeck. In 1893 he received the degree of M. D. S., from the State Board of Examiners and in Apr 1893, began the practice of dentistry alone. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, a charter member of William Macy Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F., and was a charter member and is past chancellor of Flower Lodge No. 336, K. P., and is now commander of Albany Tent No. 363, K. O. T. M. In 1873 he married Charity, daughter of Alanson Hitchman, of Howe's Cave, NY, and they have had two children: Emily and George C, both deceased. Dr. Michel is treasurer and trustee of All Souls Universalist church.

Page 338 [1256] Family Sketches

James C. Moore, son of William and Jane (Campbell) Moore, was born in Albany, NY, 1 Oct 1830. Mr. Moore's father was born in County Down, Ireland, and in 1822 came to America and settled in Albany. In 1844 he started in the manufacture of bricks on Morton street, where he was very successful. In 1860 he retired and was succeeded by his son, James C, the subject of this sketch, who was also very successful and in 1865 established another yard on Third avenue. Mr. Moore is a brother of Robert H. Moore, of the well known lumber firm of Moore & Zimmerman. In 1859 Mr. Moore married Sarah K. Smith, who died the same year, and in 1875 he married Anna Babcock, by whom he had one daughter, Jean C and one son, William, who is dead. He is a member of the Third Reformed church, Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], F&AM, Temple Chapter R. A. M., and is a De Witt Clinton Council R. & S. M. He is also a director of the Albany County Building and Loan Association.

Page 203 [1121] Family Sketches

G. L. Pearsall, represents one of the younger successful business men of Albany. While comparatively young, he has established a business that extends over the larger part of the United States and Canada, and enjoys an enviable reputation among not only the business men of Albany, but throughout the country. Mr. Pearsall is the son of S. W. Pearsall and Synthia E. Pearsall, and was born at Groomes Corners Saratoga county, NY, 14 Sep 1865. His father was the inventor of several photographic processes connected with the old wet plate process, and for years carried on a successful manufacturing business at Groomes Corners, NY. Mr. G. L. Pearsall came to Albany in 1886, and after completing his education at the State Normal College, entered on a business life, the success of which has few equals. Until 1895 he conducted the photographic business with his present business of supplying the photographic trade with electric light enlargements, bromide prints, crayon, pastels, sepia and water color portraits, also frames, and conducts one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. His factory is located on Fulton street. In 1896 he erected a handsome villa residence on Allen street, Pine Hills, which is an ornament to the city. In 1888 he married Miss Jennie Willard of Albany, and they have three children. Margarette, Hazel Estelle and Willard Willard. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and the Masonic Veteran Association. In 1862 he married Christina A., daughter of William Logan of County Armagh, Ireland, and they have five children living: James Samuel, Martha J., Tysie Estelle, John Hall and Elizabeth Shanks.

Page 179 [1197] Family Sketches

Robert J. Robinson, was born in Albany, 19 Jun 1869, and is the only son of Robert and Caroline (Garrity) Robinson. His father was born in the North of Ireland, and coming to Albany, engaged in the merchant tailoring business until his death, which occurred 13 Sep 1892; his mother died in 1882. Robert J. Robinson was educated in the public schools and academy, and the Albany Business College; he then associated himself with his father and learned the trade of merchant tailoring, and on his father's death succeeded him in business. His father was a Mason, and he is a member of the Albany County Wheelmen. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and the Masonic Veteran Association. In 1862 he married Christina A., daughter of William Logan of County Armagh, Ireland, and they have five children living: James Samuel, Martha J., Tysie Estelle, John Hall and Elizabeth Shanks.
Alexander Selkirk, oldest son of Charles and Jane (Elmendorf) Selkirk and brother of Lewis M. and Frank, was born at Selkirk, Albany county, NY, on 18 Jul 1830. On the paternal side he descended from James Selkirk, who emigrated from Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and landed at the city of New York 16 Jun 1775, then went to Galway, Saratoga county, where he resided until the early spring of 1776; when at Albany, he joined the Continental army in which he served until the close of the Revolutionary war, when he received his certificate of service and discharge duly signed by George Washington (now in the Hall of Military Records, Albany).

He served under Arnold in the northern campaign and was in the battle of Saratoga, at which Burgoyne surrendered; under Green, he was in the retreat through New Jersey, and endured the hardships of the winter quarters of the army at Valley Forge; subsequently under Gates, he was in the southern campaign until after Gates's defeat at Camden, and later with his regiment in the allied army he was at Yorktown, VA, when Cornwallis surrendered. After the close of the war he took up his residence at Galway until he finally settled in 1786 at Selkirk, Albany county, NY, on land purchased by him and now owned by his descendants. He died in 1830. In 1787 he married Elizabeth, sister of Christina Herrin, wife of William Henry, and mother of Prof. Joseph Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. On the maternal side Mr. Selkirk is descended from the Elmendorfs, who came from Guilderland, Holland, and settled in Dutchess county in 1690. Their descendants were numerous and in active service in both the rank and file of the Continental army. Alexander's father, Charles, was born at Selkirk, 1799, and was in his early life a silversmith at Albany, but on account of poor health and his inheritance of a farm from his father, James, he in 1820 returned to the life of a farmer at Selkirk, where he died in 1868.

Alexander, with his brothers, received his education in public school No. 3, at Selkirk; his teachers being generally men from the Eastern States who made school teaching a means to aid them in acquiring collegiate education, and under this class of teachers he was instructed in the highest English branches of education of that day. He removed to Albany in 1847 and at J. Goold & Co.'s coach factory learned the art of coach ornamentation and heraldry, and was made foreman in that department in 1850. In 1849 he with George Boughton, then also a coach ornament, James Hart and James Williamson formed a class for the study of free hand drawing from models with Mr. John E. Gavit, bank note engraver, as instructor. In the spring of 1853 he went into the business of carriage manufacture and continued in the same until in 1864, when he sold out to Shaw & Rose, and entered the profession of solicitor and attorney in patent cases and mechanical expert, and has since continued in this profession, having established a large practice. Mr. Selkirk joined Union Lodge of I. O. O. F., in 1853, and Wadsworth Lodge 417, of F&AM, in 1857, and the Ancient Essenic Order in 1897. In 1848 he united with the Wesleyan church and was identified with it until 1863, when he united with the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany, of which he is now a member. He has always been a Republican, voting first for Fremont.

He married Elizabeth Jane Fee in 1853, and they have five sons: Charles, William F., John A., Alexander, Jr., Frank E., and a daughter, Elizabeth R. With other citizens he opposed the 1894 scheme for supplying Albany with water from the Berkshire Hills, and so amended the Water Commissioners' Bill before the Legislature that that board dropped their bill, while bills drawn by him and introduced through Senator Parker passed both Houses, when the Berkshire Hill supply scheme was dropped and his plans for water supply, except filtering, also advocated by him, were adopted substantially as was provided in his bills. In 1896, he through Senator Nussbaum, introduced a bill for making a State Excise department with provision for State control of the traffic in liquors, which bill was before its introduction in the two houses, some ten days in the hands of Senator Raines, who then amended his own bill previously introduced and incorporated in it many of the provisions of Mr. Selkirk's bill. Mr. Selkirk is the inventor of the "System of dual circulation of chemical cooking liquors for making chemical fibre; he also is the original inventor of closed electric conduits, of the class made water-tight and completed in sections, in a factory, and ready for laying in the ground, or at its surface, with its enclosed conductors at all times in condition for allowing electric currents to be taken, at will, therefrom with safety at any time, thereby dispensing with exposed or overhead conductors.

Page 366 [1258] Family Sketches

Frank N. Sisson, son of Noel E- and Emiline (Griffin) Sisson, was born in Albany, NY, in 1860. He received his education at the Albany High School, Albany Academy, and Taylor's Academy in Columbia county, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. After graduation Mr. Sisson returned to Albany and entered the gas meter works of L. McDonald & Co., where he thoroughly learned the business; he remained in the factory five or six years and subsequently went on the road as salesman, until 1892. During the years 1887 and 1888 Mr. Sisson was located at Columbus, OH, representing D. McDonald & Co. In 1893 he went with the Welsbach Light Company as salesman and Albany representative; in August, 1895, just after the formation of the Welsbach Commercial Company, Mr. Sisson was tendered the position of salesman and Albany representative for that company, which position he now holds. He is also interested as a stockholder in street gas light companies and is the Albany representative of a standard bicycle establishment. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, Temple Chapter, R. A. M., DeWitt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery, K. T., and Cyrus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the K. A. E. O. and the Albany, Acacia and Unconditional Republican Clubs. In 1887 he married Minnie Brayton of Albany.

Page 8 [926] Family Sketches

Lorenzo B. Tibbitts, son of William and Abigail (Seaman) Tibbitts, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, NY, 12 Nov 1847, was educated in the Jonesville Academy and came to Albany in 1866 as superintendent of the gardens and grounds of Moore & Furgeson. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the Albany police force and served for fifteen years. In 1882 he engaged in the milk and dairy produce business on the corner of Green and Division streets, where he has since continued. In 1891 he started his present livery and boarding stable on Liberty street, succeeding M. H. Teater, and since July, 1893, has also had a contract with the United States Government for the transfer of mails between the Albany post-office and the various stations. He has been an active Republican, was for a time vice-president of the Consumers' Ice Company, and is a member of Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], F&AM, Capital City Chapter R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Cyrus Temple N. O. M. S. In 1869 he married Matilda A., daughter of Sylvester Van Home, of Oneida, NY, and their children are William S., Cora B., Lorenzo J., Arthur and Lotta.
Archibald Van Meter, son of Edmund and Jennett (Lloyd) Van Meter, was born in New Scotland, Albany county, 13 Mar 1825, and about 1828 moved with his parents to the city of Albany, where his father died soon afterward. The family originally came from New Jersey; the father of Holland and Scotch descent, and the mother of Scotch descent. Mr. Van Meter was educated in the public schools of Albany and as a youth, first engaged in gardening. In 1844 he engaged in the meat business, in which he has ever since continued, being located at No. 378 Hudson avenue, since 1877. For several years he has had a large wholesale trade, but now carries on a retail business exclusively. He is member of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, F&AM.

John B. Wands, was born in the town of New Scotland, NY, 13 Jun 1833. The first of the Wands to come to America were two cousins, James and John Wands; they were Scotch Highlanders, and were weavers by trade. They enlisted in the English army and came to Canada to take part in the French and English war (1754 to 1762), having enlisted as volunteers for three months; they served their time, and upon their discharge started as pioneers through the woods of New York State, toward Albany, and finally located in what is now New Scotland; their settlement dates about 1763. Ebenezer Wands, the grandfather of our subject, was another of these hardy Scotch pioneers; he was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was also a weaver by trade; he was a cousin of James and John, who had preceded him a few years to America; he married Mary Ann Miller, and came to America immediately after, probably about 1780, and settled on a tract of land, about 400 acres, which he purchased for two dollars per acre, and began clearing him a home, and plied his trade winters. He reared eight sons and three daughters; the sons all became tradesmen, some blacksmiths, wagon makers, carpenters, weavers, etc., and among them they grew and manufactured everything needed on the farm. He died when 88 years of age. Benjamin Wands, father of our subject and the fourth son of his father's children, was born in New Scotland in 1797. He learned the weaver's trade from his father; he afterward became a farmer, owning a farm of sixty acres, which he operated, and plied his trade winters. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican, and, though not an aspirant to public office, he manifested an active interest in the electing of his party ticket. His wife was Margaret Wands, who was born in New Scotland in 1797, daughter of James 2, who was the son of James 1, the pioneer; they reared five sons and five daughters. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1873.

John B. Wands worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Albany and engaged as cartman, which position he occupied for five years; he then accepted a position as porter in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained six years, and in 1864 engaged with Mather Bros., as shipper in their wholesale grocery; he remained with them over twenty four years, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his position. In 1888 he moved to Voorheesville, where he engaged in the retail general mercantile business, and where he has since remained. Mr. Wands is a Republican in politics.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wadsworth Lodge [No. 417], Albany, in which he often officiated. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, American Lodge, No. 33, of which he is past noble grand, and also on the district grand committee for years. In addition to his other interests Mr. Wands has been for a number of years interested in the manufacture of soap in Kingston, NY. In 1855 he married Sarah J. Drew, of Albany, d/o Robert and Sarah Drew, natives of London, England, by whom he had three children: Emma, wife of Slater Swift, of New Scotland ; Grace, wife of Carey Martin ; and Robert B. Wands.

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http://www.schenectadyladystory.org/families/hmgfm/wish.html

John David Whish, son of George Alexander and Adeline M. (Palmer) Whish, was born at the home of his maternal grandfather in the town of Berne (East Berne), Albany county, NY, 9 Jul 1868. His early life was passed in Albany, where he was educated in the intermediate and high schools. He decided upon the profession of medicine, and took a course of lectures at Albany Medical College, but did not finish, leaving to enter the field of journalism. He began his newspaper work under George Dawson, then editor of the Albany Evening Journal. From the Journal he went to the Albany Argus, and became a member of the editorial staff during the incumbency of St. Clair McKelway of the editor's chair. He was also a member of the staff of the Albany Evening Times under Theophilus C. Collicot. For seventeen years Mr. Whish was the Albany correspondent of the New York Herald, and reported the proceedings of the state legislature each year. He traveled extensively all over New York state, writing up political matters. He became widely known as a ready, interesting writer of both prose and verse. He did not confine his work to political subjects, but covered a much wider field. He was the author of A History of Ancient City Lodge No. 452. Free and Accepted Masons, and published the Albany Guide Book. During the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as governor of New York, he was appointed secretary of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, on the recommendation of Governor Roosevelt. This position he now holds (1910). He is a capable official, and brings to his work wide knowledge gained by extensive travel all over the United States, to which is added the enthusiasm of his nature and a genuine love of the particular work of the commission. He is a member of many fraternal organizations, and a charter member of the Legislative Reporters Association. His social club is the Aurania, of Albany. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and a Republican. He married, in 1887, Lillian O., youngest daughter of John James Martin, a retired business man of Albany, of Scotch descent. Children:

1. Robert Martin, born June 13, 1888; died October 18, 1895.
2. Mary Elizabeth, a graduate of Albany high school, class 1911; she is preparing to enter Vassar College, class of 1915.

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the office of the county clerk, James D. Walsh; he still retains the position. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F&AM, the Royal Arcanum, several Republican clubs and is the leader of the Eighteenth ward of Albany. In the fall of 1891 he was a deputy United States marshal. In 1892 he was married to Ethel, daughter of Norman Burdick of Albany.

Westerlo Fayette Lodge No. 448c, Westerlo, New York

Warrant: 1 Jun 1825

Ancient City Lodge No. 452, Albany, New York

Warrant: 1852
Previously Mount Moriah No. 143, Philips GL, 1853;
Renamed Ancient City No. 452, 1858;
Merged with Temple No. 14, 1977 to become Ancient Temple No. 14, still extant as of 2009


1907:
Directory for the year ... of the cities of Albany and Rensselaer. 1907. page 37.
http://books.google.com/books?id=mdoCAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=%22eyck+lodge%20no.+831%22&f=false

Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, first and third Wednesdays.

W. Wellington D. Ives, Sen. Warden. John C. Andy, S. M. C.
Peter Kinnear, Treasurer. Chas. C. Van Slyke, Marshal.
George McFarland, Sec. J. Sharpley Buchanan, Steward.

W. David M [itchell]. Kinnear

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=56818210
b. 20 Jul 1866; d. 18 Jul 1959, son of Philemon Robert Ives (1838 - 1922) and Eunice Clark Ives (1834 - 1874); m. Cora B McKown Ives (1865 - 1948); bur. Maryland Cemetery, Maryland, Otsego, NY. Chief Clerk in the office of the. Board of Charities, Attorney General's office.


WELLINGTON D. IVES (Eunice , William P., Hazard, Joshua, William), son of Philemon and Eunice (Clark) Ives, b. in Worcester, NY, 20 Jul 1866, m. Cora Bell McKown in Maryland, NY. 5 Aug 1897, b. in same place 29 Jan 1865. Children :
Helen Marie, b. 02 Mar 1901.
Irwin McKown, b. 14 Jun 1902.
Kenneth Wellington b. 21 May 21 1904.

Welling D. Ives received a common school education in Worcester and graduated from Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, NY, in 1896, while employed as professor of natural sciences and mathematics in the same institution. Taught school ten years and earned by private study the highest grade of license granted in New York State - -a State certificate issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, entitling him to the rank of teacher for life without further examination. Appointed assistant bookkeeper in the department of Excise, Albany, NY, in 1896, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, as the result of a competitive civil service examination promoted as the result of a further competitive examination to chief clerk in the department of the State Board of Charities, Albany, NY, in 1897.

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David Mitchell Kinnear, was born in Albany, NY, 2 Sep 1857, [son of Peter Kinnear below] was graduated from the high school 1875; bookkeeper in the National Exchange Bank four years; from 1880 to 1885, secretary and treasurer the Albany Bonsilite Co., later assistant secretary and treasurer of The Pure Baking Powder Co., and later secretary and treasurer of the Albany Venetian Blind Co. He is author of "Every-Day Verses", which is a collection of sixty of his rhymes. [which may be read at http://books.google.com/books?id=_cwqAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false ] Is noted for his rendition of the ritual of the Masonic order, of which he is an active member. Is secretary of the Empire Curling Club and an enthusiastic curler; also secretary of the St. Andrew's Society, and a member of the Old Guard of Washington Continentials. He was president of the Albany All Hallowe'en Carnival Association in 1906.
Peter Kinnear; b. 1822, in Scotland, came to America in 1847, and to Albany, NY, in 1848; he has lived in Albany 62 years, and is now (1909) 87 years old and is very active in business; he is the only one left of his father’s family. He is and has been for years, the president of St. Andrew’s Society, and is the best known Scotchman in Albany. He had all to do with putting up Burns Statue in Albany, the best statue of Robert Burns in America.

Peter Kinnear; b. 3 Mar 1822, in Buchin, Forfan Shire, Scotland; m. 11 Sep 1849, in Albany, NY, Annie Gilchrist; b. 10 Mar 1824, d/o John and Mary (Blairdie) Gilchrist.

Children, born in Albany:

i. Mary Ellen Kinnear; b. 10 Mar 1850.
ii. Henry C. Kinnear; b. 25 Jul 1852; m. Elizabeth M. Trotter.
iii. David M. Kinnear; b. 02 Sep 1857; m. 6 Sep 1882. Emma Purves, of Rensselaer, NY.
iv. Eliza D. Kinnear; b. 21 Jan 1859; m. 8 Sep 1883. Charles C. Ogden.
V. Annas G. Kinnear; b. 04 Sep 1861.

For a further interesting article on Peter, regarding his relationship with celluloid, bonsilate and billard balls [yep!] see Appendix III.


permitted to gather to bid him a final farewell. He left a wife, May B. Johnson, Past Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, who was well known to many members of the Craft.

http://monticellolodge532.org/hx/benton/benton1.doc

There was perhaps no Mason in the state who was more widely known or more revered by members of the craft than M.W. Bro. Charles Henry Johnson. Although we have no record of when M.W. Bro. Johnson was raised in Ancient City Lodge No. 452 at Albany or his affiliation with Holland Lodge No. 8, of New York City; he served as Chaplain as far back as 1911. The following year he was appointed senior deacon and after serving as junior and senior wardens in 1913 and 1914 he was elected Master.

A graduate of both Boston and Harvard Universities he is not only well educated but also possesses unusual oratorical and business ability. These unusual requisites were not overlooked when the Grand Master appointed him deputy for the 17th district in 1917.

In public life he served with distinction as Commissioner of Social Welfare of the State of New York and is still a member of the State Board for the First Judicial District. He also served as member of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives and was a member of the New York State Commission to examine laws relating to child welfare until it was discontinued on 1 Jul 1925.

He was president of the American Prison Association, 1924, president of Albany Rotary Club, member of New York Rotary Club and president of the Central Y.M.C.A., Albany, NY.

Dr. Johnson served in Russia and the Near East in 1922 representing the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover was chairman. He was appointed by President Coolidge and Governor Smith to represent this country and New York State at the International Prison Congress held in London, August 1925, also by President Hoover to the International Prison Congress held in Budapest, 1930. He wrote many articles on institutions and work in the field of charity. He served as deputy warden of Sing Sing prison.

He was also Supt. of the State Reformatory, Cheshire, CT.; Supt. of Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany; Supt. of Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, NY. He was a President of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies; President of New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections; President of the Board of Visitors, State Training School for Boys and a member of the New York Committee on Child Labor. Dr. Johnson is a leading authority on the care of the defective, dependent and criminal classes and widely known as a lecturer on such topics.

Masonic record; he was a member of virtually every organized Masonic body in this State and many beyond its borders, in nearly all of which he was at some time its leader:

1911 A Mason; Master in 1915
Ancient City Lodge No. 452, Albany
Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City

ca 1917 District Deputy Grand Master

1918-20 Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
1920-24 Junior Grand Warden
1924-26 Senior Grand Warden
1928-30 Deputy Grand Master
Chairman, Grand Lodge Committee on Unemployment
Chairman, Grand Lodge Committee on Publication
Chairman, Grand Lodge Board of General Activities

1929 Grand Representative to Massachusetts
1931-32 Grand Master, F&AM, of the State of New York
1933-46 Grand Secretary; elected Emeritus in 1946
President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada
Held Honorary memberships in over 100 New York State Lodges , as well as in other Masonic groups
Capital City Chapter No. 242, RAM., High Priest, 1913
Grand Representative of Tennessee
Dewitt Clinton Council No. 22, Illustrious Master, 1922-1923

1929-30 Grand Master of Grand Council
Grand Representative to England and Wales
Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Eminent Commander 1925

1921 Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Crowned an Honorary member, 33°, Supreme Council, NMJ; Active member
1925 Master of the Lodge of Perfection
Cyprus Shrine, AانونMS, Albany; Potentate, 1926
St. Paul's Conclave, New York City, Knights of Red Cross of Constantine; Past Sovereign, 1927
Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters
Grand Master, General Grand Council, R&SM
General Grand Conductor
Master of the American Lodge of Research.

In the course of his life, Bro. Johnson learned to speak half a dozen languages fluently and traveled extensively. He made twenty-seven trips abroad, a number of which were on behalf of our Grand Lodge. His last trip was made in 1945 on a special mission to
help rehabilitate Masons in various European countries, and following this visit, was made the recipient of the Medal of Liberation from King Christian X, Grand Master of Masons in Denmark.

He was a one of our foremost Masonic speakers, and a number of his Masonic addresses were gathered together and published in 1937 in his book “One Common Purpose,” a copy of which is in the Grand Lodge Library and in archives of the Onondaga Masonic District Historical Society (OMHDS) at the Liverpool, NY, Temple.

The Great Depression was at its height when the Grand Master of New York Masons, Charles H. Johnson, heard that the house was about to be sold for commercial use and possibly torn down. Recognizing the historic importance of the site, and its association with George Washington - who was a Mason for all of his adult life - the Masons purchased the DeWint House, and the surrounding property, at Tappan, NY.

http://cdm16287.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/Grand/id/246/rec/6

Charles H. Johnson; Most Worshipful Past Grand Master

Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York; 1930; 1931;
Grand Secretary; 1932-1945; 1946 (elected Grand Secretary Emeritus)

Ancient City Lodge No. 452; Albany; NY
Lodge Title and Year Master; 1915; Senior Warden; 1914; Junior Warden; 1913; Senior Deacon; 1912; Chaplain; 1911

Royal Arch; Capital City Chapter No. 242; Tri City Chapter No. 103;
Honorary Member, Peace Chapter, Beirut, Jurisdiction of Scotland; Most Excellent Club of Capital City Chapter No. 242; Grand Junction Council No. 16, Colorado; Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Louisiana; Grand Chapter, North Dakota

Royal Arch Title and Year High Priest; 1913; Grand Representative of Tennessee

Royal And Select Masters; DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22; Hornellsville Council No. 35;
Honorary Member: Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters; Honorary Past Grand Master, Grand Council of Missouri; Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Tennessee; Flatbush Council No. 80; Council of Elders, North Dakota Grand Council

Royal and Select Masters Title and Year Grand Master of Grand Council; 1929; 1930; Master; 1922; 1923
Knights Templar Commandery Name and Number Knights Templar; Temple Commandery No. 2
Knights Templar Title and Year Commander; 1925

Mystic Shrine Name Mystic Shrine; Cyprus Temple
Mystic Shrine Title and Year Potentate; 1926; Master of Grand Lodge of Perfection; 1925

Scottish Rite Degree and Consistory Name Scottish Rite; 33; 1921
Scottish Rite Title and Year Master, Lodge of Perfection; 1925

Grand Lodge Office and Year Grand Lodge Office; Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York; 1930; 1931; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1945; 1946 (elected Grand Secretary Emeritus); Deputy Grand Master; 1928; 1929; Senior Grand Warden; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; Junior Grand Warden; 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; Trustee of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund; 1918; 1919; District Deputy Grand Master 17th Masonic District; 1917; Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Employment; Chairman Grand Lodge Committee on Publication; Chairman Grand Lodge Board of General Activities; Grand Representative to Massachusetts;

Honorary Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Idaho

Dual Membership: Holland Lodge No. 8;

Honorably Membership:
Abravanel Lodge No. 1116; Caxton Lodge No. 960; Chancellor Kent Lodge No. 870; Galileo Lodge No. 1052; Garibaldi Lodge No. 542; Garfield Lodge No. 889; Gavel Lodge No. 703; George Washington Lodge No. 285; Groversville Lodge No. 429; Guardian Lodge No. 921; Hudson Lodge No. 7; Independent Lodge No. 185; James Ten Eyck Lodge No. 831; John Hancock Lodge No. 70; Kedemah Lodge No. 693; Kiliwinning Lodge No. 825; La Universal Lodge No. 751; Lebanon Lodge No. 191; Lowville Lodge No. 134; Maimonides Lodge No. 743; Manahatta Lodge No. 489;
Manhattan Lodge No. 62; Marshall Lodge No. 848; Mt. Neboh Lodge No. 257; Masters Lodge No. 5; Menora Lodge No. 903; Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27; Monumental Lodge No. 374; New Hope Lodge No. 730; Nathan Straus Lodge No. 1114; Norseman Lodge No. 878; On-Da-Wa Lodge No. 820; Oriental Lodge No. 224; Pacific Lodge No. 233; Palestine Lodge No. 204; Paramount Lodge No. 1076; Paul Revere Lodge No. 929; Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604; Piatt Lodge No. 194; Publicity Lodge No. 1000; Polar Star Lodge No. 245; Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16; Progressive Lodge No. 354; Radiant Lodge No. 739; Robert Fulton Lodge No. 1014; Rockaway Lodge No. 1036; Roma Lodge No. 854; Roman Lodge No. 223; Roomie Lodge No. 476; Round Hill Lodge No. 533; Roundout Lodge No. 343; Russell Lodge No. 850; Shakespeare Lodge No. 750; Stella Lodge No. 485; Stuyvesant Lodge No. 745; Sunnyside Lodge No. 731; Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275; Temple Lodge No. 14; Teutonia Lodge No. 14; United States Lodge No. 207; Valiant Lodge No. 113; Valorous Lodge No. 1063; Veritas Lodge No. 734; Vigilantia Lodge No. 1108; Wadsorth Lodge No. 417; Waverer Lodge No. 884; Warren Lodge No. 32; Washington Lodge No. 85; Wieland Lodge No. 714; William S. Farmer Lodge No. 1109; Winyah Lodge No. 866; Worth Lodge No. 210; Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Germany; Syrio American Lodge No. 1, Syria; El Merj Lodge No. 8, Syria; Atlantic-Phoenix Lodge No. 224, Bermuda; Peace Lodge No. 908, Syria

Award and Year Henry Price, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Pierpont Edwards, Connecticut; Danish Medal of Liberation; 1946

Born 1870, October 13
Raised 1911, February 1
Died 1948, October 28

Most Worshipful Brother Johnson donated a significant number of artifacts, documents and certificates to the Livingston Library.

To honor Past Grand Master Johnson, the Grand Lodge of New York created a medal in 1951 named the Charles Henry Johnson Medal. The recipients are awarded by the Grand Master and are those who, irrespective of rank or title, have rendered unusual or distinguished service in furthering the good name of the Craft, its principles and purpose.

St. Paul's Conclave, NYC; Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine; Sovereign; 1927; Master of the American Lodge of Research; Kaa-Rheu-Vahn Grotto No. 20; Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis; Allied Masonic Degrees; President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; Masonic Veteran of Troy; Order of the Monkey Wrench Gang, North Dakota; Life Membership: Richmond Forest No. 66, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Scottish Rite; Albany Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix; Albany Sovereign Consistory, S.P.R.S.; Second Masonic District Association of Manhattan; Order of the Flag, United States Flag Association; Fraternal Union, Anointed High Priests, New York

Honorary Memberships; Eighth Masonic District Association; Firemen's Square Club; Federal Square Club; Lafayette Council; 1931-32 Metropolitan Deputies Association; Oneida County Square Club; Sparkill Post No. 1044, American Legion; The National League of Masonic Clubs, Inc.; Masonic Veteran of Troy; Past Master Association of the two Jefferson-Lewis Districts; Yonkers Masonic Veterans Association; Jubilee Masters Association 1931, Fourth Masonic District; Three Kings Masonic Camp Fund, Inc.; 1940 Masters Association, Third Manhattan District; Long-I Grotto; Thrice Illustrious Masters of New Jersey; Thrice Illustrious Masters Council, Grand Councils of North Carolina and of Tennessee; Union of Anointed High Priests, Tennessee

Brother Johnson's father was Samuel Johnson, who was raised in George Washington Lodge No. 285 in 1864. Brother Johnson left school at age eleven to work in order to help his family. He worked as an office boy and went to evening school. After working as a stenographer for a law office in New York, he went to study for the ministry in Illinois. He married his first wife in 1894, with whom he had one son His wife had died in 1908 and his son died in 1918, during World War I. Brother Johnson later remarried. During his lifetime, he learned to speak six different languages, and he traveled extensively, often on behalf of the Grand Lodge of New York.

After serving as minister for several Norwegian-Danish Methodist Churches, he entered Harvard University, graduating in 1902 with cum laude honors. The same year, he also graduated with a degree of S.T.B. from Boston University School of Theology.

Past Grand Master Charles H. Johnson served in Russia and the Near East in 1922, representing the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover was Chairman. He worked as the Director of Social Welfare for the State of New York, having previously worked as Deputy Warden of Sing Sing Prison. He also worked as Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Cheshire, Conn.; as Superintendent of Albany Orphan Asylum, in New York, Superintendent of St. Christopher's Children's Home in Dobbs Ferry, and as Superintendent of Leak & Watts Orphan House in Yonkers. He was a member of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives, and was the President of the American Prison Association. He served on the commission to examine laws relating to child welfare. He was active in the New York Rotary Club. He was also the Commissioner of Boy Scouts in New York, and served on the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Brother Johnson was President of the Annual Conference of Juvenile Agencies and President of the New York State Conference on Charities and Correction. He wrote many articles on Institutions and the work in the field of Charity. He reorganized the public institutions in Rhode Island in 1923, and he was appointed by President Calvin Coolidge to represent the United States at the International Prison Congress held in England in 1925. In 1930, he was appointed by President Herbert C. Hoover to the International Prison Congress held in Budapest.

Brother Johnson was the author of a very popular collection of his addresses and papers, titled, "One Common Purpose" which was published in 1937. He was so popular a figure that numerous songs were written about him by the Brethren, examples of which can be found in his biography file at the Chancellor Robert R Livingston Library in New York.
"On this [150th Anniversary of the foundation of the Grand Lodge of New York,] we declare to the world that as a body of Freemasons we stand for loyalty and devotion to the Government of the United States of America. This Government, in the inception, establishment and development of which our Masonic forebears had so important a part, is ours to support and defend. We believe in the American ideal of education for all the children of all the people, of freedom of religious worship, and of the open door of opportunity.

"We declare our belief in the existence of one ever-living and true God. We believe in the beneficent power of religion. We assert to all who would take God from the throne of the Universe that as a Fraternity we are founded upon this immutable fundamental of faith in a Power above us that makes for righteousness, and that individually and collectively we will oppose all efforts to make of this a Godless world. We believe that every revelation of science declares more conclusively the existence of a Great Architect of the Universe. Without regard to denomination or sectarian differences, we stand united as a group of believers in God."

"The developments brought about by modern scientific discoveries have made the whole world a neighborhood, and therefore we declare for peace and love among men. We plead for more fraternalism among fraternities...in industry...in religion...and in the relation of nations to one another.

"...we call upon all Masons and Masonic Jurisdictions to join us in furthering this objective of peace among men, that our united influence may be exerted to bring about the end of war and the ushering in of a day of peace upon the earth." [From an address delivered May, 1931]

"Fortunately in discussing the relationship of our Fraternity to this new age we do not need to consider changes in our fundamental philosophy or, as some call it, our creed. This needs no change. It is rooted in the eternal needs of the human soul and neither time, nor place can affect it. This highly mechanized, sophisticated and much disturbed age needs the simple message of faith in God as much, if not more, than any other. All the discoveries of science only emphasize the presence and might of the Great Architect of the Universe. All the troubled relationships in industrial, international and national circles makes more essential that emphasis be placed on the fraternal relations men should sustain to each other. The world is a long ways off the goal of brotherliness.

"Freemasonry has an ever timely message. We therefore consider no change in our beliefs, we consider only what may be the best and most effective method to bring our Masonic message clearly and intelligently to our own membership and thru them to the world at large. This cannot be done by dependence upon tradition, by reference to the glories of the past, or the great men of our membership who lived their useful lives in their own day. Our age pays but scant reverence to departed men or events.

"A Grand Master of Masons in an eastern state some years ago adopted as one of his slogans, "Hats off to the Past, Coats off to the Future." With due honor and regard for all that has been done by our Masonic ancestors, we of another day and generation must give ourselves wholeheartedly to the task of promoting the usefulness and to increasing the influence of our time honored Fraternity." [From an address titled, "The Modern World and Freemasonry" delivered February, 1935 at the Conference of Grand Masters in Washington, D.C.]

Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker. http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker [pages as noted]:

Page 193 [1111] Family Sketches

Robert C. Batchelder, son of Rev. Daniel and Lydia (Porter) Batchelder, was born in the State of Maine, the county and town of Knox, 4 Jul 1856. His father died when he was three years old. Young Batchelder, when old enough to attend school, had to walk three miles, that being the nearest school. At the age of ten years he had to help work the farm and attended school only in winters. He graduated from, Freedom Academy in 1871; he then took entire charge of the farm for three years, at the end of which time, with his mother's consent, he started out for himself; in the spring of 1874 he arrived in the city of Boston, that being the next year after the great financial panic. Positions were hard to obtain; and although young Batchelder was used to hardships and disappointments, yet after a constant effort for over four weeks without obtaining any thing to do, he was the nearest discouraged of any time of his life; he, however, obtained a good position. In 1876 he went to Worcester, MA, and engaged in the coal and wood business, and in one year had established a good trade. In 1877 he sold out his business there to his brother-in-law, B. F. Wiggins, and came to Albany and located in the same business at 82 and 84 Arch street. In the year 1873 Mr. Batchelder married Miss Lizzie P. Hungerford. In 1883 he removed his business and took possession of the old established coal yards, 697 Broadway, extending through to Montgomery street. In the fall of 1884 his yards were destroyed by fire. Early the next year he formed a partnership with Robert A. Wallace; they carried on the coal and wood business until 1888, when Mr. Batchelder bought out Mr. Wallace's interest and has since that time carried on the business at 774 Broadway and dockyard foot of Livingston avenue. In 1883 Mr. Batchelder built a large factory at Hawkesbury, Ont., for manufacturing kiln-dried bundle wood, from which point large quantities are shipped to the principal New England cities as well as Albany and Troy. In the spring of 1894 he associated with him in business Mr. Joseph C. McClelland. Mr. Batchelder is a man of pronounced opinion and prompt action, a firm believer in having proper regard for the rights of others as well as to maintain his own rights. He admires men of good deeds and thinks that Genl. Grant was the good, great man in the truest sense; he believes that C. M. Depew will go down in history as the greatest orator of this or any other age, and that he should be honored for the fairness with which he discusses all matters. Mr. Batchelder is a member of Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM, Capital Chapter R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T.

Page 38 [956] Family Sketches

Adam J. Blessing, M. D., was born in McKownsville, Albany county, NY, 5 Sep 1864. He is a son of Martin M. Blessing and Elizabeth McKown, daughter of John McKown, who was one of the first settlers of McKownsville. The place was named McKownsville in his honor. Dr. Blessing passed through the public schools of Albany and attended the Albany High School for three years. He thereupon commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Vander Veer and in 1886 received his diploma from the Albany Medical College, together with an appointment to St. Peter's Hospital. He served one year at the hospital and immediately
comenced the practice of medicine, with office at No. 114 Grand street, where he is now located. Dr. Blessing is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, the Albany County Medical Society, Clinton Lodge I. O. O. F., Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM, and Temple Chapter R. A. M. April 5, 1893, he married Lillian R., daughter of John L. Staats, and they have one son, A. Vander Veer.

Page 332 [1270] Family Sketches

Acton S. Borthwick, son of James M. and Charity (Sisson) Borthwick, was born in Huntersland. Schoharie county, NY, 24 Aug 1871, where he attended the public schools and in 1884 moved to Albany, NY, and spent two years at the High School. Subsequently he went to Coeymans, NY, where he worked three years in his father's store and in 1890 returned to Albany and was employed by George W. Yerkes & Co. until 1 Jan 1896, when his father, County Clerk James M. Borthwick, appointed him court clerk, which position he now fills. Mr. Borthwick is a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, the Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM, Capital City Chapter R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, and Cyprus Temple A. A. O. N. M. In 1895 he married Charlotte M. Cottde of Albany.

Page 107 [1025] Family Sketches

John W. Brasure [Jr.], grandson of John Erasure, of Nova Scotia, a Frenchman, and son of John W. Brasure, Sr., was born in Albany. 22 Jun 1859. John W., Sr., only child of John, was born in Hoosick Falls, NY, 11 Sep 1816, came to Albany in 1836, where he died 10 Oct 1892. Apprenticed to Nathaniel Wright he learned the trade of coach-lamp making, which he followed several years. He was a member of the police force under Chief Morgan and also belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department. In Jun 1857, he engaged in the undertaking business and continued until his death. He was married three times and left four children. He was a member of Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM.

John W. Brasure [Jr.], his son, was educated in the Albany public and High Schools, and when seventeen associated himself with his father in the undertaking business, to which he succeeded on the latter's death. He is a graduate of three schools of embalming, and a member and past noble grand of Fireman's Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F.; a member of the New York Encampment No. 1, Canton Nemo, and Woodbine Rebekah, I. O. F.; corporal of the Albany Burgess Corps; member of the Albany County Wheelman; charter member of the Capital Lodge Order of the Chosen Friends, and president of the Albany County Undertakers' Association. He was one of the founders of the Nawadaha Tribe No. 397, I. O. R. M., which was organized in his office with ten members, which now has four tribes numbering about 400 members, was its first sachem, and in Aug 1896, represented it at the Grand Council in Saratoga. 1 Jul 1896, Mr. Brasure married Helen, daughter of William and Mary McCredie of Albany, and of Scotch descent.

Page 162 [1080] Family Sketches

Zeb[adiah] A[llen]?, Dyer [aka Zebabadia A. Dyer] [named for his uncle, b. 16 Oct 1821], is a son of David S. Dyer and Louisa Bell, is a grandson of Bradbury Dyer [and Polly Shepard], and a great-grandson of James Dyer [and Mary 'Molly' Marcy], an Albany county farmer and a Revolutionary soldier. The family were early settlers of Berne, Albany county, where Zeb A. Dyer was born 1 Dec 1860; [d. 18 Sep 1904]. He received a common school education in that town and in Albany, learned the trade of cigar maker and was graduated from the Albany State Normal School m 1882. He then taught school in Berne and Guielderand and meantime read law in Albany with John B. O'Malley, and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1885. He at once began active practice in the office of Isben Hess, then collector of internal revenue, and in May, 1893, formed a co-partnership with Henry S. McCall, which continues. He is a leading Democrat, a member of the Democratic General County Committee and has been a delegate to several political conventions, including the judicial convention of 1891 which nominated Hon. D. Cady Herick for justice of the Supreme Court. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], Temple Chapter and De Witt Clinton Council of Masons; past noble grand of Friendly Union Lodge No. 381, I. O. O. F., of Slingerlands; a member of New York Encampment, I. O. O. F., and of the Albany Press and Acacia Clubs; and a charter member of the Albany Club. 20 Nov 1889 he married Charlotte M. Cottde of Albany. 22 Jun 1859. John W., Sr., only child of John, was born in Hoosick Falls, NY, 11 Sep 1816, came to Albany in 1836, where he died 10 Oct 1892. Apprenticed to Nathaniel Wright he learned the trade of coach-lamp making, which he followed several years. He was a member of the police force under Chief Morgan and also belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department. In Jun 1857, he engaged in the undertaking business and continued until his death. He was married three times and left four children. He was a member of Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM.

For more on the extensive Dyer Family see: [http://www.bernehistory.org/FamilyFiles/family.aspx?strID=@I16974@&strSpouID=0 &strSpouID=0]

Page 280 [1198] Family Sketches

Henry D. Enos, is a grandson of Ethol Enos, a large farmer and long a justice of the peace of Waterviet and a colonel in the war of 1812. Henry D. Enos, father of Henry D., was born in 1831, engaged in the lumber business, served three and a half years in Co. C, 91st NY Vols., in the Rebellion, and was connected with the Waterviet Railroad company until 1885, when he moved to Iowa. Henry D. Enos, born in Albany, 6 Aug 1862, received a high school education and for ten years followed the iron, moulder's trade. In 1890 he engaged in the life insurance business and soon afterward became general agent for Eastern New York for the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, MA, which position he still holds. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, Capital City Chapter, R. A. M., and De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., and has been ruling elder in the Fourth Presbyterian church since he was 26 years of age, being the youngest man ever elected to that office in that church. He is also a member of the Republican Unconditional Club and has been especially prominent in mission work, being the chief promoter and a founder of the Viaduct Mission, of which he was six years superintendent. 10 Nov 1886, he married Mary J., daughter of William Thomas of Albany, and their children are Henry T., M. Margaret and Ruth. Mr. Enos's great-grandfather, Matthias Enos, served in the Revolutionary war.

Page 28 [946] Family Sketches

George Lovell Flanders, son of Arthur and Mary (Lovell) Flanders, was born in the town of Parishville, St. Lawrence county, 29 Feb 1856. He received his education in the Potsdam Normal School and during the years of 1881 and 1882 he was a teacher in the Madrid Union School. He studied law in the office of Parker & McIntyre in Potsdam, and later was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar and to practice in the United States Circuit Court. In the fall of 1883 he removed to Albany and
May 1884, was appointed assistant state dairy commissioner, at the time of the creation of the department. The title of his office has since been changed to that of assistant commissioner of agriculture, an office which he has retained under every commissioner appointed. Mr. Flanders was one of the first to advocate the creation of the department. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM, and of the Royal Arcanum. In April, 1885, he married Catharine Southwick, daughter of Wilham Keeler, of Albany, and they have two daughters: Lillian Lovell and Marian Southwick.

Page 358 [1276] Family Sketches

Albert C. Goodwin is descended from Oziias Goodwin, who came with his brother. Elder William, in the ship Lion, from Braintree, England, arriving at Boston, Sep 1632, with his wife, Mary Woodward. He settled in Cambridge, MA, and later in Hartford, CT. The line is (1) Ozias; (2) William; (3) Deacon Nathaniel; (4) Isaac; (5) Uriah, of Ashfield, MA, member of the committee of safety 1778, of the committee to raise troops, 1780, and army supplies, 1781, and selectmen and assessor, 1781; (6) Eldad Francis, 1761-1827, born in Hartford, CT, and was the millwright in the town of his birth for many years, moved to Watervliet, Albany county, and kept hotel, and after the death of his first wife, Lucy Scott, came to Albany; (7) Albert, born in Ashfield, MA, 3 Sep 1803, died 10 Feb 1869, in Albany, where he was alderman, city assessor and mason and builder; (8) Thomas Laing: and (9) Albert C. Albert (7) married, 13 Oct 1828, Jane Laing, who died May 31, 1835. Of their seven children, Thomas Laing Goodwin, born in Albany, 24 Jan 1835, married 23 May 1860, Pamela Batchelder Clark, born 7 Aug 1841, daughter of Daniel Parsons and Catharine (Russ) Clark. He died in Nov 1888; he had three children; Albert C, born 14 Feb 1861, and two who died young. Educated in the Boys’ Academy and learning the lithographic trade with Harry Pease, he formed in 1860 a co-partnership with George W. Lewis, which was succeeded by Murray & Goodwin; about 1872 he became sole owner and in 1882 admitted his son, Albert C. under the firm name of Thomas L. Goodwin & Son. Thomas L. was an active, prominent Democrat, foreman of the Volunteer Tivoli Hose Company, member of the Old Guard of the Burgesses Corps and the Fourth Presbyterian church, and a trustee of the Home Savings Bank. In 1886 Mr. Goodwin retired and since then Albert C. has conducted the general lithographic and engraving establishment alone, largely increasing the business, which is the only one of the kind between New York and Buffalo.

Albert C. was educated in the Boys’ Academy, has passed through the chairs and is the present Master of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, a member of Temple Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He was secretary and superintendent of the old Menand Mission from 1880 to 1885, and with Rev. Charles Wood organized the Viaduct Mission in 1886, of which he was superintendent several years. He was a trustee of the Fourth Presbyterian church for eight years, until his removal to Menands in 1895, and has been secretary, treasurer, trustee and president of the Albany County Sunday School Teachers’ Association, and director of the South End Bank. In 1839 he married Sarah Alice Higgs, of Brooklyn, daughter of George Henry, and the late Frances (Fisher) Higgs, and their children are Alice Lloyd and Albert C., jr.

Page 163 [1081] Family Sketches

Dr. Frederick R. Greene, son of Warren S. and Celia (Randall) Greene, was born 8 Jun 1863, in Petersburgh, NY. He was educated at the district school in Petersburgh and at Hoosick Falls Academy, and after reading medicine one year with Dr. L. B. Newton, of North Bennington, VT, entered the Albany Medical College in the fall of 1881, graduating in 1884 with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Petersburgh, NY, for a year and a half, and in the fall of 1885 located in Albany, where he is now practicing. Dr. Greene is a member of the Acacia Club, Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, and of the Royal Arcanum. In April, 1885, he married Catharine Southwick, daughter of Wilham Keeler, of Albany, and they have one son, Frederick R., jr.

http://oneida.nygenweb.net/obits/unsorted11.html

Charles H Herrick, 87, a native Roman who had been a Mason for about 60 years, died this morning in the Masonic Hospital, Utica. He had resided in the Masonic Home for about a year. Mr. Herrick, the last membro of his family, leaves a niece, Mrs Myra Jones, Oneida, and a nephew Clarence Herrick, RD 2, Clinton. Born in the Town of Rome on 5 Feb 1865; d. 5 Apr 1952, a son of Archibald and Almira Pratt Herrick, he married in Rome Feb 15, 1907 Elizabeth Carr, who died 20 May 1942.

Mr. Herrick had followed several occupations. At the age of 9 he worked on the Erie Canal, continuing for eight years. He worked as a locomotive works machinist from 1887-92, spent a period in the New York Central Railroad shop in Albany, and came back to Rome in 1896 to enter the meat business. Later he farmed in Westmoreland. Several stories, of a 16 pound turnip, potatoes two and a half to three pounds and of digging a bushel of potatoes from 12 hills when it normally requires 30, bore testimony to his success. An enthusiastic Mason, he was a member of Ancient City Lodge 452 [No. 452], Albany, F&AM. He helped lay the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in that city in 1900. Mr. Herrick was also a life member of Rome Grange, having joined in 1892. Prior to taking up residence in the Masonic Home, he lived with Mr and Mrs Robert Payne and their daughter, Patricia Anne, 112 E Bloomfield St.

Page 307 [1225] Family Sketches

Martin Eaton Nangle, born in East Waterford, Perry county, PA, 31 Dec 1848, is a son of Martin and Isabella Bensha (Sturgess) Nangle. Martin, a native of London, England, settled in Philadelphia about 1830 as a silversmith, and died in East Waterford in 1855, aged 65, leaving these children: Edward J., of Nebraska, who served one year in the Civil war; Joseph R., Julia S. (Mrs Van Schaack) of Albany; Mary Emma (Mrs. Cunningham) of Nebraska; Martin E. of Albany, and one deceased. Joseph R. enlisted in Sep 1861, in Co. A, 49th Pa. Vols., and served until October, 1864. He settled in Albany in 1867 as foreman of the car department of what is now the D. & H. C. R. R., and since 1880 has been engaged in the coal business. In 1867 he married Elizabeth B., daughter of J. D. Howell, a major in the war of the Rebellion, of Juniata county. Pa. Mrs. Isabella B. (Sturgess) Nangle, a member of two old Albany families, Sturgess and Bensha, was born in the Captain Schuyler mansion at the head of Schuyler street.

Martin E. Nangle enlisted in 2 Sep 1864, in Co. B, 202d Pa. Vols., [mustered out 3 Aug 1865], and after the war engaged in railroadng, settling in Albany in 1866. In 1876 he became associated with William E. Griffin, an undertaker of Greenbush, and in
1878 engaged in the same business for himself in Albany as a member of the firm of Tedford & Nangle. Since 1883 he has conducted an undertaking establishment alone. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council and Temple Commandery of Masons; Chancellors Lodge No. 58, K. P.; L. O. Morris Post No. 121, G. A. R.; Clinton Lodge No. 7, and New York Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., and the Albany County Undertakers’ Association. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Van Schaack Reamer [b. 1851; d. 1944], daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Van Shaack) Reamer, and a granddaughter of Derick and Elizabeth (Tygart) Van Schaack of Albany. He died 17 Nov 1907 and is interred in Albany Rural Cemetery, Menands, NY.

Page 49 [722]

Dr. William M. Nead is the second son of a family of three sons and two daughters of Gabriel and Mary (Eckerman) Nead, both natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in the town of Lod, Medina county, Ohio, 30 Nov 1859. He is of Dutch descent. His father followed at different times the occupations of photographer, stone mason, and meat dealer, and died in Lod, Ohio, 30 Jun 1877, leaving a widow who still survives. Dr. Nead was graduated from the Lod public and high schools, and for about a year taught the district school at Homerville, Ohio. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. E. Elliott, of Lod, with whom he remained about two years, pursuing his studies nights and teaching school during the day to pay his expenses. In Sep 1882, he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. in Mar 1884. During the next two years he was associated in practice with Dr. W. G. Pope, of Keesevilla, Essex county, NY. In 1886 he removed to Albany, where he has since practiced his profession with marked success, not only discharging every obligation which he had contracted for his education, but acquiring in the brief space of ten years a handsome competency. In the spring of 1895 he built his present residence and office at No. 205 State street.

Dr. Nead is a member of the medical staff of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital; is a member and in 1895 was president of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society; and has been a prominent member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society since 1891 and of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1892. He is also a member and past chancellor of Chancellors Lodge No. 58, K. P.; examining surgeon and past commander of Albany Tent No. 362, of the Maccabees; ex-senator of Albany Senate No. 641, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order; member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM; and a member and trustee of Trinity M. E. church.

On 24 Jul 1890. Dr. Nead was married to Miss Linnie M., d/o Rufus Prescott, of Keesevilla, Essex county, one of the largest furniture manufacturers and builders in Northern New York. They have two children: Marjone Amanda and Prescott Eckerman.

Page 365 [1283] Family Sketches

George L. Russell, son of Charles and Gertrude (Halleubeck) Russell, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, NY, in 1846. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812; his paternal grandfather, a New Engander, and a member of a very old family, was captain of a whaling vessel and lost his life at sea while following his vocation. In 1846 Mr. Russell’s father moved from Hudson, NY, to Rensselaerville where he engaged in the shoe business. Mr. Russell received his education in the parochial school at Rensselaerville, conducted by the Rev. Robert Washburn of the Trinity M. E. church. He finished the course at this institution in 1862, after which he spent two years in Fonda’s foundry in Rensselaerville. In 1864 Mr. Russell moved to Albany, NY, and for one year was a clerk in the old Congress Hall: from there he went to the Delavan House where he was connected with the livery of D. Rose. In 1868 he married Anna Storey of Albany, by whom he has five children: Maria, George R., Carrie, Anna and Effie. In 1874 Mr. Russell embarked in the livery business at Nos. 53 and 55 Lancaster street, where he remained until 1886, when the building was torn down to make room for the enlargement of the gas meter factory. In 1880 he started another livery stable at No. 362 State street and for six years conducted both places; in 1886 he doubled the capacity of the State street stable so as to concentrate all the business at one stand, now known as the Fort Orange stables. In Mar 1895, Mr. Russell disposed of the livery business and now conducts only a boarding stable. He is a member of St. Paul’s Episcopal church and Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM.

Page 120 [1038] Family Sketches

Sayles, William Sayles, for twenty-three years one of the leading contractors of Albany city, is a son of Thomas and Jane (Stephan) Sayles, and was born on the Isle of Man, 25 May 1848. He was educated in private schools and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native country, noted in recent years as the scene of Hall Caine’s thrilling romances. Mr. Sayles came to America in 1867, arriving in New York city April 24, and the following day reached Albany, where he has since resided. He followed his trade as a journeyman until January, 1873, when he formed a co-partnership with William H. Gick, under the firm name of Gick & Sayles, and engaged in contracting and building. This firm has steadily increased the volume of its operations, until now it is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city. They have erected about 300 buildings in Albany, among them the Albany County Bank, Dudley Observatory, Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Block, the Hope Baptist church, St. Peter’s Rectory and the residences of Messrs. Wing, Russell, Rudd, Murphy, Gregory, Fuller, Waldman, Barber and Reynolds, on State Street, of George W. Van Slyke, Hon. John Palmer and Benjamin Lodge on Madison Avenue, of Mann, Waldman and Tracey on Willett Street; of Mrs. Craig in Englewood Place; of Ogden, Kinnear and Rooker on Lake Avenue; the brown stone row on Lancaster street between Lark and Willett, and a great many other dwellings, public buildings, etc., of equal prominence. They have also built a large number of handsome structures outside the city of Albany and are well known throughout a wide territory. Mr. Sayles is a staunch Republican, and in May, 1895, was appointed by Mayor O. E. Wilson one of the city assessors for a term of three years. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, F&AM. He is a member and for ten years was a trustee of the First M. E. church. November 27, 1878, he married Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late William W. Pearl of Albany county, and they have three children. Arthur Everett, Agnes Pearl ‘and Mabel Margaret.

Page 338 [1256] Family Sketches

De Witt Chester Slingerland, son of Henry H. and Hannah (Winne) Slingerland, was born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, NY, in 1850. He comes of good old Dutch ancestry, as follows: Father, born 1808, son of Henry of New Scotland, died 1808 (m. Jemima Slingerland), son of Albert of Onisquatha, born 1733, died 1814 (m. Elizabeth Moak in 1760), son of Johannes of
Onisquatha, born 1696, died 1731 (m. in 1724 to Anne Slingerland), son of Albert of Onisquatha. born 1666 (m. Hester Becker), son of Teunis Cornelise Slingerland, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1650 and settled in Beverwyck (now Albany) and purchased 10,000 acres of land from the Indians and dealt on the land now owned by his direct descendants. De Witt C. Slingerland, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Albany public schools, after which he became clerk and bookkeeper for his father and brother, H. H. Slingerland & Son. In 1889 Henry H. sold out to his sons, John B. and U. C, who now own a large wholesale and retail grocery situated at 86 and 88 Washington avenue and 73 South Swan street. Mr. Slingerland is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, the Unconditional Republican Club, and is a director of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association. In March, 1875, he married Lillie Cuyler Geary of Albany, and they have two sons, Henry Cuyler and Frank Nelson.

Frank J. Smith, Ph. G., son of David A. and Elizabeth (McGaghey) Smith, was born in Albany, NY, 23 Sep 1859. Both of Mr. Smith's parents were born in Ireland ; his father came to America from County Moneghan, in May 1834, and settled in Albany. In 1847 he engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Green street and Hudson avenue, on property owned by the Ten Eyck estate. He remained in business there for 25 years and subsequently moved to the corner of Knox and Second streets. David A. Smith is now retired after a successful business career. He was well known. Frank J. Smith attended Levi Cass's Grand Street Institute and Amos Cass's Division Street Institute; subsequently he attended School No. 15 and was a member of the first class graduated from that school. In the fall of 1872 he went to the Albany High School, but owing to ill health remained there only three months. 17 Mar 1873, he went to work in the drugstore of John De P. Townsend as boy, where he remained thirteen years, in the mean time attending the Albany College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated 27 Feb 1883, being a member of the first class graduated from that college. In 1886 Mr. Smith started in the drug business for himself at his present location. No. 277 Clinton avenue, and in addition to the drug business he has an extensive bottling establishment. He was the first to put up carbonated root beer in champagne bottles; he also puts up siphons of seltzer and vichy and manufactures many patent medicines. In 1892 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of coroner and received a large number of votes, but was counted out. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, and Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F. He is also treasurer and for ten years has been vestryman of Grace Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Unconditional Republican Club. 1 Jun 1881, he married Mary E., daughter of Thomas Fazaherly, the well-known baker, and they have two children, Edna Flavell and F. J., jr.

George H. Stevens, son of George and Margaret (Browne) Stevens, was born in Albany 28 Sep 1850, and attended school No. 8 and the Boys' Academy. In 1868 he entered Rutgers College and was graduated with high honors in 1872, delivering the valedictory. He read law in the office of Hon. Amasa J. Parker for one year and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1874, being one of the commencement orators. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Albany. In Nov 1874 he was appointed by John M. Bailey assistant district attorney, an office he held for three years. For about five years he was a member of the Examining Board of the Third Judicial Department, being appointed by the Supreme Court. Being a staunch Republican he was elected alderman of the Fourteenth ward in the spring of 1892 and re-elected in 1894, and was noted in the Common Council for his hard work for economy, honesty, and good government. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, and Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F. He is also treasurer and for ten years has been vestryman of Grace Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Unconditional Republican Club. 1 Jun 1881, he married Mary E., daughter of Thomas Fazaherly, the well-known baker, and they have two children, Edna Flavell and F. J., jr.

George M. True, is a descendant of Puritan ancestors and was born in Holderness, NH, 8 Aug 1856. His parents were Joseph F. and Mary B. (Watson) True. He received his education in the common schools and at the New Hampton Literary Institution, after leaving which he was superintendent of schools in the town of Holderness, at the same time studying law with James L. Wilson of Ashland, NH. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in May 1881, and has since practiced law at No. 82 State street, Albany. He was married 29 Aug 1881, to Mary A. Wood, of Albany. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, and Albany Senate No. 641. Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He is one of the attorneys for the State Department of Agriculture.

Paul Wadsworth, was born in Auburn, NY, 13 Jun 1854. His parents came from New England and he is descended from Christopher Wadsworth who landed at Duxbury, MA, in 1630 and to whom was given by Miles Standish one of the first deeds executed by him, which now hangs in Plymouth Hall. The Wadsworth family is very prominent in New England history and Paul Wadsworth, the subject of this sketch, is a direct descendant of Captain Samuel Wadsworth, who with his company of one hundred men, was massacred by Indians at Sudbury, MA. Mr. Wadsworth received an academic education at the Auburn Academy and Geneva High School and in 1868 he entered the telegraph service at Saratoga, NY. He held the positions of operator and manager at different places in the State until the fall of 1871, when he entered the service of the D. & H. C. Co., as operator at Cooperstown Junction, NY, from which point he was transferred to Binghamton, NY, as operator and ticket agent, and when the division superintendent's office was moved to Oneonta in 1873, Mr. Wadsworth was given the position of train dispatcher. He was made local freight agent at Albany, NY, in 1877 and remained at this post for thirteen years when he was appointed assistant general freight agent and a few years later general freight agent, which position he now holds. In point of service Mr. Wadsworth is one of the oldest employees in the railroad department of the company. He held the position of president of the General Freight Agents Association of New England for one year and was also secretary for the same term. He is a member of a number of traffic organizations and his name appears upon important committees of same. Mr. Wadsworth is also a member and trustee of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany and is actively identified in church and Sunday school work. He is a member of the Albany Club, the Transportation Club of New York, and Ancient City Lodge [No. 452], F&AM, of Albany. In 1876 he married Susie Walker of Pittsburg, PA, and they have one son and two daughters.
Edmund Ronslow Willerton, son of Thomas and Helen (Metcalf) Willerton, was born in the city of York, England, in 1845 and when an infant came with his parents to America and soon after settled in Albany, NY. He received his early education in Albany in schools Nos. 5 and 13. He began his work as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Albany, March, 1864, advancing to various positions, including assistant bookkeeper, and when he left in 1870, he was cashier. He then went into the employ of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad (afterwards the Delaware & Hudson Railroad), in the general passenger department, where he has remained ever since, and is now chief clerk in that department. Mr. Willerton is a member of Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, F&AM, and was elected Master of the lodge for the years 1895-96. He is a member of Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and of Cyrus Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason. Mr. Willerton is also a member of St. George's Society, the Albany Club, the Acacia Club, and of the Dutch Reformed church. 13 Jan 1869, he married Frances Ameha Dole of Albany, and they have three children: Florence M., Edna G. and Fred D.

Henry W. Young, son of Peter and Rebecca (Austin) Young, was born in the town of New Scotland, (Voorheesville) 14 Apr 1839, and was educated there in the public schools. In 1855 removed to Albany, NY, where he served an apprenticeship under John Bridgford, mason and builder. He remained with Mr. Bridgford for eleven years, at the end of which time, he established himself in business as a contracting mason and builder, in which business he is still engaged. He was elected supervisor of the Sixteenth ward for one term, and in 1895 was appointed city assessor by Mayor Wilson, and held that office till spring, 1897. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F&AM, De Witt Clinton Council No. 32, R. & S. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242 R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., of all the Scottish Rite bodies and Cyprus Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a P. M. of the Ineffable Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection of Albany. In 1886, during Albany's bi-centennial, he was chosen vice president (and the following year became president) of the Master Builders Exchange. He is also Past Grand of Phoenix Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Young became a member of Trinity M. E. church in 1856, since which time he has served for twenty-five years as a member of the board of trustees being president of that board for twelve years. He is also a member of the Board of Directors, of the local branch of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and of the Republican and Loan Association of New York city. In 1856 he married Johanna Gates of Schenectady, NY, and they have two children; Ella and Edgar L.
Rensselaer Lodge No. 609, Rensselaerville, New York

Warrant Granted 8 Jun 1866
Forfeit: 3 Jun 1885; no meetings for 2 years; no dues or elections.

Masters
1866-69 Bouton, George L. 1873-74 Bouton, George L. 1881 Bouton, George L.
1870 Becker, Peter 1875-77 Bell, Chauncey G. 1882
1871 Bouton, George L. 1878 Becker, Peter 1883 Bouton, George L.
1872 Sherman, Leander 1879-80 Bell, Chauncey G.

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=heldrbrgtallmans&id=I15593

Betsey E. Lincoln (Deacon Levi Lincoln) was b. 22 Dec 1804 in New York; d. 16 Oct 1865; bur. Rensselaerville Cemetery, Albany Co., NY. She married Harry Bouton 14 Dec 1828, son of Samuel Bouton and Ada Ball. He was b. 3 Aug 1804 in Rensselaerville, Albany Co., NY; d. 25 Oct 1867.

Children, born in Rensselaerville, Albany Co., New York:
i. Joseph C. Bouton b. 09 Feb 1830; d. 5 Dec 1911 in Rensselaerville, Albany Co., NY.
ii. George L. Bouton b. 25 Jul 1832; d. 7 May 1896; m. Mary Jane Smith 4 Jul 1858; b. 31 Oct 1835; d. 5 Mar 1910.
iii. Mary J. Bouton b. 08 May 1835.
iv. Judson A. Bouton b. 05 Sep 1837; m. Adaline Bates, b. 11 Oct 1846.
v. Harvey J. Bouton b. 31 Jul 1841; d. 1920; m. 19 Feb 1868 Elizabeth Bailey, b. bef 1852; d. 3 Aug 1869.
vi. John H. Bouton b. 24 Jan 1848; m. Sena M. Fuller 2 Sep 1875.

Berne Lodge No. 684, Berne, New York

Warrant: 1868
Preceded by Hiram No. 104, 23 Feb 1804, and Morning Star No. 250, 3 Oct 1815; both forfeit 1833


The Enterprise, Altamont, NY, Friday, 17 Jun 1932
A Brief History of Berne Lodge, No. 768, F&AM.

Shortly after the Revolutionary war had ended a company of emigrants from around Groton, Mystic and Stonington, CT, settled in the western part of Albany County, Township of Berne, which has since been divided into the towns of Berne and Knox. Many descendants of these families still reside in these towns, while many others have moved along to other localities. A list of the names of those colonists would include such names as Allen, Bell, Ball, Crary, Chesebro, Champion, Dyer, Denison, Gage, Gallup, Williams, Williamson, and others.

In the early part of the 19th century, a Masonic Lodge was organized in the village of Knox, and it is altogether likely that these colonists or some of them were instrumental in bringing it about as some of them are known to have been Masons before their migration. One of them, Daniel Gallup, born in 1789, was Master of the Lodge when it ceased to exist. His son, Daniel R. [Gallup], came into possession of the Charter, record book and other paraphernalia of the Lodge and took them with him when he move to Sloansville, Schoharie County, where he lived until his death which was quite recent. Before he died, however, he delivered to Bro. Watson T. Chesebro to before mentioned articles who in turn delivered them to District Deputy Eugene Hinman who deposited them among the archives of the Grand Lodge.

Note: Daniel Remington Gallup, b. in Knox, NY, 1 Feb 1837; d. 23 Jan 1945 [?]; son of Daniel Gallup and Mary Chesebrough; m. Elizabeth Ann Schuyler.

Daniel Gallup, b. in Stonington, CT, 12 Sep 1789; d. 27 Jan 1859 in Knox, Albany, NY; son of Gen. John Gallup and Hannah Denison; m1. Nancy Denison and had 2 children; m2 Mary Chesebyroch and had a child. Gen. John Gallup: Pvt. 8th Reg. of Militia of Conn. under Brig. Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall, enlisted 17 Sep 1776 and served through war and later became Brig. Gen in the New York State Militia. After war, moved with Samuel Gallup and brothers to Knox, NY.

For further ancestry see: http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GALLUP/1999-08/0934952076
http://fultonhistory.com/Newspaper%2017/Schoharie%20NY%20Republican/Schoharie%20NY%20Republican%201925/Schohari e%20NY%20Republican%201925%20-%2000045.pdf

The Schoharie Republican

Daniel R. Gallup, 83, died at his home in Sloansville Friday Jan 23rd [1924]. Funeral services were held from his late home Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Burial was in the family cemetery at Sloansville.

Daniel Remington Gallup was born in the town of Knox, Albany county, February 1, 1837, son of Daniel Gallup and Mary Chesebro Gallup. In 1888 he moved with his parents to the town of Esperance, on the farm recently owned by George K. Ostrander. On February 14, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Ann Schuyler. In 1864 Mr. Gallup left the farm and entered the mercantile business in the village of Sloansville, known as the firm of Schuyler & Gallup. In 1879 Mr. Schuyler retired from the business and Mr. Gallup continued the same until 1885, when he sold the store to H. P. Vanderveer.
During Mr. Gallup's business career he served on the Republican county committee for several years. On June 30, 1869, he was appointed postmaster at Sloansville and held that appointment until 1885, when he retired from business. He is survived by his aged widow.

As nearly every one knows, Masonry became rather unpopular along toward the middle of the 19th century, occasioned principally by the activities of a certain Mr. Morgan. However, Rensselaer Lodge No. 609 in the village of Rensselaerville managed to keep the home fires burning and in 1866 and 1867 about 14 residents of East Berne and vicinity journeyed over to Rensselaerville and took degrees of Masonry.

It was in the minds of these men that the idea was formed that a temple should be founded at East Berne or Philley as it was more often called. Without any Hiram of Tyre to assist, and under the immediate supervision of Bro. James VanDeusen, a master workman of repute, assisted by other master workmen and less that 80,000 Fellowcraft, the temple was completed and dedicated without any tragedy occurring or any of the principal becoming lost. The timbers were all hewn squared and fitted in the forest around about, and when assembled and placed each in the position for which it was designed, the last finishing touches given, it was calculated to and has excited the wonder and admiration of all beholders. It was situated on a mound (not Moriah) and was of ample proportions and two stories high. The ground floor was used many years for church purposes, but the second floor was used exclusively for Lodge purposes.

The material and workmanship of this building were of the best as is fully attested by its condition now after more than 60 years of use. Windows, doors, sash, blinds and trim inside and outside were all hand work, and by men who knew their trade and were proud of their handiwork. The floor of the lodge was covered with a carpet into which was woven all the designs and symbolical emblems of ancient craft Masonry. Part of this carpet is still used to cover the platforms occupied by the master and wardens. Sixty years is fairly long time for a carpet to be in constant use, and speaks well for both material and workmanship. Several other lodge rooms throughout the state were covered with carpets of the same pattern, but it is doubtful if any other lodge can show as much of theirs. Of course in those days most men chewed tobacco; that may have kept the moths out and may have had a preserving effect; at any rate the carpet is here and may be seen at any time.

On 22 Feb 1868 Berne Lodge No. 684 was organized (under dispensation) with Z. A. Dyer, W. M.; James VanDeusen, S. W.; James Reamer, J. W.; Harvey Brownell, Sec.; Asa F. Coburn, Treas.; Bradbury Dyer, S. D.; Robert Furman, J. D.; and Francis Lagrange, Tiler. On this same evening, Feb. 22, petitions for membership were received from Elias Schermerhorn, John Hungerford, Henry Schermerhorn, and Aaron VanSchaack. As these were the first names presented for membership it is conclusive that all names found on the roll of members ahead of these must have been charter members.

The Charter members then were:

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Z. A. Dyer</td>
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<td>Harvey Brownell</td>
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<td>Robert Furman</td>
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<td>John O'Brien</td>
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<td>Levi Mathias</td>
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<td>James VanDeusen</td>
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<td>James Reamer</td>
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<td>Bradbury Dyer</td>
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<td>Luke White</td>
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<td>George H. Reinhart</td>
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<td>Jeremiah Canaday</td>
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All of these men were members of Rensselaer Lodge No. 609, and had joined within the previous year, evidently with this purpose in contemplation.

The year they worked under dispensation was a very prosperous one. Candidates were presenting themselves almost faster than they could be taken care of. Many times they worked two degrees in one evening. On May 9th William Cohn, James Gallup and Steven VanDeusen received the First, and Isaac VanSchaack, James Ogsbury, Mathias Zeh, and Spencer Strevel received the Second. On May 16th a building committee was selected to build the temple. They were Hiram Warner, Luke White, and Harvey Brownell. On 30 Dec 1868 the lodge formally was constituted and chartered by the following representatives of the Grand Officers:


On this same evening after the ceremonies the following were received and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, with the representatives of the of the grand officers occupying the chairs: James Ogsbury, Mathias Zeh, Eli Warner, Peter W. Long and Alfred Hungerford.

The meeting of Dec 30th was a special one; three days later, Jan 2nd, the regular meeting was held when Rufus J. Mann, Stephen VanDeusen, William Cohn, and James Gallup passed the degree of Fellowcraft, and the following names were presented for membership:

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<td>Edward L. Barkley</td>
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<td>Joseph Moak</td>
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<td>Abram P. Mynders</td>
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<td>Ira Strevel</td>
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<td>Newton Ketcham</td>
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<td>Ezra C. Champion</td>
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<td>Aaron M. Warner</td>
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<td>William A. Young</td>
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<td>I. S. Becker</td>
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<td>Michael Miller</td>
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<td>Silas Hilton</td>
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<td>John Mann</td>
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<td>William L. Meader</td>
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<td>George J. Hallenbeck</td>
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<td>Harvey Bell</td>
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<td>Jacob H. Clute</td>
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<td>William H. Livingston</td>
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<td>Robert L. Zeh</td>
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<td>Calvin S. Dyer</td>
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<td>Peter H. DeVoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Smith.</td>
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- twenty four propositions for membership in one evening. If Berne Lodge should experience another meeting like that, some of us fellows would surely have heart failure.

At the close of 1869 the roll of membership numbered 84, the temple was completed and at the annual meeting 35 members were present, and Z. A. Dyer received 34 votes for Master. He probably did not vote.
The lodge prospered for a number of years, but there came a time when things were not so active, title to the lodge building came into dispute, members dropped out, and new ones came in slowly. By 1900 title to property having faded so nearly out as to leave no encouragement to believe that it would every brighten, it was decided to move the lodge to Berne village for the good of the order. The results proved that the decision was a good one. Rooms were secured over the store of Theodore Settle and almost at once the lodge began to prosper. These rooms were occupied for 19 when it became apparent that they were outgrown. As it happened the organization of the Maccabees had built themselves a very fine building and were willing to permit the Masons to use it with them. In 1919 a long term lease having been obtained, the lodge moved into its present quarters.

On the evening of 17 Jan A. L. 5874 the minutes of Berne lodge record that a resolution presented by Bro. Z. A. Dyer was read and adopted as follows: Resolved that the lodge do recommend the petition of Bros. William D. Strevell and Jonathan B. Gray of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, Albany; Silas Hilton, Ira Weaver, and Peter J. Ogsbury of Berne Lodge; Stephen H. Lainhart, Ira Weaver, and Peter J. Ogsbury of St. George's Lodge of Schenectady, praying for a dispensation to establish a new lodge at Knowersville* to be known as Noah Lodge [No. 754 – disp. 25 Feb 1874], and do vouch for said petitioners as being Master Masons in good standing; and being the nearest lodge thereto do recommend that the prayers of the petitioners by granted. Resolved also that in the judgment of this lodge Bros. W. D. Strevell, Silar Hilton, and James Ogsbury, named in such petition as Master and Wardens of said new lodge, are competent to confer the degrees and impart the lectures, they having exhibited their work before this lodge. And also resolved, that the territorial jurisdiction of Noah Lodge shall not extend into the towns of Know or Berne nor such portions of New Scotland as at present belongs to the jurisdiction of Berne Lodge."

* In the early 19th century Knowersville was established in the rural part of Albany county just below the Helderberg Mountains. This settlement eventually became known as Altamont.

The last part of this resolution regarding jurisdiction never become operative, because the regulations of the Grand Lodge determine the manner in which the jurisdiction of all lodges are fixed. A few years ago a similar petition asking us to sanction the establishment of a lodge at Delmar was presented to Berne Lodge and not a single vote was cast against the proposition although we knew that it was likely to mean the beginning of the end for us, as it reduces our territory to a very small and sparsely settled region, and at the same time the requirements of the Grand Lodge forced us to raise our initiation fee to an amount almost prohibitive for this section, in order to have anything left for out treasury. As it is, were it not for the faithful membership who while residing in distant parts, retain their membership with us and send their dues regularly it probably wouldn't be long before we would be compelled to "sign in order to have anything left for out treasury. As it is, were it not for the faithful membership who while residing in distant parts, retain their membership with us and send their dues regularly it probably wouldn't be long before we would be compelled to “sign off.”

These facts have been compiled from the record books of Berne lodge, and other reliable sources by Watson T. Chesebro and Homer A. Gallup.

Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker.

http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalon00parker [pages as noted]:

Page 190 [1108] Family Sketches

**Morgan F. Barber**, born was in the town of Berne, April 6, 1849. Lemuel (Barbour) the great-grandfather, was a native of France. Gideon, the grandfather, was born in Dutchess county. He was a lifelong and successful farmer, and spent the last 35 years of his life in Berne, where he conducted a farm. His wife was Polly Nelson, and their children were Jesse, Nelson, Charles, Darius, John and Roxie. He died in 1874 and his wife died in 1868. Charles Barber, the father, was born in Berne in May 1825. He was also a lifelong farmer in the town of Berne and Westerlo, but now resides in Berne. His wife was Amanda M. Fikens, **youngest daughter of 24 children** born to Richard Fikens by two wives, one of whom was Catherine Angell. The children of Charles and Amanda Barber were Morgan F., Oliver J., Sanford H., Perry D. (who died when quite young), Frank, Ida E., Arthur (who died when young), Loren C, Jennie E., who died when eighteen years of age, and Fred. Morgan F. was reared to farm life and received his education in the old Fikens school house in Berne. When sixteen years of age he began for himself by working at farm work, which he followed

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<th>Masters</th>
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<tr>
<td>22 Feb 1868 to 1871</td>
<td>Z. A. Dyer</td>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>James VanDeusen</td>
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<td>1873-74</td>
<td>Frank Strevell</td>
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<td>1875-76</td>
<td>U. G. Davis</td>
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<td>1877-1882</td>
<td>Z. A. Dyer</td>
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<td>1883</td>
<td>U. G. Davis</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>Calvin S. Dyer</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Elias Warner</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>Justin Dyer</td>
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<td>1887-88</td>
<td>Frank Strevell</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>Winfield S. Dyer</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>Homer A. Gallup</td>
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<td>1891-92</td>
<td>William S. Dyer</td>
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<td>1893-94</td>
<td>Elias Warner</td>
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until 22 years of age, with the exception of one year spent at carpentry; being of a speculative turn of mind he then turned his attention to speculating in various things, such as produce, stock, horses, agricultural implements, fruit, nursery stock, etc., which he has continued to the present time. In 1877 he removed to the village of Clarks ville and owns a farm and cultivates many varieties of fruits. In 1892 he established a beer bottling business in Clarks ville, is also agent for several large breweries, and is a jobber in cigars, doing a general wholesale business. During his nineteen years' residence in this town, seventeen of them have been spent in public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge No. 684. In 1871 he married Ruth Emma, born in Westerlo in 1853, a daughter of Nathaniel and Christina (Wright) Newberry, by whom eleven children were born: Lillian, Ida, Evelyn, Lora and Cora (twins), Herman, Eugene, Lucy, Clyde, Morgan and Clifton. Mr. Barber was one of the original promoters and stockholders of the Clarks ville and Furabush telephone line and is now one of the directors of the company.


John Crookes, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 10, 1838. He was a son of William and Frances (Wardwell) Crookes, natives of the same place. They reared five children: John, Fannie, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth and Jane. The mother died in 1848. The father was a blacksmith, and in 1851 left England with his family and sailed for America, landing in New York one month later. He came direct to Albany, where he plied his trade for one year, when he removed to Tarrytown in New Scotland, and four years later to the village of Clarks ville, where he spent his remaining days at his trade. While in England he was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He died in 1867. John, when at the age of ten years, was obliged to enter his fathers shop as a helper. He has devoted his life successfully at his trade, and at the age of twenty-two entered his father's shop and has ever since done a general blacksmithing business on his own account. 5 Sep 1864, he enlisted in the 23rd NY Independent Battery and was transferred to the 8th New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He participated in a good many battles and skirmishes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge No. 684. In 1860 he married Sarah Ingraham, daughter of Lyman Ingraham of New Scotland. Their children are Charles, who is employed in the State Capitol at Albany; Clara, wife of Benjamin Winston of New Scotland; John and Frank, twins; and Lizzie. All of his sons are blacksmiths. John is in Altamont, NY, and Frank is a blacksmith in the State Capitol.

CROOKS, JOHN.—Age, 26 years. Enlisted [23rd NY Indep. Battery], September 6, 1861, at Albany; mustered in as private, September 6, 1861, to serve one year; transferred to Co. C, 8th Artillery, December 31, 1861.

CROOKS, JOHN—Transferred, as private, from 23rd Battery to Co. C, this regiment [8th NY H. A.]; mustered out with company, June 5, 1865, at Munsons Hill, VA.

Onesquethaw Cemetery, New Scotland, Albany County, New York
Crooks, John, b. 10 Jul 1836, d. 18 Mar 1908
Crooks, Sarah Ingraham, b. 12 Oct 1826, d. 5 Mar 1900, w/o John
Crooks, John, Jr. b. 1865, d. 1952

Page 205 [1123] Family Sketches

William S. Dyer, son of Zebediah Allen. Dyer and Lucy Esther Gallup, was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, 19 Mar 1863. James Dyer, great-grandfather of William S., was one of five brothers who came from England, date unknown. He married Mary Marcy of the family of Governor Marcy, by whom he had nine girls and five boys. James served seven years in the Revolution died in 1833, and was buried in Whipple Cemetery. Bradbury, son of James, was born in Massachusetts and went to Jefferson, Schoharie county, with his father at the age of twelve and later to the town of Knox, Albany county, where he bought the Van Vranken farm, after living for a time in Shingle Bush, Schoharie county, where Zebediah A., the father of William S., was born. Zebediah A. was supervisor of the town of Berne during 18.58 and 1859, and at two different periods was school commissioner of the towns of Berne, Rensselaerville and Westerlo. He was active in politics, being a prominent Democrat, and a lawyer. Lucy Esther Gallup, mother of William S. Dyer, the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Nathaniel Gallup, who was the eighth in descent from John Gallup, who came to America from the parish of Moslerne, County Dorset, England, in 1630. Nathaniel Gallup, great-grandfather of William S. Dyer, married Lucy Latham, daughter of Capt. William Latham, who was second in command at the massacre of Fort Griswold, where he was severely wounded.

William S. Dyer attended the district schools until he was fourteen years of age and in 1879 removed to Albany. He graduated from the Albany High School in 1883 and was one of the commencement speakers. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of law in the office of Stedman & Shepard, and remained four years with them and their successors, Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, meanwhile attending the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Dyer opened an office at No. 110 State street, Albany, and was attorney for Col. Walter S. Church, the owner of the Van Rensselaer manorial cases covering portions of Albany and Rensselaer counties. Mr. Dyer remained with Colonel Church until his death, just prior to which he had formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Jacob L. Ten Eyck, under the firm name of Dyer & Ten Eyck. This firm has been for several years located at Nos. 80-83 State street. Mr. Dyer is Past Master of Berne Lodge No. 684, F&AM [1891-91], and an affiliated member of Masters Lodge [No. 5] of Albany, and from 1886 to 1893 was president of the Albany High School Alumni Association. For many years he has been a member of the Albany Press Club. He was for several years a health commissioner of the city of Albany. His father, Zebediah Allen Dyer, was also Master of Berne Lodge No. 684, 1868-71 and 1877-82.

Page 205 [1123] Family Sketches

William J. Haverly was born in the town of Knox, 5 Jul 1849. The progenitor of this line of the family in America was John Haverly, who came from Wurtemburg, Germany, in or about 1750, and settled in that part of Berne which is now Knox, and was a farmer. He had four sons, Karl, Jacob, John, jr., and George. The son Jacob was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John 1, the grandfather, was born in Knox in 1783, where he followed carpentry. His wife was Marilla (born 1797), daughter of Henry Deitz, and their children were Cynthia A., Elizabeth, Jacob, Eli and John D. He died 2 Dec 1866, and his wife 30 Aug 1891. John D. Haverly, the father, was born in Knox, 7 Jan 1827, and attended the common district school. When a boy he worked on a farm by the day or
Charles Wellington Wright was born in the town of Berne, 21 Jan 1844; d. 19 Jun 1920. Samuel Wright, his great-grandfather, was the first of the family to settle in Berne; he was born in 1758 and died 9 Jan 1831. Richard Wright, the grandfather, was born in Berne, 28 Jan 1793, where he was a lifelong farmer. His wife was Lydia Vincent. Joshua B. [R.], the father of Charles Wright, was born March 28, 1816, where he also was a farmer, coming into possession of his father's homestead of 100 acres. He filled the office for some years of commissioner of highways, etc. His wife, Lucretia Wright, was born in Berne in 1820, and was a daughter of James Wright. Their children were Wesley, Charles W. and Richard (who died when five years of age). Joshua R. died in 1878 and his wife in 1894.

Charles W. Wright grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his district and a term at the Knox Academy, and made such progress in his studies that before he was seventeen years of age he was himself a teacher of a school, which he followed winters until 25 Aug 1864, when he enlisted in Co. L, 3rd NY Cav. and served until the close of the war. He was in several skirmishes and raids in Virginia and North Carolina, and the winter of 1864-65 he was detailed as orderly at the provost marshal's quarters. Soon after his return home he purchased a farm and followed farming summers and teaching winters, until he had taught in all 22 terms. During those years he dealt to a considerable extent in clover seed and since then his farming has occupied most of his attention, his farm consisting of seventy acres. Mr. Wright has from time to time filled the office of inspector of elections, tax collector two terms, town auditor, and is now filling the office of deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge No. 684, the Grand Army of the Republic, Post Charles McCullough No. 645 of West Berne, of which he was one of the charter members and of which he is senior vice-commander; he has also filled the office of adjutant and junior vice. In 1865 he married Elmira Powell [Gifford], b. 21 Aug 1845; d. 27 Aug 1906, a native of Greene county, NY, and daughter of Peter H. and Lucinda (Crandall) Powell. They have one child, Helen T., b. Dec 1866; d. 1912, who married Melville C. Crocker, and has two children: Minnie and Stanley.
Charles W. Wright was born in Berne in a small family. His father Joshua R. Wright was a farmer who owned his own farm. Charles was recorded in the 1850 US Census, 1855 NY State Census and 1860 US Census living with his parents and older brother Wesely A. Wright. When the 1865 NY State Census was taken, Charles was serving in the 3rd Cavalry in the Civil War however his parents recorded him with their family which now included Wesley, a widow and his two young children.

When Charles returned from the Civil War, he immediately married Elmira Gifford and a year later they had their daughter Helen T. Wright. In 1870 Charles and his young family were living next to his parents in Berne and Charles was a farmer who owned land. By January 31, 1880, Charles had developed some health problems as he filed for an invalid Civil War pension. That year when recorded in the 1880 US Census, Charles was still a farmer and living with his wife and 13 year old daughter. He was recorded living in South Berne in the 1890 US Veterans Census and recorded no disabilities. Charles was a member of the Charles McCulloch Post 645 GAR of Berne, NY. By 1900, Charles and Elmira were still living in Berne where Charles continued to work as a farmer who owned land without a mortgage. However the couple now had help from one of Elmira's relatives Rufus Gifford (b. April 1866), a farm laborer, and his wife Margaret who lived with them.

By February 15, 1901, Charles decided to retire from farming and announced that an auction was to be held on Thursday February 28, 1901 at 1 pm to sell his livestock and farm implements. In about 1904, Charles and his wife Elmira moved to Lincoln Avenue in Altamont, Albany County, NY where their daughter Helen and her husband Melvin C. Crocker lived. At the time of their relocation, they were both in reasonable health, but a year later Elmira contracted a severe illness which she never fully recovered from. She then developed heart disease which she would battle for several months before her death on August 27, 1906. She was only 61 years of age.

After his wife's death, Charles continued to live in Altamont on Lincoln Avenue, where he can be found in the 1910 Census living with his daughter Helen T. Wright, her husband Melvin C. Crocker and their two children Minnie W. Crocker and Stanley R. Crocker. At that time, Charles recorded no occupation. Charles Wellington Wright died on June 19, 1920 in Guilderland, Albany County, NY at 75 years of age.

Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, Albany, New York

Guttenberg Lodge No. 737 began its history in January of 1873, when a group of Master Masons met for the purpose of founding a German Lodge were the German Language could be used in. In February of that same year, the Lodge was constituted and on June 20th a charter was drawn up by Grand Master Christopher G. Fox empowering the Lodge to do regular Masonic Work. The early meetings of Guttenberg Lodge were held in the WM Whitney building on the NW corner of State and Chapel Streets. In 1896 after the completion of the Albany Masonic Temple Guttenberg moved to this site where it has been ever since. One of the most important decisions in Guttenberg's history was made in 1900. In the 1890s Guttenberg's growth was slow due to the western migration of the German element coming into this country. Also, the sons of the members, desiring an English education to meet the business demands of the time, were reluctant to join a Lodge in which the work was done in the German language. In order to save the Lodge from sure death, the officers and members petitioned the Grand Lodge to change the Lodge to an English speaking one. That request was granted on May 3rd, 1900. In its long history hundreds of men have passed through the Lodge's doors on their way to becoming better men and Masons. “It is the portion of Masons to 'try to be a friend, not just make friends.” That is the Guttenberg motto. Some years ago a compliment was paid to Guttenberg Lodge which is as true today as it was then: “Guttenberg's steadfastness IS Masonic history. It is a well known fact this Lodge is the first to support any progressive movement. Their record under the leadership of some of the finest men in Masonry cannot be excelled by any Lodge in the country. With no bickering or dissension, the lodge goes on holding fast to the landmarks of Freemasonry and doing its share to uphold the honor and glory of the institution.” Guttenberg’s past is illustrious and its future even brighter.

106 men have served as Master of Guttenberg Lodge. Click here to see a list of our Past Masters.

Masters of Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, F&AM

http://www.guttenberg737.org/pastmasters.html

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Biographies

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker. [pages as noted]:

Page 23 [941] Family Sketches

Charles A. Heidrich, born 18 Nov 1856, in Albany, is the son of John Heidrich, a native of Germany, who came to Albany about 1854 and died here in 1886, being a mason by trade and a prominent contractor and builder. After finishing his education at the Albany Academy, Mr. Heidrich entered the architectural office of John Cornelius and remained there five years. Meanwhile in 1880 he had associated himself with his father under the firm name of Heidrich & Son and continued as a contractor until the latter's death in 1886, when he opened an architectural office. Since then he devoted his whole time to architecture and building and since 1882 has done a large amount of contracting, numbering among his chief efforts the Fourth Reformed and St. Matthew's churches. He is a member of Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. and De Witt Clinton Council No. 22 R&SM.

19 Jul 1882, he married Elizabeth Henkes of Albany and their children are Dora Elizabeth and Victor Carl.

Page 367 [1285] Family Sketches

Frederick William Schaefer, Ph. G., son of Philip and Margaret (Rau) Schaefer, was born in Albany, NY, 23 Sep 1866. He attended public school No. 12, from which he was graduated at the age of thirteen and spent one year in the High School. He then went into the employ of his brother, a druggist and pharmacist at No. 245 Central avenue, as clerk and remained with him until he graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy, 8 Mar 1887. After his graduation Mr. Schaefer accepted the position of head clerk in William R. Laird's pharmacy in Jersey City, N. J., where he remained two years. He thereupon returned to Albany and on 10 Oct 1891, succeeded his brother as proprietor of the pharmacy at No. 245 Central avenue. 18 Jan 1896, Mr. Schaefer moved his present handsome store to No. 251 Central avenue, where he carries on a successful business. He is a member of Guttenburg Lodge No. 737, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. and De Witt Clinton Council No. 22 R&SM.

1882 has done a large amount of contracting, numbering among his chief efforts the Fourth Reformed and St. Matthew's churches. He is a member of Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. and De Witt Clinton Council No. 22 R&SM.

Page 16 [934] Family Sketches

John Wagner, son of J. George and Nancy Wagner, was born in Rochester, NY, 31 Jan 1858. He received a public school education and became a clerk in a hat store in his native city, and later was made manager of the hat and cap department of the Bronner Clothing Company, of Buffalo, where he remained five years. In Jan 1884, he came to Albany and formed a partnership with Joseph Belser, sr., as Belser & Wagner, and engaged in the retail dry goods business. Five years later he withdrew and bought out John M. Foil, furniture dealer at No. 308-310 South Pearl street, which he has since continued. In 1890 he started a branch furniture store under the style of the Albany Furniture Company; in 1895 he also opened a furniture store in Troy. He is president of the Commercial Co-operative Union Bank of Albany, of which he was one of the founders, and the first vice-president. He is a member of Guttenburg Lodge No. 737, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. and De Witt Clinton Council No. 22 R&SM. In 1893, he married Elizabeth Henkes, and they have one son, Frederick J.

Page 122 [1040] Family Sketches

Jacob, Wirth jr., son of Jacob and Mary Wirth, was born in Albany, NY, 2 Feb 1869. He was educated in the public schools and at the Albany Business College. Subsequently he learned the tailor's trade with his father, who for many years was in business in Albany. Jacob Wirth, jr., was in the employ of William Ilich, as a cutter from 1886 to 1891, when he went to Europe with the Knight Templars. Upon his return he commenced business at No. 41 Beaver street, where he is now located. He is a member of Guttenburg Lodge No. 737, F&AM, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 23, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Acacia and Unconditional Clubs. He is at present representing the First ward in the Board of Aldermen. In June, 1894, he married Katharine Deiseroth.
Noah Lodge No. 754, Knowersville [Altamont], New York

Dispensation date: 25 Feb 1874
The rooms and property of Noah Lodge No. 754 were destroyed by fire 20 Apr 1886
See also Noah Lodge No. 754, F&AM: 1874-1974 100th Anniversary, by Arthur B. Gregg. Published: (1974)
Still extant as of 2012.


Edwin Clute, hotel proprietor, Schenectady, was born at Guilderland, Albany, NY, 26 Sep 1863, the son of John W. and Mary (Borden) Clute. The family is of old Holland Dutch stock and for many generations were residents of Albany County. After finishing his education in the district schools of Guilderland and the union schools of Schenectady, he entered upon an active and prosperous business career in the city of Schenectady. From 1883 until 1899 he dealt extensively in hay and straw. Relinquishing this line in the latter year, he turned his attention to hotel work, and during the years 1900-'01-'02 conducted the Hotel Ellis in the city of Schenectady. So successful was the house under his management that he felt the need of a larger house, and in 1903, therefore, became the proprietor of the Hotel Vendome, which he has since conducted to the great satisfaction of the traveling public.

Mr. Clute is a Democrat by birth and conviction and is ever ready in a quiet way to contribute of his time and means to advance the interests of the party. Although frequently urged to become a candidate for public office, for business reasons he has steadfastly refused so to do; but as chairman of the Guilderland representatives in the Albany County Committee he manifested both energy and capacity for the work.

He is a popular member of Noah Lodge, No. 754, F&AM, of Noah Chapter, 284, and of Schenectady Lodge, No. 480, BPOE. Mr. Clute was married in October, 1892, to Eliza Miller, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine (Pierson) Miller, of Schenectady.


Aaron Fuller, a prominent landmark, was born in the town of Guilderland in 1832. He was the son of Major John Fuller, who was born in New Scotland; one of the four sons and two daughters born to Aaron, and of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer in New Scotland and his wife was Margaret McMillin. Major John was a great military man and a member of the State militia. By vocation he was a farmer. He settled in the town of Guilderland and on this land was later located Fuller's Station. He was an active and public spirited man and was interested in all town enterprises, and was the founder of town insurance, and through his efforts were established the first town insurance organizations in the State of New York. He was a member of assembly in 1847; his wife was Harriet Moak, daughter of William Moak; she was born in New Scotland; they reared six daughters and one son. Mr. Fuller died m 1883, aged eighty and his wife in 1861, aged fifty-eight.

Aaron Fuller attended the common schools and spent two years at the Schoharie Academy, and as he was the only son, he remained with his father for many years, and then embarked for himself by purchasing his present farm, and for the past thirty years has been engaged extensively in the hay and straw business at Fuller's Station, where he now resides, having leased his farm. He has held many important town offices, having served as supervisor of the town for four years, and one term as commissioner. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to represent the Second Assembly district of Albany county in the Assembly.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge, No. 754, and was formerly a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, of Albany, and has been a member for forty years. In February, 1862, he married Ada Fitch, who was born in New Scotland, a daughter of Ebenezer A. Fitch; she died in August of the same year.


Abram Relyea, was born in Guilderland, 19 Nov 1835. David D., his grandfather, was a native of Guilderland and a farmer by occupation. He reared five sons and six daughters, all of whom he provided liberally for. Peter D., his father, was also a native of Guilderland, born in 1808. He came in possession of his father's homestead, where he spent most of his life. His wife was Magdalien Mann, and their children were Mrs. Sarah Miller, Abram, Mrs. Adeline Van Patten, Mrs. Mary Jane Schermherhorn of Schenectady, Mrs. Catherine Van Buren, and Emma. He died in 1848 and his wife died in 1883. Abram attended the common schools, and at his father's death he was twelve years of age, and was obliged to care for himself. He then went to Cato, Cayuga county, and engaged at farm work, and also lived in Onondaga county. He later worked at blacksmithing for a short time and spent five years in Schenectady, and in 1862 came to New Scotland, where he was on a farm until 1864. He then enlisted in the 11th New York Independent Battery and served until the close of the war.

Upon his return to Voorheesville he engaged in the meat business and later engaged in carpentry and followed contracting and building until 1893. He erected the Presbyterian church in Voorheesville, several of the prominent residences, and some of the stores. He was elected justice of the peace in the town of New Scotland in 1880, being the first Democratic justice elected in thirty years. He was constable for some time and was deputy sheriff for nine years, and was also court crier in 1895. He has often been chosen delegate to County and Assembly Conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic town organization, and is now a member of the general Democratic county organization.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge No. 754 of Altamont, and is also a member of Temple Chapter No. 5, Commandery No. 2, and the Shrine of Albany. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. No. 068 of Voorheesville, in which he has passed through several of the chairs and is now trustee and treasurer, and at one time was treasurer of the Presbyterian church and also of the Driving Association. In 1868 he married Amelia M. Earl, born in New Scotland and daughter of Benjamin and
Margaret (Stalker) Earl. Their children are Charlie A. and Grace. The Relyeas were originally French Huguenots, who fled from France to Holland, whence they came to America.

**Biographies**

Some of the following biographies are from Landmarks of Albany County, New York (1897), by Amasa Junius Parker. [http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker](http://archive.org/details/landmarksofalban00parker) [pages as noted]:

**Page 182 [1100] Family Sketches**

**Hon. Frank Bloomingdale**, was born in the town of Guilderland, in Jul 1852. He is a son of Adam Bloomingdale, who was also born in this town in 1823. He was one of three sons; Jacob, John and Adam, born to Adam, who was a farmer in Guilderland. Adam, the father, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1849, when twenty-six years of age, went to California to seek his fortune in the gold mines. He remained in California for four years, meeting with some success, and returned to New York city, where he remained three years, and then returned to his native town and engaged in farming. After some years he removed to Schenectady and interested himself in the hay and straw business; ten years later he moved to Voorheesville, where he died in April, 1894. He was twice married; his first wife was Margaret Van Waggoner, daughter of Jacob and Mary Van Waggoner of Rhinebeck. They had six children, of whom three sons and one daughter grew to maturity. His wife died in 1879, at the age of fifty-two. Frank was reared to farm life and attended the common schools. When he was eighteen years of age his father placed him in charge of a hay and straw business, which he conducted for some time. He was also for a time associated with his father in business in Schenectady. In 1875 he moved to the village of Voorheesville, where he engaged in a small way unaided in the hay and straw business on his own account. His business has added other lines, and for a number of years was a dealer in agricultural implements. He has erected several storage houses along the railroad in the village, and has erected for himself a fine office and residence. In 1894 and 1895 he was elected to the Assembly. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Voorheesville Lodge, of which he is past noble grand, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge [No. 754] of Altamont, of the Temple Chapter No. 5, Clinton Council No. 22, and of the Cypress Shrine of Albany, and also a member of the Unconditional Club, and the Acacia Club of Albany. In 1873 he was married to Caroline, daughter of Jacob C Wormer of Guilderland. Their children are Alice M., Josephine and William J. In 1880 his wife died. His second wife was Alice, daughter of Frederick H. La Grange of New Scotland, by whom one child was born, Frederick A. He has two brothers and one sister living, younger than himself; the latter is Mrs. Carrie Bradt, now resides at Voorheesville, NY. His brothers, C. A. Bloomingdale and W. C. Bloomingdale, who now reside in Brooklyn, NY, are now considered among the largest commission men in hay and straw and farmers' produce in Brooklyn, NY, and started on their own resources.

**Page 188 [1106] Family Sketches**

**James Bleecker Groot**, was born in the city of Albany in 1848. He is the son of Philip Wendell Groot, who was a native of Fonda, Montgomery county, NY. and a descendant of the old and widely known Groot family of Amsterdam. He was for many years a broker in New York city. In 1840 he came to Albany and engaged in the dry goods and real estate business but after a time returned to New York city and resumed his operations as a broker. His wife was Deborah Sanders, a native of Schenectady, and a daughter of Barent and Cathalina (Bleecker) Sanders. Mr. and Mrs. Groot reared three children, two daughters and one son; he died about 1870, and his wife survived him eight years. James Bleecker, the subject, spent most of his time in early life traveling about for his health; after a time he studied law and later engaged in the mercantile business for a time in Albany. In 1887 he accepted a position as assistant paymaster on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Railroad which he now holds. In 1888 he erected a residence on the mountain side, above the village of Altamont in the town of Guilderland. In 1893 he erected his handsome and imposing residence on the mountain side, above the village, a picturesque spot, commanding a beautiful view of the valley. At this beautiful residence he and his sisters make their permanent home. In this home they have old pictures, furniture, and rare old china, Japanese and Russian tea sets, comprising hundreds of pieces of the most elegant and antique ware, worth thousands of dollars. All these articles were inherited as the portion of the estates of Groot, Bleecker, Sanders, and Van Rensselaer families, from whom they are descended. Mr. Groot is a natural mechanic and mathematician, and spends much of his time in the manufacture of fine and complicated clocks of his own designing, having a room setoff as his work shop, which he has well stocked with all the finest and modern tools, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge [No. 754] and Noah Chapter of Altamont, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of Albany Lodge. He died 22 Aug [1914], in the 67th year of his age. His portrait still rests in what is now known as Vlahos' Altamont Manor.
George A. Hallenbeck, was born in Greene county, NY, in May 1857. Smith Hallenbeck, his great-great-grandfather, came from Holland with his two brothers and took up a large tract of land known as the Hallenbeck Patent.

Hallenbeck Patent: A Tract of 1,000 acres was petitioned for by Johannes Hallenbeck, and a patent under Governor Hunter was granted for the same in 1717. It lies mainly in Greenville, but extends into Durham and Cairo.

Jacob, the grandfather, was a farmer and spent his life in Greene county; he reared three children: George Jacob and Eliza. Jacob, the father, was a mason by trade and for many years and to the time of his death in 1858 had charge of a turnpike road; he had also a contract for and built many of the stone arch bridges on that road. His wife was Phebe A. Renne, by whom he has had five children: William, Lucy, Mary (died young), Alice (died young) and George. Mr. Hallenbeck having died when George was but fifteen months old, his wife kept the family together and cared for them until she died in 1877. William, the eldest, when but seventeen enlisted in Co. I, Col, Pratt's Regiment, 20th N. Y. Vols., and was shot dead at the second battle of Bull Run.

George A. began to care for himself when he was quite young; he first engaged as a drug clerk; when seventeen he began to learn the cigarmaker's trade, and when he mastered it he worked for twelve years as a journeyman cigarmaker; he then began business for himself in Middleburg, Schoharie county, becoming the successor of J. C. Barst & Co.; this business he conducted until 1886, when he removed it to Guilderland Center, where he drew plans and had a place built especially for himself. He is an energetic business man and public spirited; he gives employment to from seven to sixteen men, and has two men on the road with his goods all the time, and covers about eighteen counties. He has an annual output of about three-quarters of a million, and his is the leading industry of the village. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, [Noah Lodge [No. 754] of Altamont, and Odd Fellows Lodge of Voorheesville. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Isadore A. Vanderburg, daughter of Joseph Vanderburg of Greene county.

Morris Harris, was born in Albany in 1857, a son of Alexander, who was a native of Russia, born in 1820; he was an only child and came to the United States when a young man and settled in Albany. He soon engaged at selling goods throughout the county, which he followed with success until his death in 1877. His wife was a native of the same place; they reared six children; his wife now resides in New York city. Morris, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth of his father's children. He attended the public schools in Albany until fourteen, when he engaged in the tonsorial business, and four years later in partnership with a younger brother, under the firm name of M. Harris & Co., he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, Mr. Harris acting as traveling salesman, while his brother superintended the manufacturing. Their business increased in small proportions until they employed from twenty to thirty makers. This business they followed successfully for seven years. In 1884 lie purchased a hotel interest in Voorheesville, closed his cigar business, and since that time has spent his time catering to the public as hotel proprietor. In 1889 he purchased his present building, which he converted into the hotel he now conducts. His house is well known to public travelers, from which he enjoys a most liberal patronage. His hotel hall has always been used as a court house in that village, and is noted for the many political conventions held in it since his proprietorship. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Harris was one of the promoters of the shirt factory in his village, the capital being subscribed by the residents; he readily became one of the stockholders, and was elected treasurer of the company; also a stockholder in the Voorheesville Canning and Preserving Co. He is one of the five charter members who organized the Odd Fellows Lodge in Voorheesville. He was the first representative of the lodge in the Grand Lodge in October, 1886; also a member of Noah Lodge [No. 754], F&AM, Altamont, NY. He married Miss Elizabeth Mendelson, who was born in Ulster county, a daughter of Jacob Mendelson.
Millard F. Hellenbeck, son of Isaac B. and Maria (Relyea) Hellenbeck, was born in the town of Berne, Albany, NY, 8 Oct 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and learned his trade of cabinetmaker under his father's direction. When he had reached the age of eighteen years his father retired from business, giving it to his son who carried it on for four years with little prospect of ever making it a profitable business. In 1886 he removed to Altamont, where on a small borrowed capital he opened a furniture store and cabinetmaking shop. He had little to start with except courage and a determination to succeed. He gradually increased his business until he now (1910) has a well established furniture and undertaking business with a well-appointed livery stable. He is rated one of the prosperous and successful men of his village, where his various establishments are a feature of the town's growth and prosperity. He has always taken an active part in village and town affairs, being particularly interested in the success of the Fair Association, having erected on the fair grounds a special building for his own annual exhibit. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as village trustee. He is a member of Noah Lodge, No. 754, F&AM; Noah Chapter, No. 284, Royal Arch Masons, both of Altamont; Voorheesville Lodge, No. 668, I. O. O. F., of Voorheesville, Altamont Tent, No. 763, Knights of the Maccabees. He married, in Berne, Anna L. Bogardus, born in Berne, 29 Nov 1858, d/o Adam M. and Caroline (Bogardus) Bogardus, still living in Berne (1910). She at the age of 85, he at the age of 79. They have two children who grew to mature years:


Children of Millard F. and Anna L. Bogardus Hellenbeck:

1. Bertha, b. 22 Aug 1877; m. Wade Nasholts and lives in Aberdeen, South Dakota;
2. Pauline Wood, b. 22 Feb 1899, attended the public schools of Altamont.

Page 68 [986] Family Sketches

Abram Relyea, was born in Guilderland, 19 Nov 1835. David D., his grandfather, was a native of Guilderland and a farmer by occupation. He reared five sons and six daughters, all of whom he provided liberally for. Peter D., his father, was also a native of Guilderland, born in 1808. He came in possession of his father's homestead, where he spent most of his life. His wife was Magdalena Mann, and their children were Mrs. Sarah Miller, Abram, Mrs. Adeline Van Patten, Mrs. Mary Jane Schermerhorn of Schenectady, Mrs. Catherine Van Buren, and Emma. He died in 1848 and his wife died in 1883. Abram attended the common schools, and at his father's death he was twelve years of age, and was obliged to care for himself. He then went to Cato. Cayuga county, and engaged at farm work, and also lived in Onondaga county. He later worked at blacksmithing for a short time and spent five years in Schenectady, and in 1862 came to New Scotland, where he was on a farm until 1864. He then enlisted in the 11th NY Independent Battery and served until the close of the war. Upon his return to Voorheesville he engaged in the meat business and later engaged in carpentry and followed contracting and building until 1893. He erected the Presbyterian church in Voorheesville, several of the prominent residences, and some of the stores. He was elected justice of the peace in the town of New Scotland in 1880, being the first Democratic justice elected in thirty years. He was constable for some time and was deputy sheriff for nine years, and was also court crier in 1895. He has often been chosen delegate to County and Assembly Conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic town organization, and is now a member of the general Democratic county organization.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge No. 754 of Altamont, and is also a member of Temple Chapter No. 5, Commandery No. 2, and the Shrine of Albany. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. No. 668 of Voorheesville, in which he has passed through several of the chairs and is now trustee and treasurer, and at one time was treasurer of the Presbyterian church and also of the Driving Association. In 1868 he married Amelia M. Earl, born in New Scotland and daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Stalker) Earl. Their children are Charlie A. and Grace. The Relyeas were originally French Huguenots, who fled from France to Holland, whence they came to America.

RELYEA, ABRAHAM.—Age, 28 years. Enlisted [11th NY Indep. Battery], August 25, 1864, at Albany; mustered in as private, August 31, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with battery, June 13, 1865, at Albany, NY; also, borne as Relyea, Abraham, and Rilyea.

Page 312 [1230] Family Sketches

Charles B. Warner, of Altamont, was born in Summit, Schoharie county, 24 Sep 1851, son of John Warner, jr., and Josephine, daughter of Milo Bradley. The grandfather of Charles B. was John Warner, son of Capt. George, whose father was George. Charles B. was raised on a farm in Richmondville until be was eighteen years of age, when he began an apprenticeship as carriage maker in Cobleskill, where he remained until 1875, when he removed to Altamont and worked for Jacob Van Benscotten until 1883; at that date he purchased an interest in his employer's business, forming the firm of Van Benscotten & Warner. Mr. Van Benscotten died in 1882 and two years later Mr. Warner bought the widow's share and continued the business to 1895, when he admitted the son of his former partner, forming the firm of Warner & Van Benscotten. Mr. Warner is a bimetalist in politics, a member of Noah Lodge [No. 754], F&AM, of Altamont, and of Noah Chapter U. D., of which he was a charter member and principal sojourner; also of St. George Commandery No. 37, Schenectady, Cyprus Lodge Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Voorheesville Lodge I. O. O. F. In 1872 he married Frances A. Cornell of Richmondville, Schoharie county, daughter of Dr. Valentine Cornell. They have had five children: Blanch, Harry C. Charles, jr., and Francis (twins) (the latter deceased) and Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Lutheran church.

Onesquethauk Lodge No. 804, Coeymans, New York
Chartered 8 Jun 1893
No. 1096 ca 1929

The Hitching Post / Summer 2009

The First Masonic Lodge of Coeymans, by Harry Sturges

In 1892, Mr. Warren B. Holmes was actively involved in establishing a Masonic Lodge in the Hamlet of Coeymans. During that time, he became interested in researching the origin of the first Masonic fraternity in the Town of Coeymans. He made several inquiries of
In the early 1800's to travel from Coeymans to Albany, when any mode of transportation used would be extremely slow and difficult, one can quickly see why a desire to have a Masonic Temple closer to home became more desirous with each arduous trip to a meeting in the city. Mr. Holmes indicated that the first meeting of the Asylum Lodge was held “in the house which stood on the spot where William Nodine’s house now stands in Aquetuck”.

It was a custom in the early 1800’s to hold meetings in homes of members of the Lodge, and indications are that meetings were held in Aquetuck, Coeymans Hollow and Alcove.

As an aside: For a man to be made an officer of a Masonic Lodge, he must be a member in good standing in an existing Lodge. Therefore, it can be assumed that the new officers had been members of a Masonic Lodge at the time of the petition and organization of Asylum Lodge. A best guess would be that they were members of Masters’ Lodge in Albany as I found nothing to indicate another Lodge was in existence in and around Albany County in 1800. When one stops to reflect on how difficult it must have been in the early 1800’s to travel from Coeymans to Albany, when any mode of transporation used would be extremely slow and difficult, one can quickly see why a desire to have a Masonic Temple closer to home became more desirous with each arduous trip to a meeting in the city. Mr. Holmes indicated that the first meeting of the Asylum Lodge was held “in the house which stood on the spot where William Nodine’s house now stands in Aquetuck”.

It was a custom in the early 1800’s to hold meetings in homes of members of the Lodge, and indications are that meetings were held in Aquetuck, Coeymans Hollow and Alcove.

According to Mr. Holmes, and I quote, “Notwithstanding the great distance from New York City, our Ancient Brethren seem to have kept up with the questions before the Grand Lodge and discussed them intelligently and placed themselves on record in opposition to what they did not consider reasonable. These objections were transmitted to the Grand Lodge Secretary and preserved with other records.” This paper was dated Coeymans, 25 Nov1800 and signed by Nathan Ogden and Andrew McCarty as committee and countersigned by John Beechman [Beekman?], Secretary.

In 1800 the William Ward family, located in the Hamlet, the second floor of which was designed for and used by the Onesquethau Lodge, F&AM as their Temple. (Influential men of that era were often builders of local meeting halls used by a variety of different lodges, community organizations, lectures, dances, temperance meetings, concerts, etc. The custom was still in vogue when A.J. Wolfe of Coeymans erected a meeting hall in the Hamlet, the second floor of which was designed for and used by the Onesquethau Lodge, F&AM as their Temple.)

In the summer of 1815, shortly after the Town of Westerlo was excised from the Town of Coeymans, some of the Lodge meetings were moved to a house owned and occupied by Jacob Dorman of Westerlo. This probably occurred because John Gibbons was Master of the Lodge at that time and also lived in Westerlo. I have no logical explanation as to why they were meeting in individual homes when a Temple had been provided for them in the Ward building.
Masonic Lodges from the early years were either not required to submit annual reports to Grand Lodge or, because of the independent nature of the people of that era (hardly a decade past the Revolutionary War), the officers of Asylum Lodge simply did not bother submitting to a higher authority. For whatever reason, no annual reports were filed from 1800 to 1815. After that date, reports were filed timely (except for 1826) up to 1830. Mr. Holmes suggests that reports were probably not filed in the 1830's as that was the time the Anti Masonry craze was in full blossom. In 1836 or 1838, a fire destroyed all the records of Asylum Lodge, making meaningful research into its local history impossible.

It appears that the Town of Westerlo was formed in 1815, which placed the Asylum Lodge outside of the geographical area of the Town of Coeymans. Our local town members began meeting in homes located in and about our entire area including Alcove, Hannacroix, Aquetuck, Coeymans Hollow, Indian Fields, Keefer’s Corners, and Coeymans Landing. One residence in which they met in 1815 was described as, “the house just beyond the bridge in Alcove.” There was a note in one of the earlier communications suggesting that a Masonic Lodge was once actually built in Stephensville (Alcove), but I found no concrete evidence to substantiate that claim.

There were no local newspapers during the early 1800's, nor any recorded information I could find, detailing Masonic activity in the Town of Coeymans (although I am sure it existed) from the late 1830's until the time the Onesquethau Lodge in Coeymans was formed. But that is another story!

Sources: Scrapbook of Warren B. Holmes ca. 1892 (RCHS Archives)  
A Trip Into the Past (Town of Westerlo Celebration) 1983 - courtesy of Mary McCabe  
Town of Westerlo – Then and Now 1976 - courtesy of Mary McCabe  
Manuscript: FIAM, In the Town of Coeymans - Aug.1892 - by Warren B Holmes (RCHS Archives)  

Coeymans Herald – 27 Aug 1874  

Masonic Experience  
The excursion given by Social Friendship Lodge No. 741, F&AM, of New Baltimore [Greene Co.], last Monday, turned out to be a grand success. The use of the barge, Merchant, was the free will offering of Capt. H. Slingerland of Coeymans, and her ample decks were thronged and packed full of pleasure.... of a class who could enjoy life's way. The steamer, Ulicta, had steam and power enough to take the Merchant just where she was wanted. Whibbeck’s Cornet Band of seventeen pieces, discoursed music to the satisfaction of everybody; and Topp’s Band for dancing, of five pieces, could not have been beaten. The pleasures of the day was complete in all its parts. The receipts of the day amounted to nearly $500. Good for the first effort of Social Friendship Lodge. The Masonic fraternity of Coeymans and New Baltimore owe much of the party of the day to Castleton, Coxsackie and their guests back from the river, and they desire to acknowledge their obligations.

(Courtesy of Jean Bush)  

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Charter requested 2003 from Grand Lodge after the consolidation of Washington Lodge No. 85 and Onesquethau Lodge No. 1096.

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Page 51 [727]

John N. Briggs is a son of Albert N. and a grandson of Newton Briggs, who came to Coeymans, Albany county, from Sherman, CT, in 1804. Mr. Briggs was born in Coeymans, NY., in 1838, and received a practical common school education. In 1866 he married Elizabeth M., daughter of James and Maria Trego, of New Baltimore, NY. He has always been a resident of his native town. In 1865 he purchased his father's business, viz., general store and North River blue stone, which he successfully continued for ten years. In 1877 he sold out his mercantile business at Coeymans and engaged in the coal trade at Albany, NY, which he has since conducted, having yards in both Coeymans and Albany. In 1879 he purchased and fitted up Baeren Park, a beautiful plat of ground on Baeren Island, near Coeymans Landing, which he has made popular and attractive as a summer resort for picnickers and excursionists. In 1881 he engaged in the ice business, and has facilities for storing 100,000 tons of ice annually in his houses in Coeymans, which he sells at his own depots in New York city. He has invented and patented several valuable facilities for the use of ice men, which have come into general use throughout the ice producing belt. Mr. Briggs is general superintendent of the ice cutting tools and machinery of the Consolidated Ice Company of New York city, which harvests and sells annually over 2,000,000 tons of ice. Is one of the incorporators and president of the Callan Road Improvement Company of Albany, and is a dealer in North River blue stone. He is a man of sound judgment, of quick and accurate perception, of indomitable energy% and devotes to each of his various business enterprises personal supervision. He has been uniformly successful in business, is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. He is a charter member of Onesquethau Lodge No. 804, F&AM, of Coeymans, and as a citizen is public spirited, progressive and influential.

http://books.google.com/books?id=MzRYAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA466&dq=%22Onesquethau%22&cd=5#v=onepage&q=%22Onesquethau%22&f=false page 466.

Henry Niles Johnson, M. D. - Dr. Johnson died at his home in Coeymans on the morning of 12 Jul 1897, after an illness of a few days’ duration. He was born in 1852, and graduated from Rutgers College in 1876. After his graduation he began the study of medicine with the late F. G. Mosher, M. D., and received his diploma from the Albany Medical College in 1881. Dr. Johnson carried on the drug business in connection with his profession. He was a member and officer of Onesquethau Lodge, No. 804, F&AM, having filled the responsible position of treasurer since its organization. He was also a member of Irving Lodge, No. 254, KoP; treasurer of the F. & R. Engine Company, and examining physician of the Workingmen’s Protective Union. With health never vigorous, he had become somewhat exhausted by steady continuance in the duties of his profession, and although confined to the house for nearly seven days, his friends were scarcely made aware of his illness before the sad intelligence of his death was announced.
Charles Lincoln Myers was born at Verona, Oneida, NY, 7 Jan 1860. He prepared for College at Whitestown Seminary, Whitestown, NY. He matriculated at Hamilton College in Jun 1880, with the Class of '84. He remained with the Class during Freshman year only. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. E. L. Stevens in Rome, NY. After two years in this office the condition of his health compelled Mr. Myers to seek outdoor employment. In the Fall of 1883 he secured a position in Chicago, IL, as General Foreman in connection with a business which kept him out-of-doors most of the time. He remained at Chicago until Sep 1892. He then matriculated at Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, from which he was graduated 16 Apr 1895, with the degree of M.D. He was granted a license to practice medicine by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, 1 Jun 1895. After graduation, Dr. Myers located at Albany, NY, where he has since been continually engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Myers was for six years Health Physician of Albany, NY; one year Coroner's Physician. He was for three years on the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College, and holds the position of Historian of the Class of 1895. Dr. Myers is prominent in Masonic circles at Albany, NY, both York and Scottish Rite. In 1909 he was an officer of James Ten Eyck Lodge No. 831, F&AM; High Priest of Capitol City Chapter No. 242 RAM; and an officer in the Temple Commandery, No. 2 KT. He has been master of DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22 R&SM, and has represented said Council in the Masonic Hall Association.

Dr. Myers was married to Caroline Louise Flint at Rome, NY, 8 Jan 1887. No children have been born to them. In June, 1909, Hamilton College conferred the degree of A.B. upon Dr. Myers, nunc pro tunc as of Jun 1884. It was well done. Dr. Myers is a general practitioner. He has a good, lucrative practice and holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow townsmen. In response to our inquiry, he says that he weighs 133 pounds; has still a full head of hair; that Father Time has begun a liberal sprinkling of silver therein; that he now enjoys good health and hopes that condition will continue.

James Ten Eyck Lodge No. 831, Albany, New York

Warrant: 1901
Merged with and became Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, 1 Oct 1977

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/teneyck-1.html

Jacob Lansing Ten Eyck, son of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, 8 Jul 1864. He attended the local primary schools and graduated from the Albany high school, after which, in 1881, he entered the employ of Hand & Babbitt, wholesale lumber dealers in the “District.” The following year he was with T. P. Crook & Company, provision merchants, as assistant bookkeeper. He took an early interest in political gatherings, and in 1883 organized the Young Men’s Democratic Club, with the object of purifying primaries and elections. He studied law in the office of Norton Chase and John A. Delehanty, and at the same time, as agent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, induced the Albany, Troy and Schenectady corporations to employ asphalt pavement. He attended the Albany Law School of Union University, and was admitted to the bar in Nov 1888. The next year he formed a law partnership with William S. Dyer, which continued until 1905. He was an assemblyman from the Third Albany district in 1895, and was the only Democrat elected on the entire ticket of the county. He was made chairman of the Democratic city committee in 1900, and 1903-06, was a member of the grievance committee of the New York State Bar Association. He is a member of the American Society of International Law; belongs to the Reformed Dutch Church, of Delmar, New York; James Ten Eyck Lodge, No. 831, F&AM, and is a member of the Fort Orange Club. He married, 3 Sep 1889, at Berne, NY, Kate, daughter of Zeb. A. and Lucy E. (Gallup) Dyer, both of Berne, New York. She was born at Berne. Child: Abraham Cuyler, born at “Whitehall,” Albany, 10 Jul 1890; graduate of the Albany Academy, class of 1905; entered the United States Naval Academy, May, 1908. He was the brother of Peter Gansevoort, b. in Whitehall Place, Albany, 7 Nov 1873, who was a member of Masters Lodge No. 5.


A loving cup was presented to Past Master James Lawrence and a watch to the retiring master, Henry D. Enos, at the Installation of officers of James Ten Eyck Lodge. No. 831, F&AM, in the Ten Eyck room of the Masonic Temple, last night. After the ouverture on the organ, and assisted by the orchestra, the grand officers entered. R. W. A. C. Goodwin introduced M. W. James Ten Eyck and M. W. Charles W. Mead, past grand masters of Masons, who were accompanied by Grand Lodge officers Master Henry D. Enos welcomed the visitors, taking occasion to say that it was the first opportunity he had had to thank both of the
Most Worshipfuls for their interest in the lodge. He especially thanked the past grand master, Charles W. Mead, for the work he had performed during the formation of the lodge. Mr. Mead responded, in his happiest manner and then Mr. Enos made a brief speech, at the conclusion of which he presented to P. M. James Lawrence, the oldest member of the lodge, a handsome silver loving cup on which was inscribed: “A loving tribute to W. James Lawrence, by the officers and members of James Ten Eyck Lodge No. 831. F. and A. M., January 13, 1903.” Mr. Lawrence responded feelingly.

The master then called the first number on the program, intending that the entertainment should proceed, but he was interrupted by Mr. Goodwin, who in a few highly complimentary words, presented the retiring master with a handsome gold watch, inscribed: “A loving tribute to Henry D. Enos. master James Ten Eyck Lodge No. 831, F. and A. M., January 13.” Mr. Enos was too overcome to speak at first, but after a time he found his tongue.

The installation ceremony was conducted by M. W. Charles W. Mead, past grand master, assisted by R. W. James B. McEwan, as deputy grandmaster, and W. Henry D. Enos, as grand marshal. The officers installed were:

- Master, W. John E. Dugan;
- senior warden, Ira E. McLane;
- Junior warden, John H. Lindsay;
- treasurer, George C. Bishop;
- secretary, Charles C. De Rouville;
- senior deacon, Levi Moore;
- junior deacon, Joseph McDowell;
- chaplain, W. Leonard M. Mull;
- senior master of ceremonies, Frank L. Mesick;
- Junior master of ceremonies, Jacob S. Cong ---.
- marshal, Frank J. Smith;
- stewards, Louis J. Rezzemini and Arthur T. Palmer;
- tiler, William H. Belding;
- chorister, Ludwig S. Mayer;
- lecture master, W. James Lawrence;
- historian, Ira E. McLane.


W., Joseph McDowell, Master.
Louis J. Rezzemini, Sen. Warden.
Fred T. Waldron, Treas.
Charles C. De Rouville, Sec.
Frank L. Mesick, Sen. Deacon.

Rev. J. V. Wemple, Chaplain.
Henry E. Ducker, S. M. C.
Samuel Shaw, J. M. C.
Carl A. Schmidt, Marshal.

Lewis C. Vanderheyden, Steward.
William H. Gladding, Tiler.
Samuel B. Belding, Organist.
John Hurdis, Chorister.
W. John E. Dugan, Historian.

http://www.courts.state.ny.us/reporter/history/page_32.htm

Louis J. Rezzemini, State Reporter – 1931-1942 >

The eighteenth official Reporter of New York, born in 1872, attended Albany High School. As a high school sophomore in 1888, Rezzemini began the study of law in the office of Hiram E. Sickels, then the State Reporter, commencing what was to be a lifelong relationship with the Reporter’s office, spanning over 50 years and the tenure of five Reporters: Hiram E. Sickels, Edmund H. Smith, Edwin A. Bedell, Alvah S. Newcomb, and J. Newton Fiero. After a clerkship with Fiero, he was admitted to the bar in 1893. Serving as State Reporter for his last 11 years with the Reporter’s office, Rezzemini published 36 volumes in the first series: 34 New York Reports volumes, one Appellate Division Reports volume, and one Miscellaneous Reports volume. He left the office for a period of nine months to serve in the Spanish-American War, and was stationed in Honolulu. Active in the community, his memberships included the Shriners and the St. Andrew’s Society. He was married to Joan Montignani, and they had two children. Rezzemini died in 1947 at the age of 75.
Russell Lodge No. 850, Ravena, New York

Warrant: 1905

Name changed from Garfield [U.D.] to Russell in 1905.
Consol to become Onesquethau No. 1096, 18 Dec 1990.


http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/hartt.html

Arthur Hartt, only child of John G. and Jane A. (Talmadge) Hartt, was born in Greenville, Greene county, New York, July 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools; spent nine years at Greenville Academy and one year at Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York. He learned the printers' trade, and for two and one-half years was foreman of the printing offices of the Greenville Local. September 28, 1896, he established in business at Ravena, Albany county, New York, where he still continues a successful general store. He is a director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Ravena; was one of the organizers and vice-president and director of Ravena and Medway Telephone Company, now merged with the State Telephone Company; also an organizer, vice-president, and director of the Atlantic Light and Power Company of Coeymans, New York. He is a public-spirited citizen, interested and helpful in all that concerns the welfare of his community. He is a Republican in politics; in 1898 he was appointed postmaster at Ravena and is still the incumbent of that office. He is a prominent member of James M. Austin Lodge No. 557, F&AM, Greenville, of which he is Past Master; charter member of Russell Lodge No. 850, Ravena; charter member of Greenville Chapter No. 283, Royal Arch Masons; member of Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T., of Albany; Albany Consistory, 32nd degree, Scottish Rite; Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Albany; charter member of Ella C. Perry Chapter No. 461, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also an Odd Fellow, belonging to Hudson River Lodge No. 817, Ravena; a member of Pulver Council, No. 14, Junior Order American Mechanics, and of Kaa Rhee Vahn, Grolto No. 20, of Albany, Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets. His religious membership is in the Christian church, which he serves as trustee and treasurer. He married, June 12, 1890, Rose A., daughter of Isaac L. and Eliza M. (Gifford) Willsay, of Freehold, New York. Child: Harold A., born July 19, 1898.

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Norwich University, 1819-1911; her history, her graduates, her roll of honor, edited by William Arba Ellis, page 338.

http://books.google.com/books?id=7lMAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA339&dq=%22Russell+Lodge%22+%22ravena%22&source=bl&ots=DHaeRV_kM&sig=X65EpkG5UFM2go1Loqalm51xHQo4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=TN1kUMOS5CgHm0gH3n4DQBQ&ved=0CE0Q6A

EwCA#v=onepage&q=%22Russell%20Lodge%22%20%22ravena%22&f=false
Bertram Lathrop West, son of Samuel McGee West and Mary Harriet Lathrop, was born in Arlington, VT, 10 May 1877, and was killed in a railroad accident, near Oriskany, NY, 1 Aug 1910; was buried in Arlington, VT. He prepared for college at the Burr & Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, and the North Bennington, (VT) High School. He entered Norwich University in Sep 1895, and remained until Oct 1896; was a member of the Theta Chi Fraternity.

He was car accountant for the New York Central R. R., at Utica, NY, 1897-98; fireman, 1898-1905; engineer, 1905-1910. On Sunday night, August 1, he left Ravena in charge of an engine which was to haul troops to Utica. A short distance from Oriskany, his engine broke down, and he sent his fireman back to signal an oncoming train but through some cause the train could not be stopped, and his engine was struck with fearful impact, and he was killed. The News Herald, of Colymans, NY, under date of 5 Aug 1910, states: “A college man with a mind well stored with useful information, he brought his chosen vocation an ability to grasp facts and solve problems, and a keen desire to earn a position of honor in his calling so full of responsibilities.” He was a member of Russell Lodge, No. 850, F&M, of Ravena; Albany Lodge of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers. He was married 9 Feb 1904, to Edna Blanche Snyder of Medusa, NY, who survives him and resides in Ravena; no children.

Onesquethau Lodge No. 1096, Delmar, New York

Warrant: ca 1929

Previously Bethlehem No. 1096;
Consolidated with Russell No. 850 to become Onesquethau No. 1096, 18 Dec 1990;
Consolidated with Washington No. 85 to become Bethlehem No. 85, 1 Jan 2004

Appendix I

Col. Jeduthan [Jeduthun] Baldwin

Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, New York
Roll No. 169

Transcribed and edited by R.’W.’. Gary L. Heinmiller
Director, Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS)
www.omdhs.syracusemasons.com
September 2012

The Revolutionary Journal of Col. Jeduthan Baldwin, 1775-1778, by Jeduthan Baldwin. 1906. 164 pages, a digital copy of which is in the archives of the OMDHS.


Edited by Patrick Spero, Historian at the David Library

Swain Report - Jeduthan Baldwin Diary

We recently acquired the Jeduthan Baldwin Diary from the Massachusetts Historical Society. What follows is David Swain’s excellent and intriguing report of what he discovered in the diary. David describes the three main sections of the diary and lets us in on some of the juiciest nuggets he discovered.

Reading David's report, I was struck by two things. First, Baldwin's diary truly captures the era of the Revolution, beginning with the Seven Years' War and ending in the midst of ratification. Although many works of history begin or end with 1776, Baldwin’s life shows how for many the era of the Revolution was a period of continuity. What Baldwin’s diary tells us about this era is something for researchers to answer.

The second observation comes at the end of David's detailed and fascinating report. David mentions a portion of the diary that includes records relating to Shays' Rebellion and notes that while portions of Baldwin’s Diary have been published, this part has not. I did a quick search of Google Books and found that few books have cited this manuscript copy. What new insight on Shays' Rebellion might this collection hold?

The single, small, microfilm reel of Jeduthan Baldwin's manuscript diary contains daily entries in three sections:

- From December 1, 1755 through May 4, 1756, when Baldwin was 23-24 years old, during the time he was serving with other New Englanders in the French and Indian War. During this war, Baldwin was assigned to the Lake George area of New York, including time at Fort William Henry, Fort Edward, and Crown Point.

- From December 7, 1775 through December 28 [?], 1777 (with a break [by Baldwin] between December 1, 1777 and July 6, 1778), when Baldwin was 43-47 years old, during the time he was serving in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. Early in this section of the diary, he was assigned at first to the Boston area, later (in March 1776) to New York and Long Island, and then (from April 1776 through November 1777 to the campaign to (and retreat from) Quebec and subsequent time at Fort Ticonderoga and Saratoga. At the end of the diary manuscript, in the last half of 1778, he was traveling up and down the Hudson River, apparently still working on engineering projects, visiting places like Purchase, Fishkill, Peekskill, Westpoint, Fredericksburg, and Albany.

- From April 26 through May 2, 1787, when Baldwin was 55 years old, during his observation of (and participation in?) the trial of Shays Rebellion leaders. Baldwin died the next year, 1788.

Baldwin was born in North Brookfield, MA, a small town in what is still quite a rural area, northwest of Worcester, and called this town
home for his entire life. He apparently learned the construction trades and mechanical engineering early in life because he served in both the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War as an engineer, designing and supervising (and probably doing) the construction of fortifications, building colonial bridges, and the like for American colonies and then US national military efforts. His rank during the French and Indian War was Captain. By late in the Revolutionary War, he had risen to the level of Colonel (ranks learned from secondary sources, not the diary itself).

Most of Baldwin's daily diary entries (in both the 1750s and 1770s) are short, terse, and to the point. Yet these entries reveal that he was an intelligent observer, often astute at summarizing what was important in each day. Still, he had a distinctly on-the-ground perspective, describing his own day-to-day life in the midst of larger political drama, on which he did not speculate or comment. Nor did he fill his diary with descriptions of the construction projects on which he worked. Rather, he simply identified what projects he was working on as he described other aspects of each day. Still, he gets an indirect sense of the larger military contests in which he was involved. Occasionally he reports (briefly, without description) about military movements and violence. Only when he is directly involved (especially during the disastrous retreat from Quebec) does he offer occasional description and even personal comment.

Two contrasting aspects of Baldwin's diary are particularly interesting descriptions of what might be called "war in the wilderness," and descriptions of his frequent working with and socializing with generals and other top military leaders.

- Baldwin's war experience in the 1750s was one of marching, living, and working in the forested wilderness of the Lake George region, including time during frigid-cold midwinter. His diary entries are long on the daily rigors of living and short on military strategy or even his own construction projects. In particular, he repeatedly reports on illness, especially smallpox, which killed many of his fellow military men and laid Baldwin himself low for several weeks (real personal description here). During the Revolutionary War, he and fellow officers all inoculated themselves, but he got another bad case of smallpox 20 years after his first bout (in May 1776 while in Canada south of Quebec). In the wilderness, deaths occurred frequently and are routinely recorded, but not much commented on. Most deaths seem to have been from illnesses, but during more tense times, individual men would be shot, often by Indians, who often also took scalps, out in the woods. The weather in these northern woods took a grim toll as well, especially in winter. We never get the sense that Baldwin felt himself in grave danger from military violence. He was always "behind the lines" doing his construction work, but often was nearby or in the path of oncoming real military violence and was always immersed in the unforgiving wilderness.

Baldwin's military experiences in the 1770s, during the Revolutionary War, were quite different but reverted to "war in the wilderness" during his lengthy involvement in the American invasion of Canada, with the intent of capturing Quebec, which failed miserably and led to a long, cruel retreat of the Americans back as far as the Lake George region (leading to significant military action at Ticonderoga and later at Saratoga, where the Americans finally won a major victory in October 1777). Once again, but aged in his 40s rather than his 20s, Baldwin marched, lived, and supervised military construction in a wilderness.

- As an engineer and officer who rose substantially in rank through the years, Baldwin led a military life, even on the frontier, of the military elite. He was constantly working with, and hosting inspections by, the top brass who were the bosses over his construction projects. Rubbing elbows with them during the day often seemed to lead to socializing in the evening. The diary frequently reports dinner with top generals etc., sometimes with wine. In the French and Indian War, these included especially Captains Rogers, Parker, and Putnam. In this war, generals seemed few and far between, at least in this war theater. During the Revolutionary War, Baldwin worked and dined with the really top brass, both in the Boston and New York (Long Island and up the Hudson) theaters, including "Genl. Washington and his lady," as well as Generals Putnam (again, the same one??) Gates, Lincoln, Lee (sounds like the Civil War, and these two were ancestors of the Civil War leaders), St. Clair, and Wayne. During the Quebec campaign, he dined occasionally with General Benedict Arnold, among others, and at Ticonderoga and Saratoga with Generals Schuyler and Gates (again).

Here are a few interesting tidbits that I noticed during my skimming; probably too specific for our immediate purposes, but too juicy to ignore in this report:

- On April 29, 1776, while in Albany preparing to head north toward Quebec, Baldwin had an experience that elicited a lengthy personalized description uncharacteristic of most of the diary. "In the evening I attended a Treaty between the Indians & English." He proceeds to describe this very ceremonial event in great detail. According to his description, the ceremony was lengthy and consisted mostly of a series of rounds of pipe smoking and liquor consumption and conversation. "Then a kind of Quaker meeting lasted near an hour, except for some little conversation." Then, they went back to drinking and "smoaking" and more conversation. "Then we withdrew from such a sent (proceeding from the Indians & Tobacco smoak, the room being crowded), as you can have but a faint Idea of. at night the Indians had a great Dance."

- On July 7, 1776, while on his way to Ticonderoga, his travel chest was broken into and many of his belongings stolen. He even had to borrow clothes to continue on. Over the next several weeks, the issue occasionally arose again in the diary entries, as bits and pieces of his belongings were recovered. By sometime in August the thief had been found and imprisoned and more of Baldwin's belongings were found. As one would expect, the retreating troops heard nothing about independence on July 4 or thereafter and were too preoccupied with the hardships they were enduring to be thinking about what was going on far away in Philadelphia. However, months later in 1777, the diary contains references to the United States of America, without any patriotic reaction.

- Baldwin's travels to Ticonderoga were part of the overall retreat of American forces from south of Quebec. The diary contains brief descriptions on a number of days that hint at the extreme hardships of this retreat. In particular, on July 17, 1776, Baldwin vented his feelings about the retreat as well as the thievery he had just experienced, using uncharacteristically strong, personal, and opinionated language. "& I am heartily tired of this Retreating, Raged starved, lousey, thievish, Pockey Army in this Unhealthy Country." He thought of peting Congress to get out of his war commitment, composed but didn’t send a letter to Congress on
July 22, and was soon talked out of sending it by General Gates, who apparently flattered Baldwin sufficiently about his outstanding work to persuade him to stay.

- During the retreat, American forces captured a set of orders from British General Carlton to British forces pursuing the Americans. On August 12, 1776, Baldwin entered into his diary what appears to be a lengthy direct quote from what he called these "insolent" orders. According to Baldwin, Carlton defined the "enemy" as "rebels, traitors, rioters, disturbers of the public peace, plunderers, Robbers, assassins, or Murderers" and instructed his forces to capture and imprison any and all of these whenever possible.

- As Baldwin rose in rank, he gained responsibilities for supervising and paying many workers. The diary records the receipt, periodically, of what seem large sums of money (but which must have been inflated greenbacks). For instance, on October 8, 1776, while at Ticonderoga, he notes receipt of £1372 New York Currency Equal to 3431 1/8 Dollars.

- Apparently one of Baldwin's last major constructions was an attempt to build a bridge across the narrow water passage between Ticonderoga and what he first called Independency (later Independence) Point. He seems to have designed it and supervised it for some time. Construction began on March 1, 1777. By the time he left Ticonderoga in early July, construction was still under way, and the Americans were in retreat again, so the bridge probably was never finished (I didn't research this further).

- The diary "peters out" (my words) in late 1777. Baldwin was in the Saratoga area before and after the battle and reports on Burgoyne's surrender on October 16 and 17. By November 17, he was home again, on leave. An entry for December 1 contains a lengthy, detailed statistical list of the crucial numbers of Saratoga (deaths, casualties, prisoners, cannon, etc. etc.). Evidently, Baldwin made no additional entries until the next July.

- The diary picks up again on July 6, 1778, describing a lot of travel and dining with generals up and down the Hudson River. Although Baldwin doesn't describe what work he's doing, it must have been military work and probably construction. Still, little of interest is contained in the very short entries during this time, until the manuscript ends. The last clearly dated entry is for December 28, 1778. However, single-line entries continue for three more days.

The third section of the manuscript, which concerns the Shays' Rebellion trial, raises an interesting historiographical issue: What Baldwin decided to record is a detailed listing of those who testified during the several-day trial, who each was, and, in summary, what each said. The pages of this part of the manuscript are filled with several block paragraphs on each double-page, each paragraph starting with a person's name. Someone knowing about the Shays Rebellion and its aftermath could be quite interested in the details here. Note that this part of the manuscript is NOT included in the printed book.

http://books.google.com/books?id=F0kSAAAAYAAJ&pg=PR32&lpg=PR32&dq=%22colonel+Jeduthun+Baldwin%22&source=bl&ots=nsNZUPgEvw&sig=mLAC7sKkK5jhzAD_vj9CI6poFNq&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Z2tbUKbfMKx0gGrqHICg&ved=0CCUQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22colonel%20Jeduthun%20Baldwin%22&f=false

Journal [pages 3-142] 79/35

REVOLUTIONARY JOURNAL OF COL. JEDUTHAN BALDWIN
1 Dec 1755 – 17 Jan 1779 [not inclusive]

DECEMBER 1, 1755 I Workt a clearing out the perade. Caried out the Chips Without the gate & onto the wall begun Around the Perade.

2 Draw the Timber of the perade up onto the Wall & hald. 2 Logs out of the Lake for Bords.

3 the Coll. moved into his house. I was Puld Down with others By a rope, the Well Laid out, Brought into the Camp 187 oxen

4 Being Thanksgiving at NB. I was Comanding officer for to Day & had the Care of killing the Cattle, We Kild a large Number of the Oxen. Laid the Sills of our house

5 I Went to Killing Cattle With all the men. the Drovers Went of. Capt Fay Went of home With many of the Sick.

6 I went to work at my house. Ensign Stone Died and Was Buried. the rest of the Catel are kild

7 I Work at my house.


11 we Cleard the Perade had all the men under arms. Moved S Brown Corpl Metcalf & Thos Layton & Benjn Dolber out of the fort Sick. Went to meet Coll Bagly 2 ½ Miles Down towards fort Edward

Decr 12 Hald in Col. Plasted houses for a Guard house.

13 thro'd Chips onto the Wall to make room for the Beef. in the forenoon I Was tak Sick. in the afternoon I Had 2 Blisters Drawd & Policed, in the Evning Exceeding Bad.

15 Being Sabath. I Grew Worse my fever Seteled Which was a Slow fever. I had an Extreem Pain in my head. & Body very much Bound. I continued Loosing my Strength & flesh till the 28 Day By Which time I Was Brought almost to the Gates of the Grave. But God apearde for me & Bles't the means Used for my Recovery. I had 2 Doctors, Dr. Bliss & gott. I was Well taken care of & my fever
Brook ye 28 Day of Decr & then I Begun to Recover Begun to gain Strength but Slowly till the 01 of Janary 1756. by this time I had a good Stomach to my vituals tho Bound in my Body for Wh I took Physic every morning. the 28 of Decr there came in one Desarter.

Janry ye 8 of Janry came in a nother.
10 I eat Some pancakes Wch Lay in my Stomach & hurt me very much.
11 my victuals Did not Digest. Being Sabbath it Was Spent in Preparing to Send letters and much as others have Ben here in time past in Labour.
12 Being the 30 Day Since I Walkt a broad blessed be God for his Great Goodness in Raising me from a Bed of Sickness to Such a measure of health as that I have bin this Day to Walk out of Doers. this morning When the Gun fier’d Liet Smith & Eight men went of, after one of the men had Carelessly Shot Sergt Miller in the Leg. a flesh Wound — for Albany With Letters.
13 I went a broad & was very Comfortable. Dr. Bliss came from fort Edward.
14 Capt Engersoll Came from albany, Brot me 2 letters from my father & a nother from my uncle. it Rained hard all Day in Showers.
15 my Brother N. Baldwin was Drooping. it Was very pleasant Weather.
16 it Was Wether Pleasant. Brother N. Baldn took
17 Physick. it sno’d in the after Noon & it was Warm. James Clerk Died in the after noon Son to John Clerk, he belongs to Pelham, Came into the army from Chester. a post withprivet letters wt of in the night.
Decembr ye 1th 1755 Nathaniel Brown from Waltham Was taken Sick took Physick ye 7 of Decr & Died the 18th Day in the morning.
17 Isaac Pratt was not well.
18 Being Lords Day. I Was officer of the Day. there was no Publick work Done all was Still & it Seemed a little Like Sabbath it was the most Like Sabbath of any I have seen Since I have ben here. James Clerk Was Decently Enterd. it’s a Spring Like Day. Dr. Bliss Went to Fort Edward.
19 I went the Grand rounds: in the morn. about ½ after 6. o’clock We was all alarmed by Capt Rogerses fiering as he came in on the Lake from ye Lake Champlain Where he took 2 Prisoners & Brought them in with him. it Rain’d in the after noon. I Began to Draw a plan of the fort.
20 It Was a Wet Day a Scout chast by the Indians at South Bay yt Wt from Fort Edward.
21 Cold & Cloudy, Capt. Rogers Lost a man yt Went into F Edward at Night We had a Dance.
22 a pleasant Day finisht ye Well.
23 finisht the Plan of the fort. I was officer of the Day.
24 fetcht wood over the Lake the wind was South & Warm.
25 Being Lords Day it Was Spent as others with many.
Putnam punisht for Disobeying.
26 Lieut Smith Came from Albany With Letters.
27
28
29 Capt Rogers & 50 men Went a Scout. Joseph Bask Left 2 Dolars and 4 Coppars With me.
30 two of the Scout Returned. at evening Cleard the Parade.
31 two of the Gunners Desarted & was Brought Back about one hour after.

Feb 1 Lieut Wood well & 16 of the Carpenters Went of for home Caried 2 prisoners to albany.
5 Capt Rogers Scout came in With one prisoner Left one Sick. 6 wagons came in.
6 I went to Bring in the Sick. Samll Lion Was Drownded. 5 of my men Wt Down in the Wagons. Samll Sheppard, Wm. Barrat, Benaiah Studson, Jesse fletcher, Francis Fletcher Wnt home.
7 Nothing Extraordinary Happened.
8 Being Lord’s Day. the Hospitall Was Begun. the Ground Lade oute.
12 I went a Scout with 21 men onto the top of ye mountains. Sergt Call Brook in the Dungeon.
14 John Doty put under guard.
15 Being Lords Day all Recreation as well as Labour forbidden. Ensign Fales Died & was Buried. John Doughty tryed & Red 10 Lashes.
16 I had a letter from S Baldwin. Capt Whiting Wt to fort Edward.
17 25 Wagons came in. Shot at marks. 2 frenchmen Came in from Crn poit. [Crown Point]
18 the Wagons Wt of. Liet Brown With ye 2 french Wt to albana.
19 I Wt to Capt Rogerses to Diner.
20 Capt Whiting With Capt Engersoll came up.
21 I Went of With Capt Whiting to fort Edward about Eleven o’clock at Night with 16 men.
22 Being Lords Day, I taryed at fort Edward. People were very modest. Coll Whiting Wt home.
23 att fort Edward in the afternoon I went with 6 Gentlemen to find a Road Down ye River Returned at night Went to ye Coffe House with all ye Gentn. Revd Mr Norton Came to ye fort.
24 I With 16 men Set of for fort Wm. Henry With Capt Putman & ten men for South Bay & fort Wm Henry & to Carralong. He came up ye Road With me four miles & then turned out East for S. Bay. I got Home at Sunset.
for 3 or 4 Days cold weather.
27 Capt Putman came in.
28 We fixt for a Scout 15 Days.
29 Capt Putnam Join’d Capt Rogers, myself & Capt Parker & we marcht With 60 men towards Crown Point N. N. E. 12 miles.

March 1 We Sent back 5 of our men Not well. we marcht North 10 miles. Saw a Wolf Chase a Deer into the water, past Capt Putnams Enterueil Where the Indian town of trade, Mass house, cross & Camps all Standing. very fine lands. then aldered N. N. West 4 miles.
2 we Set out about Sun rise Marcht over a very Large mountain Cald Parkers mount. traveld N. all Day about 10 miles campt on low land loged not in a fither-bed but on hem lock boughs.
3 we Set out about Sun an hour high traveld N be W. 7 miles. came over Several Large mountains this Day in the after part of the Day we marcht N. N. E. 6 miles a Snow fell to Day about 4 inches Deep which made it very Slipery & Wett.
4 traveled N. E. 11 miles to Day.
5th We marched N. E. till about 11 o clock & then We came in Sight of Crown point 8 miles then we altered our Cours & marcht N. 6 miles. Logd in sight of Crown point without fier, it Snowed in the fore part of the Day But Soon Went of again.
6 about 2 o clock in the morning as we went to Cross the Lake in order to Way lay a Road on the E. Side (for we by Information Expected to find a Small Villiage on the west Side about 10 or 15 miles Down N. from crown point but there is none)—Capt Rogers fell of a Legg of Rocks into the Lake 26 feet With much Difficulty he gott out but it Prevented our Crossing this morning for the Ice was too Weak.

7 Being Lords Day. we had kep very clost all the Day before only as we moved to the Edg of the Lake ½ a mile in order to try to get over this morning. Capt. Rogers With 3 men went to See if the Ice would Bare us over about 3 o’clock in the morning but found the ice too week, we concluded to go and waylay the Road from Crown Point to the Caralong marcht S 12 miles to the Road Where we Lay just be low the Villiage till into nite
8 about 4 o clock in the morning we marcht 1 1/2 mile to the upper Villiage but we hid our Packs on the Point at a Barn the fields was Plowed which we went thro’ & made a large track. I Kept in a house with 21 men Capt Rogers Capt Putnam & Capt Parker Kep in a Barn about N. E. 80 Rods with 34 men Expecting Every minute to take a Prisoner.
Capt Rogers & Capt Parker Wt 3 Scouts this Day but could find none of the french out of Reach of there Canon. we kept Very clost till after Sunset Without Victuals or Drink. about 9 o clock at Night we Set fier to 9 Barnes & 2 houses (in the Barnes Were Large Quantities of whee, Oats and Some pees) & then we came of about 9 b W 4 miles. in the 2d barn Set on fier was an indian a Sleep which was Burnt So that we had to carry him. Logd on Wett land. Lay cold.
9 Marched about South 18 miles Waded through a River carried the man Burnt Very much. We followed the Enemy for Several miles. Logd without fier.
10 we concluded to Leave Capt Putnam Capt Rogers & 6 men (& the man that was burnt Nigh the Lake) in order to find a good wagon Road to or by the Caralong and I was to Liad the Scout home & Send Down Battoes in the Lake for them. I traveld S. W. 6 miles crost the Notch of the mountains marcht W. 3 miles came to Putnams Brook marcht S. 6 miles. in the morning we crost a Road the french & Indian Scout of 160 had made the Day before, Who was allaramed by the Great fiers at Crown point a Monday
Evening, & there Cannon about Day Break a tuesday morning. we lay about half a mile this night from where the french Campt a tuesday night they wrote on the trees that if they could catch us they would Burn us or we Should them Directly.

We Loged this nite without Camp.

11 Marcht S. S. W. 18 miles got to fort Wm Henry about 2 o clock in the after noon the men very Weak & faint haveing Nothing to Eat for Some time.

13 the men under armes Coll Bagleys letters Recd & one of ye Govnt acts.

14 Being Lords Day. Writing Letters to Send home hardly anything of Religion to be Seen. Capt Rogers came home with Capt Putnam & Smith. about 1 o clock in the morning Capt House Capt Ingersoll & Capt Mason set out for Boston.

15 Capt Rogers Set out for Boston about Sunset Capt Putnam to the other fort.

16 nothing Remarkable hapined. Ensign Taylor Set out to fort Edward with 25 men to bring up Sauce to this fort Wm Henry.

17 The Mohawks Went a Scouting. Set our Potts

18 for fish it being Very Pleasant Weather.

19 all hands Getting Wood. 4 of the Mohawks came Back.

20 Ensign Taylor came in from fort Edward With Sauce for ye Coll.

21 Being Lords Day, Cloudy Weather.

22 We cleared out all the Barracks & the men Shifted.

23 Salting Beef, Pitching tents.

24 it Snowed. the 4 indians came in from ticonderoga With a french Scelp also inform of 3 large partys coming out from that Place Lately.


26 all hands to Getting Wood. in the fore noon the Wagons went Down all But three With Lieut. Smith, Sarjant Peter Jineson Wt home. about 2 o'clock we was allfarmed by the mohoaks fiering that Went Down With the Wagons, Sent 2 men Down to fort Edward to See what the News was.

27 all hands to Salting Beef. a Scout of 43 men from fort Edward at 3 o'clock came here Brought News that the Indians had Scalpt 2 men Belonging to fort Edward about 5 miles Down the River in Moses Crick Who were after fish in a battoo they were Kiled in the morning. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Lieut Smith Returnd with 8 or 10 wagon Loaded with Rum & molasses & Shugar. the Scout from fort Edward went Directly up the lake in battoes in order to way Lay Nigh the mouth of wood crick. we Sent a Scout Lieut Poor with 10 men Down the west Side at 8 o'clock at night.

28 being Lords Day. all hands to cutting wood the Wagons to bringing it home in the fore noon & Beeuting up for volunteers in the afternoon. 2 men this morning from Fort Edward bringing News of 300 of the Enemys waylaying the Road between Fort Edward & Saratogue. a Mohawk came from General Johnson Brings no news. we Sent about noon 4 men in the burch canoe to over take the party that went out yesterday.

29 all hands Getting Cooper Stough. the Scouts came in at night.

30 all hands getting Cooper Stough. Capt Grant & Hobby with there party went to fort Edward.

31 Snoed two men Went to Albana.

April 1 Very cold.

2 Capt Parker Went after cooper Stough With all hands but gott But little.

3 Went after Sader for Whaleboats.

4 Being Lords Day I Servd the Lord with all my Might.

5 all hands to work i hewed Seeder Loggs to be Sawd.

6 Went in the Barge With Lieut Poor & others for Pleasure it was Very Squallley & Bad Sailing.

7 in the morning i went over the Lake after Cooper Stough Lieut Oggdin came up & Brought the Sorrowfull Niews of the Death of Dr. Samil Brigham of Marlboro.

8 Lieut oggdon Went of for albany I Recd 2 letters yesterday & two this morning two from my father one from my uncle Samll B. & one from John Martyn Jr Jo Bush Died.

9 I went over the Lake after Cooper Stough Set a colpit in the after Noon

10 I Went Down the Lake to Wheelers Island after hooppoles With Lieut Smith, Ensign Sellon, Taylor & Glasier. a Campeign Went with the Berge & 4 Battoes.

11 ( James Archable )  
   ( James Me neal )

Sergt ( John Mitchell ) of Londondary
   ( Isaac Callon of Springfield
   Wm. Benit of Framingham
   & Jonathan Sillaway

Set out on a Scout Down the Lake
12 Monday morning about 10 minutes after four o'clock the Sentries heard 3 or 4 guns fired Down the Lake, Soon after a whole reale of 30 or 40 guns to gether, after that Several Scatering guns, we concluded Mc neal was beset & Sent Lieut Poor Down with 9 men in two Batoes to See what the fiering was they went of at 6 o'clock and came Back at 2 o'clock in the after noon with the Bodies of Me neal, Callon & Benit, Which they found Dead on an island about 12 miles Down the Lake, they Were all Stript Shot Scapt and cut in the most awfull maner we Doubled our guards this night. apost Went Down. Gj h en. We suppose the other three are Either killed or taken as they are not found.

13 Sarjt Akins came in in the morning, in the afternoon we fitted up our guns & about Dusk Sergt Darling with 7 men Went a Scout on the East mountains Down the Lake, he & the men with him See many Enemy & heard more, Several of them followed them up within half a gun shot of the fort we fired an allaram f after Eigh o'clock at night.

14 Serjt allen came crost from fort Edward with one man more, came away at 12 o'clock at night, & got here about 3 o'clock. we fired a nother alaram 1/2 after 4 o'clock this morning. Cleard out all the york armes, filid Sand baggs, Layd 2 platform & made all the preparation for an attackt that is possible, the Enemy apare very Bold and Dareing.

15 a Long Storm of Rain holds for Several Days in which time they make no apearance the Blew at N. E. which caused the Lake to Run very high & continued

21 till the 20, all the officers of the Garrison agreed to take there turns to Stand one in Each Bastin 2 hour at a time Every Night all night.

22 Serjt Akin Wt to 'tother fort. Derling Shot all the french at the uper Hand See the Smoaks on the Side of the mountain.

23 heard Dogg Bark. J. Fletcher Died.

24 Lieut Rogers With 20 men came up, 5 of our Serjts.

25 Lords Day. Sent 2 men Down East to Albany at Night.

26 monday the men Slung their Packs to go home

27 Cetcht a Large Number of Fish Cleard the Garrison

28 Saw Batoes or canoes go off from the uper Island Abel Brown Died & was Buried ye Same Day

29 30 a post from Albany Brings News of Rliefs coming.

May 1 Raney Day
2 Being Lords Day. Indian canoes Seen Down ye Lake
3 Cleard out ye Garrison
4 James Fowler Died in the morning 4 o clock

Decr. 8 1775 Bought Cloth for Great coat.
Decr. 10 1775 Recd. 68 Dollars, Rashon money. paid Hide for Oliver's Coat, Blanket & Sundry articles, & a pair of Long Breaches.
11 finish the Fortification on Cobble Hill.
12 Begun the causey at Leachmor Neck
13 Began the Covered Way onto Leachmor hill. Col . Glover Regt. & Capt Foster Compy of the Train Marched for Marblehead, upon hearing of 3 men of War lying at that place. bought a Watch for 8L.
14 wokt on leachmor point went in the afternoon to Dotchester point to See the mashine to blow up Shiping, but as it was not finished, it was not put into the water.
15 Came from Dotchester & went to Leachmor point to work. Recd a letter from Jesse Cutter. Oliver Shirts & Geese from Brookfd.
16 Stakt. out the Fort on Leachmor point.
17 went to work on Leachmor point, it was Very Foggy in the fornon, & when the Fog cleared away we had a Very havey fire from the Ships, & from Boston but thro' Divine goodness we Recd by little damage. Abel Woods was wounded in the Crotch or thigh. workt all night, got our men covered.
18 went down in the afternoon to Leachmor. Wrote to Mr. Forbes.
19 Went upon Leachmor point to work. a No of Shot & Shells were thrown from Bunker Hill & from Boston at us & at Coble Hill, many of the Shot lodgd in our Brest work, & some of the Bombs Brok high in the are & 2 near our works, but no Mischief done this Day.
20 went upon Leachmor Point we rececd a No of 24 lb Shot from Boston into our breastwork & others Just went over all in a direct line hit the wall. Several Bombs burst in the air, one was thrown from Bunker Hill into Cambg by Phineys Regt. 13 inch which did not bust went to see Abel Woods found him Comfortable, bought cups & Glass Ware for 7/6.
21 went to Leachmor point in the morning, went to Watertown in the afternoon. it was Very cold this Day. the enemy did not fire at us this Day.
22 at home Recd Betseyes Letter Wrote by Dr. H. bought 6 yds of Garlic 28/ & Sent it to Brookfield.
23 went to Leachmor point in the morning. Wore Genl. Putnams great coat. Majr Durkee went Home with Capt. Waterman & Lt Bigham.

24 Lords Day & a very Snowy cold Day. Cut down the orchard at Leachmor point, & laid the trees round the fort had 4 oxen Drowned coming of ye point.

25 a Very cold Day. Dind with Genl. Putnam. went upon leachmor Point at Sunset, & then went to Genl Washing, in the Evning. found & Skind ye 4 drownded oxen.

26 went to Leachmor point. Laid a platform for the Great Morter workt at the bridge, the Day fair & extreem cold. Dind with Genl. Washington & Lady.

27 went to Watertown, paid 10 Dollars to pattin. Col. Comings Lodged with me.

28 went to Leachmor point f1nished the Bridge & 2 platforms in ye loer Baston.

29 Laid one platform for a morter in ye loer Baston & a platform for a cannon in ye upper Baston at Leachmor point. Cold.

30 cut out two embrasures at Leachmor point. a No of guns heard of at Sea, Supposed to be Ships coming in, or privateers Engaged.

31 Lords Day it Rained in the morning. No fateague this Day went to Meeting Mr. Leonard Preacht from Exodus 111 & 10.
Jany 1 1776 the Old Troops went of & left the lines bair in Some parts, cold
2 Took a plan of the Fortification at leachmor point. warm pleasant Day.
3 went with 40 men to work at Leachmor in the forenoon & to Watertown in ye afternoon, a warm pleasant Day.
4 to leachmor point cast the embrasures
5 went to the half moon Batery at Inmans Point, a pleasant Day.
6 to Inmans point & to lechmor point, a Very windy Day.
7 Lords Day, wort the Surceler Battery on Inmans point, & Cut out the obtuce ambrasure in the upper Bastion on Lechmor point, & throwd down the Stone wall there. took a plan of Cobble Hill Fort.
8 finished the Sircular Battery at Inmans Point, & workt with 100 men at Lechmor p. Laid out the west Redoubt in the corner of the orchard at Lechmor point. Major Knowlton* with a number of officers & Men crosst the Milldam to Charlstown & Burnt eight Houses & other of the Buildings there which made a great light. left only 6 houses remaining.
9 Begun upon the west redoubt on L. Point it Raind several Showers this Day & cleard off cold just at night when the wind rose & was very high.
10 had 5 teems carting Sodds, laid them in the new works, layd the Abertee round the new works, cased the ambrasure in the uper Redout, & Maised the Epolimey there, this Day Excessive cold and windy.
11 Workt at Lechmor point. Drawd in Abatree Brok ground for the new work, finished laying out the work with Stones. it raind & Snowd in the Evning, & was a cold Day.
12 workt at Lechmor pint had 100 Rifelmen to work with us 200 from Prospect Hill8 which made 300 in all, but found the Ground very hard frozen a foot thick in general. the oxen workt well this Day raw cold Chilley wind, Col. Millin gave me a Quire of paper to Draw plans on.

Note Lechmere Point in upper part of map

14 Lords Day, workt at Lechmor point Breakfasted, & Supt with Genl Putnam in company with Col Trumball, Mr Hutchison, Majr Cary, Mrs Morgan, Capt Abbott & Lady, & Mr Webb.

15 Workt at Lechmor point it was a Raw cold Day and Snowd some. Col Little & Col Serjant were officers of the works. Recd an order from Genl Putnam for wine, the order as follows, viz:

To Commissery Avery Sir
Deliver Col. Baldwin fifteen Gallons of Wine, which is necessary for health & comfort, he being every Day at the works in this Cold Season, Cambridge Jany 12, 1776.
Israel Putnam M. G.

a great Whirrawing in Boston, pulling down housen in Charlston & in Boston.

16 workt at Lechmor point. Majr. Megraw officer of the works. a Very Still calm Day a great Stir & Noyse in Boston. we Doubled our Guards in front this night.

17 paid David Kelly 2/6 in full for Shaving & agreed for his Shaving & Dressing hair Every Day for 8/ a Quarter. workt at Lechmor point Majr Maclary officer of the Fateague a very thick fog till about 2 o clock & then the wind at west cleard of the fog & it raind & Snowd & was a Stormey afternoon & evening.

18 Recd. the News of the Death of Sister Forbes by Dr. Rogers. Wrote to Father Parkman & Mrs. Baldwin. Comisary Avery & Mr. Grey Dind with me. no fateague this Day at Lechmor pint, Recd. the news of the Death of Genl. Magomery & others before Quebeck ye 30 of Decr.

19 went to work at leachmor pint the ground was frozen 22 inches Deep as hard as a rock, & in one night it froze in the trench 8 inches deep so that we pryd up cakes of frozen Earth 9 feet Long & 8 feet broad, it was fair but very cold this Day.

20 workt all Day at Lechmor point this Day clear & cold, could not dig Sods in the marsh it was so frozen.

21 Lords Day. Stayd at home wrote to Mr. Forbes & Mrs. Baldwin. 13 Ingions came from Canady to see Genl. Washington it was a cold Day went to Col. Gridleys16 in the Evning. Drank Coffey, & then went to Genl. Heaths18, spent the remainder of the evening.

22 workt. at Lechmor with a large party. Genl. Washington, Putnam & Gates, with several other Gentn came down to see the works. the ground was frozen in 2 feet deep and excessive hard, in some places, the men got thro the frost, & in other places they did not all, Day rold up an old wall into a line for a brestwork very cold & high tide this Day.

23 workt. at lechmor pint, 13 of the Cocknawager Indians came to see the works, the Regulars in Boston exercised on Boston Comon, & went thro many firings. the Day pleasant but a raw cold chilley wind, the ground excessive hard frozen.

24. workt. at Leachmor point, cut Sods had 5 teems carting sods. a Topsel Schooner was brought by the Ice up charls River to new boston with the Tide before she got clear of the Ice. 8 men made there escape from the Admaral' Ship.

25 went to Lechmor point in the fornoon took a draft of Fort No 1 & No 2 in the afternoon. Col. Durkee, Lt. Bingham & other officers came into Camp.

26 Mr. Leonard Came into town. Attended prayers this Morning. the Fateague men all Employed in Poiling up wood & housing Coal &c. went to Lechmor but no work there.

27 Made a Plan of Lechmor point, this Day Very Cold but fair.

28 Lords Day, went to Meeting Mr. Leonard preached. & in his Sermon Addressed ye close of his Discourse to a number of Indians present.

29 went to watertown with Joseph Newell. Sent by him a bag of old Cloaths & a box and firkin. heard that 22 Companies of Regulars wer gone to New York.

30 workt at Lechmor pint.

31 workt at Do. got leave of absents from camp ye Day.

Feby 1 1776 Set out for Brookfield in the Morg. Dind at Wistown Capt. Baldwins, drank Coffey at Northboro, Lodgd at Shrewsbury.

2 Breakfasted at worcester. Dind at Leicester at Mr. Tods with Mr. Allen who accompanied me to my house, found my family well.

3 at home.

4 at home. went to meeting heard Mr. Appelton preach from 1 Peter 3 & 7.

5 went to the South parish to Mrs Welches Capt Uphams & Revd. Mr. Fish.

6 at home.

7 at home.

8 Set out for Cambridge, Lodgd at Shrewsbury.

9 dind at Framingham Col Buckminsters calit at Robert Jenesons & Mr Pigeons, waited upon Genl putnam & Washington.

10 at home in camp. it Stormd Some.
11 Lords Day. workt at Lechmor pint it was a cold Day, the ground frozen very hard 28 inches deep we made Very large mines under the frozen Surfice to get Earth to fill the parripets, the outsides of which was partly raised with Stone & part with timber.

12 at lechmor pint. pict. up the Regulars bullets fired towards lechmor on the Ice one man got 80, another 60, & many others got large Numbers. the Genl. officers went upon Dotchester pint.

13 workt. at lechmor. Genl. Washington with a No. of the Genl. Officers came upon the pint. found a good bridg of Ice to Boston.

14 at day Break I arose by the light of 4 fires Shining into my Chamber Windows, Supposed to be housen in Boston set on fire by our people, but about 10 o'clock were informd. that a 2 Detachments of Regulars one from the Castle the other from Boston 10 or 1200 in all, landed at Dotchester point & attempted to take our guard, but were disapinted & they Set fire to 8 or 10 House on that pint & retreated to the Castle again. a Snowey Day. I at home. no fateague to Day.

15 workt. at Lechmor. Col Durkee taken Sick, one of our men fell thro' the Ice near Boston, but after 15 minutes he got out himself. bought 50 lemmons 12/ Col Holden officer of ye Fateague.

16 workt. at Lechmor. Mr. Leonard & Dr. Foster came to See the works. the Chanel open up into the bay between Lechmor & Boston

17 workt. at Lechmor. Genl. Washington, Putnam & Gates came Down to See the works ordered a Guard house to be built. Recd. Mr. Forbes letters.

18 Lords Day. Workt. at Lechmor began the Guard House & diging to Set it in. I went to Meeting in the afternoon.

19 Workt. at Lechmor. afternoon I went to Newton, a prusian came into our Camp.

20 workt. at Lechmor point dug round & undermind large pieces of frozen Earth which we rolld out on Skids of Several Tons weight each, in diging for the Guard house, a fine pleasant Day.

21 workt. at Lechmor. 200 men orderd for guard at. this place. a fine pleasant Day Wind S. W.

22 workt. at Lechmor. laid up the Timber upon the Polmong befor the guard House a Snowey wet uncomfortable Day.

23 workt. at Lechmor. Raisd. the Guard House & prisoners taken at Roxbury. pleasant Day.

24 workt at Lechmor. the Carpenters at work on the guard house a person from Boston confirms the Intelligence that the Regulars were prepairing to imbark. the Vessels were Wooded & waterd. ready for a Voyage with the chief of the heavey Artillery on bord.

25 went to Meeting in the forenoon & to Lechmor in the afternoon began the Chimney.

26 workt. at Lechmor. Discovered the Enemy building a battery on the high ground East from the Magazene at West Boston, where they workt. very Briskly but the air being thick & foggey we could not see clearly at Evning Recd. orders to go to Dotchester in the morning after I had waited on Genl. Washn.

27 went to Roxbury & Dotchester point lodgd. with Col. Learnard in Roxbury.

28 went to Dotchester point. Recd. orders to have Every thing prepaird. to take post at that place. went to Cambridge in ye Evning.

29 went to Dotchester, orderd platforms Laid at Cambridge.

March 1 at Roxbury Laying Platforms for Cannon & 2 for Morters.

2 Building Bumb Batteries, went upon Dotchester Hills with ye Generals recd. there Instructions Dind with them at Genl Thomases. Pulld. down 2 buildings on Roxbury neck in ye Evning. filld. the ambrasures with Abbatree, throd. Shels & Shot into Boston. Split 3 morters this Evning.

3 at Roxbury. a No. of Shot & Shells thrown this Day into Boston. Lieut. Bingham was buried this Day. had everything in readiness for taking post at Dotchester this Night the Congress was split with the 3d Shell or shells thrown from her.

4 preparing for taking post, an alarm by the regulars by bots going round to New boston went upon Dotchester Hill in ye afternoon the army Came on at dusk with 280 carts & wagons with the materials for the fortifications. 6 works thrown up this night at different places on the Hills & high ground a very Great work for one Night

5 workt. on Dotchester point an alarm about Noon by the Shiping salling down & Regulars embarking on bord. one Man had his hand Shot off.

6 workt. this Day at Dotchester point genl. Washington, Putnam with other Genl. officers was Down to See us. Raisd 2 Barraks.

7 workt. at Dotchester point.

8 workt. at Dotchester point, began a battery on Battery Hill. proposed taking post at Nook Hill.

9 at Do laid out a Battery on the point towards the Castle. Laid out a Work on Nook hill which was proposed to be done this night, but soon after dusk a Very heavy cannonade began at Boston over nook Hill. Killd. 4 Men. among the Slain was Door Doal of Lancaster & Adams of Brookfd. the Cannonade lasted all night very heavy.

10 at Do, 30 Ships under Sail at once going down, a great Stir in Boston geting Stough on bord the Ships & by all appearance preparing to depart, attempted to take post on Nook Hill.

11 at Dotchester, firing all night, opined a battery.

12 attempted to take post on Nook hill, firing all night.

13 at Dotchester point. Recd. orders for to go to New York, went to Watertown Recd. 9. 15. 0 for ye Selectmen for gunns.

14 at Cambridge. Recd. a Warrant for 116| of Dollars for Service as Engineer in the Continentall army to the 14th of March Inclusive. went to Roxbury Dind at Genl. Wards,28 with Revd. Mr. Saml. Baldwin. Recd. a Very friendly Letter from Mr. John Adams Esqr. of
the Congress at Philadelphia. Recd. the money above mentioned at Evening. bought a Horse & Saddlebaggs. many things ought to have been noticed from the 4th Day of March to this time which in a hurry have been omitted, but peculiar preservation cannot be forgotten by the person Sensible of his preservation.

20 paid at Lt. Scotts81 of Palmer for Supper, Lodging & horse 0. 2. 5
Chapin’ breakfast & horse hay 0. 1. 2
Eli dined horse oats 0. 1. 0
21 Lodgd. Supt. Breakfast & horse at Hart ford Benja. 0. 2. 6
22 willingsford Supper Lod. horse.
23 Lodgd. fairfield82 Cables, Dind at Bates.
24 Lodgd. at Capt Knaps, Horseneck.
25 Dind at Kings Bridge. Lodgd. at New York Supt. with Genl. Thomson Genl. my Lord Sterling & a No of other Gentn.
26 Rode in Company with my Lord Sterling & Col. Smith with a No. of other Gentn to view the works round the Sitty & at the west End of Long Island. Dind with Genl. Thomson. Lodgd. at Stocktoms in Broad Street below ye Town Hall.
27 went round to the Several works in Town & out to the Fort at Hellgate or Horns hook where we dind.
28 wrote Mr. John Adams. Laid out some work on Ship battery Hill. at Coll. Smiths wedding. Lodgd with Capt. Badlem [Badlam]
29 Rode round the works with the Genls. in ye forenoon, & in the afternoon gave an order to Capt Bruen for to provide materials for the Barrak at fort Ld. Sterling. bought a Cutlass for 16 ½ Dol.
30 began the work’ on the old Fort to raise the parapet. it snowd this afternoon Genl. Heath came to Town with Col. Groton’ & Several other Regts.
31 Sunday. the men Excused from fateague & the ground was coverd. with snow & water.

April 1 begun the old battery. went round to ye Several works with Genl. Heath & others.
2 went to long Island with Genl. Heath & my Ld. Sterling & others. Laid out & proposed several works there. in the Evning a party of our men, 200. went onto the Island by the Man of war & Set fire to the buildings. brought off Intrenching tools, fowls &c. that belonged to Govr. Trion [Tryon] & returnd Safe. the same night the furnace in this City was set on fire by some Evil minded person, & fled to the Ship, but as it was soon Discovered it did but Little Damage.
3 Drawd plan for 2 Works on Long Island, bought a Coat & Jaceat for 15 Dollars. it raind in the forenoon no fateague the Sitzens Excused from fateague. heard that the fleet was Sailed from Boston. Genl Putnam Came to this City.
4 went Round to the Several works with Genl. Putnam & the other Genl. Officers. in the afternoon I went to horns hook, fort Thomson. a fine Day but windy.
6 went to Red Hook.
7 Sunday no fateague in the forenoon firing over the Bay at ye Jersies, our riflemen took 9 & killd 3 of the Enemy, who came to take in Warter, with the loss of only one man wounded. went with Genl. Putnam, Thomson, Col. Mifflin & Trumbull upon Govouers Island & concluded to fortify that place. 8th. the Ships fell down about 2 miles.
8 went to Red Hook with Genl. Thomson, laid out a Battery on that point, & then I went to Govouers Island, laid out the Fort. at dark one thousand men came on with the tools & went to work & before morning we had a fine trench. it raind all night & was Very uncomfortable. Col. Webb commanded.
9 on the Govs. Isle in ye forenoon, went to ye City afternoon. Genl. Sullivans Brigade came in.
10 went with ye Genl. officers to red hook & to Govs Island.
12 went to Red Hook.
14 14 workt. at the battery. went to Long Island & to Govouers’ Island where the troops workt. Col Prescotts Regt. went over & incamped on govenours Island, in the afternoon I went to Meeting at N. yoke.
15 the Asia, Man of war went of this afternoon to the Great Joy of this Place. went with Genl. Washington, Putnam, & my Lord Sterling to Red hook & to Govner’ Island in ye forenoon. Dind with them & spent ye afternoon.
16 to Govouers Island. it raind. Recd. orders to get ready for to go to Quebec.
18 preparing for to go to Quebeck. bought sundry articles of Stores.
19 went to the Narrows with Col. Putnam.
20 carried all our things on bord the Ship. Lodgd on Shore in New York.
21 being Lords Day. went on bord Capt. Van burans albana sloop about 10 o'clock, had a good wind that carried us up the river about 30 miles. lodgd on bord anchord about 8 o'clock.

22 hoisted Sail about 9 in the morning, had a big wind this Day ahead, came to anchor by the highlands ½ after 3 o'clock, could not get thro the narrows. I went on Shore recanorthered the Mountains, on the west Side, went upon one about 500 feet high. as the wind continued a head & very high we lay at anchor till about 11 o'clock at night, when the Tide favoured we hoisted Sail & attempted the passage at the highlands, but were obliged to come to anchor before Daylight after passing about 18 miles by Fort Montgomery & Fort Constitution. I was on deck till after 2 o'clock this morning with a Curious eye viewing the Vast mountains & the difficulties in rough waterer. the mountains are said to be more than ½ a mile high almost perpendicular from ye waterer.

23 This morning we were at anchor near fort Constitution. after Breakfast Genl Thomson, Col Sinkler, Majr. White, Majr Suell, Capt. Badlam, Capt. Van buran & myself with Doctr. & Doctr. & 2 Albany Gent passangers were our Mess in the Cabbin. Capt. Lindley & a Company of Carpenters was on bord our Sloop. we had 5 horses on Bord & 4 Dogs. as the wind was contrary we could not come to Sail, the Genl. proposed my going to view the fort (with him & several others went with us) as I was ordered by Genl. Washington to inspect the whole to the northward where I could do it without retarding our march. and make remarkes & send them to him we returned about 12 o’clock & come to Sail by ye wind continued high & flawey but ye tide favorued, we beat about 3 hours when on a Sudden a flaw took us, Shiverd our Boom all to pieces & carried all before it overboard, knocked down the horses & as I was on Deck it took off my hatt with the rest, which was a great wonder no life Lost or person much hurt. I immediately proposed the making a New Boom, after we came to anchor I went with the carpenters on Shore cut a Tree hewed. Shavad. a drawd. down a boom 51 feet long off from a Mountain a great height & got it on board & it was compleatly fixed ready to sail in 8 ½ hours from the time the old one gave way, but as the wind & tide was against us we lay at anchor till about 2 o’clock in the morning when the wind abated. some time after my hat went overboard we discover it at a distance. 4 of our men Jumped into the small boat and brought it me.

24 This is a fine pleasant morning. we were passing the Highlands, as I awoke, in company with several other sloops & then spend a pleasant settld country on each side the river. I went on Shore to several housen on the west side the river, bought butter, bread, milk & eggs, got on bord about 11 o’clock. the sloop kept under Sail had a gentle breeze of wind S. E. we passed by New Windsor & Newboro on ye west Side, Powcapsey & Lime kilns. at Long reach people were throwing wood from a hill 80 feet high to load a Vessel. a Very fine pleasant Day this. about 6 o’clock the Sun went into a dark thick cloud & lookt like a Storm. we passt Livingstons mannor about sunset. kept under Sail till ½ past 1 o’clock A. M. when our vessel ran a ground with 2 other Sloops.

25 yesterday we Sailed about 80 miles. this morning about 7 o’clock our Vessel floated & we had a fine pleasant gale of wind, the weather fair which carried us to Albana [Albany] 12 miles in a Short Time. we soon marched to our Quarters provided for the Genl. & his Company. Set the Carpenters & Smiths to work making tent polls &c. we Dind agreably with a No. of our Gentn. of the army & others of the Stly. The Genl. orders that Col. Greatons Regt. March tomorrow for Lake George. Col. Patersons a Saturday & Col. Bonds Sunday, & Col. Poors a monday next, when I am to march with the Genl. Thomson For Quebeck which will compleat a Journey of above 800 Miles since I left Cambridge, but Thank God I have health given to undergo any fateague that I have been cald too in the cause of my Country.

26 Wrote home from albany by Bradshaw. Breakfasted with Commissary Ransler, Dind with Gen. Thomson, Col. Livingstone & a No. of other Gentn at the Kings arms, Mr Varnam. Col. Greatons Regt. marched from albany for Canada.

27 Col. paterson Regt. Marcht. Dind with Mr. Ransler [Rensselaer], the armourers came up & joined the artificers at albany.


29 Supt with Mr. Ray at meriks at albany & Dr. Mehensay. 50 Sent off part of my Bagage with Capt. Badlam [Badlam]. Dind with Mr Livingstone Commissary Gen... in the afternoon I attended a Treaty between the Indians & English, present a Comtt. of the City & county of Albany, Genl. Thomson & some other officers of the army & about 130 Chiefs & wariers from 2 Tribes of Mohawks, Oniadas, Tuskarorras, onondagos & Kiogos [Cayugas]. the Indians were all seated in a large hall, when we went in they arose singly & came round in there turn & Shook hands with all of us, after this serimony was over we were all seated, the chairman of our Comtt arose & welcomd them to this place, was glad to see them in health & peace, & it gave us pleasure to have an opertunity to Smoak a pipe & drink togethger, & then set down; pipes were brought for every Man with tobbaco, then one of the Chiefs arose & said that they were glad to see so many of us there bretheren well & that they had an opertunity to Smoak a pipe with us, then a kind of
May 1 Rode with Mr Lonsin to Saratoga. Lodgd at Mr. Vak.

2 went to fort Miller.51 Lodgd in a Tent. after visiting Genl. Schuylers Lady & Daughters on the road & Mr Duer at the falls. Lonsin returned.

3 Set out in Batoes & went to Fort Edward.52 Col. Poors Regt came up. the Carpenters went forward to ye Lake, but for want of Carriages, I stayed with the armourers at Fort Edward Last night. this old Fort is all in ruins, & was set on fire last monday and Continews burning, last night the fire broak out in one of the magazines & burnt most Furiously. Lodgd at Dr. Smith New house on my own bed very Comfortably, in company with Capt. Badlam of the Train of artillery.

4 Genl. Thomson came to fort Edward and went to the Lake. Just at night I set out with 3 load of my Bagage from fort Edward. went about 2 miles & Lodgd at Mrs. Housen upon it, which includes the whole of the low lands on & about the point.

in the morning we Set out & went to Ticonderoga Landing. (it rained hard), lodgd in my Tent.

9 got our Bagage over ye carrying place to the fort with the Boats. Dind at ye landing with Genl. Thomson, Col. St Clear [St. Clair].56 Lodgd. in my Tent by the edge of the Lake, a Rough sea that was down genl Schuyler Chimney as we were Sitting after Supper made us Merry.

6 a Very Rainey Day, prevented the Troops passing the Lake as was proposed. at Evening we caught a plenty of Fish.

7 Set out from fort George. Recc a letter from Genl. Washington informing me that the Congress had advanced my Rank & pay as a Reward of Merit. I wrote a letter of thanks to Genl. Washington.

8 Last night we lodgd at Sabath Day point.54 Commedore Homes made me a present of 200 Acres of choice land with 2 Housen upon it, which includes the whole of the low lands on & about the point.

in the morning we Set out & went to Ticonderoga Landing. (it rained hard), lodgd in my Tent.

10 left Ticonderoga about 11 o'clock. Dind at Crown point, where I took in a No. of Intrenching Tools &c. Lodgd in my Battoe, 8 Miles below Crown point, by the side of the Lake.

11 set off about sunrise Breakfasted at ye Splitrock below the upper Narrows, we passed by the white mountains or Mountain coverd with snow this Day. Dind at ye landing with Genl. Thomson, Col. St Clear [St. Clair].56 Lodgd. in my Tent by the Edg of Lake Champlain.

12 the wind continued to blow hard till about 12 o'clock, when it abated, & we loaded our Battoes & rowd of about one o'clock 15 Miles to a Rockey Cove 8 Battoes in Company. Majr. Morgan & Capt. Nelson. we caught a fine Pike fish.

13 Set out about sunrise with a fine wind, went about 20 Miles & the wind faild. we went on Shore got Breakfasted & Set off, rowd to the narrows & then was favourd with a good wind passat by the Island of Noe & on about 6 miles met a Battoe who informd us that the Regular fleet had arrived at Quebeck, & that our army had retreated about 15 Leagues where they were fortifying.

went to St. Johns56 where the news of the retreat of our army was confirmd, went over to the East side the river Sorrell. Lodgd at Col. Hasels. we have a Very Glomey account of our army at Quebeck, the report is that about 500 of our men (chiefly Sick) are taken prisoners with the artillery & stores, but no Sertainty.

14 we wenent down the river Sorrell [now the Richelieu River] to Shambalae Fort [Fort Chambly],57 Where we tarried to get bread baked, (no other provisions to be had hear), In company with Genl. Thomson & the Comitt. from the Continental Congress, who made me welcom to this place, & advised me to take the Small pox, as that distemer is brief in this place, & I proposed to take the Infection to morrow at Sorell,58 Docr. Me Kensey of Pensilvania Regt. to attend me. they are building some armed boats at this place, that will be soon ready for Service. I Just her that all the Intrenching tools are Lost. wrote to Crown point for all the old Intrenching tools to be Sent Down with all the Irons belonging to the old carriages guns. wrote home. Shambalae is beautifully situated on both sides the river, a regular Fort, built with Stone & Lime, without a Trench, well situated by the river, a handsom Church & pretty Villiage, the women are black & no ways inviting.
Shambalee May 14 1776

My Dear

these paper may serve to let you know where I was on particular Days, as I have kept a kind of Journal as I have gone a long tho Very Short, it may give you some satisfaction. I have Through Divine goodness, enjoyed my health well & am Very hearty at this time, tho the progress of a gloom has passed this way, by the retreat of our army from before Quebec. the report is that about 500 of our army is left Sick with the small pox (& otherwise) near Quebec which are fallen into the hands of the Regulars with the artillery & what little stores they had there.

15 left Shambalee with a fair wind about 10 o'clock in the morning, Sailed Down the River 45 miles, thro a most beautiful Settlement on Each side the River to Sorell. got down about 6 o'clock at evening.


17 about 10 o'clock this morning I was Inoculated for the Small Pox with Col. Bond, Col. Alden, Majr. Fuller, Majr. Loring, the Revd. Mr Barnham, Docr. Holbrook & Lieut Oldham togeather in a mess by Dr. McKensey. Genl. Thomas came to this place from Quebec, left his army at the three rivers.

18 A General council sot & agreed to move the army Down to De Shambo as soon as provision arivd, for the army, which at present is scarce, the Army at ½ allowance.

19 Sunday. this is Observd but all the men at work that can be employed with tools at three breastworks at different places, one on the point across the river. order that all the tool be brought in from the several works to go down with the army. Col. Greaton Dind with me, & Col. St Clair Breakfasted with me. laid out some works, mounted some cannon & got the smiths to work. Genl. Arnal went last night to montreal.

20 we had the news of Capt. Blissess being taken (by the regulars & Canadians from Detroit) at the Seeders [Cedars] Above Montreal with the provisions going to that place. this news gave a damp to the spirits of our people as hundreds of them had taken the small pox. & others daily expecting to have it. Genl. Thomas Sick & not one barrel of provision in the Store & the men at half allowance for several days past, & no certainty of any coming soon, was truly distressing. I went with Col. Bond, Col. Alden & Majr Fuller up the river Sorell 13 miles to St. Ours. Lodgd at Col. Duggans.

21 Breakfasted at Col. Duggans, went up 3 miles to Capt. Lamoureux to see our Lodgings & returnd to Col. Duggans. Dind & then went up with our Battoe to our agreeable french Landlords Drank Coffey togeather, 60 Barrils of Pork went Down to sorell.

22 Genl. Thomas came up to St. ours sick with the small pox, we heard of our army being cut off at the Siders comand by Majr. Sharburn66 with 170 men. Majr. Thomas & Col. Dind with us & informd that our army at 3 river wer sent for to com up to Sorell. Col. Dehart went from Sorell with 450 Rifelmen & musketeers to Montreal & the Seeders. the artillery Sent up from Sorell to Shambalee where I was advised to move to prevent my falling into the hands of our Canadian enemy which some fiew now began to show themselves unfriendly. Our Army being very much neglected the supplies not being sent forward in season proper for the support of the army togeather with the distress ocationed by the spreading of the Small pox in the army, & other distempers 2 thirds, were returnd unfit for Duty Ocationed a Cowardly and Shamfull retreat from Quebec, Deshambo & from the 3 rivers to Sorell & this Day I hear that Col. Poors & Col. Porters Regt. are retireing to St Johns to fortify that place. if this is the case when none persues what may we expect when we are driven by the Enemy. I walkt about to the Neighbours a Visiting. fair Windy Day.

28 had a restless Night, a hard pain in my head & knees. I got up & after Breakfast I walkt with Col. Alden to Col. Duggans & back again to Dinner, 5 miles, but the pain in my head continewd & several Pox apearde under the skin in my forhead, I eat a little dinner, but appetite & relish faild, living 8 Days without tasting the least relish of Salt in my Victuals or tasting any kind of Spirituous liquor. Just now heard that the Army from the 3 rivers was com up to Sorell. Col. Poor marcht by with his Regt to Shambalee, Col. Porters Regt marched by for St Johns & they advised me to retire, as it was expected the army would leave Sorel soon, but my french friends assure me that they will take the best care, that I shall have the first notice of any danger & that they will help me off should the enemy persue, at several Housen where I have got aquainted these people are polite, kind & very friendly & are extremely loth
to have us leave them, it gives them great concern to see the army returning but when Genl. Sullivan Regt comes over the lakes we expect that the army will proceed immediately down to Deshambo, which will secure a very fine country & without which an army cannot be supported there. Just heard that Genl. Arnold had taken a large store 9 miles above Montreal worth 10 thousand pound Sterling, that was going up to supply our enemies on the great lakes & that he was intrenching & had secured his party & had sent for a reinforcement which was gone to him. this day I bought a bushel of the best wheat flowered for 2 pistersenes & am informed that the inhabitants on the river Sorell rais annually for sail 150,000 bushels of Wheat besides suppliesing there families. there buildings are low & mean nearly alike for 45 miles together. on both sides of the river it is level without one hill save a number of water gullies that are short running into the river, the barns are thatch roughs & gable ends & the whole are built without nails, the buildings stand near as thick as in Worcester street on both sides all the way on the river.

this day Dr. McKensey & the commissary genl. visited me, the latter said that he had at the time of the retreat from before Quebeck above two hundred barrels of pork & 12,000 weight of flower in one store & that the army did not retreat for want of provision, it was in consequence of the situation of the army which extended so far that they could not be supported after the fleet & army should arrive from halifax, therefore a council advised that the army should retreat to Deshambo, where they were to fortify & make a stand but 3 frigates arriving with about 700 men just at the time when our army was preparing to retire, a general panic seized our army which the enemy saw, they took the advantage, made an appearance, our army fled and left almost every thing valuable behind in the greatest disorder. many of the officers behaved in such a cowardly manner as brings lasting disgrace on themselves, & others, the commissary saith that the plunder taken by the regulars left by our army was worth at least 2000L Sterling besides the artillery & ordnance stores, the number of our people sick with the smallpox that have fallen into the hands of the enemy is uncertain yet, but it is said to be small. a great battle fought but nobody killed & nobody hurt. by order Capt. Newland, an assistant engineer, is sent to fortify St. Johns & Capt. Fish[33]. an assistant engineer, is sent to fortify Shambalee [Chambridge] this day they left me. a fine pleasant day.

24 after breakfast I walkt with my companions round the fields, 3 miles, but felt poor no stomach to dinner, head each & full of paine, in the afternoon I rode with my landlord by invitation in his calash to see genl. thomson & col. Campbell at col. Duggans, returned very poorly & full of pain & very faint, may God grant his blessing, if you think this & the other papers are worth preserving pleas to lay them by.

25 I was all this day so very full of pain & distress, especially over my eyes, that I was able to walk but little abroad, frequently having seveor chills running thro' my hole boddy which is very tedious to bare.

26 rested very poorly last night, & so poor all this day that I was scarce able to look up, the hard fits of feavour & ague that I had in 1757, nearly resemble this days distress, but I walked a little abroad, as it was a fine day.

27 rested some last night, and I was much better. this day the Pox began to come out. Col. Livingston & Majr. Brewer came to see me, a very fine day. Genl. Thomson sent me a horse, Oliver was inoculated.

28 slept none last night, a high feavour which made me very restless. I got up early, the feavour abated & I was comfortable, the Pox coming out thick, a soar throat was troublesome went abroad but little this day as the air was cold & raw.

29 slept but little last night the pain in my head & soer throat were increased so that I was very poorly in the morning. the weather cold, I was advised not to go to a fire. Genl. Thomson, Col. St. Clear, Col. Maxwell[34] & some other gentl called to see me, going to Shambalee.

30 had a very poor day. my throat very soer a hard head ach & very faint, the doct. came to see me & said there is no fear you do well but you have a good deal to bear yet.

31 slept some last night felt a little better. a number of Battoos went up from Sorell to Shambalee with provisions. a good day. a report spread that 1000 regulars & 5 thousand Canadians were at 3 rivers coming up on us, many of the French inhabitants moved there families to Shambalee & St. Johns, we persuaded others not to leave there homes yet, it would be time enough to go with us.

June 1. Slept better last night, my throat better but stomach very soor & squamish loathing every kind of food. the Pox this day began to fill, the nurse counted 40 on & about my face. a rainy day. Genl. [John] Thomas Died of the Smallpox.

2 rested better last night, the Pox turned this day, my stomach very fowl, breath bad & my whole frame soar. this day Dr. Stewart came to see me, who informed that Col. St. Clear [St. Clair] was going from Sorell with 700 men to 3 rivers. a Schooner & 15 Battoos passt up this river from Sorell to Shambalee with provisions & Stores. heard Genl. Thomas was dangerous.

3 Genl. Wouhoe went to Sorell. a Schooner went by from Sorell to Shambalee. I remained extremely soar especially in my feet. heard of the death of Genl. Thomas at Shambalee.

4 part of Genl. Sullivan's Brigade passt to Sorell in 56 Battoos. Capt. Badlam call'd to see me as he was going to Shambalee. I took physic to carry off the pox. a pleasant afternoon.

5 Last night & this day I brook all over as thick as possible which caused a surver itching, we just heard that Col. St. Clear was returning with his party as he saw six ships of war at ye 3 rivers & 30 transports with a land army of 4000, also just heard that Genl. Worcester was gone home. I think our affairs look dark, matters dont go on right & I dont know how they should when the Genl. of the army, Schuyler, the commissary genl. & quartermaster genl. are all in a nother country, but good conduct & 1 or 2 victories in battle may turn the face of things. Dr. Stewart came from Sorell to see me, Lodgd & is to return in the morning to sorell. Col. Porter went to sorell. a pleasant day.
6 I had a high fevour last night, my Boddy being all coverd over with the pox, & an extreem fire and itching made me Very uncomfortable. Col. Starks Regt. went to Sorell. this Day Mr. Grant a Cannadien Mert informd. that a large Fleet was arrivd at Quebeck with 13,000 Regular Troops, a part of which were near Sorell. Genl. Thomson went down the River with 1500 men from Sorell to 3 Rivers, where we heard the Regulars were landing.

7 Rested poorly Last Night. the burning & Itching of the pox was very Tedious to bair. This Day I took Physick that workt severely, but I was comfortable before night. a pleasant Day.

8 this morning we were awaked at day light with the report of Cannon Down the River which continewd with Short Intermissions till about 9 o'clock. the cannonade was Very heavy supposd to be Genl. Thomson engagd with the Regulars. God give us the victory.

9 I rested very well last night, this Day the Pox that came out very fine the 5th, began to turn, & I was better at my Stomach. Col. Pattesson, Majr. Scott & 4 other officers dind with me. Just at evening an Acct was brought that Genl. Thomson had engaged the Regulars at ye 3 Rivers, & got the advantage drov of the main body & had taken about 400 prisoners & was returning with them, his amunition being nearly Expended, and was again attacked by 900 Regulars, who got the better of our troops, killing & taking number, & when the informer came away, the Regulars was persuing & our troops fleeing before them.

10 Col. Dehaws & Capt. Nelson & Capt. Butler calld to see me as they were going to Sorell from the Seeders with there army. they complaind greatly of Genl. Arnolds conduct at the Seeders that it was all togeather owing to him that the regular army with the Canadians were not cut off & our prisoners retaken. Majr. Sull cam up to St. Ours Sick with the mumps. Capt. Scott came up from Sorell as informd that Genl. Thomson' army was returnd to Barkee that they had left about 20 men kild, which was inconsiderable compaird with the loss of the Enemy, which is said to be above one hundred. Genl. Sullivan Sent out orders for 2000 Cannadian milita to go down armd to Sorell to the assistance of our army.

11 I set out from the parish St. Ours for Shambalee in a battoe. I am Very weak & coverd with the scales of the Pox & unfit to travil. Col. Bond & Col. Alden go with me. Our Servants out full with the small pox but not bad. Oliver has it Very light. we Dind at Armable Ourashe on the west side the River, where we had a fine diner & was kindly Entertaind then we went up the River to an old & good farmers where we lodgd & was kindly Entertaind.

12 went up the River about 6 miles to Mr Ledjuay' where we were Very politely Entertaind where we lodgd. a fine Day but wind a head.

13 went up the River after Breakfast where we Dind at a Mass House with a French Preist & was very agreeably Entertaind by the Fryer, Mr. Lobbinere, after Diner we went to Shambalee. Col. Hazel & Col. Antle informd me that there was at this place & St. Johns and about them 2900 men Sick, chiefly of the Small pox that belonged to our army, which has break us so that we are poorly able to defent against so superior a force as we hear is coming against us & that Very nigh.

14. Last Night I lodgd in my Tent without taking any cold, & am very comfortable. I Breakfasted with Genl. Arnold, who Recd a letter while at breakfast from Genl. Sullivan informing that he had recd a letter from Genl. Thomson who was a prisoner with the Regulars, with Col. Erving & Doc McKensey. Col. St. Clear was Just come in to Sorell Just alive thro fatiugue there is about 100 of our men Still missing, but they hourly come scattering in, it is uncertain how many we have lost in this desperate action, it is reported that the 2 frenchmen Genl. Thomsons guides were Trators, there is but little dependanee to be put upon any of them. we Just now hear that 10,000 of our enemies are landed on an Island oposit to Sorell about one mile distant. our camp is poorly fortifid, & our forces not a third in number that the Enemy is said to be, Genl. Burgoins [Burgoynes] the most Experienced Gen. in the English service Commands them. I am going tomorrow to St. Johns to give directions to fortify there in order to Cover our Retreat, which I think must be soon without a miracle is rought in our favour, I hope we Shall be able to retreat with all our Artillery & Stores to Crown point, which is the best that I can reasonably expect of hope for, there to make a Stand let what will come

15 we were all Employed in getting Battoes, Artillery & Stores up the Rapids & to St. Johns, the army from Sorell came up to Chamblee. I went to St. Johns Laid out and directed some works at St. Johns & rode back to Chamblee. Kept the men at work getting up Battoes, it Raind all night Very hard. Supl. & lodgd with Genl. Sullivan, Col. St. Clair, Col. Vorce[?] at Col. Hazens[?] in the fort Chamblee.

16 Sunday. Cleard the fort of all the stores at Chamblee got the Baggage away. I was ordred to the head of the rapids to forward the Intrenching tools & then to St. trace half way between Chambalee & St. Johns, where I had the most Savere fateague in Loading the Battoes with the Stores & Baggage brought from Chambalee in carts to this place to get them above the Rapids, the Vast No of Men sick & in the most distressing condition with the Small pox is not to be desribed & many officers Runing off Leaving there men by the Side of the river to be taken care of by me or others, about 1 o'clock it was reported that the Regulars were at Chambalee & were coming forward but it provd a mistake but it had the effect of sending great Numbers of officers & Soldiers upon the run to St. Johns, & Some to the Ole of Noix79 & others could not be Stoop till they got to Crown point.

17 I lift St. Trace ½ after Seven O clock at Evening in the last Battoe & Got up to St. Johns about 11 o'clock at Night extremly fateaged. Lodgd with Genl. De Wookie.

18 this Morning the Genl. calld a Genl Council, which advised to abandon St. Johns, dismantle the fort and carry off all the Stores of every kind. we immediately Sent off all the Battoes to the Oil of Noix with the Sick & with Stores, & the Battoes returned before night for more & by 6 O'clock Every article was in the Battoes, the most of which went of & then we set fire to all the buildings on both sides of the river burnt & Distroyed St. Johns & then I came off in the last Battoe with Genl. Arnold, & got up to the Oil of Noix about 12 at Night but had neither Bed or blanket & lay upon the thawt of the Battoe till day light, it was cold.

19 this Day a number of Battoes came up that were heavie Loaded to this place bring every kind of thing from St. Johns, which thus far is the most Speedy & good Retreat from a Country that it was not possible for us to command against so great a Superiority of force, Just in our rear. the Sick were ordred of to crown point, with the Doctors & the Carpenters & Smith to go also in the morning.

20 this morning I recd orders from Genl. Sullivan to be ready with my bagage & Intrenching tools on bord my battoe to go with him up the Lake to look out a Convenient place to fortify or to proceed to Crown Point. about 4 o'clock I left the Oil Oix Noix with orders
to go to Crown point with Col. Aldin, Capt. Ayres & Mr. Winslow the paymaster Genl. with his Mil iliary Chests & I with the Intrenching Tools. Lodgd on the East Side the Lake below iron pint. missquetoes very Thick.

21 Breakfasted at Iron point or point O Fray with R'd. Mr. Barnham. Lodgd on an Island below Cumberland Bay. Dind at the Isle of Mot.

22 Crosst Cumberland bay in the morning the surf high. Lodgd on the west side the Lake where we were Exreemly tormented with flees.

23 Came out a little way as the wind was ahead. Breakfasted at the Split rock. Lodgd on ye West Side the Lake below Crown point 10 miles.

24 Came to Crown point about 12 o'clock.

25 onloading Battoes & Sending them to Aux Nox.

26 & 27 Securing the Stoers & taking Care of the Sick, & Sending Battoes down to the army.

28 this Evning about 5 o'clock the camp was Allarmd by 6 Indians at about 2 Mile distance across the bay who came to the saw mill & carried of one man, but did no other damage. a man died at this place this Day.

29 Put the Powder in the Ice House which was fitted up for a Magazine I rais a House for myself to live in.

30 Heard by Mr Torey, that Genl. Gates was coming to take the Command of this northan army. the Carpenters geting timber to repair the Stone Barraks in the Fort, the Fateague Men with the train continued geting the Cannon out of the Battoes, with the other Stores. I Drank Tea with the paymaster & Mrs Tucker, finished a great Oven.

July 1 part of the army came up the Lake.

2 Genl. Sullivan Returnd to Crown point with the Army & Vessels.

3 proposed to Cover the army by Redoubts, one of which was begun, but the men chiefly imployed in securing Stores.

4 a Genl. Court Martial Set for the trial of a No. of Officers & Soldiers.

5 Laid out Som works on Chimny point, Genl. Schuyler, Genl. Gates & Genl. Arnol came to this place in the evening. 200 Men went to Cumberland head.

6 a Council of the Genl. Officers was held this Day. I dind with the Genls.

7 Recd. orders to go to Ticondaroga with Som Carpenters & to cary all my Baggage, I collected all the Intrenching tools togeather.

8 went to Ticonderoga, with Genl. Schuyler & Genl. Gates. Viewd the grounds on the East Side ye Lake with Col. Trumball on one Hill, took 26 Carpenters with me to repair ye Vessels & the Saw mill at Skeensboro.


10 Went over & Marked out a road from the North point to the top of the Hill with Col. Wain & Col. Trumball. Genl. Sullivan Reconoiterd the Hill with me. I went up East Creek to the Head about 6 miles, a muddy bottom.

11 Went over to the point with 200 Men to Clear a road, Dig well, &c. it was a Very rainey Day. we returnd about 12 o'clock to camp, Very wet.

12 at work on the East Side.


14 on the East point as Usual.

15 on the East point begun a 3d Vesell.

16 in the morning between day and sunrise I heard some persons say that how come that Chest open, another person anserwd somebody has robd it they have pulld up the tent pins & taken the chest out, upon which I arose in my shirt & went out & found 2 friendly Officers lamenting my loss, I examind & found that I was robd of my Hatt, a Camblet Cloak a Surtoot, a blieu Coat & Jacoat full trimd with a narrow Gold lace, a pair of Silk breeches, a Snuff colourd Coat turnd up with white, a Velvet Jacoat, 3 Cotton & 3 Woolon Shirts, 3 Stocks, 2 linen Handkfs, 2 pair of linen & 2 pair of woolen Stockings, a Surveyors Compass or theodiler, & between 35 & 40 Dollars in paper money, an ink pot, a knife, key & a Number of papers, & other articles. I immediately sent to all the Commanding officers present, & at the landing, acquainting them with my loss, the Army was all turnd out & a genl. Sirch made but none of my things found. I borrowed of a friend, a Coat & Jacoat & hatt, for I had none lift, I was Stript to my Shirt, my breeches & watch that lay under my head were saved only. Just at evning I heard that my coat turnd up with Velvet Jacoat was found with the buckles &c. in the pockets, hid in a blind place.

17 in the Morning a part of my Compass was found break to pieces & soon after the rest of it except the Needle. this Day I wrote to Genl. Sullivan to remind him of the request I had made of the Army, desiring him to use his intrest in my behalf while at the Congress, as I am heartily tired of this Retreating, Raged Starved, lousey, thevish, Pockey Army in this unhealthy Country.

18. Visited all my workmen as Usual but found many of them Sick & great complaints of the want of provision, yt they had only 12 ouz. of pork & 1 ½ lb of Flower pr Day.

19 a Very Heavey Rain last night & continewd the chief of the Day. 2 men of Col. De Haas Regt. were found in there tents drowned in warter, many others lay half coverd or Set up all night. such a heavey Rain is seldom known. this Day by Genl. Gates order I Recd 98 Dollars which will enable me to purchase Cloathing, if I can find them, but they are very scarce & deer.
20 over at the point. it rain'd.
21 over at the point. a very Showerry Day
22 I wrote to Congress.
23 Laid out the park for the artillery on Rattlesnake Hill, bought Carpenters tools of Six men & then discharged them.
24 Dind with Genl. Gates, & in the afternoon we went round the old French lines with Col. De Haws, which our people were at work Very fast.
25 Genl. Gates & several other Officers went over to the point with me & highly approvd of the works that I had laid out there, & ordered that 220 men Should work daily at least & as many more as could be imployd & was in high good humor. Genl. Gates this Day treated me with high respect and inquired if I had sent the letter, (that I had shown him 3 Days before requesting a discharge from the Army or rather a resignation), and that I must not think of it. I told him that the Letter was not gone but that Col. Antill had got it, who was going to Philadeplhia he said that he would write to the Congress to do somthing more for me & that I must not think of leaving the service, so that it is uncertain whether I see home so soon as I a fiew Days ago thought of.
26 Recd a letter from Col. Smith of New York. Recd a nother Letter from Capt. Hayes giving a particular accout of the Publick affairs there, the Letter from Col. Smith is Very polite & complisant but a nother letter I recd this Day from my Lucy worth all that I have seen since I left New York, as it is the first that I have recd from her since I left Albany or even of having the pleasure of hearing from home. This Day there is a supply of fresh provision, & it is ordered that all the troops shall have 4 Days fresh & 3 Days Salt meat a week.
27 went over to the East point with Genl. Arnold & Col. Trumball. we orderd the encampment of the Brigade to be alterd. Recd. 200 Dollars to pay for Tools, by order of the Genl. Esqr Gilliand dind with me.
28 this morning I visited all the Artificers before Usual. I paid Esqr. Gilliand 212 Dollars for Carpenters tools as there is no Quatermaster Genl. at present with this army, I have that duty to do in part, & I have the intire direction of all the House & Ship Carpenters, the Smiths, Armourers, Roap makers, the Wheel & Carriage makers, Miners Turners, Coalyers, Sawyers & Shingle makers, which are all togethe 286, besides the direction of all the fateagueing parties, so that I have my hands & mind constantly employed night & Day except when I am a Sleep & then sometimes I dream.
29 went over to point Independancy with the working parties, this Day a French Malitia officer came into this place from St. Fransway in 20 Days, he informs that all the Indians Refuse to act against us. this Day I dind with Genl. Gates in Company with Genl. Arnold, Col. St. Clair, Col. Dehaws, Col. Wain, Col. Johnston, Col. Antle, Col. Ogden & a No. of other Officers on fine Bold & Roast Beef &c.
30 at Ticonderoga & lodg in the Redoubt East of the Garrison in the point of Rocks, but as my business calls I am on Mount Independancy at some Days 2 or 3 times in the Day as was the case this Day. Majr. Hay was Appointed D. Assistant Q. M. & began his service.
31 This Day I was over at point Independance and at the French lines, on the Heights.

August 1 This Day All the Rgts. turned out to work at the new battery which was Visited by the Genls. & a No. of Other Gentn, who all highly approv'd of the work. at Sunset one howet was fired on board a large Gundalow by way of experiment, the Shell brok in the air, one 13 inch Bomb was also thrown from the same Gundelow on bord of which were about 20 men, when the Bomb went of the Morter Split & the upper part went above 20 feet high in the Air over the mens heads into the water & hurt no man. the peice that blowd of weighd near a ton, I was nigh & saw the men fall when the morter burst, & it was a great wonder no man was kild.
2 this morning I went early to Independant Point where we Charged the other 13 inch morter, by way of tryal, when she was fired she burst Just in the same mannar (only this was on the land, & the other was upon the warter) that the other did near about the middle the whole length, so that we have no large Morter here now, these 2 morters were carried from this place to Cambridge & brought back & went Down to Canada & then back to this place, at an immence cost, altho they were worth nothing. Recd by Genl. Gates's Order 300 Dollars to pay for Tools, & other articles wanted in the army. in the afternoon I went round to see how the works were carried on at the french lines, found the works going on fast.
3 laid out the ground for the Laboratory & Store near the park on Mount independance, drawing timber togetheer for those buildings, wrote home by ye post.
4 this Day 2 french Inhabitants came in from St. Johns, who inform that a french fleet had arived in Canad River, & that the Regulars were all but about 200 were gone from St. Johns & Chambolee to Quebeck with there artillery, but they know nothing of Capt. Biglow that went with the Flagg, or of Capt. Willson who are not returnd. 600 of the malitia arivd on the other side ye Lake, 2 miles from the Fort & several came in for provision &c.
5 in clearing the guns on bord of one of the gundelows one of the cannon went of as they were charging it & Killd the gunners mate he was blown into many peices & scatterd on the water. this afternoon I found in an old theifs pack, who was discharged & going forth from home. This Day I was over at point Independance and at the French lines, on the Heights.
8 2 of my Cotton Shirts were found & a fair prospect of finding the rest. I laid out a redoubt on the North end of the French lines by the lake. Breakfasted with Col. St. Clear, mad up a pay roll for the artificers.

9 Dind with Col. D. Haws with large No. of Gentn. in the Brush Hall, in the afternoon I went over to the East point with Col. Hazen, Col. Antle, Col. Graton, Mr. Yancy & others. this Day we hear that a reinforcement was com to Genl. How at York, 4000 of them, Provincials troops coming in to Skeenboro & to this place.

10 this Day the paymaster Genl. dind with me & the Commissary Genl. with several other Gent. Made up the pay roll for the artificers of all Trades.

11 went over to Independant point with Genl. Gates & Arnold to view the works. they exprest entire satisfaction. in the afterNoon I Recd. (by a warrant from the genl.) 1202 Dollars to pay the artificers under my care.

12 Last night about 12 o'clock Capt. Biglow returnd with the flag from the regulars after being detaind about a fortnight at the Oil Oix Noix, where he was treated with coolness, & sivility by the Regulars. when he went to that place there was not more than 50 Regulars, the day after he arived there a reinforcement was Sent up from St. Johns. Capt. Stevens & his party about 35 men were all taken by about 80 canadians & Regulars in burch Canoes Surrounded him & obliged him to surrender. Lt. Whitcom when he was on his scout between St. Johns & Chamblee discoverd an officer on horse back coming towards him. he secreted himself till the Officer came up & then he fired at & wounded him, but his horse carried him off. we hear by Majr. Biglow that the officer was Brigadear Genl. Gordon of the Regulars, who died of his wound the next Day. Majr. Biglow carried 2 small chests of clothing for 2 of our officers who were prisoners with the Regulars in Canada, but they would not receive them. they are brot back. Just as Majr. Biglow was coming of an officer deliverd him a letter to George Washing Esqr. which he very cooly recd. with Genl. Cartfors Orders which are very insolent as follo weth, viz. Chamblee, August 7th. 1776. Parole St. Jerome Counter S. Paris Genl. Orders His Exeliency Genl. Carlton Orders the commanding Officers of corps will take spetial care every one under their Command be informed y messages or letters from Rebels or trators in arms against their King, Roters, disturbers of the publick peace, plunderers, Robbers, assassines, or Murderers, are on no account to be admitted; that should Emisaries from such lawless Men again presume to approach, whether under the name of Flag of truce men or ambassadors, (except when they come to implore the Kings mercy) their Persons Shall be immediately seised and committed to a place of confinement in order to be proceeded against as the law directs. there papers & letters for whomsoever, even for the Commander in Chief, are to be delivered to the Provost Martial, that unopend & unread they may be burnt by the hands of the common Hangman, at the same time the commander in chief supposes that neither the assassination of Brigadear Genl. Gordon nor the late notorious streach of faith resolving not to return the troops and Canadian taken at St. Johns in exchange for those rebels who fell into the hands of the Savages at the Seeders & Quenchers purchased from them at a great price, and restored to there Country on those express conditions, be not imputed to the provinces at large, but to a few wicked & designing Men who first deceived themselves, by these misled, the credulous multitude, to the brink of Ruin. afterwards usurped authority over them established a dispotick Tyrany not to be born, & wantonly & foolishly endeavor to provoke the spilling the Blood of our unhapy Countrymen of this Continent in hopes of covering over there own guilt or confirming there Tyrany by the general disturbance of there Country. let there crimes pursue those faithless bloody minded Men who assart that Black is White, & White is Black. it belongs to Brittons to distinguish themselves not less by their humanity than by there Valyor, it belongs to the Kings Troops to leave the blood of his deluded subjects whose greatest fault perhaps is having been deceived by such men to there own distinction, it belongs to the Crown, it is the duty of all faithful servants to restore from oppression and restore to liberty the once free and happy loyal people of this continent, all prisoners from the rebellious provinces who desire to return home, are to hold themselves in readiness to imbarlk at a Short notice, the Commissary Mr. Murry shall visit the Transports destind for them and see that wholsom provisions necessary cloathing with all possible conveniency for theire passage be prepaired for those unfortunate men, they are to look on there respective Provinces as there Prison & there remain till further enlarged or summoned to appear before the Commander in Chiefs of this province, or any other commander in Chief for his Majesty, for the Time being, which Summons they Shall Obey. Genl. How will regulate there place of Landing.

13 Genl. Bricket came in from No. 4 with others.


15 Raised the Laboratory. Laid out & began 2 Ridoubts on the North end of the old french lines in the afternoon.


17 Laid out a wharf at the South side of Independant point & orderd a large Stoer House to be built & also 2 guard housen & then I returnd with Col. Wain & Col. Trumball, went into the woods near the Saw mill by a Spring where we had a fine dinner, Venison roasted on Sticks Indian fashion, an Elegant Entertainment made by Col. D Haws, Col. St. Clear & Col. Wain at which the Genl. & about 15 other officers were present. a fine afternoon.

18 I went to Independant point, I returnd with an invitation & dind with the Genl. in Compy with about 20 other officers. Comadore Winecoop confind by Genl. Arnold.

19 Dind at home Majr. Hay & his most agreeable Companion with Lt. Lukes dind my family out at Mr. Adameses where I was invited but the hurry of Business would not admit of going.

20 went with Genl. Bricket to the Redoubts laid out a 1/2 Sircler one

21 over at the point to the workman.

22 Dind with Capt. Ayres. went over to Mackintoshes, ordered the Setting of the Great Store house & Supt. with mrs Hay, Mr. Raintem went away.


24 laid out a Redoubt on the N. W. side on the plain at the old French lines.
25 went out to the Sawmill to look out a suitable place for 2 Regts to incamp. Genl. St. Clair, Col. Wain, Col. Allen & Capt. Dow went with me. Genl. Gates, Genl. St. Clair, Col. D. Haws, Trumbull, Lewis, Majr. Steward & Doct. Cannada dind with me in the afternoon. Recd. a letter from Genl. Thomson informing that he was at Quebec Harbour, Ready to sail the fifth of August with all the prisoners in Canada going to New York, this letter came by two prisoners who had liberty to return to their homes on the Lake by them we larn that the Regulars are in a readiness to pay us a Visit

26 a very Rainey Day I wrote & was paying of my workmen all Day.

27 a very Rainey Day.

28 it raind hard & was dirty weather. Dind with Genl. Gates & Supt.

29 Genl. Bricket & Capt. Newland dind with me. Concluded to build a Saw mill. began to hiew the Timber in the afternoon. Mr. Lucas went of for Philadelpia we double mand our Smiths fires & workt in all the Shops both night & Day to get the shiping riggd. & the artillery mounted.

30 Took Physic, was poorly, but went out a little upon business ordered 20 Men to assist the Carpenters getting timber to 1 / per Day the time they are about the Saw Mill.

31 the Lee Gundalo & Row Galley Saild from this Down the Lake Sent a party down the lake to bring up the running Geers of Mr. Raymants Mill, Col. Brewers Regt. & Col. Phinney's Regt came in this Day. Departed this life my very good friend Coll. Bond & this D was buried under Arms after a suitable discourse, & Prayer. a discharge of Cannon at the fort much lamented by his brother officers. he lay Sick about a Week & dind with the yellow feaver.

Sept. 1 went out early in the morning with Genl. Bricket to lay out som works, but it raind & prevented it. I made up a pay roll for 3 companies of Artificers. Col. Waile, Majr. Schult & Capt. Crague98 dind with me & in the afternoon I went to Mr. Hitchcocks Meeting.

2 went over the water to the point & then to the Mills to lay out Col. Brewers Encampment. Col. Brewer & Docr. Honeywood dind with me.


4 Breakfasted & dind with Genl. Gates.

5 went round the works & over to the point & in the afternoon to the Mills to order the Encampment of Col. Willards Rigiment. this Day Recd a letter from Genl. Schuyler, wrote at albana informing of a Battle at New York, that the enemy had lost 6 thousand, & that we had lost 3 thousand, that Genl. Sullivan & Genl. Sterling were missing, but nothing to be depended upon, as the report was Verbal to albana.

6 this day I dind with Majr. Sherburn at Independant point. we again hear that 1200 Regulars & 600 provincials were killd. in the battle on Long Island & by a letter from Col. Hartly at Crown point we are informd that a Very heavey Cannonade was heard down the Lake for about 3 Hours, which I suppose there must be an Engagement between our fleet & the Enemy.

7 all hands at work at Daylight preparing our batteries against the worst.

8 I was Very poorly this morning as I had been yesterday & last Night I Took Camphire that made me Sweet all night, this morning took a portion Rubarb that workt very kindly. in the afternoon I went out to Col. Brewers & Willards Encampments & laid out a fort on the Top of the Mount, North of the Mills. no news from our fleet. this Day a party of Canadians & Indians were discoverd between this & crown Point.

9 I was Very porly with Hard pain in my head & Eyes. at Evning took a Vomit that workt well but kept me up part of the night. heard that the Regulars lost 1461 Men killd. at the Several battles & left on the field besides what were carri'd off, our Losses said to be between 700 & 1000 killd. & Missing but that several parties have com in Since. no News from our fleet yet.

10 was so Sick that I did not go abroad, pain in my head across my Eyes & in my Stomach & Sick at the stomach but could get nothing to take & so worried the Day thro. about Sun Set our boat Returnd. that had been down the lake to the fleet who informs that the fleet ley at Windmill point, they Sent 18 men on Shoer to make fasheens, a small party Soon discoverd an enemy, about 40 Regulars, Canadians & Indians, who haid them & offerd Quarters which was refused, & they, our people, all got Safe into the boat, but they soon had 2 Men Kill'd. & 7 wounded which were Brought to the fleet, this brought on the heavey fire from the fleet that was heard & they are yet safe. Recd. 3262 Dollars to pay of My artificers. a Row galley came down.

11 paying of my workmen & about 3 o'clock another Row galley came down. I had a Severe fit of Ague & fever that lasted 9 hours. about Sunset I took a Vomit that workt well & gave Some Relief, but very faint & weak.

12 Kep house had a nother hard turn of the fever & ague. Majr. Hay went down the lake, to purchase Sauce. one Row galley is Called the Congress, the 2d Row galley is Calld. the Trumball.

13 was Very faint and had the fiver & ague again but not so hard as yesterday.

14 had a turn Of the fiver & ague this Day.

15 this Day I misst. having the ague, but was so faint that I can hardly walk, my stomach loathing all kinds of food, a little wine & water or Wine Whey being the chief of what I have taken since last Sabbath Day. I am much better this evening but far from being well.

16 was somthing better and it is of the Lords mercy that I am alive after Such a hard & constant fatigue being out Early & late. Crossing the water in the thick Fogs, that are peculiar at this place.

17 Wrote to Mr. Forbes. I was better but no relish for food. began to repair my Redoubt.
18 was better, dind at Genl. Gateses with Mrs. Hay, Col. D. Haws, Lt. Col. Pallacer and others Col. Pallicer is a Lt. Col, a Frenchman. Lt. Col. Palliceur is com up as an Assistant Engineer. we heard from the fleet that they were all safe, a deserter came in & reports that there is about 7000 Regular and other troops in Canada, they are Very Sickly especially the foreigners, that the Inhabitants are much oppressed by them & often wish to have the Bostoniens com back again, 2 others that came of with him parted from him & are Missing.

19 Took physick. I broak out all over Very full which burnt & is Very tedious to bair, but it is probable this may be of great Service for I have been better 4 Days from the time I broak out with this Rash.

20 went a broad a little, but still unwell.

21 was poorly, went a broad but little. Majr. Hay Came home, has been down the Lake 45 Miles, brought up a plenty of Sauce for our Mess. he Says that 3/4 of all the Inhabitants in this country are Sick, such a time has not been known before.

22 I took physic, was better a good deal, feel well to what I have been.

Lt. Whitcom & 2 others brot in 2 prisoners, one Ensign Sanders of ye 29th Regt. & a Corporal, which they took a little way from St. John' towards longgale, they inform that the Regular army is Collected chiefly at the Oil Oix Noix & St. John.

23 I was much better except the breaking out.

24 I went out Dind with Genl. Bricket.

25 The Small Schooner Came up from the fleet to be refitted. She brought up 3 men that were wounded at Shanty Point by a party of Regulars that decoyd. a boat on Shore by Sending one man with his pack into the water & hailing for a boat to come & take him in, he Said he had deserted & wanted to get on bord the fleet, but the boat well mand & armd went towards the Shore with Caution, Starn foremost. the ambush was discoverd before the boat reachd. the Sheer & they soon put off & fired there Swivel & Small arms from the boat & the Schooner also fired her guns, when Several of the Enemy was seen to fall. there was a Genl. fire from the Enemy & one of our men was killed & 3 wounded. it is Said there was 3 or 400 of the Enemy in this party.

26 I went a Crosst. Independent Point to McDaniels to See the Store & Wharf & other works going on there. heard of the Battle at N. York, but the particulars not Certain. Majr. Pierce Returnd. Last Evng. Mr. Lucas Returnd. from Philadelphia he was at New York at the time of the Action at Long Island, & New York & brings the particulars of the battles there. The Congress Row galley of 10 guns, besides Swivels & Sald. down the Lake.


28 Drawing plans

29 I was round upon the works. Genl. Gates Genl. St. Clear & there families dind with me

30 went over to Independent Point. we heard that 3 persons was taken by the Savages from Onion River & that our people was com off & left the place. the Soldiers Confined the officers & Brought them off to Otter Creek.\textsuperscript{101} I was drawing plans.

Oct 1 went over to the point with Col. Pallaceer to Lay out the fort. we Run Round the work but did not finish. Esqr. Gilliland came up.

2 went with Col. Pallaseer, Capt. Newland & Lt. Dallace\textsuperscript{102} over to Independent Hill leying out the Fort agreable to a New Plan I had drawn, the Several Assistant Engineers Dind with me. I Suppt. with G. Gates.

8 Genl. Gates. Revd. Dr. Gordon of Roxbury, Esqr. Gilliland & Mr. McCalley Breakfasted with me. it raind all Day. I had my Accts Settled, Recd. 518.1/2 Dollars on a Ballance of Acct. & for Service to the 30th. of Septr. Took Physick as I went to bed.

4 Laid out Som works on Independent Hill

5 Majr. Butler\textsuperscript{103} brought in Capt. Fassil\textsuperscript{104} & his Company Prisoners for desarting there post at Onion River\textsuperscript{105} about 80 of them were confind in the fort for trial Joseph Wheeler Esqr Came to Lodg with me. Esqr Gilliland & Esqr McCaley keep with me.

6 I was very unwell went abroad but little.

7 Genls Gates & St Clear Col. Trumball & Lewis dind with us. we Recd the acct of about 1/4 of New Yorks being burnt. I bought 34 Gallons of Starling mediry wine brought from Albany for me at Dollars pr Gallon is of which we partook an agreeable Glass & then we had a Sociable dish of Tea which Closed the afternoon.

8 made up an Abstract for the payment of the Artificers & Recd L1372 New York Currency Equal to 3431 1/8 Dollars, Esqr Gilliland, McCalley & Watsons Dind with me. it raind & was Sloppy.

9 Paying off the workmen. a Court martial Sot for the trial of the Onion River Prisoners Genl St Clear Genl Bricket & the Pay Master Genl. dind with me. after dinner we went over to the landing to Mr. Adams, drank Tea.

10 went to the Mills & Col. Brewers Encampment bought a 34 Gallons of wine paid for it 106 1/4 Dollars, forty two pounds ten Shillings N. York money bought a Cheeney bowl for 3 Dollars of Esqr. Gilliland.

11 went over to independent point, began to Set up the pickets all was well & without fear.

12 Laying platforms in my Redoubt, the Small Schooner came from the fleet for provision & Sald down again, we heard Cannon we were allarmed by the firing of many Cannon.

13 this morning a Messinger came from the fleet about ten o'clock with a letter from Genl. Arnold informing that he had with his fleet been ingaged with the Enemies fleet 2 Day that we had lost a large Schooner run aground & burnt by the enemy a Gundalow Stript & Sunk by our men in the Bay of Bellcour our other Shiping much damaged & that we had about 60 men killed & wounded, but that we had got the better of the Enemy, but our fleet were determind to retreat to Crown point, we had this Day frequent information that
our fleet was in a Shattered Condition. About 3 o’clock our Schooner came in Sight, Soon after a Sloop & then a nother Schooner, & then the Row Galley & after a gundalow, & they were followed by the Inhabitants from Crown point & from Panton, they were followed by Col. Hartly’s Regt., part by warter & part by land, bringing all the Horses, Cattle & So forth. at Sunset the Enemy’s fleet, 13 Sail anchored off about four miles from Crown point & made Signal for landing, all the boats came up in order to take the men to the boats, when the last accounts left Crown point. all the buildings at & about Crown point were burnt by our people. Some of the Inhabitants ran Some 5, Some 7 or 8 Miles in the woods with women & Children in the greatest distress, leaving all there House stough, Cloathing &c to the enemy, or to the flames. a Melancholy Sight that was Seen at Ticonderoga, but we may Expect a more Melancholy Seen to morrow or Soon. God prepar us for it & grant us a Compleat Victory over our Enemy

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Octobr ye 12 & 13 our fleet Destroyed, only 5 out of 16. Returnd.

14 mounting all the Cannon we had Carriages for & all the Carpenters & Smiths making New ones, our men repairing the works & making preparation to receive the Enemy. at Evning a Flag Came from Crown point with Genl. Waterbury & 106 prison, they are on there paroll not to take up arms in the presant dispute, & to return when Calld. for. the Enemy had not landed when Genl. Waterbury came away at 10 o’clock. Mrs. Hay went for Albany with ye Baggage.

15 this Day we heard nothing from the Enemy. Capt. Rew106 came in through the woods with 16 men, they left Genl. Waterbury Just before he Struck, went into a battoe & went on Shore.

16 I Breakfasted with Genl. Bricket, one of our Spies came in from Crown point & Says that the Enemy were incamp’t. in Col. Hartley’s fort & on Chimney point, about 100 tents in all & at Sunset the Enemy were landing & pitching there tents & yt he Saw a large party go out on the East Side of the Lake. he was informed that they were going up Otter Creek & to Skeensborough & Carlton said he would be in possession of Ticonderoga before Sunday & on his way to Albany where he was to have his Winter Quarters. Our Men work with life & Spirits this Day which shows a determined resolution to defend the place to the Last Extr. the habitants of the 17 lake went of to Skeensboro in No. we had 15 Tons of powder came into camp this Day & a Quantity of Lead.

17 Mounting Cannon, Making Carriages &c. Begun to make a log across the Lake or Chain to prevent the Shipment coming past the Jersey Redoubt. it rain’d. Commissioner cam to this place from Congress.

18 a Very Rainey uncomfortable wet Day, I visited all the works & Redoubts & cut down part of the great bridge.

19 went to mount Hope & to the Mills. Dind with Genl. Gates &c afternoon went to Independant point, we cleared all our Guns Small arms & Cannon, Just at Sunset.

20 took the distance across the Lake from the Jersey Battery & at ye point. Dind with Genl. Bricket & Mr. E Hitchcock, was out at ye Several works. Supt. with Genl. Gates, proposed making a bridge a cross to Independant Point it was aprovd. of by the Genl.

21 I visited all the Several works on this Side both in the forenoon & afternoon. in the forenoon 3 Indians that was taken with Genl. Waterbury came in, they say that 5 tribes of Indians are with the Canadian army & are many, the 3 Stockbridge Indians left the others at Putnams Creek Last night. this evening, sone an hour high, 14 of the Enemies burch canoes came in Sight of 3 Mile point, that allarrem’d the army on this side. the Commissioners Set out for home. I sent 300 Dollars by Mr. John Taylor, D. Commissary, to Elisha Avery Esqr. Commissary Genl. for to be Sent to Mrs. Lucy Baldwin at Brookfield.

22 Dind. with Genl. Gates, one Man kill’d. & 2 taken by the Indians between the Mills & the landing. began to put ye Boom totegether.

23 it is remarkable the wind has been in the South, so that the Enemy could not come with there Vessels from Crown Point Since they came there to fight us at this place.

24 nothing material hapinized this Day.

25 finish the boom acrosst & building a Bridge.

26 the 2 prisoners taken ye 22 came in from Genl. Carlton. Capt. Ayres came in with 70 Malitia

27 nothing material has hapinized this Day, only here great Success at New York.

28 This morning I visited the workmen as Usual and came in to breakfast about 8, while I was at breakfast the alaram Guns was fired, about 9 o’clock 4 boats hove in sight at 3 mile point, one of the boats of the enemy Sounded the Channel within a Mile of our Battery. at 11 o’c. we gave them a few Shot made them Hall of again, about 17 boats Rowd. about in sight till Sun an hour high & then they all went of. 3 Regts came over from Independant point, the 2 Regts at the Mills & at the landing was orderd. in, but soon after were Counter orderd.

29 all was clear no appearance of the Enemy, finished the bridge across the Lake to Independant point so that men could pass.

30 all was in peace, Capt. Dow & Mr. Adams dind. with me. Visited my workmen as Usual.

31 nothing material hapinized. I dind with Col. Hartly, Col. Waine, Dr. Canada107 & Dr. Johnson.108

Novr. 1 Col. Daton109 came in with his Regt. & a Deserter from Crown Point, & says that Carlton’s Army consisted of 10,000 besides 800 Canadians & Indians & that they were determined to drive us from Ticonderoga & that we might expet them to make a Vegerous push Very soon; our men were orderd to have 3 Days provision ready Cooked and to ly on there arms ready.

2 The Comtt from Congress came in. The Comtt from Mass States came in. I went round all the works with the Comtts & Genl. Officers this Day.

3 Drawing plans for the Continentals States to send by the Comtt. this Evning a Scout came in & Reported that the Army had left Crown point, they went on bord the fleet yesterday about 11 o’clock, one Ship & a few others, boats, were in Sight.

4 this Day a Confirmation was brought in that the Enemy had left Crown Point.

5 nothing material this Day. fair weather.
6 Making up Pay Rolls for the Artificers.
7 Raised a Barrack on Independent Point. Lt. Evens went of to Canada with the flag commanded by Col. Wigelsworth.
8 Sent for Hay to Crown point. fair weather.
9 fair good weather for ye Season.
10 Raised 4 Barracks on Independent Point. Col. Whitcomb with the officers of his Regt. did me the Honour to request me to take the Command of that Regt. The Commt. also gave me the offer of ye Regt. Esqr Hill Died.
11 Employed 2 Men to Cut flints getting tools for that purpose building Chimneys & Covering Barracks. Nails came in, 20 Casks.
12 Our men complain they could not work as they had no other kind of provision but beef, flower came in afternoon.
13 began to build me a House. fair Weather
14 cold and Snow. raised. Smiths Shops.
15 Col. dehaus marchd for Albany & Regt.
16 Genl. St Clair Marched with 5 Regts for Albany. Raised. 2 barracks on Independent Point, some Ice on the Lake.
17 Col. Wigelsworth returned from the Enemy at Belcove & reports that he was treated with contempt & Ill used by ye Officers.
18 Genls. Gates, Arnold & Bricket left Camp
19 Col. Paterson, Wayne, Dr. Canady & several other officers Dind. with me. Col. Patson Marchd off.
21 Over at Independant Point. I dind. with Col. Wain & Col. Wood 110
22 It raind in the morning. onloading brick that came from Crown Point.
23 went over to independant point.
24 Recd. 141.18/ Lawfull of Mr. Yancy for Sauce.
25 Recd. 147.9.8 New York Currency to pay the workmen with that are going home.
26 paying off the men. Capt. Romanes 111 Came.
27 Drawing plans & Writing letters to inform what will be nessacery in my department next year for an army of a 10,000 Men.
28 Mrs Hay came up. Esqr. Gilliland went away.
29 went over to independant point.
30 Setled with Mr. Yancy. Making up abstract.

I Simon Evins Lieutnant on half pay in the Service of his britanick Majesty, having been captivated by the army of the united states of America in canada, an Inhabitant whereof I then was, & the Honourable the Congress of the Said States, having resolved that the inhabitants of Canada captivated by the united States & not taken in arms be released & Sent home (a fiew excepted) upon this condition yt they sign a parole that they will not take up arms against the united States nor give intelligence to the Enemies of Said States, I do hereby agree & promis on the Honour & faith of a Gentleman that I will faithfully comply with the condition in the resolve before mentioned, containd during the war between his Britannick majesty & Said States or untill I am duly exchanged, or discharged, I being released from my captivity & having leave to return home to Canada. Witness my Hand this 12 Day of Octobr 1776

Simon Evins

Copy

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30 Setled with Mr. Yancy. Making up abstract.

Decr. 1 Recd. £850-12-8 New York Currency which I this Day paid away to ye Officers.
2 Wrote to Saml. Adams Esqr & made a Return of tools & other Nessacerys wanted. The Enemy came this afternoon to Crown Point, as Capt. Church Reports who Saw them.
3 in the fore part of this Day we were prepareing to receive the Enemy but at Evning the Ship came up to Ti and brought Pertatoes & Indian corn from Onion River to Sell, but it is only a Battoe with 3 blankets & a bedick for Sail that Loomd up at a distance but it gave a great surprise to many.
4 Set out & went to Lake george landing.
5 Set out in ye Battoe at 6 o'clock. Called at the hunting ground by Sabbath point, breakfasted & bought 2 quarters of venison for 13/ had a Very cold Voige across the Lake, got into Fort George about x o'clock. Very Cold. Lodgd with Mr. Carns. the Company Majr. Stevens, 112 Majr. Frazier, 113 Dr. Canada, Capt Cristy, 114 Capt Ayres, Mr Yancy
6 Came from Fort George came down 8 M to Mr.
7 Down to Hector Mc Neals Supt. & Lodgd.
8 to Genl. Schuylers & Lodgd at Stillwater. 116
9 to green Bush, Lodgd. at Lt Col. Fishers. 17
10 to Albana heard the News of the Battle With our army but the Report was fals.
14 Recd. my wages to the Last of Decr., 180 Doll. Recd at the same time 5000 Dollars by Genl. Schuylers Order to acct for
15 Writing orders to raise artificers
16 paid my sert for Express to Saratoga 24/ Left Albany at Evening. the river froze over
17 Set out from Green bush Eastward paid Expences from Ti to Albany 39/ paid at Albany & Green bush 44/ Lodgd. at Kings near the pool.
18 Dind at Whites Lodgd at Hartworth.
19 Dind at Blanford paid for expences from Greenbush to this place 20/ Lodgd. at Majr. Days W. Springfield
21 Wrote to Capt Thayr to enlist a Com of Carpen 12/ a Snowy Day
26 paid Mr Hall for the Transport of Baggage from Albany to Brookfield 88/0 Oliver Hows Expenses from Albany to Brookfield 44/
27 had the pleasure of Being at Brookfield from the 21 of Decr. to the 6th of January.
28 had the pleasure of Being at Brookfield from the 21 of Decr. to the 6th of January.
Jany 6. 1777 Set out from Brookfield & rode to westboro. Lodgd. at the Revd Mr. Parkmans, was strongly Invited to Brecks weding.
7 Rode to Cambridge, Lodgd at Bradishes
8 Dind with Majr. Browns & then rode to Boston, waited on Genl. Ward.
11 Dind. with Esqr. Gouldthwait Esqr. with a Large Company. Teems went to Ti.
12 Dind with Col. Gridley.
13 paid Saml. Cookson  60. 5. 0
14 paid Green & Cleverly for Tools for the Continent.  91. 11. 0
15 paid Mr. John Welsh 2 Notes  23. 0. 8
Rode in the afternoon to Maldin, Lodgd at Newells Tavern.
14 Dind. at Manchester, Lodgd at Cape Ann.
15 at the Harbour, dind. at Mr. Coffins.
16 went to Squam,119 dind. & Lodgd. at Mr. Persons with Deacon Merrits.
17 went over to Col. Coffins, Dind. & Lodgd
18 went to the Harbour, Dind. & Lodgd. at Mr. Forbes. a Valuable prise came in.
19 went to Mr Forbes Meeting, dind at Mr. Coffins & Lodgd. Supt. with Capt. Prentice.
20 rode to Ipswich, dind With Mr. Smith, Lodgd. at Mr. Noyses with Isaacaat Byfield.
21 to NewburyPort Lodgd. at Greenleaf.
22 Rode from Nubany Port to Greenland. Lodgd. at Mr. Foolsoms.
23 to Portsmouth Dind. & Lodgd. at Mr. Foolsoms
24 it Snowd & raind hard all Day.
25 Rode to Nubury Port. paid John Emery for 2000 lbs Steel ,£300
26 went to meeting. Dind. with Col. Ingersol. went to Church in the afternoon. Supt. & Lodgd. at Mr. Alexr Hills.
27 Rode to Salam, Lodgd at Goodhews.
28 Rode to Boston.
29 Fast Day, went to meeting paid Capt. John Harington of the armourers 100 Dollars to support his men to Albany. paid 24 Dollars for a Watch.
30 paid Majr. Chase 126. 3. 6.
February 1, 1777


2 Rode home to Brookfield, went to meeting afternoon.

3 at home.

4 at home.

5 at Home. Rec'd. a letter from Genl. Schuyler by Mr. Waite.

6 at home. Sent my Chist of.

8 Left Brookfield, lodged at Palmer at Mr. Scotts.

9 Rode to Westfield, dined at Mrs. Claps. Lodged at Pease's.

10 to Tithingham, dined at Brewers Lodged at Mansfield's, Great Barrington.

11 Rode to Canderhook, Lodged at ye Mills.

12 to Albany, dined at Verners, waited on Genl. Schuyler and Col. Lewis.

13 Dined with Genl. Schuyler. Spent the afternoon and evening at his house with Col. Lewis, Mr. Chuyler & Mr. Yates, Members of the Pro. Congress.


15 Breakfasted with Genl. Schuyler. Wrote to Majr. Varmonet & Capt. Marquez that there immediate presents is necessary in this Town.

16 Majr. Vermonet & Capt. Marquez came to.

17 18 19 at Albany.


23 Sunday. Rode 15 miles to McNeals to Breakfast, to Wings to Diner & Lodged at Blacks L. George.

24 set out at 8 o clock. Crossed 2 Very bad cracks before we got of. Foxes on ye Island. then I walked to ye Narrows with one Frost & Majr. Stevens, where we sounded the depth of the water, 7 fathoms in one place &c. and the width of the Chanel is 280 yards between ye two Islands, then rode to Sabath day point where we made a good fire, fed our horses & Eat some Vittuals & then rode of in a Very great Snowstorm, wind at N. W. got to Ti about 5 o clock.

25 went over to Mount Independance, Dined & Supt with Col. Waine.

26 Visited the workmen. Rode with Col. Waine to Mount Independance & round to his house. Dined & afternoon Col. Waine, Col. Vark rode with me to the landing. Drank wine &c. Requested of Col. Wain that men might be ordered to Saw bords with Whipsaws & that a large party might be ordered to Cut Timber for the great Bridge &c.

27 went to Mount Independance the forenoon, ordered the wicker gates to be hung and the Gates Barred. by a Letter from Genl. Schuyler says that a war with France is the cause of the English requesting peace of the Americans. Col. Waine, Col. Vark & Col. Barber Drank Wine & Supt. with me. Majr. Stevens Dined with me.

28 began to hall Logs for the Bridge.

March 1 began to build the Great Bridge, from Ticonderaga to Independant point.

Note: The French fort at Ticonderoga was well situated to defend against a British attack from the south or west. But during the Revolution, the anticipated British attack was from the north – and the “old French fort” was ill-suited for that defensive duty. The American command decided to fortify a high peninsula directly opposite on the Vermont shore. Aided by military engineer Jeduthan Baldwin, they constructed in 1776 a series of fortifications and support structures linked to Fort Ticonderoga by a floating bridge. Work was well underway when momentous news arrived from Philadelphia: “These United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and independent States.” The news had taken a little more than two weeks. The jubilant troops renamed the new fort “Fort Independence.” The next year, when British guns on Mount Defiance rendered Mount Independence indefensible as well, the Americans abandoned both the post and enormous quantities of supplies.

2 at work at the Bridge.

3 at the bridge, Rode with Col. Wain to ye Mills.

4 Rode with Col. Wayne up the Creek. 6 at the bridge.

6 at ye Bridge.

7 ye Bridge.

8 Smiths came up, a fine Day at ye Bridge. Supt with Col. Wayne, 3 french Engineers Came.

9 Sunk 10 Cassoons & put down many of the posts. Col. Wayne, Mr. Adams & Lady, Dr. Me Crey127 & Mrs Peters Dind with us.

10 getting down the Cassoons, the ice began to fail.
11 workt at ye Bridge, rode up East Creek.
12 Began to cut timber for Hospitals, the Slaymen went off work.
14 The Ice very Roten, left working at the bridge, went over ye Mount.
15 the 3 French Engineers went off.
16 Rode over to Mount Hope & thro the woods & over the Hills West. Drank Tea at Mr. Adams with Col. Wayne, Majr. & Mrs Hays, Dr. McCray. Began the Plan of the Fort on Mount Independence.
17 Drawing plan. Raised the Roof of the Block house by Head Quarters.
18 went with Majr. Hay to the Mills in Serch of his 100£ Lost. Ephriam Potter confind. cuting timber for the hospital, went over to ye Mount.
19 Recd. a Letter from Genl. Schuyler & wrote an answer to him.
20 Capt. Low came in with 28 Carpenters.
21 Putting ye foot Bridge in order across ye Lake.
22 Rode out to ye Mills & to Mr Adams. at Evening he came in after being four Days with the Enemy, he with 2 others were going to Sabath day point with 13 Horses on ye west side the Lake & were Taken by Capt. McKoy with about 18 Cocknewago Indians, about 3 o clock afternoon five miles North of Sabath day point. soon after he was taken Capt. Baldwin came along with about 25 Men from Ticonderoga going to Fort George on the Ice. the Indians consealed themselves in ye Woods until about 3 o clock at night. Capt. Baldwin with his men passed by to Sabath Day point where they made a fire Ley down & went to sleep, when the Indians attacked them Killed 4 & took 20 which they carried off but Mr. Adams being well acquainted with Capt. McKoy, he pleading that he was only an inhabitant did not belong to the Army obtained Leave to return after marching 30
24 went to Mount Independance. by Capt. Peters we heard that 2 men were taken between Fort George & Fort Edward. a post went to Boston.
26 one Peer of the Grt Bridge fell to peices.
27 the Bottom of another Peer fell out.
28 Col. Wayne Dind. with us.
29 so Cold that we could not work at the Bridge. Getting Timber for ye Hospital.
31 Finished getting timber for 4 Hospitals. a warm Day, wind at South. Ice fails fast.

April 1 at work at ye Bridge, Raisd ye Bake House.
2 Wrote to Genl. Schuyler & sent a plan of a proposed fort to be built on mount Independance, went with ye Qr. M. Genl. & laid out a large gardin at ye foot of the Mount. Col. Wayne, Majr. Rian & Dr. McCray, Capt. McColey & Mrs Adams Dind. with me. a post went of to Philadelphia.
3 a Snowey wet Day Dind. with Majr. Ryon.
4 Genl. Wayne, Col. Long, Col. Mooney, dind. with me. a cold Day.
7 Majr. Stevens came up from Boston. went over to Mount Independance. Lookt out a place to hoist the provisions out of the Lake on to the Mount with a Rope & blocks. dind. with Genl. Wayne.
8 at the Bridge & among ye workmen.
9 Dind at Col. Longs, & very warm Day.
10 Went up East Creek with Genl. Wayne, Col. Long & Majr. Stevens, Mrs Hay &c.
11 Mrs. Hays fairwell diner to a No. of Officers.
12 Got the Boom a cross the Lake. Col. Bassett went off for Willsboro with 96 Men. went up to the Saw Mills with a No of Officers.
13 This Day part of Whitcombs Scout returnd, and inform that several parties of ye enemy were out this way yt they were fired upon by 3 Indians one of our men thro his hat ye Indians ran off, sent 2 Battoes down the Lake with 40 Men well armed to reinforce Col. Bassett & Bring off Hay &c. the Enemy frequently have passed from Cumberland head, 4 Brothers & to Gilliland Creek seen by ye Inhabitants. a very Rainey Day. Genl. Wayne, Majr. Stevens, Majr. Ryon, Dr. McCray & Dr. Stewart dind with us.
14 Rode to the landing with Mrs. Hay, Genl. Wayne, Col. Long, Majr. Hay & Esqr. Winslow, went to accompany her out of camp going to albany thinking it not safe to stay at this place as the Lake is now open for the Enemy & our Numbers inconsiderable by no means Equal to a body to defend this place. drank Tea Punch & wine at Mr. Adamses & live as gayly as if danger was at a distance.
15 went to mount Independance & over to the scotchmans with a No. of Officers.
16 Col. Basset Returnd. last evning without as it was Strongly guarded by the enemy.
17 went to the mills with Genl. Wayn & Col. Long. dind. with Genl. Wayne. 
18 4 of the Enemys boats 10 mils below Crown point discoverd by the raingers Col. Basset & 100 men went down the Lake well armed. Mrs. Peters went down with her Child.
19 4 Indians fired at by the sentry at the Mills last night. at work at the Bridge, Block housen & Laying Platforms. dind. with Majr. Stevens.
20 went to the mills & to mount Independance.
21 one of the piers of the Bridge turnd. over.
22 went over Mount Prospect & down to the mills. Col. Bassett returnd. from Crown point with 20 Tons of Hay & 2 Load faciens & 2 small cannon left by the regulars last year. dind. with Genl. Wain, Genl. Patersons & others. Col. Brewer came in with Col. Carlton.
24 raisd. the fraim for the Crane on the edge of the Mount for hoisting up whatever may be wanted on Independance. Dind. at Col. Longs with all ye Field officers.
25 The Field & Genl. officers Dind. at pur House. Gen. Wayne orderd to ye Southward. One of Col. Martials men had his hand blown of by his gun bursting. Dr. Johnson came up.
26 all the Field officers Dind. at wallises [Wallace's] Tavern & Supt. ye Entertainment given.
27 Dind. at Genl. Waynes. a Very Rainey D
28 a field Day. Dind. at Genl. Waynes. a scout went down the Lake. went to the Sawmills with the Comp drank Tea Syllebub &c.
29 Crosst. the Lake to Fort George with Genl. Wayne & Drs Johnson & Rosse
30 Genl. Wayne left Fort George.

May 1 a Rainey Day, wind at North.
2 at Fort George. almost Sick with the cold I got crossing the Lake. I kep at Head Quarters with Col. Van Dyck. Supt. with the Officers & Docs. at the Hospitals.
8 Set of with Dr. Johnson abot 8 o'clock this morning had the wind a head stopt at fox or 14 miles Island & at 18 mile Island, high wind taried untill about Sunset when the wind abated, we set off again & got up to the Landing a little before sunrise. discovered Indian fires on the mountains below Rogerses Rock. I almost Sick with a cold.
4 Returnd. to Ticonderoga, was bled in the arm. Genl. Paterson, Col. Long, Marshal & Francis Dind. with us.
5 laid out the ground for the Hospital. field Day. afternoon I was better
6 went to the Mills with Genl. Paterson. a Block house ordered to be built near the North mill on the Hill. Capt. Whitcom discovered 16 Indians 4 miles S. W. of the mills
8 a Rainey Day. heard of Indians on ye Lake.
9 Laid out & began a Redout between the french lines & ye old fort on high Ground.
10 Carpenters left work at ye Bridge & went to driving a frieze round the front of the french lines. a scout went down ye L
11 began the Redout on ye Hill at ye french lines. 13 Tories brought in.
12 Examining the Tories. Dr. Potts, Col. Kosiosko & Col. Wilkinson came in. 2 Tories brot in.
13 Examining 15 Tories that were taken in Arms near Otter creek below Crown Point; Viz. Simpson, Jenny, Benja Cole, Edward Simmons, John Hart, Saml. Philips, Nathl. Corbin, Aaron Cole Junr. Joseph West, Wm. West, Aaron Cole Senr., David Cole, John John Phillips, John Martyn all of and belonging to the New hampshire grants. After a long & cross Examining 6 of them Acknowledged there whole Plot & informed of 12 others that were knowing to & advising them to go to St. Johns to Join the Regular Army. Dr. Potts & Col. Kosiosko Lodg with us. Dind. at Genl. Patersons. went to ye Mills.
14 Viewd. the Lines. at work on ye Redouts. a fine Day. we heard that the Naval Store & Provision Magazine at St. Johns were lately burnt, if this be true we shall not soon be attack. Heaven fights for us to prevent our distruction. Genl. Paterson with a No. of Gentn. Dind. with me.
17 went round to the works on this side and on Mount Independance Dind. with Dr. Potts. a Showry Day.
18 this morning Capt. Stone brought in 2 prisoners both belonging to the New hampshire grants, one of them late from Canada & confirms the Acct. of ye Genl. House & a Store being burnt & that the enemy are building one 20 gun Ship at St. Johns. Col. Hay came home.

19 Raisd. the flagstaff on Mount Independance.

20 Genl. Poor Came in with 600 Men.

21 went round the work with Genl. Poor.

22 a large fatigue party at the French lines. Dind. with Docr. Potts & ye Genls.


25 the boom & Bridge in a heavey gale of wind gave way & with some difficulty they were brought back to place.

26 On Mount Independance a good part of this Day. Esqr. Winslow viewd my acct. I bught a Horse for 110 Dollars.

27 Raisd the Hospital N. side & a Store. Dind. with dror. Johnson.

28 a scout Returnd. from Split rock (Lt Liford[143]) & says that the Enemy was there with two Vessels 7 Gunboats & about 40 Battoes. Exprresses wer sent immediately to albany to berkshire & to No. 4 & Capt. Whitcomb down the Lake to watch the motions of the Enemy. began another redout on the high ground N. W. from the fort in ye rear of ye french lines.

29 work at ye Bridge Anchoring of ye Boom & geting Logs for it. Laid out a Redout to ye Left between ye old fort & french Lines part of Capt. Whitcombs Scout came in & inform that the Enemy fired yesterday about 80 Cannon, besides a Number of Volleys of Small arms at & near the Split rock.

30 Recd. 9,000 Dollars, paid of my workmen. had 10 Cannon come from Lake George. Mrs. Tucker kep at our house, came from Skeensboro. at Evening Capt. Whitcom came in & reports that the Enemy was gone back from Split rock down ye Lake.

31 Rode to the Mills & round to the workmen. in the afternoon to Mt. Independ.

June 1 Rode to the Landing & paying of my workmen. Rote to Genl. Gates.

2 Dind. with the Surgeons on ye Mount.

3 Agreed for 20 Brickmakers & 16 masons & 40 Shingle Makers.

4 paying of my workmen, brickmakers began to work. Lt. Emerson Discharged.

5 Rode to the Mills & to ye Landing with Genl. Paterson, Col. Long & Hay.

6 Col. Kosiusko came up from Albany.

7 Rode over Mount independance. Laid out long lines between the redoubts that I hope will never will be finished as they are Staked now.

8 went round among the workmen in the morning & to crown point with Genl. Paterson, Col. Kosiusko, Dr. Crague & Docr. Majr. Armstrong[144] & 30 men measured the width acrosst to Chimney point 400 yards & the Chaniel in the deepest place 56 feet water for about 100 yards wide & then grows shallower gradually on both

9 came home in ye morning dind with .the Doctors at ye Hospital.

10 went to ye Hospital forenoon. dind with Genl. Paterson & a large company of Officers at Genl. Poors headquarters.

11 Rode to the Mills & over to ye Mount.

12 Genl. St. Clair came in. 2 prisoners brot in from Canada, they say the enemy will in fact be here in about a fortnight 10,000 Strong.

13 went round the works with Genl. St. Clair. it raind hard the most of ye Day.

14 went with Genl. St. Clair over & round Mount Independance. movd the floating Bridge to the loer side of the Peers. in the afternoon went with Col. Kosiusko to advise what works had best be done on the mount. drank Coffey with ye Genl.

15 ordered to Skeensboro to order the works repaird at that place. went up in Company with Capt Fisher & Mrs. Tucker. Lodgd with Capt. Lonson.

16 Layd out the lines for a new Fort, the old one all to be taken down. Lodgd at Govenor Skeens Seat.

17 began the work of the new fort. Dind with Mrs. Tucker, Capt. Lonson, Capt. Fisher and the Chaplain of Col. Warners Regt. Mr Allen. went into ye Publlick fields.

18 Left Skeensboro at 8 o'clock morning. Dind at ½ way spring. wind ahead. Stopt at 6 miles point, met the Schooner & Gundola going up to Skeensboro. heard that the Indians had taken 2 of our people & killd four others & wounded three more. the 2 first taken & 2 killd were betwen the French lines & the bridge. yesterday, two more killd & 3 wounded about half way to Crown point, a party of Rangers.

19 Genl. Schuyler came in. this morning breakfasted with ye Genl. Capt. Whitcom cam in & brot an Indian scalp, saw where 2 others had been halld away after they were killd.
20 a scout returned from Crown point they discovired near 5 mile point the tracks of about 30 of the enemy & saw 2 indians which they fired at but they being at two great a distance they made there escape. began the works at 3 places on Mt. Independance. I dind with a large Company at ye Hospital.

21 went over the Mount & round the works with Genl. Schuyler & St. Clair & movd som cannon from Ty to the mount south wharf the Genl. Officers & a number of others dind with us.

22 Genl. Schuyler went off for Fort George. afternoon I rode to the Landing. Drank Tea with mrs Adams.

23 dind with Genl. Poor, went onto the Mount with Genl. St. Clair proposed to make a Laboratory of the old Hospital. a scout came in from Onion River & says that the enemy are incamped at Gilliliands in a great No. of Tents the Indians very thick they took one of his party & the rest but Just made there escape & that the Enemy would soon be at Ty with there army & 9 Vessels besides Gunboats battoes &c. &c.

24 the regulars came to Crown Point.

25 the Artificers passed muster. alarumed with indians.

26 one man killd & another scalped by the indians between the Mills & the landing. paid 103. 14. 3 for wine, Shugr, Cheese, Coffey & Chocolat. worked at the bridge & Breastworks.

27 leying platforms on the batteries on the S. E. side the Mount & driving piles acrosst the E creek carrying stores over to the mount.

28 the Enemy incamped at putnams point & 4 Vessels on this side. 3 men came in & report that by information from one of the Inhabitants the enemy are 8000 regulars, 1500 Canadians & Indians, that they had near a 1000 Tents pitched, by a nother person from Otter creek that 500 are gone up that way & was last night within 8 miles of Rutland, where we have a considerable store belonging to N. H.r

29 a large Quantity of provision brot from the landing Lake George left only about 25 barrels of pees & flower there. moving our Magazines to the Mount.

30 early in the morning the Enemy appeared at 3 mile point with 18 Gunboats & a fiew other boats landing about 300 men that marched up to the mills to the bridge & in front of the Breastwork but were soon drove back. this afternoon two large Ships appeared, one 20 guns & the other a 16 gun Ship & 2 tenders they warped up in a line with the Boats across the lake from 3 mile point & made a formidable appearance.

July 1 a Reinforcement came to the Enemy, about 41 battoes & landed on the East side, where they incamped, & the enemy incamped this Day at 3 Mile point. landed there artillery & throwing up works on both sides. a considerable firing at the mills, but no mischief done. this morning 2 expresses came across lake george with good news from G. Washington, that the Enemy was flying on which account we had a F[e]u. d’ Joy at 12 o clock fired 13 Cannon &c.

2 a large reinforcement came to the Enemy, about 1 o clock they attacked our lines after driving in our piquet of which they killed one Lieut. of warners, 4 privats & wounded 11 others. the Enemys Loss not known. this morning the block house & Mill burnt and the party got in Safe. the Enemy all round us & very bold firing away.

3 the enemy throwing up one battery in front of ye french lines. a move in front of the Jersey battery across the water & very peacible all day. Took down ye Block house on the Mount & began a Magazine. Col. Bellows145 Came in with 800 Men & 80 head of Cattle besides Sheep, a fine reinforcement at this Time when we are surrounded by our enemy, which I pray God may be Scattered. 4 puting up the Block house, moving som Cannon, laying platforms & prepairing for the Seige, the enemy Numerous & bold.

5 the Enemy appeared on the Mount [Defiance] above on the S. W. opening a Battery, a large Ship came up. a high wind at N. the Enemy made a disposition of an attack but were prevented by the high wind or from some other motive, but now appeared to be in readiness to open there Batteries. about 10 o clock at night. a Speedy retreat was ordered and the main boddy of the army got off From Ty & Mount Independance a little before Sun rise followed by the Enemy but did but little damage.
6 Marched [East] thro’ the woods to Castleton, dind at Shermons, Hobbleton. Lodgd at Castleton where the Enemy had killd Capt. Williams we took 8 prisoners out of a party of 500 Canadians and Regulars & about 40 cattle.

7 in the morning a heavey fire in the rear for some time near an hour a heavey battle, but as the rear consisted of the feeble part of the army they, after an obstinate resistance were obliged to give way to superior numbers. the body of the army Marchd [East] to Rutland. dind at Col. Meedses where we were Join’d by a No. of Col. Warners Men & those that had been in action. Just at night we marched to a Very woody place the inhabitants gone.

8 Very Rainey Afternoon and night.


10 Marched 20 Miles to Bro.

11 had men Died on the road. we lodgd Near saratoga a Very wet afternoon & night, many of our men ley in the woods without fire or covering. many Sick.

12 went to fort Edward. Genl. Nixon147 with his Brigade came to Fort Edward the Artificers ordered to Saratogo. I lost all my baggage at Skeensboro with my papers with 6491 Dollars of Publick money & left destitute of a second Shirt, stockings or breeches to change my linen. the long & fatigueing march of 110 Miles thro the woods has brought me Very dirty & uncomfortable, all the Artillery, Stores & Provisions & Baggage of all kinds Lost.

13 Rode to Moses Creek & round thro the woods With the Genl. Officers. Retured to Fort Edward.

14 Recd 5000 Dollars at Fort Edward. went to Saratoga to direct the workmen in mounting the Cannon, got the Carpenters & Smiths to work, with as great expidition as possible. dind at McNeals ye 15th.

15 with the workmen getting tools. Lodgd at Mr. Nifls Lt. Hitchings went to Albany for Armourers Tools to go to Fort Miller.

16 at Saratoga with ye workmen. Fort George Evacuated.

17 went to fort Miller. Genl. Schuyler, St Clair & others came to Saratoga.

18 they went back to Fort Edward.


20 at home all Day.

21 went to McNeals, sent to Boston for a Number of articles the one 1/2 of the Albany Malitia sent home. Began the Smiths shops by ye Genls bought 6lbs of Loaf Shugr for 9 Dollars & 20 8/4 lbs of Cheese for 10 3/4 Dollars & one 1/4.

22 with the workmen in the forenoon, dind with Dr. McCrey at Mr. Lanskings. afternoon I Rode to Fort Miller & Moses Creek & back to Saratoga, the artillery came Down by order to Saratoga. Col. Brown went to genl. Schuyler with advice of an attack at Fort Stanwix. Genl. Arnold went up to Fort Edward. Blazing Hot with death in the pot.

23 Fort Edward evacuated & destroyed by our peoples & retired to Moses Creek. yesterday a Scirmish happined between Genl. Nixons Piket & a party of the enemy in which we had 5 Men killd & 4 men wounded. Col. Nixon’ Horse Shot under him. the Corps of Artillery came down to Saratoga with the Powder.

24 Raised a Smiths Shop at Saratoga two Men one Lieut. & a privat killd of Genl. Lerneds Brigade. many families moving.

25 with the workmen at Saratoga.

26 Recd. orders to march with 30 Carpenters to head Quarters Moses Creek. 4 Men & one Woman killed near Fort Edward & cut to peices in a most inhuman manr.

27 went to Moses Creek with Capt. Lows Carpenters crossed the River to the W side. went back to Saratoga at evning.
28 went up to Moses Creek in the Morning. Genl. Learnard & Genl. Innbrook retreated back to camp. one man killd & scalped by 2 indians within 20 rods of the guard.

29 Rode with the Genls. to the several incampments. 2 Men killd at Fort miller one of Col. Nixons Sentries killd. heard that the enemy arivd yesterday at Fort George with 27 Boats & a large sail coming up by the narrows.

80 went to Fort Miller with the army. the Enemy crossed the river to the west side 300 & attack the rear of our army killd one Soldier, wounded one Lt. Mortally & 4 privates were wounded. the Loss on the enemys side not known but supposed to be 10 killd.

Moses Creek is about 5-7 miles SSE of Fort Edward

August 1 getting down Rafts of Bords &c. &c. the enemy appeard in several places, lurking indians, they killd 3 men Scalpt two in sight of camp on the East side the river.

2 Genl. Glover & Col. Wiglesworth came up. Sent of most of the Cannon &c.

8 had several men killd, 5, & wounded, 7, & one man scalped, 2 officers & 6 soldiers taken. took a prisoner. Retreated at 6 o clock afternoon with all our Stores & bagage, Cut away & burnt 9 large Bridges. 2 tories taken with Genl. burgoin's [Burgoyne's] pass from Sken. & back.

4 getting up Stores, mounting Cannon & getting Smiths to work. a Very rainey day got into Stillwater 10 o clock in the Morning. Cut & burnt 4 large bridges on the road this morning as we came in
All the Carpenters at work getting up ye Stores.

All the smiths at work at 13 fires. moving of Baggage & Stores to Half moon. sick sent of to Albany.

Sent of 80 bb of powder (yt is 10 Ton) to albany. Genl. Schuyler Wt to Treat with the Indians at Albany. Col. Longs Regt. marched of to A. for Discharge.

8 a majr. & 2 boys taken. Majr. Van Varter Killd, one man killd a capt. wounded, one Indian killd & scalped by our scout. sent of the heavey pieces of cannon to half moon with other stores.

9 the Artificers went with there Tools & Baggage to Albany. Oliver went with my Wagon to Half Moon.

Genl. Schuyler & St. Clair ordered to Congrs the sick all sent of getting the stores to 6 mile point. by a desarter & a prisoner we hear that the main body of the enemy are at Fort ewand & there flying camp at Fort Miller & are to move to Saratoga next wednesday. 7 tories taken.

News of fort Stanwix being invested & a surver Battle fought 6 miles below. Genl. Harriman wounded & 14 field officers killd & wounded on our Side. the Enemy Loss 50 Indians killed & left on the field with 100 others of the enemy. Genl. Harriman recovrd the field, buried the Dead brought of the wounded & retired Back.

Oliver went with my Wagon to Half Moon.

Genl. Arnold went of for F. Stanwix.

The heaviest part of the stores carried off. Genl. Arnold went of for F. Stanwix.

Genl. Schuyler with Genl. Glovers Brigd marched for half moon. at 2 o clock P. M. a scout came in & reported that the enemy was advancing within 6 miles, mending Bridges &c. also heard that 1500 of the enemy was marched for Cambridge in the grants Genl. Lincoln set out for the grants. a Very Hot Day. Lent Col. Hay 650 Dollars.

with the army to 6 miles point. Lodgd at Abram Forts House.

16 this morning I was ordered up to Stillwater with 280 Men to burn the Bords left cut & burn the Bridges & Break up the Roads after we had got the teems Loaded with some stores &c. that had been left. at Stillwater about 1 o clock we discovered 2 men with packs crossing the river from the upper to the loer Island. a Serjt & 6 men went over to discover who they were, one of the men returnd & said there was a considerable No. incamped on the Island. I immediately sent 50 Men well armd on to the Island to take the party, & bring them off, while the Rest of the Body ley on there arms ready to assist if nessciery. in about one Hour Some of my party of 50 returnd with 4 Men. Several women & children in a Canoe they had picked up, (for they waided across the River to get on to the Island), the whole party of tories taken on the Island is 4 Men, 7 Women & 17 Children, 28 in all. it took 3 hours to get them all over with there baggage, as the water was wide & run swift, which all came safe into camp, after executing the orders I was sent upon. those tories are persons of welth Inhabitants of Stillwater who had secreted there Houselstough, Cloathing & movables in the woods & then went on to this desolate Island that was thick wooded where they designd to Remain till our Army was movd down & then they would return home under the protection of Burgoin [Burgoyne]. these Tories are

John Jeffer, his wife & 3 small children 5
Benja. Burrows, his wife & four Children 6
John Vice, his wife & four Children 6
Thos. Jeffer Jun. & wife & four Children 6
Mrs Mageer & one Child 2
one Negro Woman & 2 Children of Jefferes 3
in all 28

17 it raind in the Morning. heard that the famous Capt Butler with 28 men were taken by our Army at ye Mohawk River. all our heavey Stores movd down to ye Island.

18 I marched with Genl. Poores Breggade, Crossed the Mohawk River at Lowdens ferry, afternoon dind in the woods on fryd Chickens, Cold Beef &c. we incamped the Brigade near Mr Canoots.

Loudon’s Ford [Ferry], Cohoes, NY

Named after GM John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, the ferry was replaced by a bridge in 1795.

19 Rode up the river to the ferries & several fords across the River. below. Dind with Genl. Poor, afternoon Rode to Van Schoiks Island head Quarters, Lodgd at New Sity, Dr Bartletts Had the acct of the Victory gaine by Genl. Starks near Benington 936 Killd & taken. Genl. Gates came to Camp this evening.

20 Rode to Albany dind with Mrs Hay & afternoon Rode to Genl. Poores Camp above the Qohoes [Cohoes] Lodgd & Breakfasted. Genl. Schuyler left Camp this morning.

21 Rode with Genl. Poor & Col. Wilkison to head Quarters Van Schoiks [Van Schaick’s] Island.
22 at Van Shoiks Island getting the Smiths to work. 60 Carpenters sent for. Govenour Clinton with 1500 Malitia came to camp. Col. Brieve came from Benington with 45 Tories taken in Battle.


24 a Number of Tories taken & brought to camp & sent to Albany & Down the Country. 4 Desarters hessians Came to camp by the way of Benington. Just at Evning Capt. Goodell of Brookd Brought in 4 prisoners that he had taken, (with his small party of 6 men), at Saratoga, where the enemy have a camp of about 1500 on the East of the River & have sent a large party to fort Stanwix. 26 went to Albany.

27 at Albany. got Cloth for a Suit of cloaths out of the store. I left my Accts with the Commissioners.

28 went up to camp, Van Schoiks Isle troops came up from Coneticut.

29 Set 20 men making coal on ye Isle.


31 in Camp a Day of Ease.


2 Rode up to Genl. Poors Camp, dind with him in Company with a Comtt from New Hampshire & then to Camp & then to Albany. Supt & Lodgd with Dr. Potts. left my watch to be cleand with Mr Abbt. Sent a Tick to Mrs hay No 58 m 255, No 55. 107.

3 in Camp

4 in Camp. Rode round the Island, went to Albany at evning. Lodgd.

5 went up to camp after buying 400 bords.

6 at camp. went up to the Cohoes to the mills. got 6 loads plank of M. Lansing.

7 in camp all day. a New suit of cloaths Brought me. Loaded my wagons for a march, 20 wagons with tools & baggaig.

8 marcht with the whole body of the army to the Mills. the Front at Dow Fondays [Doud Fonda’s].

9 Marched in the Front with the Carpenters & pionears. Col. Morgans Riflemen the advanced party & flanks got to Stillwater about 12 o clock & at 2 o clock began a bridge a Cross the River. afternoon a flag Came in with a Doctr from Burgoin [Burgoyne] to Visit the Wounded Hessians & Regulars at Benington. a prisoner sent home.

10 a wagon Came with the bagage of the prisoners & 3 Servts to those taken at Bennington & went on.

11 making Bridges & cutting cross Roads to advance in Collums. orders for a March.

12 Struck tents at gun firing & marcht the whole army before Sunrise. incamped upon the high Ground above Beemis’s, 3 miles from Stillwater. 800 of Genl. Starks crossed the River to Stillwater & incamped there.

13 5 prisoners taken at Saratoga, they Say that Burgoin marches to meet us this Day with his whole army Collected & that Genl. Lincoln is at Skeensborough.

14 Genl. Starks came to camp from Benington, the enemy Crossed the River at Saratoga.

15 the Enemy advanced to Van Varters Hill.

16 4 prisoners brot in Capt. Lane & Capt. ____ came in with a flag.


18 Genl. Arnold marched out to meet Genl. Burgoin in the woods, but no action hapned.

19 about one o clock our left piquet fell in with a large party of the enemys light troop, a heavy fire lasted 3/4 ov an hour, both parties was strongly reinforced, at last we drove the enemy above a mile took a No. of prisoners & there wounded which were brought in. About 1/2 after 3 o clock we discovered the Enemy Marching up in heavey Collums against our left wing. Several Regts was immediately ordered to meet them, a heavey fire soon began and lasted without intermission until half an hour after Sunset, our army several times drove the Enemy & once took a field peice, for want of Amunition it was lost. many kill & wounded on both sides among the dead is Lt. Col. Coburn & Lt. Col. Adams, two Very brave Officers.

20 this morning 112 Indians came to Camp, the Enemy keep the field of Battle so that we did not attempt to bury our dead.

21 it was reported that the Enemy was approaching to attack us & then soon after that they were retrograding but neither proved true. Recd the news of Col. Browns being at Ty, fired 13 Cannon & gave a genl. Whooray throo all our camp. 2 tory prisoners taken by ye Indians.

22 Genl. Lincoln came to camp. 2 british soldiers taken & one Scalp by the Indians. Genl. Gates gave 20 Dollars for each Prisoner but would give nothing for the Scalp. a wet Day, I sick with a bad cold. the Prisoners just brot in say that they lost, in the action of ye 19th, 700 men.

23 the Camp allarmed All hands at work, 10 prisoners brot in & som desarters.

24 All the baggaige loaded in the morng and Sent of in consequence of intellig that Burgoin would attack us this day at 10 o clock. a considerable No. of malitia came in & Genl. Lincoln came in with 1680 men at night. by the Returns there was in the acton of the 19 Killd
25 this morning we took one prisoner & kill'd 8 of the enemy's pickets.

26 took 16 prisoners in several parties & 2 scalps, ye Indians brought in 30 Indians went of this Day.

27 this morning one of our prisoners deserte from the enemy & a prisoner brot to camp. the greatest part of the Indians went of home.

28 took 2 Scalps & 11 prisoners & desarters.

29 the Brookfield Volunteers came up.

30 made a Raft on Battoes to carry our Wagon's across the River.

Octobr 1 went to view the enemy's camp & reconnoiter there lines & Guards. Col. Brown came from Ty & Lake George where he had taken 315 British prisoners, including 15 Officers, 5 of which were Capt's & retook 110 of our prisoners. Destroyed 200 Battoes, 17 armed Gondaloes & one Sloop, mounting carriage Guns & destroyed a No. of Carriages & Canon & brought of 10,000£ Value in plunder.

2 three prisoners taken & three Hessin desarters came in from the enemy, took 7 Horses from the enemy & at evening 24 prisoners brot in from the east side the River & a Capt. 2 Subs & 10 men & 40 Horses & cattle brot in on the west side the River taken at Saratoga. bought a Horse & a mare.

3 four Hessin Desarters came to us with there arms & accoters took 4 Horses from the enemy & a yok of oxen. ye prisoners went to Albany.

4 2 British Soldiers deserte to us. we were allarm'd by the Enemies crossing the River with there Wagon &c. a forraiging they soon return'd.

5 this Day 14 prisoners & desarters brot to our camp & 7 Horses, oxen, Cattle & Sheep about 30, & 16 Swine.

6 prepar'd 5 Battoes for fire Rafts.

7 went to Albany with Dr. Pots. at one O clock the Enemy came out against our left Picket. we met them in the woods & drove them int into there lines & from Some of there works took 6.6 pounders & 2 12lb all brass & there impliments, Tints, Kettels, Baggage, wagons, Ammunition &c. with 200 officers & Soldiers taken Prisoners. our loss Genl. Arnold wounded in the leg, Majr. Lithgow wounded in the arm & many others Kill'd & wounded.

8 went to Camp before noon a fireing upon the enemy 24 Hessians came to us 189 Prisoners Sent to Albany.

9 a Very wet Day out a making Bridges the Enemy left there Camp at Gunfire & Marched. I went with Genl. Nixon to there Camp, found they had left Sick, wounded & Nurses. took 2 Ammunition wagons, one cas of Medicine. found a No. of the Enemies Horses dead on the road & there baggage left.

10 Marched to Saratoga with the Army took a large Quantity of Provisions & a Consider No. of Prisoners &c.

11 Took the Enemies Boats & provisins & 60 prisoners besides desarters. Making Bridges on the Road.

12 building Bridges across Schuylers Creek in 2 places. a large No. of prisoners & Desarters came in this Day.

13 Building Bridges rode with Genls Nixon & Glover to propose works &c.

14 a flagg came from Burgoin by his Ajut. G. at Eleven o clock A. M., a sesation of arms was agreed to until sunset for proposals of an accomodation which Genl. Burgoin desired Genl Gates to make, they were sent in by our A. Genl. 5 o clock P. M about 60 prisoners & desarters brot in.

15 a flagg came out with proposals of a small alteration of the 6th article which was consented to, after several conferences, but somthing still remained with respect to commissarie & Staff officers, the Capitulation was not finished untill after sunset, a desisive answer was to be given at ten o clock to morrow Morn. 50 Indians & tories taken above Fort Edwd.

16 in the morning Genl. Burgoin wrote to Genl. Gates yt he had heard large detachments were sent from our Army & he requested yt 2 of his officers might come & see the truth of ye report the Letter was sent back with a message that if the the agreement was not sign'd & sent in immediately hostilities should Commence at 12 o clock.

about 3 o clock P. M. the Articles of Capitulation were brought out signed by John Burgoin Lt. Genl. all our army ordered to ly on their arms & Guards doubled as of late has been usual.

17 About 11 o clock A. M. the enemy laid down there arms & Marched out thro our Army the most agreeable sight that ever my eyes beheld. Burgoins Army that capitulated were 6000 & of them 2448 were British. Genl. Nixon1 Brigade marched for albany the British army for New city.

18 This Day the main body of the American army marched to Albany 36 M, this forced march was ocationed by our hearing that the Enemy was coming up the River & had burnt Esopus.

19 at Albany, the Troops much fatigued.

20 at Albany mending the roads down the west side the River 14 Miles.
21 Rode down on the East side the River as far as Stotack. 157
22 Genl. Poors Brigade Marched.
23 at Albany Capt. Low came down.
24 at Albany Capt. Thayer came down.
26 Went to meeting all Day.
28 a great rain I was blooded.
29 it continewd raining, I took a Vomit. Drew plans for Barracks & Store housen.
30 Kept House myself Glovers & Batersons Brigades Marched of to Quemans [Coymans] 158 & went some by Water
31 went to the Mills. Genl. Nixons Brigade wint into Quarters in Town.

Now 1 Rode with Genl. Gates to Queemans 4 Barraks to be built there, 250 feet long each, the mills set to work.
2 Rode with Genl. Paterson & Col. Brewer to Kinderhook.
3 went at Albany with Genl. Paterson.
4 admitted to an Honble Assembly.
5 went to Van Vasters Mill, bought 2650 Bords for the Labaratory Store.
6 at albany, Sent after Coal.
7 four Brigades ordered down to the Southward.
8 Dind at Dror Potts ye Smiths left work.
9 went to meeting.
10 at albany, it Raind all Day.
11 getting my wagon ready for a Journey. Bought a Span of Horses for 10£
12 Recd into a Society as a Craftsman.
13 Set out from Albany for Brookfd. Rode 10 miles Lodgd at Lorubecks at Scotack (Schodack).
14 Rode to Mr. Coals at Nobletown Lodgd
15 Rode to Kellogs Nortans at Lowdnton [Loudonton] Lodgd.
16 Rode to Springfield Lodgd at Rev. Mr. Brecks.
17 to Brookfield Lodgd with Mrs. Baldwin. & you may guess for ye Rest.
18 at home.
19 at home & at home the remainder of the month. Decr 1 at home

Genl. Burgoin’s Return of his Army, Octbr 17, 1777. Since the Evacuation of Ticonderoga, The Killed, Wounded & Prisoners,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British by Capitulation</td>
<td>2442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreigners by Do</td>
<td>2198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent to Canada</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genl. Burgoyn &amp; Staff among which are 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>members of Parlmt</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick &amp; wounded</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners of war before the Surrender</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desarters</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost at Benington</td>
<td>1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed between the 17 of Septr &amp; 18 of Octbr</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken at Ticonderoga</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed at Genl. Harrimans Batl</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39 Brass Cannon Royals & Morters and impliments and Stores compleat
5000 Stands arms.
400 Setts harness.
a number of Amunition Waggons and harness.
6 field pieces at Benington.
2 Do & 4 Royals at Fort Stanwix.
Brass Ordinance.

2 24 pounders
4 12 Do
1 9 Do
19 6 Do
6 3 Do
2 8 inch Morters
5 Royals
39

July 6th 1778 Recd the particular acct of the Battle of ye 28th in ye Jerseys viz Our Loss is 7 officers & 52 R & file K. 17 officers & 120 Rank & F wounded. The Enemies loss is 245 R & F found dead on the field & four Officers. Col. Monkton. There wounded is 1255. Desarted since they left Philadelphia 1572, taken prisoners 117

7 Rode the Grand Rounds With the Field officers of the Day to Dobses ferry to the several guards in front, dind with Genl. Morris at Genl. Gateses afternoon rod to Rye to Marnineck Scots & Returnd at evening. a Very hot Day.
8 Genl. Gates, Nixon, Morrice and others dind with me. a Battoe taken by ye galleys.
9 rode to Tarry Town in the Morg & back to Camp & at evening rode back to Tarytown & to Croton ferry.
10 rode to Kings ferry to peeks kill to Crompon to Northcastle dind at Benja. Kipp to Head Quarters. a Frigate of 36 guns & 2 Row galleys went up to Kings ferry, 2 cannon went up to K. ferry.
11 Genl. Nixon' Briggade Incamped on the right of Mount defiance.
12 I went to Tarry Town the Tarter frigate fired briskly at us. Genl. Clinton & Morrices Briggd incamped on Mount Misry, Genl. Gates moved his Quarters. by express we hear of ye Enemy' coming to Fort Stanwix &c.
13 I moved to Mr. Fields.
14 an 18 Pr split at Tarrytown & killd one man, after firing 5 Shot the Shipping went down the river, had Acct of the French fleet.
15 went to Kings ferry in a Whale boat from tarrytown & Returned in it.
16 from Tarrytown to head Quarters Col. Sears & Col. Willit lodgd with me.
17 went to Tarry Town. 4 ps of Cannon arrived by water at that place.
18 Rode round among the Workmen.
19 Dined with Col. Graton.
20 Genl. Gates returned to camp with sigl wagons went to see Genl. Washington at
21 went to Tarry Town.
22 Genl. Nixon & Person went down with there Brigades to Mile squair.
23 the detachment returnd with 170 Cows & a great No. of Horses, hogs &c & women. I rode with Genl. Washington thro King street, took a View of the sound, & round Camp & dind with him.
24 Col Hayzen & a No. of officers dind with me. Genl. Washington' Army moved into the Front of Genl. Gates & took the New position.
25 Genl. De portee & others dind with me.
26 went to hear Dr Smith preach. dind with genl. De portee.
27 Set a party of Coaliers to work dind with Genl. Wayne, Col. Stewart & others.
28 Rode round among the workmen.
29 among the workmen at ye Qr. M. Genls.
30 dind at home Genl. De Collee breakfasted with us Lt Dorothy came up.
31 at home & at Qr. M. Genl.

August 1 Rode round among the Workn.
2 at home.
3 & 4 among the workmen.
5 a No. of desarters came in Col. Laradier went down with the detachment.
6 Col. Hazen Capt. Brewer dind with me.
7 Dind with Genl DeCall & seven other French Genln. 2 Officers came in.
8 dind at home, heard of the English burning 3 of there own Frigates at Rhodiland & that place blocked up by the French fleet.
9 16 desarters came in from New York.
10 Recd bad provisions & sent it back.
11 Rode round to all the workmen
258

12 Mr Dorothy took a letter & 21b Tea for Mrs B. 13 heard of Genl. Sullivans landing his troops on Rhodisland & of the French Fleet 
going from the harbour of Rodiland in pursuit of Lord Hows Fleet. Rain & cold 
14 15 & 16 at home very busy giving orders to the workmen. Rainey weather.
17 11 Prisoners brought out for Execution, one Shot the others Reprieved untill Friday, a Vast Concorse of People.
18 went to the purchase in forenoon. Genls Lee, Schuyler, Gates, St Clair, Wayne, Lincoln with there Aids dind with me. Very 
Sosible.
19 Dind with Colo La Radier in Company with Genls DeKalb, De Portell, La Navil.Cols. 5 & 2 Majrs.
20 White Plains. Dind with Genl St Clair in Compny with Genl. Schuyler, Poor, Morriss, Majr Duor & Morriss.
21 the 10 Prisoners brought out to the place of Execution where they all recd a pardon & ordered to join yr Regts. dind this Day with 
Genl. Lee in Compny with Genl. Morriss, Colo Brooks Majr Edwards and others at the Purchase.
22 at home. Miss Katy Tenyke went to ye lines.
23 at home all Day, Dr Wheeler Dind with me.
24 Went to ye Purchase, Setled part of my Ration viz. from 1 Jany to ye 1 June. Dind with Dr. Hale, Col. Read, Silley & heard that 
the French fleet had got back to Rodiland & had brought in with them one bumb ketch & a other Vessels they had taken from the 
English & that Genl. Sullivan had driven the Enemy from 3 of there Redoubts.
25 at home.
26 at home & at Cort Martial.
28 at Home & with the workmen.
29 Summoned to Court Martial on the trial of Genl. St. Clair. attended the Court King Street.
30 at Home all Day A large fleet Sailed thro the Sound towards Rhodisland with a fair wind.
31 Rode to the purchase Hospital.

Sepr 1 Rode Round to all the workmen, went to Genl. Gates's got the Commissions for the artificers. heard that a party of our men 
were cut off by the enemy Near Valentines hill. Capt. Goodall killed or taken, also heard of a battle at Rhodisland. Capt. Goodell 
taken yesterday.
Day.
3 Dind with Genl. Schuyler & a large Comy.
4 heard that Genl. Sullivan had got of the Island with his army after som considerable loss. at home Colo. Hay wt to Fish Kill. setled 
with Mr Yancy.
5 Dr Wheeler dind with me.
7 Attended Genl. Court Martial on the trial of Genl. St Clair.
8 the Enemy Came out in 2 collums as far as Judg Wards. Took about 30 horses yt were in pasture & took 8 Men & returnd back to 
there lines. at Court Martial. Dind with Colo. Putnam, went to the Auditors to settle my Ration Acct. Colo. Kosiusko insulted by Mr 
Carter.
9 a Rainey Day. Court M. ajurned in ye Morn.
10 proposed going to Albany, went to Head Qr tere. Court M. adjurned A. M.
12 at Court Martial. sent of some Smiths to west point & to Terry town.
13 the sick sent of to fish Kill by Land & water. the Pionears Marched in 2 parties to mend Roads to Fish Kill & to Fishburg.
14 at Home & among the Workmen.
15 Mathew Carchight Hanged.
16 the Army marched from White plains in 3 Collums.
17 Rode With Colo. Hay, Majr Cammell to view the Landing at Peaks kill. Lodgd at Mr Burtssills.
18 Rode with His Excelency to West Point. Dind with ye Company & went round to all the works. Lodgd at Devenport.
19 Rode to Fish Kill Supt with Colo Hay in Compny with his Excelency & Famy.
20 Breakfasted with them. Went to West point, Dind with Colo. Malcom and Lodgd. Genl. Putnam came over.
21 went to Roberson House with Genl. Putnam, Colo. Gansiforth & others. went up in a boat to Fish Kill in Company with 5 
Gentn, heard of the Enemy doing mischief at Germn Flats Taking Cattle &c.
22 went from Colo. Brinkerhoffs to the landing with Capt. Lows carpenters, imbarked with them on bord a Sloop for Albany. they to 
cut timber at Cuymans [Coeymans] for Barracks.
23 Lodgd at Mr.
24 Sailed up the North River. Lodgd 8 miles below Cuymans at Solomon Shirts Cosockey. 178
25 went up to Albany in a Whail boat.
26 at Albany. Dind with Genl. Starks.
28 Dind at ye Kings Arms with Colo Butler, Cammel, Mr Taylor & a large Company. afternoon set of down the River. Lodgd at Colo. Nicholases.
29 went to the Carpenters at Cuymans, Dind & Lodged at Mr Blikers [Bleekers]. began to load the Sloop with Timber.
30 as I was going in a Canoe aboard of a Sloop coming down the River I was nocked over board by the force of the canoe against the Sloop, but fortunately was soon taken up again.

Octobr 1 Loading the Sloop. Dind with Esqr McCarty.
2 finished Loading the Sloop, the wind high.
8 it Raind, the wind high, the cable parted, lost the anchor, the sloop went on shore, at high water got her off. set sail about 4 o'clock down the River. Lodgd on bord, Kinderhook.
4 Sailed down the River, lodgd on bord
5 got to fish Kill Ferry at Sunrise, went to west point & from thence to Fish Kill
6 at Fish Kill, Waited upon his Exelency.
7 went to Fredricksburgh. Dind at Head Quarters. Lodgd with Genl. Nixon.
9 Rode to Fish Kill to Colo. Brinkerhorp.
10 Dind at Colo Hays. a Rainey Day.
11 at Home all Day. a Great Rain.
12 went to the Office in town.
13 Rode with Genl. St Clair & Dr Treat to New Winsor. 180 Lodgd at Mr Ellises.
14 to West Point. Lodgd Colo. Kosiusko.
15 Rode to Genl. Putnams & then to Fish Kill to my old lodgings. Sent Lieut Bacon to Albany on business.
16 at Home. Drank Tea with Colo. Smith.
17 dind with Colo. Hay & Large Company.
18 at Fish Kill.
19 dind. at Home.
20 Went to Fredrisburgh.
22 Rode to Town with Genl. Green. Capt Robison of Boford has Oliver Hows Wages for 1776.
23 Rode to Manderals. Dind with Genl. Putnam. Majr Putnam returnd from N. York, there is no prospect of the Enemy leaving that place this winter. I Returnd to F Kill.
24 Moved over to Fredricksburg. Lodgd at David Akins.
25 Moved to Mr Shermans for Orters
26 Dind with Colo Samil Hay. 182
27 Colo Stevens & Dr Cook Dind with me.
28 Capt. Wm Prichard dind with me swapt H.
29 at Home Capt. Bruen 183 dind with me
30 Dind with His Exelency.
31 went to Qr M. Genl Store got cloths for the workmen. it Raind.

Novr 1 at the park. Drank Tea with Mrs Stevens on Quaker Hill at Dr Morgans.
2 at Home went to the Park.
3 got a Warrant for Retained Ration. Colo Ward, Col. Scammel, Colo Stevens, Majr Oilman, Capt Winslow dind with me. Lt. Welsh Lodgd.
4 paid of the Colliers Taylor M cloths.
5 Lt Welsh dind with me & Bugby.
6 Capt. Low came from Cuymans with Lt Bacon & returnd to Fish kill. Capt. Bruen Dind with me.
7 Colo Grey, Majr Shaw & Kane dind with me Genl. Putnam, Colo Bland, Majr Gimason Lodgd with me.
8 Went to meeting at the park.
9 at Home. 2 Virginia Copls Lodgd with me.
11 a Very Rainey Day, at home all Day.
12 Genl Wayne, Col Steward, Colo S Hay, Majr. Dind with me.
13 Dind with Genl. Wayne in Company with Genl Washington & family & a No of other officers. heard of a 64 G Sh Cast away.
14 Dind at Judg Wards with a No Artillery officers. Capt Mills & Low at my house.
15 at Home Colo Hay Lodgd with me.
16 Capts Eaton & Thayer Dind with me. they took there orders to raise Company.
17 Lt Hall & Blanchard Dind with me.
18 Capt. Pendelton Dind with me.
19 at Home, it snowed.
20 had orders to move. Dind with Capt. Post. Lt. Bacon went to Danby.
21 at Home went to the Paymasters.
22 Mvd the Wagon to peeks Kill, went myself to Fish Kill Lodgd Supt & Break with Col Hay. went to west point.
24 Went to picks Kill Lodgd Mr Burtsells, Dind with Colo Malcom, West Point.
25 Rode to Continental Villedge, Lt Parkes Company went to work there.
26 Rode to Cont Village Mrs. Knox, Majr Shaw dind with me. Rode to Kings Ferry.
27 Rode to Colo Nixons at the Villege.
28 the Virginia Troops Crossing the ferry.
29 Went down to the ferry, Pensylvania Crossing.
30 the Artillery Crossed.

Decr 1 The Qr M G & His Exelency Bage Crossed.
I was at the ferry all Day. ) without Victuals or Drink.
2 was at the ferry all Day. )
3 went to see Genl. Mc Dougal Colo Gorivon. at home afternoon.
4 Went to west point with Gen McDougal, Dind with Colo Kosiusko, Genl Paterson & others. heard the shiping was coming up the River, went to Kings Ferry, there all night. the Stores removed.
5 the Enemy landed at W. Side ye ferry & then went down the River without doing much mischief.
6 Colo Hay with the Pensyla troops crossed the River for head Quarters.
7 at Genl. McDougals, our flag Returnd.
8 Colo Greaton & the Brigade Returnd.
9 went to Genl. McDougals.
10 a very Rainey Day, at Home all Day.
11 Set out for head Quarters, rode to the Ferry, the wind high, no crossing till Just night, went over, fed our horses at Majr Cass slopt at Colo hawk Hays. Rode to Judg Coles Lodgd.
12 Rode to pumpton, Dind at Capt. Schuyler, Rode to Mr Jacoburds.
13 It Raind hard in the morning & foggy all Day ley by till monday had a fine Day.
14 Rode to camp 40 miles Rariton Lodgd at Mr. Tenyk.
15 breakfasted with his Exelency. Dind with Colo Scammell.
16 Rode thro & round the incampment Dind with His Exelency. moved to Mr. Michael Hogoman.
17 went to genl. Greens & Genl. Waynes.
18 Genl. Waynes 2 Brigades moved over to the south side the Rariton.
19 went to Capt Pendeltons Camp & to the other Artificers. Capt. Mills came in.
20 with Capt. Low settled with Capt. Eaton & Qr M Blanchard Dind at 
21 at Bown Brook.  
22 at Capt Pendeltons & Bruens. 
23 Visited all the Artificers. 
24 at Genl Greens & at Bown Brook. 
25 Dind with the Artificer Officers. 
26 Very Cold Day Recd orders to impress Shops & Coal for the Smiths. 
27 Dind with My Lord Sterling. 
28 Dind with Capt Pendelton.  
29 Dind with Majr Claibourne at Genl Greens with Colo Tompson & Bidell. 
30 Fast Day pleasant men at work 
31 went to pluckumin Dind wh Capt. N. 

Jany 1 1779 Dind with the Artificers Officers at Capt Pendeltons. 
2 Dind at Home with Docr Griffis, Majr Storer & Docr. 
3 Sunday the smiths out of coal, it raind. at home afternoon. 
4 Went round to the workmen. Dind with My Lord Sterling. 
5 My Horse Died. it Snowd 
6 Dind at home heard ye Cork fleet being taken by Admiral De Estang. 
7 Capt Millses House Burnt & he fortun escaped, it took fire in ye night 
8 Rode to Bown Brook & to Capt Parker Camp went to ye Qr M. Y. Stores 
9 All my men in Hutts. delivered in ye Tent. 
10 Sunday at home all Day. Lieut Jewet Discharged. 
11 Dind at Home, Supt with Colo Thompson 
12 All the officers of ye Artificers supt to geather at Lieut Littles. house warming 
13 the Artificers Mustered went to 
14 15 16 in camp with the workmen 
17 went to meeting to hear Rd Mr Hole 

Col. Jeduthun Baldwin died 4 Jun 1788, Brookfield, Worcester, MA, and is interred with his wife Lucy at North Brookfield Cemetery. 

Children: 

Jeduthun  
  b. ca 1755; d. 3[1] Oct 1761, age 6 [thrown from a cart] 
Isaac  
  b. ca 1764; d. 1 Apr 1783, age 19 
Lucy  
  b. ca Jan 1766; d. 1 Mar 1765, aged 2 months 
Luke 
  Jeduthun 
  Betsy 

The Schooner Revenge was built in the summer of 1776 by Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin at Fort Ticonderoga, NY. 

January, 1781, then retired.

Artillery 29th September to 17th November, 1775; Colonel and Chief Engineer June, 1775, to August, 1776; in service to 1st

15 Col. Gridley: Colonel Massachusetts Artillery Regiment 2d May, 1775; wounded at Bunker Hill; Colonel and Chief Continental

14 Father Parkman: Rev. Ebenezer Parkman of Westboro, Mass.

Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776.

13 Col. Serjant: Paul Dudley Sargent, Colonel of Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Colonel of 16th Continental

12 Col. Little: Colonel Massachusetts Regiment 19th May to December, 1775; Colonel of 12th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st

11 Captain Abbot: Joshua Abbot. Captain 1st New Hampshire Regiment 24th April to December, 1775; Captain 5th Continental


9 Lieut. Gray: Ebenezer Gray, 2nd Lieutenant 3rd Connecticut 1st May to 19th December, 1775; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster

8 Prospect Hill: This is where recently was the McLean Asylum for the Insane in Somerville.

7 Major Knowlton: Thomas Knowlton, Major 20th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776.


5 Genl. Putnam: Israel Putnam, born at Danvers, Mass., in 1718; served in the French and Indian war; Lieut. Colonel in Lexington

4 Lechmor Point: Now East Cambridge; so called because owned by the Lechmor family.

3 Col. Glover: John Glover, Colonel of Massachusetts Regiment 19 May to December. 1775; Colonel of 14th Continental Infantry

2 Cobble Hill: This is where recently was the McLean Asylum for the Insane in Somerville.

1 Oliver: Oliver Howe, Col. Baldwin's body servant.

19th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Brigadier General Continental Army 21st February, 1777.


17 Prospect Hill: In Somerville, north from Cobble Hill.


15 Col. Gridley: Colonel Massachusetts Artillery Regiment 2d May, 1775; wounded at Bunker Hill; Colonel and Chief Continental

14 Father Parkman: Rev. Ebenezer Parkman of Westboro, Mass.

13 Col. Serjant: Paul Dudley Sargent, Colonel of Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Colonel of 16th Continental

12 Col. Little: Colonel Massachusetts Regiment 19th May to December, 1775; Colonel of 12th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st

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2 Cobble Hill: This is where recently was the McLean Asylum for the Insane in Somerville.

1 Oliver: Oliver Howe, Col. Baldwin's body servant.
16 Genl. Heath: William Heath, Major General Massachusetts Militia 20th June 1775; Brigadier General Continental Army 22d June, 1775; Major General 9th August, 1776.

17 Gen. Gates: Horatio Gates was born in Essex, England; served under General Braddock and on the peace of 1763, retired to an estate in Virginia. In 1775 was Adjutant General and in 1776 Commander of the army which had just retired from Canada; compelled the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, October, 1777; died April 10, 1806.

FEBRUARY, 1776.

18 Wistown: Probably what is now called Weston.
19 Shrewsbury: A town north of Worcester.
20 Capt. Upham: Phineas Upham of Brookfield, who was very active in revolutionary affairs.
22 The Castle: Castle Island, Boston Harbor.
23 Dorchester Point: What is now called City Point in South Boston.
24 Col. Learnard: Ebenezer Learnard, Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment 19th May to December, 1775; Colonel 3rd Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Brigadier General Continental Army 2d April, 1777.

MARCH, 1776.

25 Dorchester Hills: What is now South Boston.
26 Gen. Thomas: John Thomas, Colonel of Massachusetts Regiment May, 1775; Brigadier General Continental Army 22d June, 1775; Major General 6th March, 1776.
27 Nook Hill: An eminence at the extremity of Dorchester Neck, separated from Boston by a narrow arm of the harbor; Dorchester Heights commanded Nook Hill and the town itself.
28 Genl. Ward: Artemas Ward, Colonel of Massachusetts Regiment 23rd May, 1775; Major General Continental Army 17th June, 1775; resigned April 23rd, 1776; on duty till 20th September, 1776.
30 John Adams: Second President of the United States; led the protest against the Stamp Act; was a delegate from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress; proposed the election of Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and was "the colossus of the debate" on the Declaration of Independence. Died July 4, 1826.
31 Lt. Scott: William Scott, 2d Lieut. of Sargenfs Massachusetts Regiment May, 1775; 1st Lieut. 16th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776.
32 Fairfield: On Long Island Sound, southwest of Bridgeport, Conn.
33 Lord Stirling: William Alexander, was born in New York in 1726. Being considered by many rightfully entitled to an earldom in Scotland, which he vainly endeavored to obtain, he was by courtesy called Lord Stirling. He opened the battle of Long Island where he commanded a brigade. He was with Washington at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, fighting side by side with Sullivan and Lafayette, and led one of the divisions of Washington's army at the battle of Monmouth. He died in 1783.
34 Col. Groton: John Greaton, Colonel of Heath's Massachusetts Regiment 19th May, 1775; Colonel 1st July, 1775; Colonel 24th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Colonel 3rd Massachusetts 1st November, 1776.

APRIL, 1776.

35 Gov. Trion: Royal Governor of New York.
36 Col. Mifflin: Thomas Mifflin, Major and Aide-de-Camp to General Washington 4th July, 1775; Major and Quartermaster General Continental Army 14th August, 1775, with rank of Colonel 22d of December, 1775; with rank of Brigadier General 16th May, 1776.
37 Genl. Sullivan: John Sullivan, Brigadier General Continental Army 22d June, 1775; Major General 9th August, 1776; taken prisoner 27th August, 1776; exchanged December, 1776. Resolution of Congress voted him thanks, passed September, 1778, for victory of August 29th, 1778.
38 Col. Prescott: William Prescott, Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Colonel 7th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776.
39 Fort Montgomery: West side of Hudson river, just above Peekskill.
41 New Winser: West bank of Hudson, just below Newburg.
42 Newboro: Probably now Newburg.
43 Powcapsey: Poughkeepsie.
Livingstone Manor: Livingston Manor was a tract of land granted by government to Robert Livingston, who came to America from Scotland in 1675. It embraced a large portion of what are now the counties of Dutchess and Columbia in the state of New York. The original grant was confirmed by a royal charter of George I. in 1715, creating the Manor and Lordship of Livingston.

Col. Paterson: John Paterson, Colonel of Massachusetts Regiment April to December, 1775; Colonel 15th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Brigadier General Continental Army 21st February, 1777; to close of war; Brevet Major General 30 September, 1783.


Col. Poor: Thomas Poor, Major of Frye's Massachusetts Regiment 20th May to December. 1775; Lieut. Colonel 5th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December. 1776.


Cohoes: At the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

Dr. Mchensey: Samuel Mackenzie, Surgeon of 2d Pennsylvania Battalion 30th March. 1776; taken prisoner at Three Rivers 8th June, 1776.

May, 1776.

Fort Miller: On Hudson river, south from Fort Edward.

Fort Edward: On Hudson river, south from Lake George.

Genl. Schuyler: Major General Continental Army 19th January, 1775; resigned 19th April, 1779.

Sabbath Day Point: On central west shore of Lake George.


St. Johns: On Richelieu river.

Shambelee: Chambly, on Richelieu river.

Sorell: At the junction of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers.


Genl. Arnold: Benedict Arnold. Captain in Lexington Alarm April, 1775; appointed by Genl. Washington Colonel Continental Army 1st September, 1775; Colonel 20th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776, to rank from September 1st, 1775; Brigadier General 10th January, 1776; and Major General 17th February, 1777.

M de la Marquisca: An Assistant Engineer from France.


De Shambo: Deschambault, on St. Lawrence river, near Quebec.

Capt. Bliss: Theodore Bliss, Captain of Patterson's Massachusetts Regiment May to December. 1775; Captain of 15th Continental Infantry 1st January. 1776; taken prisoner near The Cedars 18th May, 1776; released 19th May; again taken prisoner at The Cedars 20th May, 1776.

Major Sherburn: Major 15th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; taken prisoner near Cedars 20th May, 1776.

The Seeders: The Cedars—on the St. Lawrence river just above Montreal.


JUNE, 1776.

Three Rivers: On St. Lawrence river at mouth of St. Maurice river.

Col. Dehaws: John Philip De Haas. Major of Pennsylvania Provincials. 1775; Colonel 1st Pennsylvania Battalion 22d January, 1776; Colonel 2d Pennsylvania 25th October, 1776, to rank from January 22d, 1776.

Capt. Butler: Joseph Butler. Captain of Nixon's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Captain 4th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776.
73 St. Ours: a small place on the Richelieu River.

74 Col. Irving: William Irving, Colonel 6th Pennsylvania Battalion 9th January, 1776; taken prisoner at Three Rivers 8th June, 1776; paroled 3rd August, 1776; exchanged May 6th, 1778.

75 Genl. Burgoyne: John Burgoyne, Commander-in-chief of the English forces in America.

76 Col. Vorce: Joseph Vose, Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; Colonel 1st Massachusetts 1st January, 1777.

77 Col. Hazen: Moses Hazen was Lieutenant in British army on half pay when appointed Colonel 2d Canada Regiment 22d January, 1776.

78 St. Trace: On Richelieu River.

79 Oile of Noix: Isle aux Noix.

80 Iron Point: Point O'Fray.

JULY, 1776.

81 Chimney Point: In Vermont, on east shore of Lake Champlain.

82 Skeensboro: Now Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain.


84 Genl. Waterbury: David Waterbury, Colonel 5th Connecticut 1st May to 13 December, 1775; Brigadier General Connecticut State troops 3rd June, 1776; taken prisoner at Valcour Island 11 October, 1776, exchanged October, 1780.


86 Col. Ogden: Matthias Ogden, served as a volunteer in the expedition to Canada and was wounded at Quebec, 31st December, 1775; Lieutenant Colonel 1st New Jersey 7th March, 1776; Colonel 1st January, 1777.

87 Mount Independence: In Vermont. on shore of Lake Champlain, just East of Ticonderoga.

AUGUST, 1776.

88 Capt. Bigelow: John Bigelow, served as a volunteer under Arnold at Ticonderoga in May, 1775; Captain Independant Company Connecticut Infantry 19th January to December, 1776.


90 Major Stewart: Walter Stewart, Captain 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion 5th January, 1776; Major and Aide-de-Camp to Genl. Gates 7th June, 1776.


92 Col. Hartly: Thomas Hartley, Lieut. Colonel 6th Pennsylvania Battalion 10th January, 1776; Colonel of one of the sixteen additional Continental Regiments 1st January, 1777.

93 Capt. Bush: Lewis Bush, 1st Lieutenant 6th Pennsylvania Battalion 9th January, 1776; Captain 24th January, 1776; transferred to Hartley's additional Continental Regiment 13th January, 1777.

94 Lieut. Whitcomb: There were two Lieutenant Whitcombs in Bedel's Regiment of New Hampshire Rangers — Benjamin and Elisha.

95 Genl. [Guy] Carlton: In command of the British forces in Canada.


97 Col. Phinney: Edmund Phinney, Colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment July to December, 1775; Colonel 18th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776.

SEPTEMBER, 1776.

98 Capt. Crague: Charles Craig, 1st Lieutenant of Thompson's Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, 25th June, 1775; Captain 9th November, 1775; Captain 1st Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776.

99 Rev. Mr. Hitchcock: Chaplain 3rd Continental Infantry 13th March to 31st December, 1776; Chaplain 10th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777.

100 Col. Lewis: Morgan Lewis, Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General Northern Department 12th September, 1776. to close of war.
Otter Creek: A stream rising in Southern Vermont and flowing north into Lake Champlain.

OCTOBER, 1776.

Lt. Dallas: Archibald Dallas. 2d Lieutenant 1st New Jersey 9th December, 1775.


Capt. Fassit: John Fassit. 1st Lieutenant Green Mountain Boys 27th July, 1775; 1st Lieutenant Warner's Additional Continental Regiment 5th July, 1776; Captain 16th September, 1776; cashiered 16th October, 1776.

Onion River: A river rising near Montpelier and flowing west into Lake Champlain.


Dr. Canada: Samuel Kennedy. Surgeon 4th Pennsylvania Battalion 24th February to 31st December, 1776.

Dr. Johnson: Robert Johnson. Surgeon to 6th Pennsylvania Battalion 9th January, 1776, to January, 1777.

NOVEMBER, 1776.


Col. Wood: Joseph Wood. Captain 2d Pennsylvania Battalion November, 1775; Major 4th January, 1776; Lieut. Colonel 29th July, 1776; Colonel 7th September, 1776; wounded at Lake Champlain 11th October, 1776; Colonel 3d Pennsylvania Regiment January, 1777, to rank from 30th September, 1776.


[By a typographical error, there is no reference to Capt. Church. third line from the top, page 88. This should be:

Capt. Church was Captain of the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion 5th January, 1776; Major September, 1777, to rank from March, 1777.]

Major Stevens: 1st Lieutenant Company of Rhode Island Artillery May, 1775; Captain of Knox's Regiment Continental Artillery 10th December, 1775; Major Independent Battalion of Artillery 9th November, 1776; Brevet Major Continental Army 27th May, 1777; his battalion annexed to 3d Continental Artillery fall of 1778; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Continental Army 30th April, 1778, "in consideration of his services as commanding officer of Artillery in the Northern Department during two campaigns."

Maj. Fraser: Persifer Fraser. Captain 11th Pennsylvania Battalion 5th January, 1776; Major 3rd October, 1777, to rank from 24th September, 1776.

Capt. Cristy: John Christie. 1st Lieutenant 4th Pennsylvania Battalion 5th January, 1776; Captain 5th Pennsylvania 23rd October, 1776.

Stillwater: On the Hudson river.


JANUARY, 1777.


Squa: On Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Capt. Low: Jacob Low. Ensign of 8th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; Captain of Baldwin's Artificer Regiment 16th December, 1776.


FEBRUARY, 1777.

Blanford: In southern part of western Massachusetts.

Tithingham: Probably Tyringham, Massachusetts.

Great Barrington: In southwestern Massachusetts.

Canderhook: Kinderhook, east side Hudson river, just above Hudson.


MARCH, 1777.

Dr. McCray: Stephen McCrea. Surgeon 2d New York 28th June, 1775. to January, 1776; Hospital Surgeon October, 1776.
Maj. Rian: Michael Ryan, 2d Lieutenant 4th Pennsylvania Battalion 5th January, 1776; Regimental Adjutant 15th March, 1776; Brigade Major St. Clair's Brigade 17th September, 1776; to General Wayne 21st May, 1777; to 13th June, 1779.


Capt. Nichols: Francis Nichols. 2d Lieutenant of Thompson's Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion 25th June, 1775; taken prisoner at Quebec 31st December, 1775; exchanged 10th October, 1776; Captain 9th Pennsylvania 16th December, 1776. to rank from January 1, 1776.


Col. Francis: Ebenezer Francis. Captain of Mansfield's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Colonel 11th Massachusetts Regiment 6th November, 1776.

Col. Levensworth: Eli Levensworth. Captain 7th Connecticut 6th July to 10th December, 1775; Captain 19th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; Captain 6th Connecticut 1st January, 1777.


Col. Francis: Ebenezer Francis. Captain of Mansfield's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Colonel 11th Massachusetts Regiment 6th November, 1776.

Maj. Hull: William Hull, Captain 3rd Massachusetts 6th July to December, 1775; Captain 19th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; Major 8th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777.

Capt. Wilcott: Jarius Wilcox, was 1st Lieutenant Baldwin's Regiment 1st January, 1777.


Maj. Armstrong: John Armstrong. served as volunteer in the Canada expedition to Quebec, 1775; Major and Aide-de-Camp to General Mercer to 3rd January, 1777.


Genl. Fellows: John Fellows. Colonel Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Brigadier General Massachusetts Militia 1776 to 1780.

Fort Stanwix: Albany [Rome], New York.

Col. Wiglesworth: Edward Wiglesworth, Colonel Massachusetts Militia 1776; Colonel 13th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777.

Genl. Lincoln: Benjamin Lincoln, Major General Continental Army 19th February, 1777; wounded at Saratoga 7th October, 1777. Resolutions of thanks passed by Congress to Major General Gates and Major Generals Lincoln and Arnold.

Gov. Clinton: Sir Henry Clinton, born about the year 1738; he came to America in 1775 and fought at Bunker Hill; was knighted for his services under General Howe. After Burgoyne's surrender in 1778. Clinton succeeded Howe as Commander-in-Chief. He resigned his commission and returned to England in 1781 and died at Gibraltar in 1795.
Capt. Goodell: Nathan Goodale, Lieutenant of Brewer's Regiment May to December, 1776; 1st Lieutenant 13th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; Captain 5th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; taken prisoner 30th August, 1778. exchanged 9th October, 1780.

SEPTEMBER, 1777.

Col. Morgan: Daniel Morgan, Captain of Company of Virginia Riflemen July, 1775; taken prisoner at Quebec 31st December, 1775; Colonel 11th Virginia 12th November, 1776.

OCTOBER, 1777.

Major Lithgow: William Lithgow, Major 11th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777.

Scotch: On the east side of Hudson river, just below Albany.

Quemans: Coeyman's, west side of Hudson river, opposite Scotch [Schodack].

JULY, 1778.

Marrineck: Mamaroneck, on Long Island Sound.

Northcastle: East part of New York State, east of Sing Sing.

Genl. Persons: Samuel H. Parsons. Colonel in Lexington alarm; Colonel 6th Connecticut 1st May to 10th December, 1775; Colonel 10th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Brigadier General Continental Army 9th August, 1776.

Genl. De Portee: Louis Lebique DuPortail. Colonel Engineers 8th July, 1777; Chief of Engineers 22d July, 1777; Brigadier General of Engineers 17th November, 1777; appointed Commandant Corps of Engineers and Sappers and Miners 11th May, 1779.

Col. Stewart: Walter Stewart. Captain 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion 5th January, 1776; Major and Aide-de-Camp to General Gates 7th June, 1776; by act of 19th November, 1776, raised to rank of Colonel by brevet and presented with sword value $100; Colonel Pennsylvania State Regiment 17th June, 1777; designated 13th Pennsylvania 12th November, 1777; transferred to 2d Pennsylvania 1st July, 1778.

Genl. DeCollee:

Lieut. Dorothy: Michael Dougherty. 2d Lieutenant 6th Maryland 10th December, 1776; 1st Lieutenant 12th November, 1776; cashiered 14th April, 1779.

AUGUST, 1778.

Genl. De Call; Probably meant for Gen. De Kalb. (See No. 171)

Genl. De Portee: See Gen. De Portee above. (No. 162)

Lord Howe: William Howe was born in 1729; had a command under General Wolfe at Quebec; succeeded General Gage in 1775 as Commander-in-chief of the British forces in America; commanded at Bunker Hill; took New York; defeated Washington at White Plains and at Brandywine, but was superseded by General Clinton in 1778. In 1799 he succeeded to the viscountcy of his brother, Richard, Earl Howe.

Genl. Lee: Charles Lee, Major General Continental Army 17th June, 1775; taken prisoner December 13th, 1776, exchanged May 6th, 1778.

Col. La Radier: Mons. Bailleul de la Raderie, Lieut. Colonel Engineers 8th July, 1777; Colonel 17th November, 1777; died 1779.

Genl. De Kalb: John, Baron, born at Huttendorf, Germany, 1721; came to America with LaFayette in 1777, and was appointed a Major General by Congress the same year; served under Washington and was killed at the battle of Camden. August, 1780.

Genl. La Navill: Noirmont de la Neuville, Inspector of the Army under General Gates 14th May, 1778; brevet Brigadier General 14th August, 1778; retired 4th December, 1778, and permitted to return to France.

Col. Brooks: John Brooks, Captain Company Massachusetts Minute Men at Lexington and Concord; Major of Bridge's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Major 19th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Lieut. Colonel 8th Massachusetts 1st November, 1776; Lieut. Colonel Commandant 7th Massachusetts 11th November, 1778.

Col. Putnam: Rufus Putnam, Lieut. Colonel of Brewer's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; Lieut. Colonel 22d Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Colonel of Engineers 5th August, 1776; Colonel 5th Massachusetts 1st November, 1776, to rank from 5th August, 1776.

Major Putnam: Israel Putnam, Jr., Captain 3rd Connecticut 1st May, 1775; Major and Aide-de-Camp to General Putnam 22d July, 1775, to 3rd June, 1783.

Col. Malcolm: William Malcolm. served as Major and Colonel of New York Militia, 1776; Colonel of one of the 16 additional Continental Regiments 30th April, 1777, to 22d April, 1779.

178 Cosockey: Coxsackie. west side of Hudson river, just above Catskill.

OCTOBER, 1778.


180 West side Hudson river, just south of Newburg.

181 Genl. Geeen: Nathaniel Greene, Brigadier General Continental Army 22d June, 1775; Major General 9th August 1776; Quarter Master General 2d March, 1778 to 30th September. 1780.

182 Col. Sam'l Hay: Captain 6th Pennsylvania Battalion 9th January, 1776; Major 7th Pennsylvania 5th October, 1776; Lieut. Colonel 10th Pennsylvania 21st February. 1778.

183 Capt. Bruen: Jeremiah Bruen. Captain of Baldwin's Artillery Artificer Regiment

NOVEMBER, 1778.

184 Col. Grey: Ebenezer Grey. 2d Lieutenant 3rd Connecticut 1st May to 19th December, 1775; 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster 20th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; Brigade Major to General Parsons' Brigade 31st August to December. 1776; Major 6th Connecticut 1st January, 1777; Lieut. Colonel 19th October, 1778.

185 Capt . Pendleton: Captain of Baldwin's Artificer Regiment .

DECEMBER, 1778.

186 Genl. McDougall: Alexander McDougall. Colonel 1st New York 30th June to November. 1775; Brigadier General Continental Army 9th August, 1776; Major General 20th October. 1777.

187 Col. Gorivon: Jean Baptiste Obrey de Gouvion. Major of Engineers on Staff of General Lafayette 8th July, 1777; Lieut. Colonel 17th November. 1777; brevet Colonel 16th November. 1781; 10th October. 1783. retired.

188 How n Brook: Bound Brook. New Jersey.

189 Capt. Claibourne: Buller Claibourne. 2d Lieutenant 2d Virginia 24th October, 1775; Captain 8th March, 1776, to 27th July, 1777; served subsequently as Brigade Major and Aide-de-Camp to General Lincoln 1779 and 1780.

190 Pluckumin: Pluckemin. New Jersey.

JANUARY, 1779.

191 Admiral De Estang: Admiral in command of the English fleet.

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Appendix II

WAR of the REBELLION
1861 - 1865

Letters written while in service by
WATERS WHIPPLE BRAMAN
Detail of Company C, 93rd New York Infantry [from below photo]
Library of Congress.
Waters Whipple Braman is seated on the left.
http://www.flickr.com/photos/15319761@N06/3567957495/

Same photo as above from the Library of Congress - LC-B817-7451 - Bealton, VA, Aug 1863
http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cwpb.03841/
Commissioned and Non-commissioned Staff of 93rd NY Infantry - Bealton, VA, Aug 1863
The standing officer with his hand on the table appears to be Lt. Braman.

Officers of the 93rd NY Infantry - LC-B817- 7515

The above pictures Robert Stoddard Robertson in his kepi and holding a pipe. The second man seated to Robertson's left is Capt. Dennis Edwin Barnes of Company C, who died in action during the Battle of the Wilderness. The officer with the sideburns standing behind Robertson's right is 1st Lt. Waters Whipple Braman of Company H [C]. Braman later became a captain, and served as an aide de camp to generals David Birney and Gershom Mott.

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cwpb.04016/

Waters Whipple Braman, Enlisted at Troy, NY, December 7th, 1861, for a period of Three Years - Age 21 yrs.
Mustered in January 30th, 1862, as First Lieutenant with rank from January 15th, 1862, Co. C, 93rd NY Vols.
Transferred to Co. H, April 3rd, 1861 for promotion to Captaincy, with rank from March 23rd, 1864, vice Captain Hiram S. Wilson, deceased.
Mustered out January 14th, 1865 (Expiration of term of enlistment), as Captain, with rank of Brevet Major NY Vols., 3rd Div. 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Service: 3 yrs., 1 mo., and 1 wk.
This officer’s frock coat belonged to Waters Whipple Braman (1840-1893) who enlisted with the 93rd New York Volunteer Infantry in Troy and served with that regiment throughout the war. After the war he served in the New York State Assembly (1874-1875, 1879) and as a State Senator (1880-1881).

Harrisons Point Landing, Va.
James River, July 4th, 1862

Dear Libbie:

Almost two weeks have passed and now I am only just answering your letter, not from negligence or forgetfulness but from lack of time. When your letter came I was at White House enjoying myself but there is no White House now & only ruins where it was. According to orders from Genl. McClellan, Gen. Casey came to White House to take command of the evacuation and I was ordered to select thirty men from the 93th Regt - 20 men from the 6th Pa. V. & 12 cav. from the 11th Pa. V. Cav. to act as Provost Guard and ordered to report them & myself to Gen. Casey which I did accordingly. In the scamper (masterly Retreat) the 93d came down to Fortress Monroe on the Knickerbocker and from there up the James River to this place where they landed and left me & the 30 men from the 93d still on the boat where I am at present moment acting as AAQM for Gen. Casey. I understand the boat is to be turned over to the

Sanitary Commission again and we are to go ashore immediately. I do not know if I shall report back to my Regt. or be detained on the Staff of Gen. Casey, I don’t care which. The 93d is to be again united and are ordered to join Pick’s Division. I do not know what Brigade. Our Army, or rather the right of it, have retreated before superior numbers and the base of operations is the famous James River. The loss on both sides has been heavy. The mud here is at least a foot in depth and it is terrible to see the wounded & other soldiers lying right in it. Today I saw the Gun Boats, among which was the Monitor, fire some shots from their biggest guns which appear to be very nice playthings. I am sorry the few things I sent home have caused so much bragging and perhaps hard feeling. I am sure I never intended them to have such an effect.

Give my love to all friends, Hemale and Shemale and to Em & Kill & to all the folks at Union Village and at home & believe me as ever,

Your affec. Cousin

Waters
Dear Em:

Since writing to you last the 93d Regt. & myself have seen various changes having evacuated White House and been floating around on the steamer Knickerbocker to Fortress Monroe and here at the time of the Schedadle I was acting as AAQM for Gen. Casey and you had better believe I was busy enough. I was fixed the best I had been yet at the time. I had my quarters in the grounds of the White House and was having splendid times when we were ordered to join Picks Division with the whole Regiment, but McClellan would not let the other companies from there go and so the rest of the Regt. is ordered back here and is doing the same duty as we were at the White House. As for myself, I was half way inclined to stay with Gen. Casey but he was ordered to take command of McCalls Div, and I concluded to join the Regt. and started with the provost guard but was ordered to guard some Q.M. stores & have been at it night & day, & am to be provost guard here now that the rest of our Regt. is here to guard the stores.

I wish you & Kill had been here last evening for we had a party on a tug boat and went on board of the Monitor, Galena & other of our own Gun Boats & the Teazer. Rebel Gun Boat lately captured above here. We had a splendid sail. I am about the same distance from Fortress Monroe & Richmond but am only about 4 or 3 miles from the front of the army, and in fact there are so many troops here we are in the very midst of them. If Kill will come down he can come here easier than he could to White House and I can assure him a tip-top reception, as I have nice quarters down at the landing & Lt. Col. Butler the Provost Marshall & Col. Rotch who is on Gov. Morgan's staff and myself have a mess together & the Provost Guard manage to live cheap & well.

I sent a day or two ago by Major Evens, lately our Chief Musician, a Revolver taken from a Sesesh Major at the Battle of Williamsburgh to Kill, a book from White House to you & a cup & some buttons to Lib. The pair of crossed sabres I want kept as they were given to me by a very particular friend. Everything at the White House was destroyed even the House itself and all the books, &c. Hoping to hear from you soon & if possible see Kill or both of you, & with love to all, I am as ever,

Waters

Gen. Casey has since gone home for some reason or other as I learned from Lieut. Foster, who is now on Gen. McClellan's staff. My respects to all the young ladies.

W.
Dear Uncle & Cousin:

Your last was received in due time, in fact I have more letters than I can very well answer.

Yesterday I was out to the front and out on a little reconnaissance and we took two prisoners and found only about 12,000 Rebels about 4 miles out. I went to see if I could find Wm. or else find out something about him. I had some trouble to find the Regt, and when I did it was out for a skirmish. I saw Capt. Norton in whose company he was and he says that Wm. was taken prisoner a week ago last Friday. He was sent down to Savages Station to see about getting off some sick from the "Hospital" there and was taken prisoner at that place and I think he is now in Richmond. Never mind, he won't be as likely to get shot as he would here and it would be worse for him to be killed than me for he has a wife to support. I wish you would write the news to Lydia but tell them I am certain he is not killed.

As to the effect of the late movement on the army of the Potomac. It no doubt was a grand thing for our army or what was left of them but a very dangerous experiment in the face of an enemy three times their own men. Our loss in the series of battles was of men at least 20,000 men, 42 pieces of cannon, 7 or 800 horses, the loss of the enemy I am satisfied was equal to if not greater but as they not only have their own & our wounded the exact loss is hard to determine. We have taken also a great many of their cannon, mostly light artillery however, while ours was very heavy guns that were impossible to get off, but as to our army being whipped, no one that could have seen President Lincoln & Geo. B. McC. pass along the lines & hear the cheering would think it for a moment. And the perfect order which regains when so large a body of troops is congregated in so small a space is a sufficient sign of good discipline and confidence in the troops.

What the movements will be is impossible to guess. The enemy are in possession of both sides of the river above and below us and are continually firing on our mail and other boats between here and the Fortress. We have in all about fourteen or fifteen gunboats in the river which is capable of silencing any battery the enemy may construct. And I feel certain that the loss of the enemy has been so great that had we reinforcements McClellan would be in Richmond in less than a week. The latest news from the front is that the enemy are again retreating on Richmond with what intention is impossible to say at present.

The weather is terrible warm. But we do not suffer much except in the middle of the day. There is but very little sickness in the army and that is all Typhoid Fever. As for myself, I am well as ever and hope to remain so, & to hear that you are all too. I am glad to hear from Libbie that Mr, Kerr is a little better and hope he will soon be entirely recovered.

The 2nd N. Y. has seen pretty rough times lately compared to what they did at Newport News. As far as any danger goes we are safer here (the 93d) than we were at White House unless the rascals take a notion to build a battery on the other side of the river and shell our camp some fine night.

With love to all the folks at Union Village and Washington County generally, and to Aunt, Em, Kill & all I remain as ever,

Your affectionate Nephew

Waters W. Braman

P.S. We had Commodore Wilkes to dinner yesterday with our mess. He has come to take command of the Gun Boats on this River. He is the same man that arrested Mason & Slidell. I have addressed this letter to Libbie to make it answer two letters but will write again day after tomorrow, if nothing happens more than I know. As ever,

Waters

Harrison Landing, Virginia

July 13th, 1862

Dear Libbie:

Having reed, two letters from you since writing direct myself I feel some indebted to you. But I have written as often as possible to some one of the family. Some week or so ago I sent by a Mr. Evans some articles as momentoes of the War which I hope you either have or will soon receive. There was a revolver & belt a book & cup which came from White House and some seesh buttons & a cross Sabres and enclosed I send a piece of the Rebel Balloon which was on the Rebel Gun Boat Teazer lately taken above this place when on a reconnoi. The boat itself lays out in the stream with all one side of her blown off by the explosion of a shell.

I also send a map made by myself of the manner in which our army now lays, everything is very quiet along the lines at present but no one can tell how soon the ball will open again. No papers are now given by the Provost.

Marshall to citizens from Fortress Monroe to this place not even Reporters for (News Papers) and all who smuggle themselves on board the boat and get up here we have to stop & send back the next morning, so we have some very illustrious persons to stay all night with us.

We have in our mess a Colonel Rotch who is an aid to Gov. Morgan and is here under instructions from the Gov. to look after the N. Y. troops. He also has orders to look after the sick and wounded & to promotions & appointments & every thing of the kind. Being Provost Guard is very steady duty but ever changing and rather pleasant and it certainly carries with it a great deal of authority and entitles one to a great many privileges as High & Low are obliged to recognize their authority.

Once in a while we confiscate a load of Sutters on account of having whisky on board - in that case all goes to the Sanitary Commission for use of the sick & wounded soldiers.
There is but very little sickness here at present but no telling how soon yellow jack may make his appearance.

I think you have mentioned two or three times about some friend of mine in N. Y. City. I would like to have some explanation before I can understand the meaning.

With love to all, Em, Kill, Cal, Job, Syd, Joe
Aunt & Uncle, Abbie, Delight, Children, & all, I remain as ever,
Your affec. Coz.,

Waters

I am well & hearty as can be & hope to remain so,

W.

Map of Harrison's Landing – July 1862

Dear Uncle:

Yours of the Inst, was duly received and read with pleasure and am glad to hear Mr. Kerr is getting along so finely and hope he will soon be entirely recovered.

I wish you or Kill would come down and see me. I know it would be a trip worth more than half a common life time and would only take about a week away from home. And I have as good accomodations as any general in this army, and plenty to eat & everything to make Kill & Em comfortable if they would come, and will give Kill a horse to ride and a pass to go all over the lines of the army. And if he could not get a pass from Fortress Monroe here, he can come without one as there will be no one but myself to stop them & I would not be very likely to detain them long. The "Provost Marshall" here now is "Capt. Forsyth" an aid to Gen, McClellan and what I say is all right with him. I have got splendid men from the different companies of my own choice who are encamped only about 200 yards from the small wharf and my own quarters are on the bank of the River under the trees and you would hardly believe how comfortably I am fixed. (The Provost Guard generally gets the pick of everything). Still I am very busy and on duty night and day especially from the time the mail boat arrives in the afternoon till it leaves at 9 in the morning which mail boat I have the full control of while she lays at the wharf and have to examine the pass of everyone on board and if I find any one without one send them to the "Guard House".

There are three or four Gun boats laying right opposite my quarters and are continually expecting that a rebel battery will open on us from the other bank of the river which is about a mile in width at this point, the gunboats shell the woods once in a while which is
worth a week's journey to see. On the opposite shore lives a man by the name of Ruffin whose father fired the first gun of the war at "Fort Sumter".

Everything is quiet with the Army which lays after having fallen back on its "rear" with its great legs & arms stretched out, and rests itself on the banks of the James River.

There are daily boats going up the River with flags of truce bringing down our wounded soldiers. By the kindness of a friend I have got a few Richmond papers of the 22d inst. one of which I enclose. I should have went up yesterday myself if it were possible to get away but there is no rest for this Boy. If I were not on this duty I might get sent home recruiting as we have in our mess Col. Rotch who represents Gov. Morgan. The Colonel and myself are on the best of terms and something may come of it yet.

You must be very lonely without the customary houseful you are used to. I saw Henry Hatch yesterday. He had a letter from Ester the day before, who saw Ept. & Jim Silleck in Washington last week, but did not say anything about them in particular. Hank is in the 62d N. Y. I don't know in what position. I see lots of Troy folks here, as any one going or coming I am bound to see, and I know more than 10,000 in the army by sight if not by name I do believe. I am well and hearty and mean to keep so. Have not heard anything further from Wm. With love to Aunt Hannah, Em & Kill and all the folks, I remain as ever,

Your affectionate Nephew,

Waters W. Braman

The Regiment will be paid off in a few days and I shall send only $150.00 as I have got to get some new clothes. I have grown so that my dress coat is not near big enough for me.

W--

Harrisons Landing, Virginia

July 27th, 1862

Dear Abbie & Libbie:

I received both of your letters, one from Union Village and the other from New Haven. I did not answer Abbie's because I did not know how to direct it so it would reach you at New Haven. I am glad you are visiting and enjoying yourselves as you are and hope you will have a good time and return safe home.

We are having fine weather here, and having splendid living compared to what we have had. I expect to have chicken for dinner today as I see the boy killing a few in very heroic style. We have lots of ice and fresh meat. Green corn, Tomatoes, & all the vegetables of the season.

I am all alone comparatively as Col. Butler & Col. Rotch have gone to Albany and will be gone about two weeks. I guess they will call on Uncle Waters in Troy. Perhaps they will do something for me while they are up there. The Rebels burned a schooner loaded with damaged grain just opposite my tent. A pretty bold affair, was it not. I think I will go over and burn the house of John Ruffin, just opposite. They moved all their things in Government wagons from the house as if they expected something to happen one of these days.

The prisoners who came down yesterday say the Captain of the Schooner is a prisoner in Richmond. I have a chap here, a Mr. Kuney, who is a special correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune who signs his letters D.J.K. He is a pretty smart fellow and I have lots of fun with him as we are continually fooling him, and if you want to see the news from Harrisons Landing just read his letters on the first page. They are all written in my tent and some of them are written partly by me just for fun. There will be something rich pretty soon so you may look out for it.

The Rebels have got a young Merrimac up to Richmond and will be doing with us as the Arkansas did at Vicksburg.

There is an awful lot of boats here just now. I expect Cousin Jule & Julia Frank up here in a day or two to stay over night. The 93d Regt, is all quiet and just as it has been for the past two months. As for myself, I have not slept in camp since leaving White House. I am fat & hearty, ride horse-back and enjoy myself every time I get the chance. We are having some splendid Reviews of the different Corps, of the Army and they are fine affairs. The whole army is in good condition, the best I think it has been for there are no sick or Skulkers, they are all veterans, comparatively speaking.

There is nothing new or startling going on here and we are lost for some excitement of some kind. I hope the government will draft soon for there are some chaps in Troy I would like to see with a rifle or a musket on their shoulders. And one thing is certain, the North has either got to carry on this war to the very knife or else we may as well recognize the southern confederacy at once.

Trusting Abbie will not think I was forgetting her altogether, and with love to Em & Aunt & Uncle & all I remain as ever,

Your affectionate Coz.

Waters

Harrisons Landing, Virginia

July 31st, 1862

Dear Em:

This is the first day in over two months that I have been off duty. Your letter of the 20th came to hand all straight. The reason why I have leisure today is that the Regiment has so much property to guard that it was necessary to have the men which I had for guard duty, in fact, for the last week they were doing guard and Provost duty both, but now it will be done by the daily detail which will be much easier for the men & I shall not come on only once in three days, but yet I find they call on me to attend to the Mail Boat although relieved from that duty also.
As you know, the Rebels burned a schooner loaded with damaged grain about a week ago. They attempted the same thing last night but failed in the attempt. The facts are these. Just as the bells on the gun boats struck 10 o.c. we heard about ten shots, as we supposed from some of the boats in the stream, but afterwards found out that they came from the point directly opposite my tent. The Provost Marshall immediately sent orders for the Officer of the Guard Lieut. Randies, who was in my tent at the time, to take a tug and go & see what the firing meant. As this was his first day on the duty which I had been assisting him to perform, we took ten of the best men and took the tug Ajax and just as we started we heard 5 shots more which came from the stream tug Achilles. It seems immediately after the shots from Rebeldom two boats were seen coming directly towards the Kill. When within about 100 yards the Capt. of the tug hailed three times and received no reply when he fired 5 shots into them & the Rebels began to yell & started off down stream. They were hailed by another boat, the Peabody, & said they belonged to the Provost Guard. That boat had just got up from Fortress Monroe and did not know any better and let them pass and they rowed away for the point below. And although ourselves and a small gun boat was looking for them we did not get sight of them. It was about the darkest night I ever saw and raining terribly hard, but if we had only caught the Sesesh and sunk them in the James we should have been well paid for the ducking we got. We watched for them for a couple of hours but nary sesesh did we get a sight of and I wish we had, for with the ten men we had I just think we could have cleaned them out in a very few moments. I hardly think, from the warm reception they received, they will attempt the like very soon again. If I can I am going to get the Pro Marshall to let me patrol the river nights with a tug boat.

Yesterday there was some talk that the New Merrimac was expected down. Certain it is that all the gun boats except a few small ones went up the River, and we have posted on the bank of the River quite a large number of the very largest Parrott guns about 100 pounders, also the celebrated Whitworth battery which you remember was presented to the Government by loyal Americans in Europe. They are saucy looking guns & will carry 6 miles. There are 5 of the largest guns right along side my tent which although I have sent the men I had to the Regt., I still occupy until Col. Butler returns & also Col. Rotch when I shall move up to the Regt. Co. C. is by far the largest company in the Regt. and I flatter myself can do their duty second to none.

There is a prospect that all the troops will move over the River & take Fort Darling and then attack Richmond from that side. The whole Mortar Fleet of Burnsides expedition will be up here today and also about 20,000 of his troops and you may expect some lively work in a few days. This I know from headquarters but it is contraband news which even my friend D.J.K. of the Tribune dare not write. (He is just writing an account of the firing last night).

There is a young lady here from New York City (who by the way did not have a pass when she came) who is collecting different incidents &c of the war for a book to be published soon in that city. I have read some of the manuscript and think it quite a work. You may think it curious how I came to know all this but you must remember I had and now have a little to say about who can come ashore and who can not. So you see it is not strange. Besides, she is only 19 & pretty as a doll in the eyes of a soldier who has been so long away from Civilization as the subscriber.

There is a possibility of a change in my shoulder straps but I don't care a red about it although all soldiers are more or less ambitious.

I do believe I owe Uncle Waters a letter but as I shall have a little peace now I shall more than make up for the lapse. With love to all, I am as ever, your affec. Cousin,

Waters
Harrisons Landing, Virginia
August 1st, 1862

Dear Uncle:

Last night I received your letter dated July 28th and was very glad to hear from you. I had been so busy for the past month I had forgotten whether I had written last or not.

I have duty a little easier now as I come on only once in three days. I had the luck to be on last night when the Rebels treated us to Cold Iron in abundance in the shape of about 30 solid shot & shell which did some little damage in the shape of killing about a dozen men & 15 or twenty horses. The Rebels were shelling us from the opposite shore when in spite of the numerous Reports of the fact the leaders have suffered our enemies to erect their Batteries and so murder us off every night. Our Gun Boats were all up the River but we had some of the largest sized guns in the service in position on the bank of the River which responded to the Rebel 12 pdrs. with 32 pounders. The fight raged for nearly an hour & a half of the most incessant artillery firing, when sesesh skiddled with their field pieces, and everything was quiet again. The Rebel batteries were directly opposite the mail wharf and consequently my tent & the Guard house were right in the way of sesesh operations. And the first thing we knew about 1 o.c. we were treated to a volley of solid & spherical case shot which tore up the tents on both sides of mine and rattled about our ears at the guard house. This first volley wounded one of our guards in the head and the explosion of the same shot was such as to knock down two or three more & smash another of my mens guns right in his hand.

After the first few shots they seemed to elevate their guns and the shots all went over our heads and popped into the camp of the 9th and took from Fortress whole rows of tents and fortunately did not kill anyone and but few slight wounds. Our paymaster came last night and stayed in camp but the first he knew down came the tent over his head and he left it suddenly in undress costume.

Many scenes were rather ludicrous but I think was a little the worst the Boy has seen in the shape of fighting. But still, we managed to keep our guard posted along the River bank notwithstanding the terrific showers of shot & that our posts were the very center of the target. The damage to the shipping was very small and as far as I have learned as follows:

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and a few schooners but not one shot to disable in any manner any one of the vessels.

That we are likely to be treated to the same luxury often is very probably if they are allowed to come down with their light arty every night, and play us a game of ball in which it is far more pleasant to pitch than to catch.

Our Paymaster has been paying off our Regt. today and as soon as I am relieved from duty I shall call on him for my little account, and shall immediately send to you by express $150.00 which you may be expecting any day after you get this.

The position of the army is said to be a good one and bids fair to be a permanent one.

My friend D.J.K. of the New York Tribune left for Fort Monroe this morning. His letter will contain a full account of everything (as they always do) that is interesting from Harrisons Landing.

I do not know how this new law about recruiting officers will affect me nor do I care. Co. C. is the largest company in the Regt. and can just stand the whiz of those little playthings which the Rebels so much delight in, equal to anything in this part of the world.

I have had letters from Keene inquiring about William but I can furnish nothing more in the shape of information than I have already written you.

With love to Aunt Abbie, Libbie, Em, Kill
Delight & the children, & Job & Cal & yourself and all,
I am as ever, your affec. Nephew,

Waters W. Braman
Harrisons Landing, Virginia
August 26th, 1862

Dear Uncle:

I have just sent you by Express one hundred & sixty (160) Dollars of which you will please credit Peter McDonald with $18.00 and myself the balance, there will be no express charges to pay as you see it is marked "free", which I see the agent put on of his own accord, but he could well afford it, because I have shown the Co. a great many favors in the shape of guards &c.

You have doubtless seen the full particulars of the other nights affair. Yesterday there was a couple of Regts. sent over the river and ordered to burn the houses & barns which the Rebel pickets have been occupying as Rendezvous for the past month to spy out all our movements. It should have been done at least three weeks ago and Col. Butler asked permission to send the guard over and do it but was refused by those in authority and notwithstanding the fact of their being over there was several times reported to Head Qtrs. no notice was taken of them which resulted in the other nights affair which won't be likely to occur again. The Houses (some of which were very nice) & barns made a splendid light last evening. I think the days of guarding Rebel property are over at last and I hope this war will be conducted without mercy & to the very Knife till secession is no more. I am afraid I would not take very good care of the White House if I was left to guard it just now. And I am glad it has gone to ashes with all its contents although I did feel a little bad when I saw it burning as we evacuated.

I hope the news won't hinder Kill from coming down as I am sure he would never regret the journey. Those things I sent I sent by a Mr. Evens who is now in Albany, And from what I hear I think he lost some of them and kept the balance for his own especial benefit. At any rate I mean to find out. I could not get a chance or I should have sent them by Express. It was not the fear of the expense that hindered for I would sooner give $20.00 than lose them & they were really worth more than that as I had been offered more than $200.00 for the revolver. I suppose ere this you have the whole family together again.

With love to all the folks and friends of the family and all my acquaintances, I remain as ever, in haste,

Your aff. Nephew

Waters W. Braman
Harrisons Landing, VA
August 26th, 1862

Dear Abbie,

You must excuse my not writing in answer to your letter before I did but I suppose the one I wrote to you & Libbie together is all the same for when I write to one of you it is for the benefit of all. It was hardly a fit answer to Libbie's long letter from New Haven but I will square that a/c in a day or two when something happens to make it interesting. As you doubtless know from the papers our Army had quite a fight yesterday morning and took between 5 and 6 hundred prisoners with heavy loss on both sides, but it is almost impossible for us to get the true statement of anything that happens right here unless we see it. There are so many different stories afloat.

Our forces still occupy the other side of the River so we do not fear another treat of the same kind as the other night. We are building quite a fort over there that a small force assisted by a gun boat can hold against any force the enemy can bring there.

I have or rather shall have more leisure than I have since our army arrived at the White House, Unless they put me on some extra duty which would not be at all surprising.
We have had but little very hot weather although the thermometer shows about a hundred degrees at noon every day but we do not feel it.

The Army is daily employing more & more contrabands to do all kinds which gives the soldiers a great deal more rest. My Capt, is very sick & one 2d Lieut, is up home on the same duty so I am in sole command of the largest company in the 93rd Regt. Col. Morris and adjutant Gifford are coming north on recruiting service and I have no doubt will one of them I think the adjt. call upon you.

I don't know but I may come up myself one of these days if I do it will be very sudden indeed. I recd, a letter from Carrie night before last. Never was in better health myself than at the present moment, and hope you are all in the same fix.

With love to all, Aunt, Uncle, Lib, Em, Kill, Delight, the children and all the county folks, I am as ever,

Your aff, Coz,

Waters

Harrisons Landing, Virginia
August 11th, 1862

Dear Libbie:

Still as you see at the same place but no one knows how soon we may leave, or how long we may stay.

The next few days will determine whether this army is to be the army of the Potomac or be swallowed up by the other divisions of the Grand Armie. Important movements are going on. McClellan is sending a great many men from here to reinforce Genl. Burnside up the Rappahanock River and all the troops here are under marching orders to be ready at a moments warning to march but no one knows when.

Either we are going to schedadle back and wait for reinforcements or else the moment McClellan has news of the rebels making any movements towards Pope or Burnside we are going to push forward and if possible take Richmond. One thing is certain, the army is ordered to be ready with five days rations and are not to be allowed to carry their Knapsacks and no Officer is to carry any baggage or even a tent. That means something. I hope we shall not have to take the back track for it would only prolong this (accursed) rebellion.

I am glad to see that they are going to draft and am only sorry it was not done twelve months ago.

There is some talk here that Col. Crocker will be back to take command of the 93d again. I hope he will. There are two vacancies of Capt. in our Regt. in Cos. G & B. I don't know what chance there will be for me but I know Col. Rotch & Col. Butler will try what they can do for me &c. I wish Uncle Waters would get Russell Sage or some one to go down and see the Gov. I don't think there is any prospect of my coming north as I don't get sick and although I would walk at least 50 miles to see you all, I don't want to leave this army until I see the last Rebel lay down their arms. All my charity for them is played out.

Enclosed I send a photograph of White House and also one of St, Peters Church, where Washington was married. I expect to have some on cards and also some views of the Chancel at which the ceremony took place, and the Fort where it is said Poconontas was baptized.

Wm. has returned from Richmond and rejoined his Regiment. I saw him the evening he arrived and he was down to dinner with me day before yesterday. He feels good but looks rather tough after his visit in secessia.

The Rebels fired at one of our transports, the Elm City, yesterday, but have not treated us since the other night to any of their little love tokens. And we are not anxious on the subject. If you look at the photograph through a Stereoscope you can distinguish this individual in the center of the group on the stoop, it looks just like my picture that I sent home last. You can also see a feminine who happened to visit the house just as the picture was taken don't you wish you had been there.

I wonder what became of a letter I wrote to Aunt Hannah when she was up to Carrie's. It was written on Rebel paper and I never heard whether it arrived or not. I am glad you had a good visit down in Connecticut and returned safe home.

I am sorry Kill has concluded not to come down, I hope he will get drafted for he would have to take Em along too, and he would find a woman a nice piece of furniture in the army, especially in a march.

With love to all the family, & their friends
& my friends, I remain as ever,

Your aff. Cousin

Waters

Hampton, Virginia
August 19th, 1862

Dear Cousin Abbie,

Your last was received and read with pleasure. At that time we were at "Harrisons Landing" but as you see we are now encamped over the ruins of the once pleasant city of "Hampton" about two miles from Fort Monroe. We left the "Landing" at 6 o.c. last Saturday morning the last troops ashore were the 93d and the "rebels" gave us no trouble of any kind. We came down the James River on the Steamer Worth America and after laying in the Harbor in front of the "fort" for 24 hours, came here and landed. We expect to stay only for a few days just as long as the Q, M. Dept. is issuing forage & Subsistance to the army at Yorktown and then we expect to go with the Q, M. Dept. around to Aquia Creek, or where ever we may be ordered. The 93d will probably continue guarding Govt. property unless there should be some change in the Command as Col. Ingalls, who is Chief Q. M.
of the Army thinks the 93rd is all right and would not have any other, nor would they spare the 4 Companies from Head Quarters. But no one can tell what may happen for there is a story that

McClellan is to be Superseded by Genl. Burnside and if so may make a change in the staff.

Col. Crocker & Major Cassidy returned yesterday from Richmond the Col. looks well and is going north and will probably be back to take command of the regiment, and I should not be surprised if he asked for more active service than guard duty. I hope he will for one learns nothing (perhaps he would have been active enough had he been up to the Bombardment, the other night) but the same old story, although we sail around instead of marching, and see the country.

I don't know whether I wrote or not that Col. Butler had returned and brought with him an order from the Secy, of War saying that Col. Crocker was still Col. and that Col. Butler should retain command until his return or dismissal from the service. This created quite a stir among the bosom friends of Col. Morris, who have hung pretty close around him since his appearance on the carpet. But it made no difference, Col. Butler took command & Col. Morris left for Washington in a high state of excitement, after going to Head Qtrs. but getting no satisfaction there, as Gen. B. can not very well go behind the Order of the Secy, of War. But I do not think any one feels very bad about it today since seeing Col. Crocker who I would sooner have than all the Morris's & Butlers in creation, but I think had he remained some of the 93d would not be alive today that are now, grumbling that the their duty is so hard, when they have escaped all the hardships of the battles before Richmond.

I recd. Uncle Waters letter and will answer in a day or two. I went over to Norfolk on Sunday afternoon to see the Secesh ladies hold their skirts for fear of touching a U. S. Officer. Had a good time and returned Monday morning saw Geo. Egerton and some other old acquaintances.

With love to all the folks, Aunt, Uncle, Lib, Em, Kill, Call, Job, Lyd, & Joe, Delight, Children & all friends of mine & the family, I remain as ever,

Your aff. Coz,

Waters

Dearest Em:

Here we are again within one hundred yards of where we spent the 1st night after we landed on the peninsula. Our duty here is very light as nearly all the government property is on *board boats in the harbor awaiting orders. And are now having what we should have had six or eight months ago, that is, schools of Instruction for the officers, and a chance to drill the men.

Where the 93th is encamped is just on the bank of the bay, where the Southern Belles used to sport their "flounces" and promenade with their "gallants" by moonlight, but now the scene is changed "somewhat". The Church yard, near which they used to break so many hearts, is now decorated by Mother Nature with rank weeds, and by traitors, hands with blackened walls, & broken tombstones, living monuments of "southern chivalry".

What the last moments of the army of the Potomac will amount to no one knows, but the whole army has already left here for Aquia Creek & we are expecting to follow them, in a day or two. There is some talk that the Q. M. Dept. will be stationed at Alexandria and if so, we shall go with them and probably stay some time. I am glad to see that the north is at last going to work in the right way. Only I think the old regiment should be filled up first as the raw recruits would learn so much quicker beside older soldiers, and be at once fit for active service, whereas it will take months for new regiments to acquire knowledge enough to be fit for any thing like fighting.

The nearer we get to Washington the more likelihood there is of my coming north and if we come to Alexandria I think you & Kill might come down to Washington and spend a few days. Give my everlasting respects to Miss Jinny, and (Sister) & Mary Joe & Tate, also Addie & the "Parrott" (I think I will wait for Addie.) I wish I could come up. If Miss Christie & myself would not beat Tate & you it would be because Tate had "First say" and no fault of ours, And I would like to see her for herself aside from the cards, but I can't very well tell her through you what I might if she wrote herself - (do you see), I am very sorry there are so many of the Kid Glove Fraternity of Troy & West Troy Enlisting that young ladies have to stay at home when invited to partake in the pleasures of a "moonlight excursion". Where on earth was Emmet and the rest, perhaps their hearts were heavy thinking of the chances of being drafted & the probability of obtaining a ticket for Canada, I pity them and (Not the ladies), the country that calls them citizens.

We are expecting Col. Crocker back to take command in a week or so's time, and I know of one that will be glad. I have very easy duty now days, tent with Col. Butler & have a horse to ride down to the Fortress and whenever I like. We have chickens, ducks, Geese, & Turkeys, plenty, and all the sweet potatoes, melons &c other vegetables &c fruits that we are able to send a mile or so into the country after. We are anxiously awaiting news from Popes army. I hope Epp will come safe through the battles &c that with some credit to himself.

Some Sympathising friend ought to tell Bob G. to hurry up or he will lose his chance the same as he did in New York on the 17th day of July, but I am afraid I am telling stories out of school and better keep still.

Give my love to Aunt 8c Uncle, Lib, Abbie Delight 8 Children, and Cal & Job & Lyd & Joe and save a right smart lot for yourself & Kill.

The name of that man is Edward Evans, he stays in Albany most of the time. I never shall disturb him untill we meet - "He can't have luck" (as Pat says) —

Write often and believe me as ever,

Your aff Cousin

Waters W. Braman
Dear Uncle:

I believe I owe you for two letters but they have come the same day with a letter from one of the girls so that there was not much to write about and I kept waiting in hopes to be able from day to day to inform you of our next destination. But we have as yet no orders but the whole Q. M. Dept. is being moved to Aquia Creek and that is undoubtedly the place to which we will next remove. We do not get any news here of the movements of either our own or the Rebel Army but we have plenty of rumors.

There is a story here that all the wooden buildings of which there are about 100 around Fortress Monroe are to be torn down at the end of twenty days, also all of the same in the Fort itself to ever prevent the garrison from being smoked out as they certainly would be by an enemy throwing hot shot into the Fort & setting them on fire. I don't know who they apprehend is going to do it but they want to be ready for any emergency.

If you can get one of Frank Leslies Pictorials for Aug. 23d you will find a very good representation of the Col.'s & my own tent at Harrisons Landing. You can see my sword hanging on one of the trees and the Col, looking through a glass at the Rebel shore opposite and myself & Col. Rotch sitting at the table when we were playing a game of chess at the time the sketch was taken.

The Army of the Potomac is about all gone to Aquia Creek. Our old Division (Picks" formerly "Caseys") is to remain here, one Brigade at Yorktown and one at New Port News and the other at Fortress Monroe or at Norfolk. Ours is to be at New Port News so if we have to join our Brigade we shall have good winter quarters but I had rather not have so good prospects as regards being comfortable and not getting killed and have the rebels thoroughly thrashed.

There is no doubt that the Southern Genls. by uniting their forces have fairly whipped our separate armies by simply taking advantage of and observing the most common rules of modern warfare but I am in hopes soon to hear from those new troops and drafted men.

There is to be another officer from our Regt. sent home on recruiting service, and I am trying to persuade Col. Butler to send me. What the result will be I can not say just now. We are making good use of our present location to drill in the skirmish field and have schools of instruction for Officers, & seargents, which was very much needed.

My old friend "Hyde" I understand is about organizing another regt, of cavalry in New York city and I should not wonder if I got an offer from him, but I don't know as I would be willing to leave some of the boys in the 93d Regt., especially now as Col. Crocker is likely to be back to take command in the course of a week or two.

If I do hear from Hyde I will write to you immediately and learn what you think of it. I should like to go with Hyde first rate for I am sure he would push his Regiment ahead as fast as possible which would suit me to a dot.

The Regiment is at present located in a splendid and very healthy place. We have nice sea bathing and all the luxuries of the season. I wish Kill had been here to go crabbing here with me. I go every few days. It is impossible to go without getting a mess, and all the oysters and clams that are wanted when the tide is out. Also plenty of fish &c.

Give my love to Aunt, Lib, Abbie, Em, & Kill, Cal, Job, Lyd & Joe, & Delight & the Children, Mr. Kerr and all friends who enquire and believe me as ever untill death,

Your afl. Nephew

Waters W. Braman

Steamer Nantasket, Potomac River
Sept. 3d, 1862

Dear Uncle:

Night before last we received orders to embark for Alexandria and have arrived there per steamer and got almost unloaded, when we were ordered to Washington, for which place we are now bound. We are ordered to rejoin with the other four companies, and are to be brigaded immediately, and shall probably see more active service than we have for any time during our existance as a regiment.

The News here is not very encouraging but I hope for the best. I have not received any of your letters for over a fortnight, as all our letters went to Head Qtrs. of the Army of the Potomac. I hope Col, Crocker will join us soon especially now as we are likely to see some sport.

As I am entirely short of news except that I am well as ever, you must excuse my not writing more. We had quite a nice sail up the Chesapeke bay % Potomac River. It was very Rough and all the Consequences followed that are attendant on sea sickness. I was lucky enough to escape but did not dare to laugh at the others for fear it would be my turn next. As usual, I came across an old friend of mine on board the boat and consequently was made at home on board, sleeping on a bed with white sheets, and the freedom of the boat besides. The way I became acquainted with him (the steward) was that I had him in the guard house while at White House, but as it was no fault of mine that he was there and as I used him like a gentleman, he only returned the compliment.

The Lord only knows where we will be when I write next, but I guess it will be all right. Give my love to all, Aunt Hannah, Abbie, Libbie, Em, Kill, Delight and the Children, Cal, Job, Lyd, Joe, and every one, And believe me till death,

Your affec. Nephew

Waters W. Braman
Dear Uncle:

Since writing you from the Steamer Nantasket I have rec’d, your letter, also one from Kill & another from Em. When we arrived in Washington we found that Genl, McClellan was to remain in Washington and our Regiment was ordered to he consolidated with the other 4 cos, and was to have been brigaded. But the Genl, was ordered in command of the whole army and has again taken the field. Of course he could not get along without the 93d and now the whole Regiment is attached to his head Qtrs. We remained in Washington for a few days and on Sunday last marched to Tennality-town and yesterday to this place. Our duty is to guard Head Qtrs. & act as Provost-Guard around Genl. Head Qtrs. I heard yesterday from Eph. He is alive and well or was day before yesterday.

If possible there is to be one officer from each company sent north on recruiting service, and if so I shall come, but not until this next fight comes off. I do not know when this will reach you as the mails do not leave regular, since secesh has made this Raid into Maryland. There is no news but what you have as soon as we do here. There is a possibility that when we march again the four companies only will remain with Head Quarters and our six return to Washington to be on duty there. Col. Crocker was with us in Washington but can not yet take command as his exchange is not yet ratified.

Probably we will have to come down from Wall Tents to Rubber blankets and sleep on the ground again, but we can stand it I think. This part of the country is splendid, and I rather think we can manage to live if any Regiment can, we have a corn field on each side of us and plenty of Peach orchards so we will not lack of that kind of eatables and lots of chickens to be had. The inhabitants here are very different from the half starved renegades of the Peninsula, and treat us well, and seem like White Folks.

The 104th has seen pretty hard fighting in the battle of last Saturday, Lieut. Col. showed the white feather again and was taken suddenly sick when the bullets began to fly and has not yet recovered. He was in command of the Regt. at the time.

Give my love to Aunt Hannah and the girls and Em & Kill (I will write them in a day or two) and also to all friends of the family and the young ladies who were kind enough to remember me. I hope soon to be present at a battle that will close this Campaign in a manner that secesh won’t like, you have no idea of the confidence of the men in McClellan, and the enthusiasm with which he is greeted everywhere.

With love and gratitude to you, I remain as ever,
Your aff. Nephew,

Waters W. Braman

Dear Em & Kill:

Both of your letters were received in course of time and read of course with pleasure. We are on the march so continually that I have almost forgotten how many letters I have received or written & think I must owe the "girls" one or two.

We have just finished a short march of 7 miles hut in a terrible rain storm, and expect to move again tomorrow morning. Co. C. has been detailed to guard the commissary Dept. under command of Lieut. Col. Poter, "Com. of Subsistance" army of the Potomac. As you see by my writing from Hd. Qtrs. I am not with Co. C. which we left or rather which left us at Rockville and I am acting as adjutant to the regiment.

Our duty here is all nice and fancy but I do not like it as well as I expected although one of the most honorable in the army still it is very monotonous and the poorest place in the army to hear the news of what is going. The 93d is in splendid condition what there is of it and in their peculiar line of duty I think they are second to none in this or the regular army. There are also 4 cos. Of regulars at head Quarters from whom we have learned much.

It is reported today that Col. Crocker’s exchange has been ratified and I suppose he will take command immediately and probably get us brigaded, (for the fight is in him) if possible.

I have heard that Eph was well a few days ago but do not know whether the 104h is in this division of the Army as the movements are so rapid it is impossible to tell where "one" is going to sleep over night, or get any reliable information of your own whereabouts even.

We left our camp standing on Meridian Hill and perhaps shall return there. The officers had to bid good bye to wall tents and all the luxuries they have been indulging in, but as usual, being rather lucky myself, (and acting as adjutant) I had to have a tent to do the business of the regiment properly, and with one privilege took a good many more; and had all the rest of my traps brought even iron bedstead, Hair mattress and everything, so you see I am bound to be comfortable and I do think that my good health has been the result of my taking good care of and looking out for myself.

We are expecting a grand fight here in a day or two, there have immense quantities of artillery passed us on the road today, the 93d will be in hearing of the music and perhaps join in the dance, our officer s are blowing so about -wanting to fight I almost wish they might be gratified, for they just think they can beat any "regulars" (They think they can lick all Keine) (This quotation is not from Shakespeare) (but some other poet), but Maj. Haller, who commands the different body guards thinks the 93d all right.

We occasionally see a few of the deluded followers of Stonewall (alias Grindstone) Jackson as all prisoners are brought to Hd. Qtrs. They begin to look good in this part of the country as they have appropriated so much of Uncle Sam’s commisary stores. Thanks to the imbecility of one General and the treason of another. It would be impossible to get this army to fight under either McDowell the traitor or the incompetant Pope or any one but our own McClellan.
You should hear some of the new recruits that are in camp around Washington telling about how hard their duty is when they only come on duty once in 8 or 5 days and have tents and soft bread and the like. Wait till they have to eat Hardies for about 15 months and they will not think it so hard as they do now. I hope we shall give the Rebels an utter Rout here, for if we don't things will be rather mixed, still, the whole army is confident that under McClellan they can whip more than an equal number.

With love to Uncle and Aunt and the girls, and all the family. My respects to Miss Virginia and all the rest of the young ladies, and Kills folks and all friends of the family, I remain as ever,

Your aff. Cousin

Waters

"Em & Kill Rousseau"

Battlefield near Boonsborough

Sept. 16th, 1862

Dear Uncle & Aunt:

You must excuse this hasty scribble but our old Post-Master has just come from Washington with our mail. He is to return immediately and I don't know when I should have an opportunity of sending again, for although at Head Qtrs. we are continually on the move and within sight of the enemy, Genl. McClellan is hardly quit the saddle for the last three days, during which the fight has raged to a greater or less extent continually and we have lain all the time in sight of the fighting and among the dead and wounded.

The Rebels made a savage stand on the mountains but could not stand the savage bayonet charges of our men especially with Genl. McClellan cheering them on in person. Our whole army was in plain sight of the Rebel Genls, from the top of the mountains, so they could see every maneuver, but one after another their batteries were taken and turned upon themselves, their loss is three to one of ours and is terrible in killed & prisoners as all their wounded are in our hands. As I am writing the cannonading is like volleys of musketry. The wagon trains had pressed so far that they are ordered and are now passing to the rear. All this is in plain sight of the battlefield, as the Rebels make a stand on every hill but to no use. Determination is written on every countenance and we must succeed. That coat I sent by express just before we left Washington and I neglected in my last to mention it. As you say, it is valueless as a coat but I wanted to keep it and have not worn it in two months and the flies were making a roost of it. The paper I received from Delight & you must feel but I trust he will come out all right. I don't know but we may be ordered into the fight our movement and I have not heard but am going forward and will see. I wish I could delay the sending of this until I could ascertain for the gentleman by order of Col. Ingalls (which he would find not very pleasant with the Chief Qtr. Master's approval on it. Col. Ingalls is now with us at Hd. Qtr. and is a good friend of mine. I have been on duty more under him than any one else in the army.

The Rebels have just charged our batteries but have been repulsed and are in full retreat and it is as still as death where a moment before the roars of Artillery were deafening. A shell has just killed one man and wounded another not 200 yards from where I am writing. The entire army is moving by the flank and it is a splendid sight to see the lines of skirmishers and the troops in line behind them. No one thinks of the soldiers whose young blood is flowing (in every part of the field) in - defense of country, and its laws - each one marches on without time to think of the friend he steps over in the way - I saw Eph Regt. yesterday - four different times and saw them. No one thinks of the soldiers whose young blood is flowing in the defense of country, and its laws - each one marches on without time to think of the friend he steps over in the way - I saw Eph Regt. yesterday - four different times and did not see him he is well - he sent his compliments to me last night by one of our Lieuts. The 104th is in the fight at the present time.

In haste with love to all.

As ever,

Waters

I will write tomorrow.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac

Camp near Sharpsburg, Md.,

Sept. 18th, 1862

Dear Uncle:

For the last few days we have had lively times (business had been good). More cripples and widows made than there are inhabitants in the city of Troy. The last battles have all resulted in favor of the glorious old stars and stripes, but the loss has been fearful. Some regiments have hardly enough left to form a color guard to their tattered flag. Genl. McClellan is everywhere and is fairly worshipped by the troops. I hope the northern people begin to see the risk that was run by not reinforcing the army of the Potomac on the Peninsula and the different results that might have resulted had he been reinforced at that time. I saw Eph yesterday and he stayed with me last night. His regiment suffered slightly. Eph has got two awful bad feet, from the last six weeks march and thinks of resigning and going in to the sutler business. Eph and myself rode over the battleground after our troops had driven the enemy. The sight was dreadful on the mornings field and on about a mile the sight was glorious. The cannons were blazing away right into each others mouths and every few moments a yell, a volley of musketry and we knew there was a charge, I have been out on the battle ground two or three times since. Every house is a hospital.

Friday morning, Sept. 19th, 1862

There has been no fighting of any consequence since yesterday but we are expecting the fight to begin again every moment. It is reported that the Rebels are "skedadeling" but McClellan won't let them if he can help it. Eph stayed with me again last night. His feet are worse than ever this morning. He wrote to Delight last evening. He feels pretty well except his feet. The 93d is still in the same position at Hd. Qtrs, but came pretty near having a hand in the fight day before yesterday. We issued 60 Extra Rounds of ball
cartridges and were in line awaiting orders to move, but McClellan’s case is far from being at such a state that any regiment (even the 93d) is required to turn the tide of battle. Reinforcements are arriving for us and I have no doubt for the Rebs also, and this fight will be a terrible one, and probably a very decisive one also.

We do not get any mail at all for the past few days. If we whip the Rebels today and tomorrow we shall probably be in Washington within a fortnight Col. Crocker has not yet reported for duty. I should not wonder if he was figuring in Washington for a * on his shoulder straps. It is reported that Major Cassidy has been appointed Lieut. Col. of one of the new regiments, another instance of the corruptness of the administration at Albany still I am glad he has been promoted out of our Regiment although he never did us any good or any harm, nor do I believe he will to the new Regiment.

We have four vacancies, or rather we have two and probably will have two more by the time we arrive in Washington. Co, D. has not yet rejoined the regiment and I should not be surprised if they were a permanent detail for this campaign.

Give my love to Aunt, Lib, Abbie, Delight and the Children, Em, Kill, Cal, Job, Lyd, & Joe, and all friends of the family, and believe me as ever,

Your aff. Nephew,

Waters W, Braman

P.S. Why don’t either of the girls write, I have not had a letter from them in a month and over.

Waters

Camp near Sharpsburg, Md.
Sept. 25th, 1862

Dear Libbie,

Yesterday I received your letter from Union Village and this morning one from you dated at Troy, but have not yet had the pleasure of reading that other one that has not yet arrived, and I surely have written often enough to some of the family. The only one I can afford to write to is Uncle Waters, without waiting to think whether he owes me one or I owe him three or four, for I have kept him pretty well posted, and a letter to him I am sure you all get the benefit of, but still I think I can keep you all ageing, excepting on the march, for then we don’t get a mail oftener than once a week, and then you see get three or four letters and no time to answer them.

But now our letters come with Hd, Qtrs. and we shall get them hereafter every day. About my friend “Evans”, “Major & c”, he never was even “Drum Major” but only Chief Musician he never would be mustered into the service, and so when pay day came he could not draw any pay from Government & the officers who were willing paid him, and they disliked him so much he was told he had better leave, & Left. One little incident I can but mention. One Sgt. Baine of Co. I. died on the same boat with him, and the Lieut. of Co, I. gave him $35.00 to have the body emblamed, which he did and then told “Billy Baines” folks who live in Argyle that he had paid it himself and got the money again from them. I could mention a number of other circumstances but the subject is unpleasant. He has promised me by letter to take pistol & Belt up and give it to “Kill” but insists that he lost the other things.

Give my respects to all the friends in Union Village when you write.

It seems to me the North are mighty hard to please. If McClellan whips the rebels they think he should have captured the Rebel Congress. Anyone that thinks they can beat him let them try. I am sure that has been pretty well investigated and proved by the last battle of “Mannassas” and “Bull Run”. If the fault finding “Traitors” could only see McClellan ride past a “Division in Line” perhaps just about to enter the fight and just hear them cheer, why it seems as if every man vowed in his heart to the great General of the Universe to do his best or die and I think if that same unsatisfied traitor, Abolitionist or what if he could only pluck up courage enough to go over the battlefield about 2 k hours after I think he would be converted.

Truly it is a terrible sight. The “body” black and in every imaginable contortion, some loading their guns some on their knees behind a fence, and all more or less bloated and horribly disfigured. I think I can smell them even now. When the work of “burying” got too disagreeable for our men the secesh prisoners were made to dig the graves of their late comrades. They look better with a shovel in their hands than with a gun. Great as has been McClellans victory, there is no telling how it would have resulted had the Rebels another reserve. Our troops were all ready to continue the fight on Thursday morning but those who knew better than you or I did not see fit to bring on a general engagement. It is not certain but we may catch a big portion of their army yet. If we don’t it will be no fault of McClellans.

The G-a-l-l-i-a-n-t 93& still snuffs the battle from afar. That is about a mile or so (if it is a safe place). I have not seen Eph since leaving “Kudysville” rather think perhaps he snuffs the same wind that the 93& does and acts accordingly. He was in pretty bad shape for marching when I saw him.

Col. Butler has got an order to send recruiting officers home, but objects to doing so in the face of the enemy and has obtained permission to send them when he sees fit, which will be when this campaign is over and the army goes into winter qtrs. If nothing happens I shall probably be one of the party to continue the fight on Thursday morning but those who knew better than you or I did not see fit to bring on a general engagement. It is not certain but we may catch a big portion of their army yet. If we don’t it will be no fault of McClellans.

Will write to Abbie tomorrow.

W.

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Dear Cousin Abbie,

I received a letter from you on the same day as Libbie's was rec'd, and as I had written doubleheaded letters two or three times I thought I would wait a day or so in hopes of having something interesting to write about. We were then encamped near the village of Sharpsburgh and are now only about three miles from that place towards Harpers Ferry. We see the troops moving every day but are totally unacquainted with the object of any of the movements for the past four or five days and of the whereabouts of the redoubtable Stonewall. We are in the poorest place in the whole army to ascertain or anything of the kind. It is just like being in the city of Washington and waiting for New York papers for the city news.

We have lots of duty to keep us busy and what suits me we have Major Halter, the Commandant of Head Quarters to drill us and a company of "regulars" (that is with us on duty) in the "Battalion Drill" and there are a great many little "ideas" about the guides &c. that it is impossible to learn from the books. And as the Major has his office right in my tent I can ask him any questions about the drill. The Major is a splendidly drilled officer having been in the "service" at least thirty years, and it is a great privilege to get the benefit of his knowledge. He is the "Boss" around Head Quarters and I notice I keep on the right side of the Major and make out his reports in good style once in a while, about which he is an awful old "fudge".

The Regulars can't beat the 93d much on drill and they don't pretend to think they can. The recruiting officers consisting of the adjutant and two sergents have some of them had pretty good luck, and have been ordered back to the regiment with what men they have got.

We have been expecting to return to Washington before this time and I have no doubt our regiment will spend the winter on duty in that city as we were ordered and did leave our camp on Meridian Hill all standing until our return. And it makes a good place for our convalescent soldiers returning from the "Hospitals" to stop until they get able to join the regiment. Col. Crocker is there in camp and I don't see why he does not come to the regiment.

There is some sharp figuring going on about something I guess Lieut. Moore and one of our capts, (Johnson) are sick there and also our Quarter master.

This is a splendid country, we can buy fresh "bread", "pies" and all such things at almost every house and the people seem to be "union". Especially since they have seen the secesh army "face to face". I shall probably be writing home in a few weeks (unless I come myself, which is very probable) for some woolen socks and some more Handkerchiefs (silk) and perhaps a woolen shirt or two, and if we are to be in Washington for my over-coat.

Give my love to Em & Kill & my respects to Jennie, Christie, and the other young ladies and much love to Aunt Uncle, Lib, Delight & the Children, the folks in Washington County and yourself and all friends,

I remain as ever,

Your aff, Cousin

Waters.

The weather has been splendid but it is getting to be the season for wet & mud in this country and you need not be surprised to hear we have gone into winter quarters.

Waters.

Camp of 93d Regt. N.Y.S.V. Oct. 5th, 1862

"MORGAN RIFLES"

My dear Aunt:

I received Uncle's letter of the 29th yesterday, it was detained in consequence of being received by the Company at Rockville but the Capt. sent it up the first chance. I am glad to hear that Uncle's & your own health has been good. I think your trip north did you good and hope you will have the pleasure's of the trip renewed another season and a good many seasons. As for myself I am & have been very well indeed and tough as a "pine knot" for which I am very thankful. The Army is no place for a weak constitution, it is more apt to ruin a good one. But I always take care of myself and Co. C.. The Company has been at Rockville ever since we left that place and have had splendid fare. They are now on the March after us and I expect them tomorrow. I sometimes wish I had stayed with them, they had such good times, but I would not miss seeing what we have for the world.

Col. Crocker has taken command of the Regt. and is now with us. I think my chance of coming home is pretty slim just now, since he has come, for he thinks it best to send home those whose services can best be spared in the regiment and as the prospect now is (the government have been sending great quantities of troops this way lately) that we shall begin another campaign towards Richmond and I would not like to be away if there is to be an active campaign. I would like to come north for a few days & see you all, but do not think recruiting service equal to being in the field. Still, if I do get the chance you may expect me. Our Regt. is improving very fast in discipline and I think they will continue with Head Qtrs, certainly for this campaign.

Head Quarters is to move to Harpers Ferry tomorrow and if Uncle Waters could come down he could come there as easy as to go to Washington (via Baltimore). The only trouble would be getting the "Provost Marshall's pass" which he probably could get unless there were quantities of troops moving over the road and I should be wonderfully glad to see him and could make him as comfortable (in our way) as possible in camp.

The Regt. is to be paid off next week. We have been very fortunate in this respect as there are some regiments with 5 or 6 months pay due. I think until further orders you had better direct your letters to me as follows:

Head Quarters 93d N. Y. V.
Camp near Antietam, Md.
September 30th, 1862

MORGAN RIFLES

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Lieut. Waters W. Braman
Head Quarters Genl. McClellan
Army of the Potomac.

without putting the number of the Regiment on at all or I don't know but you might as well too, for then it would come one way or the other. With love to Em, Kill, Lib, Abbie, Delight, Children, and all the folks in Union Village & friends of the family,

I remain as ever,

Waters.

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Appendix III

Peter Kinnear
and the Albany Billiard Ball Company

So where was celluloid invented? by Carl on 26 Feb 2010

For years I've meant to get a picture of this marker, located next to a defunct Friendly's restaurant not far from our old Albany neighborhood, where Southern Boulevard meets Delaware Avenue. The shopping plaza and the Friendly's were brand new then, back in 1990, and I even had some vague memories of the big brick factory building that had been on the site just a couple of years before, home to the Albany Hyatt Billiard Ball Co. The marker proudly proclaims one of the least-known historic facts about Albany - that it was here that the first practical plastic, celluloid, was invented and developed into commercial products.

First Plastic
Celluloid - Invented 1868
by John Wesley Hyatt
First Use - Billiard Balls
Albany Billiard Ball Co.
The Plastics Pioneers Assoc.

While it has the appearance of an official Education Department historic marker, this was most likely a privately placed marker, perhaps installed when there was some controversy over the possible redevelopment of the site in the mid-'80s. Thanks to this marker, I've always been proud to know the location of the development of celluloid. Except, of course, that it's wrong.

While the final version of the Albany Hyatt Billiard Ball Company manufactured at this distant location, in the late 1800s this was farmland, part of the town of Bethlehem and served by the Normansville post office. The closest thing to industry was a paper mill on the Normanskill. And the location of the factory isn't the only cloudy part of this story.

John Wesley Hyatt was born in Starkey, NY, on the west side of Seneca Lake on 28 Nov 1837. When he was sixteen, he went to Illinois and became a journeyman printer. He (and later, his brother Isaiah) came to Albany and worked in printing. His interest in invention is shown by his patent of a knife sharpener in 1861. The story goes that Phelan and Callendar, a major manufacturer of billiard tables in New York City, offered a $10,000 prize for the creation of a composition ball to replace ivory. Years later, in 1914, the New York Times related that Hyatt entered that competition in 1863, and that "it was by accident that Mr. Hyatt discovered the chemical product that has brought him fame the world over. He was accustomed to use collodion for cuts while working at the printing trade. One day a bottle of collodion overturned, and it was after watching the solidification of the collodion that he got the idea of making celluloid."

Whether celluloid was invented in 1863, 1868 or somewhere in between, Hyatt filed for a patent in 1865 (granted in 1870), and continued working as a printer for several years, living at 32
Chestnut St. and later at 149 Spring St. He must have been working on business arrangements during that time. In 1867 Hyatt was with Osborne, Newcomb & Company, checker manufacturers at 795 Broadway. By the end of 1869 Hyatt had turned his invention into a number of commercial products, all being manufactured in Albany. In that year, the Osborne, Newcomb was sharing space with the Hyatt Manufacturing Company, making billiard balls, checkers and dominoes at 795-797 Broadway (now an empty urban field just north of Livingston Avenue). By the end of 1871, the billiard balls were being made by the Hyatt Manufacturing Company at 19 Beaver Street, just west of Broadway. His brother, Isaiah Smith Hyatt, took up the checker and domino business as the Albany Embossing Company, a few blocks south at 4 and 6 Pruyn St. The material was also apparently put to pioneering use in dental plates, by the Albany Dental Plate Company. (Despite numerous references to this company in the histories of celluloid, I find no reference to this company in the city directories of the time.)

There are numerous hints that all was not well with the finances of any of these companies. Even in the year in which Isaiah was listed in the city directory as President of the Embossing Company, the New York Times wrote glowingly of the enterprise and identified Robert C. Pruyn, of one of the most established families of Albany, as its head. 4 and 6 Pruyn Street was also home to the Albany Saw Works, an established firm run by Pruyn (“manufacturers of extra cast steel circular, mill, gang, cross-cut and other saws.”) The Times also spoke of embossing wood, not celluloid, and of the company having been burned out twice in the previous two years. One has to wonder whether those fires were related to a persistently reported quality of the new celluloid material - that it was explosive. The oft-repeated stories of exploding billiard balls are unlikely to be true, but it cannot be denied that cellulose nitrate was a dangerous material to work with, at a time when workplace safety was not a primary concern. (Hyatt's later factory in Newark, NJ suffered 39 fires in 36 years, killing 9 and injuring 39.)

That same article in the Times, written at the very close of 1871, effused over the Hyatt Billiard Ball Company,

"who make billiard balls of a composition which, when colored, can hardly be distinguished from ivory balls, and which, in addition to many other advantages, are claimed to be much more durable. They certainly have this one superiority over ivory balls, that whereas ivory is always apt to be unequal in density, giving a tendency to irregular direction and to ‘wabbling,’ the composition balls have an unerring center of gravity from the mere fact of their being composition -- every component part being thoroughly mixed and disseminated throughout the ball." The Times went on to describe the manufacture of the composition balls: "These balls are composed principally of "gun cotton," reduced to a fine pulp and molded. The other ingredients are as yet a secret, which the makers do not desire to make public. After molding, the ball is put in a globular press, and reduced about one-third in bulk. It is then put away to be dried. When partially dry it is put into a bowl of quicksilver to test the uniformity of its centre of gravity. If not true in its balance it is thrown aside; if true it is again pressed and again put on the shelf to be thoroughly dried before it is taken to the turner and the polisher. Three months elapse from the day of molding till the time when a ball is ready to be sent to purchasers. The balls cost about one-half the price ordinarily charged for ivory balls."

The history of the company gets foggy from there. One account says that the Albany Dental Plate Company changed its name to the Celluloid Manufacturing Company and moved to Newark, New Jersey, in 1873. By all accounts, the Hyatts did move to Newark and developed new machinery and new uses for celluloid. In 1881 they founded the Hyatt Pure Water Company, and ten years later Hyatt established the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company of Harrison, New Jersey. He was even an early bio-fuels enthusiast, converting spent sugar cane into fuel. Honored by the Society of the Chemical Industry with its Perkin Gold Medal (named in honor of the inventor of mauve) in 1914, Hyatt died in Short Hills, NJ, on May 10, 1920. But J.W. Hyatt's move to New Jersey wasn’t the end of celluloid manufacture in Albany.

A 1985 Schenectady Gazette article on the future of the Delaware Avenue factory says that Hyatt had raised $2000 from investors and borrowed work space from Albany machine shop operator Peter Kinnear, "who later gained control of Hyatt's business. Ultimately, Kinnear enlisted the aid of his son-in-law, Albany architect Charles Ogden, to create the billiard ball factory on Delaware Avenue." Peter Kinnear, now a prominent resident of Albany Rural Cemetery, was in 1870 part of the firm of McElroy & Kinnear, brass founders at 68 Beaver St. Whether Kinnear was an early investor or not, he does seem to have been the savor of celluloid in Albany. Howell's "Bi-Centennial History of Albany" in 1886 wrote:

"The Albany Billiard Ball Company was organized in 1875, succeeding the Hyatt Manufacturing Co., organized in 1868, which was the pioneer manufacturing company in the world to make composition billiard balls. The factory, corner Grand and Plain streets, is a three-story brick building, 68 by 50 feet in dimensions. The billiard balls are now made from bonsilate, a product of another Albany industry, which is mentioned elsewhere. The colors of bonsilate balls are permanent, and they will not burn. Pool and bagatelle balls are also made.

The officers are: Peter Kinnear, President and Treasurer; J.W. Hyatt, Vice-President; Louis Dietz, Secretary; and B.P. Wayne, Superintendent.

The bunsilate billiard balls are taking the place [of] all others for perfection of finish, durability and of cheapness."

This is followed by a biography of Peter Kinnear, indicating that in May 1884 he purchased the lots at the corner of Beaver and Grand streets, known as No. 64 and 66 Beaver street. "Here Mr. Kinnear made great improvements, so marked in their character as to entitle him to the credit of having beautified that portion of Beaver street in which his factory is located."

It writes of his foundry business, and then says,

"Nor does his identification with this community stop with his interest in this business, since he is also President of the Albany Billiard Ball Co., President of the Bonsilate Button Co., and a Director in both the Bonsilate Co. (limited) and the Newark Filtering Co. With the history of the manufacture of billiard balls in Albany, Mr. Kinnear's name is prominently identified. The most unique industry in Albany and, indeed, the only one of the kind in the world, is that of the Albany Billiard Ball Company. This Company was organized in 1875, and is the legitimate successor of the Hyatt Manufacturing Company, organized in 1868, which was the pioneer in the attempt to make composition billiard balls. It is our purpose to go into the details of the trials and failures of the original organization in its experiments to produce billiard balls of pyroxylene and later of celluloid that would take the place of ivory. Let it suffice to say that thousands of dollars were spent and much valuable time lost in
experimenting with little or no practical results, until the formation of the present Company, since which time, by the use of perfected processes and machinery, the invention of J.W. Hyatt, the Company has succeeded in producing billiard balls that are more perfect than ivory balls, while at the same time they are far less expensive.

The management of the Company is in the hands of the following named officers: Peter Kinnear, President and Treasurer; J.W. Hyatt, Vice-President; Lewis Dietz, Secretary; and B.P. Wayne, Superintendent; all gentlemen closely identified with the industrial advancement of this city. Mr. Kinnear's identification with this enterprise dates from a time when failure and disaster had stripped it of the confidence of most of the capitalists of Albany. He had faith in the scheme, and unbounded faith in Mr. Hyatt, through the utilization of whose inventions he was certain success would be won for it. At considerable personal trouble and no small temporary sacrifice, he invested in the enterprise, taking risks which made some of his friends tremble for the results; and he induced others of Albany's progressive men to take stock in the Company. The result has more than justified his most sanguine hopes. The enterprise is one of Albany's notable successes."

The Bonsilate Company, at the corner of Church and Pruyn streets, was organized in 1878. "The factory is four stories, brick, where 20 workmen are employed. This company produces bonsilate in bulk and in manufactured goods... Bonsilate is the discovery of John W. Hyatt, the inventor also of celluloid. It has been improved by Charles S. Lockwood. It is already used in making many articles of utility and ornament, for which its qualities of hardness, elasticity, susceptibility of taking any color and a high polish, render it very valuable. It is also a non-conductor of electricity, and incombustible. It is valuable as a substitute for ivory, jet, coral, celluloid and all like substances." It was widely known as the Bonsilate Button Company. The president of Bonsilate was Albany Saw and Albany Embossing's Robert Pruyn, the president was Peter's son David Kinnear, and Peter Kinnear was a director. John Hyatt, long decamped to Newark, was listed as a board member and "Expert." The company only lasted until January 1888, when the New York Times noted its closure:

"The Albany Bonsilate Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, to-day concluded to wind up its affairs and close the business. Among the stockholders is John W. Hyatt of Newark, N.J., the inventor of bonsilate and celluloid. The company has been doing business since 1881, having been organized in Newark with a capital stock of $100,000. It was believed that there was a great future for the company, but it has steadily lost money."

Through 1899, at least, Albany Billiard Ball Company remained on Grand Street, at the corner of Plain, a site now covered by the South Mall Arterial. It's the close of the century and we're still nowhere near Delaware Avenue. But at some point there was a move to Delaware Ave., for by 1928 (there's a big gap in available directories online), ABB was finally at our "historic" site at 483 Delaware Avenue, with Ronald Kinnear as President and Treasurer, and Kenneth C. Ogden as vice president and secretary. And there it sat, quietly making billiard balls miles and miles from the original site of the manufacture of celluloid, decaying, waiting for redevelopment and the placement of a marker that commemorates an important event in Albany's industrial history in exactly the wrong place. You could make an argument for putting the marker in front of the vacant lot at 795 Broadway, or as close to the corner of long-gone Plain Street as you can get, but celluloid was not invented way out on Delaware Avenue.