

Daniel McCormick

b. 1739/40, Edinburgh, Scotland; d. ca 30 Jan 1834 New York City

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The following is a compilation of numerous references to Daniel McCormick during his interesting life as an early member of the Craft. He was associated with many of the important people of his era, as may be seen below. In his land dealings he was involved with over 3,000,000 acres in Northern New York, to include all of the Thousand Islands. There is a separate paper and compilation for Richard Harison, Deputy Grand Master under Robert R Livingston, which may be read at the OMDHS website.

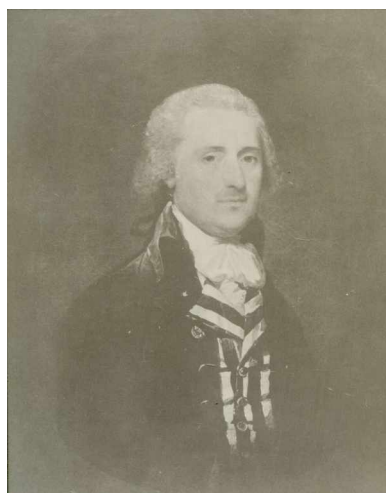
Daniel McCormick was Secretary of Union Lodgeⁱ in New York in 1772. He is listed among the following officers of this Lodge as subscribers to Wellins Colcott's "A Candid Disquisition of the Principles and Practices of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons."

R.'W.'. Robert R Livingston , jun.	Master	R.'W.'. Mr. William Malcom	Past Master
W.'. Richard Har[r]ison, sen. Esq.	SW	W.'. Capt. Leonard Lisperard, jun.	Past Warden
Dr. Samuel Bard	JW	W.'. Mr. John Moore, Esq.	Past Secy
W.'. Mr. Daniel McCormick	Secy	W.'. Mr. Thomas Stewart	Steward
W.'. Mr. Samuel Burling	Treas	W.'. Mr. James Stewart	Member
R.'W.'. Mr. William Imlay	Past Master	W.'. Mr. Abraham E. Lott	Member

The date of the institution of Union Lodge of New York City is not known. It existed in 1767 and was warranted by George Harison, probably several years before. Robert P. Livingston, who became the first Grand Master of the State of New York, was Master of Union Lodge, in 1771, when he was 25 years old, for, as we shall see further on, on April 18th of this year he constituted Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, at Poughkeepsie, as acting Grand Master by authority of Provincial Grand Master [George] Harison. Union was active for a number of years. During the Revolution it appears to have suspended laborⁱⁱ.

New York City then being occupied by the British and the Lodge almost to a man having espoused the cause of Independence. After the close of the war, the Lodge was given a new warrant by the Atholl Provincial Grand Lodge and became Union No. 8. Of its later fortunes no information has been found.

Chancellor Livingston had been Master of old Union Lodge, which was started under auspices of the Grand Lodge of England and probably suspended labors during the stress of the Revolution. The warranting of a "Union Lodge No. 8," on 29 Nov 1783, suggests that the remnant of the former organization was admitted to membership 29 Nov 1783, for the very purpose of identifying the Chancellor with the Provincial Grand Lodge, thereby paving the way for his elevation to the Grand Mastership.



Daniel McCormick was a transitional officer in both the 'Antient' Provincial Grand Lodge under Grand Master William Cook, who resigned upon the formation of the 'Modern' Grand Lodge of New York in 1784, with Robert R Livingston as Grand Master. Bro. McCormick served Grand Masters Cook and Livingston as Grand Treasurer in 1784 and 1785.

In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge may be found the following references to Bro. McCormick:

04 Feb 1784 The R.'W.'. Grand Master [William Cock] signified to the Grand Lodge his intentions of resigning his office, and begged leave to propose the Honorable Robert R Livingston, Esquire, as a worthy brother to succeed him. He was, therefore, unanimously elected Grand Master of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, and accordingly was proclaimed and installed by proxy.

03 Mar 1784 R.'W.'. William Cock in the chair. Worshipful Brother **Daniel McCormick, Master of Union Lodge**, was . . . appointed Grand Treasurer. Also "Voted unanimously, that a letter of thanks be presented to the R.'W.'. Bro. William Cock, expressive of the high sense this Grand Lodge entertained for his attention in the various and important duties of his late office, accompanied with a ring, and that Brothers Kerr, McCormick, and Maxwell furnish the same."

27 Mar 1784 at a Grand Steward's Lodge of Emergency in was *Resolved*, that Brother McCormick, Tucker and Giles be a committee to furnish a Plate for Summonses for the Grand Lodge.

01 Jun 1784 R.'W.'. William Cock in the Chair. R.'W.'. McCormick sat as Grand Senior Warden, p.t., in a matter pertaining the relief of three Brothers from a sentence of expulsion.

23 Jun 1784 He was present as Treasure at the Grand Lodge of Emergency, R.'W.'. William Cock, Esq., Past Grand Master, in the chair, where it is recorded "The Worshipful Brother **McCormick, Master of Union Lodge of New York**, was also unanimously re-elected Grand Treasurer . . .

01 Sep 1784 R.'W.'. Samuel Kerr, Deputy Grand Master, in the chair, and Wor. McCormick present as Grand Treasurer.

20 Oct 1784 Grand Stewart's Lodge, with R.'W.'. Samuel Kerr, Deputy Grand Master in the chair, and *Resolved*, That Brothers Cock, McCormick and Giles be committee to prepare the form of the Grand Lodge Certificate.

22 Nov 1784 Grand Lodge of Emergency, with R.'W.'. William Cock in the chair, and R.'W.'. Daniel McCormick present as Grand Treasurer.

24 Feb 1785 Grand Lodge of Emergency, with R.'W.'. Samuel Kerr, DGM, in the chair, and Daniel McCormick present as Grand Treasurer.
02 Mar 1785 Grand Lodge, with R.'W.'. Robert R Livingston in the chair and Daniel McCormick present as Grand Treasurer.

Daniel McCormick was an Irishman, and among his closest friends and almost constant companions at his stately home on Wall street were William Constable, **Richard Harison [Deputy Grand Master, 1786-88]**, William Bell and Michael Hogan, some of whom were to be seen with him almost every afternoon on the porch of his house. His establishment was continually the scene of friendly dinner parties, at which the number of guests was always odd. Mr. McCormick was one of the most polished gentlemen in the city, and had the entree to the most exclusive social circles, as is shown by the fact that he was a guest at a dinner given by Mrs. John Jay to President Washington. He would not move from his Wall street home even when every other residence in the locality had disappeared, and the district had been given over wholly to business establishments. He was president of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York [1784-85], a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an alderman. A biographer says of him that he was old-fashioned, and clung tenaciously to accustomed habits and style of dress. He wore short breeches to the last, with white stockings and buckles, and powdered his hair. He was without a stain on his character. He died in 1834, possessed of great wealth.

One websiteⁱⁱⁱ gives Daniel's gives his parentage, without any references, as follows:

Samuel McCormick, b. ca 1710; d. 1755; son of Edward or Hew McCormick, b. ca 1690, and Miss Gordon, b. ca 1695; m. ____ Thomson, b. ca 1715

General Examiner of Excise in Scotland. As supervisor of the Glasgow (1st) District, he gave up the names of "two rebels who were out in the Forty-five". Described at his daughter Janet's marriage as Mr. Samuel McCormic, general Examiner of His Majesty's Books of Taksays"

Children:

- i. William McCormick b. ca 1744
- ii. Edward McCormick b. 1745; d. 29 Dec 1814; m. 6 Apr 1786 Johanna Hamilton.
- iii. Elizabeth McCormick b. 1727/1746
- iv. Janet McCormick b. ca 1747; [m. 26 Oct 1761 Rev. Joseph Pitcairn, father of Joseph Pitcairn, who was associated with Daniel McCormick in various land deals in Northern New York, as noted below]
- v. Dorothea McCormick b. 1749/1750
- vi. Daniel McCormick.

It would appear that there is a basis for the above parentage in that in the work "The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, 1532-1943: with genealogical notes, by Sir Francis James Grant. 1944, it is written that Edward McCormick was b. 1745; d. 29 1814; son of Samuel McCormick, m. Jo[h]anna Hamilton, b. ca 1762; d. 19 Feb 1820, aged 58 , d/o of Alexander Hamilton of Grange.

The .township [of Edwards, New York] was patented to McCormick in March, 1795, and surveyed by Reuben Ashman of Russll. **McCormick** transferred it to **Joseph Pitcairn** about 1816, and he upon his death, about 1844, bequeathed his interest to Alexander Brodie. The town received its name from Edward McCormick, a brother of Daniel McCormick, the proprietor to whom the original township was assigned in the division.

Daniel McCormick^{iv} (1739/40-1834) was a Scottish-born businessman who lived most of his life in New York City, where he was a founding director of the Bank of New York, and was well known in circles that included Alexander Hamilton (to whom he was distantly related by marriage), John Jay (first Chief Justice of the United States from 1789 to 1795), John Adams (first vice president of the United States (1789–1797), and second president of the United States (1797–1801), and the artist Gilbert Stuart.

Daniel was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in either 1739 or 1740. He had a brother named Edward, who married Joanna Hamilton, a cousin of Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton and Daniel were neighbors in New York City in 1789; Hamilton had an office at 58 Wall Street and Daniel lived at 57 Wall Street.

It is unknown when Daniel arrived in the United States – possibly some time in the 1760s, when he was in his twenties. He served as a lieutenant in the patriot militia until the British occupation of New York City. As a recognized neutral during the occupation he escaped confiscation of his property and as early as 1784 had won election to the newly formed Chamber of Commerce. After the occupation he worked for an auctioneering company named Moore, Lynsen and Company and made a fortune in the sale of prizes during the Revolutionary War.

Some time after the war, Daniel established a business at 39 Wall Street, close to Federal Hall (26 Wall Street). The latter served as the meeting place for the US Congress between 1785 and 1789 under the Articles of Confederation. It was remodeled in 1788 under the direction of Pierre Charles L'Enfant (later designer of Washington DC), and renamed Federal Hall when it became the first Congress of the U.S. under the new constitution in 1789. George Washington was inaugurated as president in front of Federal Hall in April 1789, and the Bill of Rights was adopted there in September 1789.

Life at Daniel's house in 1789-90 was described as follows:

Little went on in Federal Hall without his comment, if not his knowledge. And when Congress dismissed for the day, and statesmen and socialites took their Wall Street airing, Mr. McCormick and his cronies had a word about each. Let the Secretary of War lumber past that observatory stoop, and the latest quip would be whispered concerning General Knox's unfortunate bulk – "Mrs. John Adams' daughter says 'he is not half so fat as he was'; she means before he wore stays". And when chubby John Adams himself strutted by "like a monkey just put into breeches", the stoop recalled how Senator Izard proposed that the Vice-President be titled "His Rotundity".

The Bank of New York was founded as a result of a meeting of New York merchants on 23 February 1784; it was the first bank created in the independent United States, and its prime organizer, and author of its constitution, was Alexander Hamilton. The board of directors was elected on 15 March, and included Daniel McCormick, Alexander Hamilton, Samuel Franklin, Isaac Roosevelt, and John Vanderbilt. When the Bank of New York was incorporated in 1791, a total of 723 shares worth \$500 each were issued. With a holding of 15 shares (worth \$7500), Daniel was one of the three biggest shareholders. Aaron Burr owned three shares and Alexander Hamilton owned 1½. In 1792 it became the first corporate stock to be traded on the New York Stock Exchange, which was founded in May 1792.

The Macomb Purchase

Alexander Macomb (1748–1831) was a Belfast-born merchant who had made money during the war as a fur trader in Michigan and then moved to New York to become a land speculator and shipping magnate. In 1788 he built a large mansion at 39 Broadway, which in 1790 was leased to become George Washington's presidential residence. In 1791, Macomb bought a tract of 3.6 million acres (15,000 km²) in upper New York State that became known as "Macomb's Purchase". He bought it for eight cents an acre with no down payment, and agreed to pay off the amount in six annual installments. Macomb was actually just the front man for the purchase, which was made by a group that included Daniel McCormick and William Constable, another merchant who had also made his money in the fur trade and was one of the first Americans to trade with China. The purchase covered about one-tenth of New York State, and included all of present-day Lewis county, and large parts of Oswego, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Jefferson counties. It contained only a few squatters, and consisted of good farmland.

The land was put up for sale, with Constable even going to Europe to try to make sales there. During the gubernatorial election of 1792 there were charges that Governor George Clinton stood to benefit from the transaction because of his friendship with Daniel, who allegedly held a third of the tract and planned to transfer part of it to Clinton; Daniel denied this. Besides, he was a federalist when Clinton was an anti-federalist. Sales did not keep up with the due dates for payments on the loan, and during the Panic of 1792 Macomb was sent to debtor's prison with debts of more than \$300,000, a fortune at the time. The land was divided among Daniel, Constable, and the creditors, and was sold and re-sold during the 1790s. Clinton sued his accusers for libel, and won the case.

Daniel was a friend of the artist Gilbert Stuart, famous for his full-length portrait of George Washington (the Lansdowne portrait), painted in the fall of 1796. In 1801, Daniel was appointed a trustee of the New York Society Library. The character of his closing years is described by Walter Barrett as follows:

Mr. McCormick was a glorious sample of the old New Yorker. He stuck to Wall Street to the last. Death alone could get him out of it. He died in 1834, and from 1792 until that date he never budged an inch out of the honored old street. He witnessed the removal of his neighbors one by one, year after year, until all had gone. He saw offices and business crowding into the cellar and floors and garrets of the vacated buildings; he saw new buildings put up for offices; but he was firm, and finally was left alone, the only gentleman who continued to reside in his own house, in the good old fashioned style. He never changed his habits. He stuck to short breeches and white stockings and buckles to the last. He wore hair powder as long as he lived, and believed in curls. He was without a stain upon his character. He was fond of his friends, and they loved him, although he saw nearly all of them enter the grave. He gave good dinner parties, and had choice old wines upon the table. In his invitations for dinner he invited three, or five, or seven persons to dine with him, but never an even number; and he was always anxious to have those come that he invited, so that ill-luck might not chance by one not coming, thus giving the unlucky even number of persons to entertain. After dinner came a good old game of whist for one or two tables, according as he invited more or less. He was fond of the game, and his friends also were good whist player[s]. He owned a large landed property, and when he died was very rich. On those days, and for years, the great topic of conversation was Bonaparte.

Daniel died in 1834, and his house was torn down not long afterwards, and in 1836-42 the merchant's exchange was built at 55-57 Wall Street. This failed in mid-century, and the building was home to the New York Stock Exchange for 12 years. In 1863 it became the Custom House, and in 1899 was bought by National City Bank, which had it remodeled. It later became the Regent Wall Street Hotel, until 2004. The exterior of the building was designated a New York City landmark in 1965.

What talking times those old jokers (young once) used to have on stoop No. 57 Wall street. The house stood below the present Merchants' Exchange, on the south side, three doors this side of Pearl street, until the great fire. It was forty feet wide. It was built of brick — plastered over to represent stone, and was painted blue. Daniel McCormick bought the property about 1790, built that house, and moved into it about 1792. He was a bachelor. I am not aware that he had any near connection, but one. That one came out from Ireland, and it was the intention of his uncle to make him his heir, but they did not agree. One was raw and uncouth, and the other (old Daniel) was one of the most polished gentleman in the city. The raw one went back to the old country, and strange to say, lose to high rank in the legal profession. I think he became "Lord Advocate," or something of the sort. Before the war Daniel had been in the auction business I think. He was an Irishman by birth, came to this country poor, but amassed a large fortune and retired. He was president of the St. Patrick Society for many years, and I believe a member all his life. It is curious to look back and see who were the leading Irishmen in this city, and officers of the St. Patrick Society, from 1790 to 1804. John Charleton was one. He was physician at No. 110 Broadway as early as 1786. Thomas Roach (president in 1792) was a wine merchant in Water street. William Edgar, was vice president. He was the founder of the Edgar family, in this city. The white marble palace of Mr. Edgar is still standing at 7 Greenwich street. In 1797 he lived at No. 7 Wall street. He was treasurer of the first insurance company started in 1793, " Mutual." He was director in the Bank of New York. He was a merchant, and prominent in everything that was going on for many years. John Shaw was a merchant in Water street. Carlisle Pollock was a merchant, and lived in Whitehall street, but had his store on Gouverneur wharf. James Constable, who was one of St. Patrick's "Council," was a merchant, and one of the firm of William and James Constable. They lived corner of Wall and William streets. John McVicker was a merchant, and had his store and dwelling house at 27 Queen (would be about half way between Pine and Wall in Pearl.) He was an Irishman, and head of the great McVicker family or the city. He was father of Professor McVicker of Columbia College. A grandson of his, Bard McVicker, was one of the cleverest young man that ever graduated at Columbia College. He died, I believe, of consumption about twenty-five years

ago. William Wade was a grocer in Water street, only a few doors from Whitehall. "Hugh Gaine" was the treasurer of the St. Patrick's Society. He was a printer, and a wonderful person. In 1752, 110 years ago, he started the *New York Mercury*, a weekly. During the Revolution, he was regarded as rather unsound upon the "gofise question" of that day, but after the war was over, he became all right and was a great favorite. In 1787 he got out a Universal Register, and in it he gives the population of New York at 30,000 inhabitants and 4,200 houses. About that time he was a bookseller and stationer, at 25 Hanover square. What is also very curious, he was a vestryman of Trinity church from 1792 to 1808. So, too, was John McVickar, from 1801 to 1812. So, too, was William Hill from 1812 to 1818. He was a merchant in Broad and lived in Courtlandt street. He was treasurer of the society for some years.

Dominick Lynch was for a long time a counsellor of St. Patrick. He was of the firm of Lynch & Stoughton, merchants at 41 and 42 Little Dock street (Water street, from Whitehall to Old slip.) Mr. Lynch lived at No. 16 Broadway. Don Thomas Stoughton, his partner, was the Spanish Consul General. I have a chapter written about this firm, and it will be one of the most interesting of any that I have written, when published. So that I will say no more about it now. These Irish families are the cream of the cream of the old families here. George Barnewell was an importing merchant, and had his counting-room at No. 21 Wall, in the rear of No. 19, with such vice presidents and other officers as William W. Wallace, Robert R. Waddell, William Hill, Hugh Gaine, George Barnewell, John Caldwell, Cornelius Heeney, and they were all leading Irishmen seventy-five years ago. Irishmen used to be aldermen in those days, too, for Daniel McCormick was alderman of the East Ward in 1789 and 1790. It is curious, too, that John Pintard, of whom I wrote, should have been his assistant. In those two years James Duane and Richard Varick were mayors.

When the Bank of New York was started, Daniel McCormick was among the first directors; Samuel Franklin, of the firm of Franklin, Robinson & Co., was another. Isaac Roosevelt was the president. Mr. McCormick continued in the board of directors twenty years. His house as I have said before, was the resort of several of the leading men. On his stoop, in the middle of the day, could be seen Captain Phillips, who was the acknowledged authority in war matters, as was Supercargo Bell about Chinese matters, he having been the first supercargo out there. In another chair could be seen Colonel William Steuben Smith, surveyor of the port, that President Jefferson afterward removed for supposed complicity with the General Miranda expedition. Two doors above Mr. McCormick, at No. 53, lived Mrs. Mary Daubeney, the wife of Captain Daubeney. At 43 lived Thomas Pearsall, and at 41, Thomas Buchanan. Next door below Mr. McCormick, at 59, was the Eagle Insurance Company. He himself was a director in the United Insurance Company, at 49 Wall, and so were his neighbors, Buchanan and Pearsall. At the time Mr. McCormick left the board of directors of the Bank of New York, his friend, Nicholas Gouverneur, was president of it.

Mr. McCormick was a glorious sample of the old New Yorker. He stuck to Wall street to the last. Death alone could get him out of it. He died in 1834, and from 1792 until that date he never budged an inch out of the honored old street. He witnessed the removal of his neighbors one by one, year after year, until all had gone. He saw offices and business crowding into the cellar and floors and garrets of the vacated buildings; he saw new buildings put up for offices; but he was firm, and finally was left alone, the only gentleman who continued to reside in his own house, in the good old fashioned style. He never changed his habits. He stuck to short breeches and white stockings and buckles to the last. He wore hair-powder as long as he lived, and believed in curls. He was without a stain upon his character. He was fond of his friends, and they loved him, although he saw nearly all of them enter the grave. He gave good dinner parties, and had choice old wines upon the table. In his invitations for dinner he invited three, or five, or seven persons to dine with him, but never an *even* number; and he was always anxious to have those come that he invited, so that ill-luck might not chance by one not coming, thus giving the unlucky *even* number of persons to entertain. After dinner came a good old game of whist for one or two tables, according as he invited more or less. He was fond of the game, and his friends also were good whist player. He owned a large landed property, and when he died was very rich. On those days, and for years, the great topic of conversation was Bonaparte.

MACOMB'S PURCHASE ^v.

The largest land grant made by the State at any time was located in Northern New York, and is the one known as Macomb's Purchase. As indicated by its name, it was not a grant strictly, but a sale. The price paid was eight pence per acre. Although the tract took its name from Alexander Macomb, two other persons, **Daniel McCormick** and William Constable, were associated with him in the enterprise and appear to have been jointly interested as owners. The purchase was made 10 Jan 1792. It comprised 3,934,899 acres, extending over most of the territory now included in Franklin, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, and Herkimer counties.

Macomb's Purchase was subdivided into parts designated as Great Tracts, which were numbered from 1 to 6. Their areas were:

Great Tract I,	821,879 acres, Franklin County;
Great Tract II,	553,020 acres, St. Lawrence County;
Great Tract III,	640,000 acres, St. Lawrence County;
Great Tract IV,	450,950 acres, Lewis and Jefferson Counties;
Great Tract V,	26,250 acres, Lewis, Jefferson, and Herkimer Counties;
Great Tract VI,	74,400 acres, Lewis, Jefferson, and Herkimer Counties;
Remainder,	<u>1,368,400 acres;</u>
Total,	3,934,899 acres.

The patents for Great Tracts V, V, VI, and Remainder (1,920,000; acres) were made to Alexander Macomb, 10 Jan 1792; while the patent for Great Tract III was made to **Daniel McCormick**, 3 Mar 1792, followed by patents to **McCormick**, also, of Great Tracts I and II, on 17 May 1798.

It is claimed that the Macomb Patent has never appeared in print; it certainly would be difficult to find it if it ever has. As it may be of interest to many on account of its historical importance, its direct connection with the original title to much of the Forest Preserve, and as showing the form of the early State land patents, it is given here [giving those extracts showing Daniel McCormick] . . .

WHEREAS, **Daniel McCormick**, an Original proprietor with said Macomb in the said purchase as appears from the affidavits of the said Macomb and **McCormick** now annexed to the said Return, hath paid into the Treasury of this State the full purchase Money for one other Sixth of the said Large tract Containing Six hundred and forty thousand **[640,000] Acres** distinguished in said Return by the third Tract as appears by the Treasurer's receipt filed in the Secretary's Office with the said return.

AND, WHEREAS, the said Alexander Macomb hath by an Instrument in Writing also annexed to said return, assigned and Transferred all his right and title in the said third Tract to the said **McCormick** and requested the Commissioners that a patent might Issue to the said **McCormick**, for the same accordingly.

RESOLVED, therefore, that the Secretary do prepare Letters Patent to the said **Daniel McCormick** for the said sixth part so distinguished as aforesaid by the name of the third tract and lay them before this board for their approbation.

AND, WHEREAS, in pursuance of the said order our Letters patent did Issue to the said **Daniel McCormick** for one-sixth part of the said large tract of land, distinguished in the above recited return by the name of the third tract and Estimated to contain Six hundred and forty thousand **[640,000] acres** of land.

AND, WHEREAS, in and by the Instrument of writing referred to in the said order of our Commissioners of the Land Office of the third day of March, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five [3 Mar 1795] and annexed to the aforesaid return of survey made by our Surveyor General, the said Alexander Macomb did assign and set over, Convey and confirm unto the said **Daniel McCormick** all the right, title and Interest of him the said Alexander Macomb, of in and to the three tracts above described in the before mentioned return of survey, to wit, Tract Number one, Tract number two, and Tract Number three, Said to Contain in the whole One Million, Eight hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and sixty **[1,896,960] acres** of land.

AND, WHEREAS, at the respective periods of Granting, the Letters patent aforesaid the number of acres contained in the said several Tracts of land so granted as aforesaid were not accurately ascertained.

AND, WHEREAS, by the Certificate of our Surveyor General to our Commissioners of the Land Office bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, One thousand seven hundred and ninety seven [18 Dec 1797], and filed in our Secretary's Office, it appears that the real quantity of Land contained in the said Letters patent was less than the estimated number of acres designated in the same, and that the **Tracts number five and Six** Contain One Million four hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight **[1,419,938] acres** of land.

The **tract Number four** Contains four hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and fifty **[450,950] acres** of land, the **Tract Number three** Contains four hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-eight **[458,228] acres** of Land. The **tract Number two** Contains five hundred and fifty-three thousand and Twenty **[553,020] acres** of Land, and the **Tract Number one** Contains Eight hundred and Twenty-one thousand Eight hundred and nineteen **[821,819] Acres** of Land.

AND, WHEREAS, a final arrangement and settlement concerning the Contents of the several Tracts heretofore granted as aforesaid, and of the Tracts hereinafter Granted, and of the sums of money paid on account of the same hath been made, according to which Settlement the deficiencies in the Several Tracts, Number three, Number four, Number five and Number six have been compensated and allowed to the said **Daniel McCormick** by a sufficient number of acres included in the Tracts of Lands Number one and number two hereinafter granted.

AND, WHEREAS, in and by a Treaty held at the City of New York with the Nations or Tribes of Indians Denominating themselves the seven nations of Canada, Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the Authority of the United States, to hold the Treaty, Certain Indian Chiefs and Deputies authorized to represent those seven Nations or Tribes of Indians, Egbert Benson, Richard Varlek and James Watson, agents for the State of New York, William Constable and the said **Daniel McCormick**, purchasers under Alexander Macomb, it is among other things agreed that the tract Equal to six Miles square reserved in the sale made by our Commissioners of the Land Office to Alexander Macomb to be applied to the use of the Indians of the village of St. Regis, shall still remain so reserved, and in and by the said Treaty it is further stated and agreed as follows, "The said Deputies having suggested that the Indians of the Village of St. Regis have built a mill on Salmon River and another on Grass River and that the meadows on Grass river are necessary to them for hay, in order, therefore, to secure to the Indians of the said village the use of said Mills and Meadows, in case they should hereafter appear not to be Included within the above tract so to remain reserved, it is therefore also agreed and concluded between the Deputies the said agents and the said William Constable and **Daniel McCormick** for themselves and their associates, purchasers under the said Alexander Macomb of the adjacent Lands, that there shall be reserved to be applied to the use of the Indians of the said Village of St. Regis in like manner as the said Tract is to remain reserved, a tract of one Mile square at each of the said Mills and the Meadows on both sides of the said Grass River from the said mill thereon to its Confluence; with the River St. Lawrence," as in and by the said Treaty of Record in our Secretary's Office will appear.

AND, WHEREAS, **Daniel McCormick** by his Memorial presented to our Commissioners of the Land Office, and to which Alexander Macomb and William Constable have signified their assent in writing, hath prayed our Letters Patent for the said Tracts Number one and Two.

NOW THEREFORE, know ye that in Consideration of the premises we have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant and confirm unto the said **Daniel McCormick** the first and second Tracts described in the foregoing recited return of our Surveyor General, . . .

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described and Granted premises (Except as is before excepted and reserved) unto the said **Daniel McCormick** his heirs and assigns, as a good and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance forever on Condition Nevertheless, that within the Term of seven years, to be computed from the date hereof, there shall be one family actually settled on the said Tract of land hereby Granted for every six hundred and forty acres thereof, Otherwise these our Letters patent and the Estate hereby Granted shall cease, determine and become void.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved JOHN JAY, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of Albany the seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety Eight [17 Aug 1798] and in the Twenty-third year of our Independence.

Daniel McCormick, founder and for many years president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick^{vi}, New York; born in Ireland; came to this country poor, prior to the Revolution, but amassed a large fortune; was a member of the New York firm, Moore, Lynsen & Co., auctioneers. At a subsequent period, conducted the same business by himself. He had a vendue store on Wall street; was a member of the First Presbyterian church, Wall street. In 1789 and 1790, he was an alderman, representing the East Ward; was one of the first directors of the Bank of New York and continued a member of the board for two decades; was associated with William Constable and Alexander Macomb in extensive land speculations. Mr. McCormick was a bachelor, but was noted for his hospitality and "strict religious principles." As early as 1786, he is mentioned as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York; was a director in the United Insurance Co. Barrett's "Old Merchants of New York City" states that "Mr. McCormick was a glorious example of the old New Yorker" and "stuck to short breeches and white stockings and buckles to the last." He was a great entertainer, "gave good dinner parties and had choice old wines upon the table." He is also mentioned as "one of the most polished gentlemen of the city." He died in New York, Jan. 31, 1834, and "was the last occupant of a first-class dwelling on Wall street, since wholly devoted to business."

Daniel McCormick, the founder of the Friendly Sons, and who had served for nearly forty years as president, died on Jan. 31, 1834. "We have the painful task," says the "New York Gazette," of Feb. 1, that year, "of announcing the death of the venerable Daniel McCormick, Esq., at his residence in Wall street, yesterday afternoon. This amiable old gentleman always stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He was a true friend to the poor, and out of the abundance of his wealth, his gifts were bestowed liberally, and in the most graceful manner. The poor widow and the orphan, were among his earnest cares, and by them, and the community, his loss will long be deplored. Mr. McCormick was a native of Ireland,* and one of Erin's brightest sons. May his example, in all good works, be followed by those of his countrymen in proportion to their means."

In the "Gazette," of Feb. 3, 1834, we also find the following notices:

"Died on Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1834, Daniel McCormick, in the 91st year of his age. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Wall street, this afternoon, at half past four o'clock, without further invitation."

"The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are requested to attend the funeral of their late respected member, Daniel McCormick, Esq., this afternoon at half past three o'clock precisely."

Daniel McCormick, was President of the Society, 1784-1788; 1793-1794; 1797-1827

In one of the previous chapters when speaking of the celebrated house No. 57 Wall street, occupied by Daniel McCormick, I said:

"What talking times these old jokers (young ones) used to have on stoop No. 57 Wall street. The house stood below the present Merchant's Exchange, on the south side, three doors this side of Pearl street until the great fire. It was forty feet wide. It was built of brick—plastered over to represent stone, and was painted blue. Daniel McCormick bought the property about 1790, built that house, and moved into it about 1792."

I was in error when I said he built that house. It was an old house before the Revolution broke out, in 1776. In 1779, William Backhouse lived there, and kept boarders of a high class. He charged rather high, viz., eight dollars a week, and a dollar extra for washing. John J. Glover boarded there, and so did dozens of our first merchants. Wm. Backhouse himself was a very successful merchant in after years. In 1790 he was a partner with William Laight, and they did business at No. 200 Queen street. I think William Backhouse died in 1792. About that time there was another William Backhouse in this city. He was Captain Backhouse, a celebrated sea captain in his day.

That grand old fellow, Daniel McCormick, had so many good points, that I forget some of them. He was a Mason, and as early as 1786 was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free and accepted Masons of New York. I wish those who have read this, and who have read the former chapters, and who are in possession of facts about Mr. McCormick, would send them to me. I will make good use of them.

GRANT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO DANIEL McCORMICK.^{vii}

The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God Free and Independent:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye that we have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant and confirm, unto **Daniel McCormick**,

All that certain Island known and distinguished by the name of Isle au Rapide Plat situate in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the Village of Hamilton in the town of Madrid in the County of St. Lawrence, Containing Seven hundred and sixty three acres.

Together with all and singular the rights, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to ourselves all gold and silver mines. To have and to hold the above described and granted premises, unto the said Daniel McCormick his heirs and assigns, as a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance forever.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said state to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Daniel D. Tompkins, Esquire, Governor of our said state, General and Commander in Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the navy of the same, at our city of Albany the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen and in the thirty ninth year of our independence.

Passed the Secretary's Office the 7th day of March, 1815. I have examined the preceding Letters Patent and do certify that the same are conformable to the order and proceedings of the Commissioners of the Land Office and in due form of Law.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

This Indenture ^{viii} made this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one [1791] between Daniel McCormick, Richard Varick and Richard Harrison all of the City of New York, Esquires, Trustees of the Estate of Richard Maitland late of the same City deceased of the one part and Rynier Suydam and John Suydam of the same City Merchants of the other part, Witnesseth that the said **Daniel McCormick**, Richard Varick and **Richard Harrison** by virtue of the Power in them vested in and by the Statute of the State of New York Entitled "An act to vest the "estate of Richard Maitland deceased in Trustees for the payment of his debts, passed' it 14th April 1787 . . .

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

<http://books.google.com/books?id=dlnRAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA184&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=kogIT-6mA4bY0QHwj426Dw&ved=0CGUQ6AEwBjgo#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>

Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE A.

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

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

NOTE B.

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

"Brooklyn, 20th Nov. 1812.

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

Notei C.

Copy of Gilbert Stuart's bill:

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

1796.

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

1797

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

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

G. STUART.

Dimensions given us by Mr. Stuart.
5 feet and 8 feet.
3.4 4-3

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

Note D.

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

Brooklyn Heights, 10 March 1826.

My dear Sir:—

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

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

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

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

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

House of Representatives,
March 21st, 1826.

Dear Sir:

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

Yours sincerely,
S. VAN RENSSELAER.

Note E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A later memorandum by Henry Evelyn Pierrepont:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. E. PIERREPONT, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

In reply to your polite note I state to you that, in my opinion, the full length painting by Stuart, shown me as the portrait of Gen'l Washington, now the property of your respected ancestor, is the best representation of him I have ever seen. I saw him often and remember him with great vividness.

Yours, etc.,

14th June, 1853.

Lewis Marshall.

The report that was extensively circulated by Rembrandt Peale, that the mouth of Stuart's Washington was distorted by false teeth when painted, is of doubtful accuracy.

Washington's lower lip did project. He was what is termed slightly "whapple-jawed." This is represented in Caracche's bust, which is considered as representing his mouth more correctly than Houdon's. Some years later, as is proved by Washington's letter to the dentist Greenwood, Washington had a set of bad false teeth which he sent back to Greenwood to alter. In his letter to Greenwood, dated December 12, 1798, he writes: "The principal thing you will have to attend to in the alteration you are about to make, is to let the *upper bar fall back from the lower one*, whether the teeth are quite straight or inclining a little in or a little rounding outwards. . . . You will perceive, moreover, that when the edges of the upper and lower teeth are put together, *the upper falls back into the mouth*. . . ."

It is said that the difficulty which artists experience in copying Stuart's portraits arises from the fact that Stuart painted without outline, giving form by light and shade and color.

An engraving rarely represents a portrait fairly, as the engraver first makes a hand copy of the portrait and then makes the engraving from his drawing.

Mrs. Pierrepont desired to have an engraving made of her portrait of Washington, and employed the engraver Mr. Hall to make it. He made a drawing with care dividing up the portrait into squares, like a map; but when the outline was made, it showed little resemblance. After color was added it was more like; but the engraved copy was a misrepresentation of the portrait and, unfortunately, being inserted in Henry Tuckerman's history of the portraits of Washington, and also in Irving's quarto edition of the Life of Washington, has given a wrong impression of the original.

For further, regarding this painting and copies made of it, much to the chagrin of Gilbert Stuart, see the article beginning on page 87 of The life and works of Gilbert Stuart, by George Champlin Mason, at:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=RBoEAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA99&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=JrMIT8asNgPn0QGuw53ICA&ved=0CHIQ6AEwCDiMAQ#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>

Bessboro: a History of Westport, Essex Co., N.Y., by Caroline Halstead Royce, page 156.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=kkVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA156&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=rqwlT53-DY-10AHrx5nOCA&ved=0CHAQ6AEwCDgo#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>

MCCORMICK PATENT. A patent lying west of the Livingston patent, and running parallel with it, evidently surveyed at the same time, is marked "Daniel McCormick & Associates. 4000 Acres, surveyed 1768, granted 1787." Daniel McCormick was a land

speculator on a large scale, receiving immense grants of land in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. The patent is bounded on the south by Skene and on the west by Jonas Morgan.

http://books.google.com/books?id=rL7xJhUIV0C&pg=PA91&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3a4IT9_jCoXn0QGJx9juCA&ved=0CEoQ6AEwAthQ#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false

Daniel McCormick was a director of the Bank of New York from 1784 to 1799. In 1789 Alexander Hamilton and McCormick were neighbors in New York City: Hamilton's office was at 58 Wall Street and McCormick's house at 57 Wall Street. In addition, McCormick's nephew and heir, Samuel McCormick, became Lord Advocate of Edinburgh.

http://books.google.com/books?id=rXJIAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA548&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3a4IT9_jCoXn0QGJx9juCA&ved=0CJYBEOgBMA04UA#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false page 548.

During Philip Livingston's occupancy of his attractive Brooklyn home he was not only attending to large and prosperous mercantile interests in New York, but was constantly in active public service which required his presence in the city nearly every day. He kept open and some of his family were nearly always to be found at his substantial town house, built of stone, on Duke Street. **Daniel McCormick**, the notable New York merchant (born in 1740, died in 1834), who bought Livingston's "distillery property" in 1785, related many anecdotes of the venerable signer. He said Philip Livingston had a ferry to New York of his own, and was in the habit of swimming his horses daily across the channel from the rear of his little ferryboat. On one occasion (and a well-known and eminent Brooklyn gentleman remembers having heard **McCormick** tell the story), a pair of beautiful black horses, accustomed to the trip, strayed away from the coachman and swam the whole distance alone, very demurely finding their way through the streets to the town stable after reaching the landing at Manhattan.

The Story of a Street: a narrative history of Wall Street from 1644 to 1908, by Frederick Trevor Hill, page 113.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=DA8qAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA112&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=JrMIT8asNqPn0QGuw53ICA&ved=0CEIQ6AEwADiMAQ#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>

FROM A FAMOUS DOOR-STEP

NEW YORK was flooded with visitors during the opening year of Washington's administration, and to many of them the cosmopolitan city of thirty thousand inhabitants must have been an astonishing and not altogether agreeable revelation. Certainly its accommodations for transients left something to be desired, for it had never recovered from the effects of the war; its houses and streets were in a lamentable condition, and sore discomfort was apt to be the portion of those who tarried within its gates. Indeed, the only quarter of the national capital which escaped the bitter complaints and scornful descriptions which are recorded at length in the diaries and correspondence of the day was Wall Street. For that well-ordered highway, however, even the most disgruntled strangers often had a word of praise, especially those who viewed it on fine afternoons from **Daniel McCormick's** door-step. Of course only a favored few were privileged to join the charmed circle of that prince of bachelors, but the guests invited to view the passing throngs from the point of vantage of No. 39,* on the south side of the street, witnessed a uniquely interesting scene in the company of people who knew everybody and everything about everybody, and could appraise to a nicety the social standing of all the passers-by. In fact, **McCormick's** hospitable mansion was the news centre and clearing-house for gossip of the fashionable world of which Wall Street was the centre in the first year of the republic.

* This is the old numbering of the street. It is very difficult to locate the corresponding house numbers of the street as it exists to-day, as there was no regularity or sequence in the numbers until late in 1790. No. 5 was, however, apparently at the northwest corner of Wall and William; No. 20 was one of the corners of Wall and Water; No. 32 was near the Coffee-house; No. 44 one door east of the northeast corner of Wall and William, and No. 81 one of the opposite corners.

From "The Life of Alexander Macomb":

<http://mlloyd.org/gen/macomb/text/amsr/wt.htm#Daniel>

Daniel McCormick (1744-1834) served as a lieutenant in the patriot militia until the British occupation of New York City, thereafter becoming a vendue master, or auctioneer, of captured American vessels and their cargoes. After the war, he enjoyed life as a merchant, convivial bachelor-about-town and philanthropist, remembered as the last man in New York to wear knee breeches and silver-buckled shoes.....Another valued ally was popular Daniel McCormick, who as a recognized neutral during the occupation escaped confiscation of his property and as early as 1784 had won election to the newly formed Chamber of Commerce....A common bond of these men, one that undoubtedly meant much to Irish-born newcomers like Macomb, was membership in the Society of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, one of the ethnic friendly societies springing up at the time. Organized by William Constable and Daniel McCormick in the winter of 1783, the society primarily aimed to assist indigent Irish, but its social aspects also appealed to the convivial Irish-Americans. By tradition the largely Presbyterian members greed never to discuss politics or religion at meetings, but politically minded members like Governor George Clinton might have bent the rule once in a while."

Daniel McCormick , Merchant of NYC, Partner in Moore, Lynsen, Co. (Vendue Masters Thomas William Moore, Abraham Lynsen and Daniel McCormick, Wall St - from the Colonial Records of the New York Chamber of Commerce 1768 - 1784)

From: "Olde Merchants of New York City":

<http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Business/Merchant/Backhouse26.html>

"That grand old fellow, Daniel McCormick, had so many good points, that I forget some of them. He was a Mason, and as early as 1786 was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free and accepted Masons of New York.....the celebrated houseNo. 57 Wall

Street, occupied by Daniel McCormick...What talking times these old jokers (young ones) used to have on stoop No. 57 Wall Street. The house stood below the present Merchant's Exchange, on the south side, three doors this side of Pearl Street until the great fire. It was forty feet wide. It was built of brick_____plastered over to represent stone, and was painted blue. Daniel McCormick bought the property about 1790, built that house, and moved into it about 1792."

Daniel's obituary appeared in the Albany Evening Journal on 4 Feb 1834, as follows:

In New York Jan. 31 - A Patriarch gone – The hospitable and benevolent Daniel McCormick, expired last evening without a struggle at the advanced age of 92. – This worthy man was a native of Ireland, and settled in this city [New York] long prior to the Revolution. – was a merchant of great probity and honor, - acquired a handsome fortune, and retired many years ago. He was a gentleman of the old school, even his very appearance and dress commanded respect – his hospitality was proverbial, and for a long course of years it was an unusual circumstance that a friend did not dine at his table. His acquaintance with distinguished Foreigners and Americans was unusually extensive. To his exemplary moral character, was added that of the humble devout christian. He was the last signer living, to the call for venerable Dr. Rogers, to settle in the Wall st. Church, which call was made more than 70 years ago, and up to the last communication in that church, Mr. McCormick was regular in his attendance. His residence for upwards of half a century, has been in one spot, in Wall near Pearl street; the house although comfortable, wears the appearance of antiquity. He has outlived all his early friends, and for many years, has been, with two or three exceptions, the only resident of the street, which was once the court end of the town, but now devoted to Banks and offices. Few men among us have descended to the tomb, bearing a purer character, and few private citizens were more extensively known and respected. – *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~twigs2000/earlyroads.html>

Early Settlers Forced To Conquer Wilderness

Road Making in Early Days of Northern New York Proved
Serious Test to Land Owners Who Sought to Develop
Franklin, St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties

By RICHARD C. ELLSWORTH

PART ONE

This is the first of a series of three articles by
Richard C. Ellsworth, secretary of St. Lawrence university,
on early roads of the North Country.....

Roads. The pioneers in northern New York found here an unbroken wilderness. The early tide of settlement in New York state, feeble though that tide was, passed northern New York by and spread along the Mohawk Valley and westward toward the setting sun. In all New York state there were in 1780 only 340,000 inhabitants, men, women and children. In northern New York, save only for a handful of white men at the site of the mission of La Presentation, where Ogdensburg now stands, and another handful at Plattsburgh--Northern New York from the Adirondacks to the St. Lawrence river and from Lake Ontario to Lake Champlain, was visited only by hunting parties of the Indians. It was not until 20 years later that the advancing march of civilization, settling first along the banks of the great river, gave indication of the flood of life that was to come.

And so again, roads. First the water ways and the Indian trail, then the trace and the wilderness path, and then the road--not the road as we of a later generation know it, but a clearing through the woods, gradually improving until the buckboard and the stage coach bring the traveler in and take him away again, until the heavy wagons and the ox teams bring in the supplies and take the produce out, while settlements spring up and disappear, and the whole face of the country changes. Then the old roads, where traffic currents change, lost their importance and finally, as with old men and old buildings, live on in their recollections of a colorful past.

And so roads are the first necessity of a new country. Without them lands cannot be sold, settlers cannot be encouraged, country cannot be developed. The first roads into St. Lawrence county, built at about the same time, were the roads from Plattsburgh through Chateaugay and Franklin county, and the Ogdensburg road, from Long Falls, now Carthage, first along the south shore of Black Lake, to the East Branch, now Heuvelton, and thence to Oswegatchie, later around the head of Black Lake to the bank of the St. Lawrence at Morristown and thence to what presently became Ogdensburg, then Oswegatchie. But as late as 1800 the Chateaugay road extended no farther west than Malone, and travelers thence for St. Lawrence county were confronted with the wilderness.

By 1810, however, settlement of northern New York was well begun. The great road from Brownville and Watertown, in Jefferson County, branching at Antwerp to central and northern St. Lawrence county, was well developed. The great landowners, holders of patents or their successors, had surveyed their possessions and were offering land for sale. Roads, and more roads, were a necessity. Moreover, there were mutterings of approaching conflict with Great Britain and the Antwerp road was close to the border. Hence, through the need of a road through southern St. Lawrence county to attract settlers, and to provide a highway through the country far enough back from the river to prevent interference with traffic, was born the St. Lawrence turnpike.

It was no small task the planners of this road had set for themselves. However, much there was of settlement along the river, all of the southern part of the county was still the forest primeval. Scattered clearings here and there formed outposts of advancing

civilization, waiting only opportunity to enter in and take possession. The map which accompanied *Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York*, published in 1813, gives a graphic idea of the progress of the settlement of the country. Russell and Hopkinton appear on this map, as do Ogdensburg, Lisbon, Madrid and Massena. Potsdam, Canton, and Gouverneur do not. This, however, is rather an evidence of the imperfection of the map, than of the inconsequent character of the places omitted. It is evidence that little was known about northern New York at the time the map was made.

The plan called for a road from a point on the Ogdensburg road, called also the Black River State road, five miles north of Carthage (about a mile north of Checkered House, later Fargo's), through Sterling Bush, now Lewisburg, in Lewis county, through what are now the towns of Fowler and Edwards, through a corner of Hermon, through Russell, Pierrepont, Parishville and Hopkinton in St. Lawrence county, through Dickinson and Bangor in Franklin county to the view (sic) village of Malone, lately Ezrville, crossing the Oswegatchie, Grass and Racket, and both branches of the St. Regis rivers, and numerous smaller streams, en route. Up hill and down it was to go, across the level stretches and through the woods--a forest that stretched unbroken the whole distance.

By the authority of Chapter 124 of the laws of 1810, passed April 13 in that year, the St. Lawrence Turnpike company was incorporated. The roster of its incorporators is a list of the landed gentry of the first families of northern New York, and is evidence, in the strength of that list of the importance the new road had in the minds of its progenitors. Here is the list:

James Donatien LeRay	David B. Ogden,	Michael Hogan,	Frederick DePeyster,
De Chaumont,	Joshua Waddington,	Phillip Kearney,	Theodosius Fowler,
Daniel McCormick,	William Bayard,	John Murray,	Robert Gilchrist,
Abijah Hammond,	Herman LeRoy,	William Ogden,	Nicholas Low,
David A. Ogden,	James M'Evers,	Charlotte Daubeney,	Russell Attwater and
Samuel Boyd,	Richard Harrison,	Louisa S. Daubeney,	Roswell Hopkins.
David Parish,	George Lewis,	Garrit Van Horne,	
Hezekiah B. Pierrepont,	Thomas L. Ogden,	David M. Clarkson,	

The early history of northern New York is bound up in that list of names. The memory of many of them has been preserved to us in the place of names of today--Chaumont, Hammond, Ogden, Parish, Pierrpont, Waddington, DePeyster, Fowler. Michael Hogan gave his name to Hogansburg in Franklin county, Lowville was named for the Low family, the Kearney iron mines were Philip Kearney's. Clarkson college preserves the name of the Clarkson family. And Bayard street and LeRoy street in New York city testify to a connection with the aristocracy of old New York. The language of the act is worth quoting: "Whereas, James Donatien LeRay De Chaumont and....have by their petition represented that they have entered into articles of association, for the purpose of making a great turnpike road from the Black River state road, to the town of Malone, in the county of Franklin, to pass through township number eleven of great tract number three, and township number thirteen of great tract number two, of McComb's purchase, and praying for that purpose to be incorporated into a company, upon the principles stated in the said articles of association, by which, among other things that the capital stock of the said company should be divided into shares of eighty dollars each, that the number of shares should be equivalent to sixteen times the number of miles along said road that such of the subscribers to the said articles of association, as are the proprietors of land through which the said road might pass, should be stockholders in the said company, in proportion to the distances which the said road should run through their respective tracts, computing one share to every sixteenth part of a mile, that those stockholders should have the option of paying for their respective shares in money or in lands next adjacent to the road, at the rate of two dollars per acre, and that the remainder of the said shares should be divided and apportioned among all the said subscribers to the said articles of association in proportion to the quantity of land affixed to their respective names thereto subscribed: And Whereas with a view to open for settlement and cultivation, the extensive tract of country, lying adjacent to the intended route of the said road, the legislature desirous (sic) to promote and encourage the object of the said association, Be it enacted--and so forth."

The first directors to hold office for one year, were **James Donatien LeRay De Chaumont, Richard Harrison, Daniel McCormick, Thomas L. Ogden, David Parish, Hezekiah B. Pierpont** (sic), **Abijah Hammond, Russell Attwater, Samuel Boyd, Moses Kent** and **Theodosius Fowler**, eleven in number. **Chaumont** was elected president, the date of the annual meeting was to be the third Monday of February in every year, and all officers and directors were to hold office for one year.

The further language of the act gives an idea of the task these men had set before themselves. "The said president and directors shall cause the said road to be cut out and cleared, of trees and timber, not less than four rods wide, twenty feet of which shall be levelled and faced with earth, rising in the middle by a gradual arch, so as to form an even surface, and where the ground shall be so soft as to require it, the same shall be bedded with stone, gravel, sound wood, or other hard substances, so as to secure a firm and solid foundation."

Benjamin Wright, Charles C. Brodhead and **Elisha Camp**, Esqs., were appointed commissioners to designate the said point of beginning on the Black River state road, and to survey and lay out the said road according to the best of their judgment and understanding, without favor or partiality, in such manner "that the object of the corporation here created and the general interest of the public shall be in the best manner effected, an accurate map of which survey shall be deposited and filed by the said commissioners in the office of the clerk of every county through which the said road shall pass." And in the office of the clerk of the county of St. Lawrence at least, that requirement of the charter was duly met. The map is there, on a long strip of linen, neatly rolled, and signed by **Benjamin Wright** and **Charles C. Brodhead**. It must have been filed in 1810 or 1811, when the county clerk's office was in Ogdensburg. It was transferred from Ogdensburg to Canton when the county seat was re-located one hundred years ago, and has been resting safely in Canton ever since. It is probably close onto a hundred years since this map has been asked for, yet so perfect is the system of indexing that when the writer asked to be allowed to see it, it was produced instantly, and spread before him. The cloth is as well preserved and the ink as black on this map, as though it were done yesterday. It is significant that along the whole route of the road, there was then only one settlement in the eyes of the engineers, worthy of record. A little patch of cross-hatching is marked Parishville. Fowler and Edwards had not at that time been formed, but it is a little singular (?). Russell was not indicated, for there was a settlement there before the road was built.

* * * * *

Toll Gates Every Ten Miles on Old Turnpike Road
Schedule of Charges Shows What Settlers Paid to Travel
Through Virgin Forest Lands in Northern New York --
Soldiers Were Allowed Free Transit.

By RICHARD C. EILSWORTH

PART TWO

To build the St. Lawrence turnpike cost money. No statement of the financial condition of the road at any time in its history is available. But the statement is made elsewhere that **David Parish**, who was notably public spirited and openhanded, spent some \$10,000 on the St. Lawrence turnpike, and an even greater amount, \$10,000 (sic), on the Ogdensburg turnpike. This latter road, of course, served the Parish iron mines in Rossie, and was the direct route to and from Ogdensburg and "the Oswegatchie country." But while the land owners were willing to spend money to get their lands opened to the public, they were quite willing to get some of it back in another way. The act incorporating the road authorized toll-gates every ten miles, and because the schedule of tolls gives a graphic picture of conditions no longer existing, but under which the country grew up, it is also worth quoting:

"For every cart or wagon drawn by one horse, mule or ox, six cents; for every cart or wagon drawn by two horses, mules, or oxen, twelve and one-half cents; and for every additional horse, mule or ox, the further sum of three cents; for every stage-waggon (sic), chariot, coachee (sic) phaeton, curricle or other pleasure carriage drawn by two horses, twenty-five cents and for every additional horse, six cents; for every chair, sulkey or chaise, with one horse, twelve and one-half cents and in like proportion for every additional horse; for every horse rode, six cents; for every horse led or driven, four cents, for every sleigh or sled drawn by an horse, or mule, six cents; for every score of cattle, horses or mules, twenty cents; for every score of hogs or sheep, eight cents; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to entitle the said corporation here created to demand or receive toll at any gate, of or from any person, passing to or from public worship, or a funeral, to or from a grist mill for the grinding of grain for his family's use, to or from a blacksmith's shop, to which he usually resorts, or from any person residing within one mile of the said gate, or from any person or person who are entitled to vote, when going to or returning from any town meeting or election, for the purpose of giving a vote, or from any person going for a physician or midwife, or returning or from a juror or a witness going to or returning from court, having been legally summoned or subpoenaed, or from any troops in the service of this state of the United States, or from any person going to or returning from any training where, by the laws of this state, they are required to attend. And provided also, that not more than one-half of the above toll shall be demanded or received from an waggon (sic) or other carriage passing upon the state road, the tire or the track of the wheel whereof is six inches wide nor more than one-fourth of the above toll from those of nine inches wide and all carriages the tire or track of the wheel whereof is twelve inches wide shall pass said road free without paying a toll whatsoever.

It was no idle provision, that, which gave free transit to soldiers. With war on the horizon, a back route between the army post at Sackets Harbor and the one at Plattsburgh was a necessity, and, as we shall see, the United State government made full use of the St. Lawrence turnpike in the years immediately following. And New York state was wishing to get back from the frontier for its arsenal, located that depository at Russell, on the St. Lawrence turnpike.

Russell Attwater, one of the corporators, was designated the superintendent of construction. **Russell Attwater** deserves a paragraph all to himself. He was one of the active, farseeing, energetic men that all new countries bring to the front. He was born in 1762 in Cheshire, Conn. of English descent. His father was one of the committee of safety on New Haven county, Connecticut, during the Revolution. Young **Attwater** engaged in mercantile pursuits, and it was while in New York city on business that **Daniel McCormick**, an extensive land holder in northern New York, the patentee indeed of tracts number one and two of the great purchase, induced him to buy parts of the present towns of Russell, Pierrepont, Hopkinton and Norfolk belonging to St. Lawrence county. He became an agent for **McCormick** and later for the **Harison's** and others. He was the first settler in the present village of Norfolk, where he built a mill with "two run of stone," the third story of which was fitted up as a chapel, with seats and a desk for public worship, the first accommodations of its kind in the whole town. He was active in Russell, which was named for him He gave to the state the lot on when the arsenal there was located. His activities extended even to Jefferson county, for we find him one of the builders of the bridge across the Black river there, built in 1812 to care for the increasing traffic into and from northern New York. He became an associate judge, senator and presidential elector, and died in Norfolk to June, 1851. To the *Gazetteer* mentioned **Mr. Attwater** furnished the following note on Russell: "A turnpike road is also opening from Black River to Malone. This intersects the Lake George road from Caldwell, at the head of Lake George to Canton in St. Lawrence county, where that road crosses the river at Russell. The Lake George road will be open in 1810 and will much shorten the distance to Albany."

In 1798 Russell Attwater (from whom the town was named Russell) purchased of **McCormick** a tract embracing 13,600 acres, all of which except the north half of No. 5 was subsequently reconveyed to **McCormick**, and later became the property of **Joseph Pitcairn**.

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

The town [of Brasher, New York] was named in honor of Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, who at various dates purchased portions of the territory from the heirs of Thomas Marston, who had acquired his title from G. V. Ludlow, master in chancery, on 18 Mar 1809. The town was sub-divided into three strips running north and south, and, according to Dr. [Franklin Benjamin Hough, **McCormick**, one of the proprietors, conveyed to **Joseph Pitcairn** by deed dated July 6, 1818, the middle part, and under this proprietor the first settlement began. The eastern part, which is known as the Chandler tract, of 12,235 acres, was conveyed by **McCormick** to Samuel Ward 15 Dec 1794, and formed a part of 192,000 acres, to which the latter became entitled on a division of the great purchase. It passed thence to Samuel Havens, of Dedham, Mass., December 6, 1806, and in 1834 the tract was surveyed into thirty-three lots and sold August 10, 1842, to T. P. Chandler. The west third was confirmed by

McCormick, Constable, and Macomb, to **Harrison [Richard Harison]** and others, in a partition executed 19 Jan 1801. It ultimately became owned by Thomas Marston, and (as before stated), passed to [Philip] Brasher.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=3sz58LQ0q2cC&pg=PA297&lpg=PA297&dq=%22Joseph+Pitcairn%22+%22mccormick%22&source=bl&ots=cdotShrCHQ&sig=A1FPza1cC2Eb1ruNROWLSwPsrL4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=aKUqT4WrlcfEtqfLj-3WdW&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22Joseph%20Pitcairn%22%20%22mccormick%22&f=false> page 297.

This town {Edwards, New York} derives its name from **Edward McCormick**, a brother of **Daniel McCormick**, the patentee of tracts 1 and 2 of the great purchase. He was a sea captain, in the East India trade, and was for many years, engaged in voyages between New York and various ports in the Indies.

Edwards was surveyed in the summer of 1806, by Reuben Ashman of Russell, and subsequently settled by agents of **Joseph Pitcairn** and A. O' Brodie. **Mr. Pitcairn received his title from McCormick**, and in his will dated May, 9, 1837, made Mr. Brodie his executor and heir. The town of Pitcairn has the same ownership and title.

Joseph Pitcairn [III], from whom this town was named, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and was a son of a Scotch clergyman [another Joseph – b. ca 1708; d. 1780 - who m. Janet McCormick; probable sister of Daniel McCormick]. In early life he came to the United States, and subsequently for several years he resided in the East Indies. At one time he held the office of consul for our government at Paris, from which office he was removed by Jefferson. Most of his life was spent in the capacity of a merchant, at Hamburg, in Germany. In 1817, having acquired from **Daniel McCormick**, who took a great interest in his affairs, and to whom he is believed to have been somewhat related, the ownership of his unsold lands in St Lawrence and Franklin counties, he came into the northern part of the state, appointed agents, and took measures for commencing settlements in Pitcairn, Edwards, Brasher, and other places. At one time he contemplated making the village of Helena, in Brasher, his summer residence, and the fine stone mansion of Mr. Nevins, of that village, was erected for him. He died in New York, in June, 1844.

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

In 1800 Joseph Pitcairn married:

Lady Edward FitzGerald (1773? – 9 Nov 1831) was married to Lord Edward FitzGerald, and was an enthusiastic supporter of Irish independence, scarcely less celebrated at the time than Lord Edward himself. She was born Stephanie Caroline Anne Syms and was known as Pamela. Her origins are uncertain. She was described as an adopted daughter of [Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest, comtesse de Genlis](#); it is usually assumed that she was an unacknowledged daughter of the comtesse and [Louis Philip II, Duke of Orléans](#). However, there is a tradition in Fogo, Newfoundland, that she was the illegitimate daughter of an English naval officer, was taken to England and ended up in the Genlis household.

[It is alleged that Lady Edward FitzGerald, born Stephanie Caroline Anne Syms, also known as *Pamela*, was a natural daughter of the Duke of Orléans and the Countess of Genlis.]

Ref: Mackey, Albert G., "An Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry," The Masonic History Company, 1924, vol. II, pg. 538.

Louis Philip II, Duke of Orleans (13 Apr 1747- 6 Nov 1793), was the **5th Grand Master of the Masonic Order of France**. As Duke of Chartres, the title which he held during the life of his father, he was elected Grand Master in the year 1771, upon the death of the Count of Clermont Louis de Bourbon, his uncle, who was elected by 16 of the Paris Lodges perpetual Grand Master, for the purpose of correcting the numerous abuses which had crept into French Masonry. He did not, however, fulfill the expectations of the French Masons; for the next year he abandoned the supervision of the Lodges, and new disorders arose. He still, however, retained the Grand Mastership, and died in 1771. Having appointed the Duke of Luxemburg his Substitute, he did not attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge until 1777, but had in the meantime paid much attention to the interests of Masonry, visiting many of the Lodges, and laying the foundation stone of a Masonic Hall at Bordeaux.

During the French Revolution, the Genlis family fled to England. Pamela, by then an attractive young woman, became engaged to [Richard Sheridan](#) [Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan], but the engagement was quickly ended. She instead married at Tournay, on 27 Dec 1792, Lord Edward FitzGerald, the radical revolutionary and leading United Irishman. They settled at his home in Kildare and had four children. As the country seethed with rebellion, Fitzgerald was hunted by the government and forced into hiding. He was betrayed a few days before the date set for the planned rising he was to lead and was wounded resisting arrest on 19 May 1798. Although his wound was to the shoulder and relatively minor it was left untreated and he died of his wounds on June 5. As a "traitor" to the British crown, his estates were confiscated, and Pamela was compelled to leave the country to avoid possible charges of treason.

Pamela fled to Hamburg, where in 1800 she married **Joseph Pitcairn**, the American consul to Hamburg. Although she had been greatly beloved and esteemed by the whole FitzGerald family, after her second marriage her intimacy with them ceased. She remained to the last passionately devoted to the memory of her first husband and died in Paris in Nov 1831 where a portrait of her hangs in the Louvre. She had four children by Lord Edward FitzGerald: Edward Fox (1794-1863); Pamela, afterwards wife of General Sir Guy Campbell; Lucy Louisa, who married Captain Lyon, RN and Jane, who married Lt. Col. Christopher Hamilton

Whatever tasks he may have essayed in the course of his long and useful life, assuredly the building of the St. Lawrence turnpike was not the easiest. Nevertheless, he persevered, and presently, after three years of effort, the road was open as far as the east line of Bangor, in Franklin county. The legislature relieved the company of its obligation to continue to Malone, and in 1827 the corporation was dissolved and the road turned over to the authorities of the various towns through which it passed. So ends the history of the St. Lawrence turnpike. Where its records are today the writer has been unable to ascertain. Nothing is on file at the county seat of St. Lawrence county. No trace exists in the state departments at Albany. LeRay De Chaumont was the first president, possibly also the last, but who was the secretary. Few newspapers existed in northern New York during the life of the company, and

Hough, who refers to the company in his histories, does not tell us. If there are any Chaumont papers extant, there may be something there. The Parishes might have left something for they were actively concerned in whatever they took an interest in. These records would be interesting reading today.

<http://www.ellsworthfamily.net/oswego-deed-index/search.php?type=individual&item=mccormick&method=normal>

Oswego Deed Index.

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1802	Joseph Ogden Hoffman Daniel McCormick Charles Smith	etal	Abel French		One1	136
1802	Daniel McCormick	etal	Timothy Greenley		One1	134
1802	Daniel McCormick	etal	Abel French		One1	136
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Oswego Deed Index.

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1838	William H Harison Gertrude W Harison		Asa Dudley		27	251

Irish-American Historical Miscellany: Relating largely to New York city and ..., by John Daniel Crimmins, page 205.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=EqbBaCqEzfoC&pg=PA206&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&a=X&ei=CAkmT-f2OsKs0AGhpYjvCA&ved=0CDqQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false>

At a meeting recently of the Franklin County, NY, Historical Society a very interesting paper was read by Dr. C. W. Collins, in which he touched upon this subject. Said he:

"In the middle of the eighteenth century the province of New York contained about 80,000 inhabitants, of which one seventh were negro slaves. New York city was a thriving trading town of 13,000. On Long and Staten Islands and in Westchester county there were prosperous farmers, and a line of bustling villages extended up the Hudson. Albany and Schenectady were boom towns on the frontier. Even then the provinces had a cosmopolitan population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Alexander Macomb's character is indicated by the patriotism of his sons and the quality of his associates. His intimate friends were among the foremost men of the nation, and he sent five sons and one step-son to the American army in the war of 1812. Three towns and one county in the United States are called Macomb, and the great northern land transaction puts on his name the stamp of immortality. So long as civilized government remains within the territory of our state, historians, students and attorneys concerned with the land titles will follow records back to 'Macomb's Purchase.'"

Historical Sketches of Franklin county and its several towns: with many ..., by Frederick Joel Seaver, pages 7-14.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=gIU-AAAAyAAJ&pg=PA7&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22+%22richard+harison%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=CAkmT-f2OsKs0AGhpYvCA&ved=0CGkQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22%20%22richard%20harison%22&f=false>

SIR JOHN JOHNSTON'S FLIGHT THROUGH THE ADIRONDACKS

The story of Sir John Johnston of Johnstown is well known in a general way, but that he journeyed through parts of Franklin county, and almost perished here from exposure and starvation, will, I think, be news to most people. He was an ardent supporter of George III. and a strong royalist, with a considerable number of Scottish retainers and an unbounded influence with the Mohawk Indians. In the winter of 1775 General Schuyler met Sir John by appointment in the vicinity of his home, and compelled him to surrender two or three hundred stand of arms, with ammunition for them, and exacted his parole not to engage in hostilities against the Colonists. In May, 1776, reports having reached General Schuyler to the effect that Sir John was about to violate his parole, a large force of Colonists was sent from Albany to apprehend him; but Tory or Indian friends having warned him of the approach of these, he fled with his retainers to Canada. Mr. James Croil, in his history of Dundas county, Ont., says that, being apprehensive that if he should pursue the Lake Champlain route he might come into collision with the Colonist army that was operating in that region, he directed his flight through the Adirondacks, descending the valley of the Raquette river to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where he was met by Indians from Caughnawaga, and taken thence by boat to Montreal. The hardships endured in the wilderness are said to have been extreme, and food in sufficient quantities for so large a party impossible of procurement. Many of Sir John's followers were given land grants in Dundas county, and Mr. Croil having had opportunity to gather data from these or their descendants, his statement is to be presumed authentic. Moreover, a work compiled and published by one of Sir John's descendants corroborates it, though not routing the flight quite as definitely as Mr. Croil does. Sir John marshaled later a host of his Indian followers under the redoubtable Brandt, and also organized a force of regular soldiers known as the Royal Greens, and was a terrible scourge throughout the Mohawk valley.

Note: **Raquette Lake** is the source of the Raquette River. The lake has 99 miles of shoreline with pines and mountains bordering the lake. It is located in Hamilton County. The origin of the name is uncertain. One account is that it was named for snowshoes (*raquette* in French) left by a party of Tories led by Sir John Johnson in 1776. Traveling by snowshoe, they were overtaken by a spring thaw when they reached the lake. They left the snowshoes *en masse* on the shore.

THE OLD MILITARY TRACT AND THE MACOMB PURCHASE

Every wilderness tract, every farm and even every village lot and garden plot in Franklin county is a part either of the so-called Old Military Tract or of the so-called Macomb's Purchase. The former comprehended all of the towns Burke, Chateaugay, Bellmont and Franklin, and the latter all of the fifteen other towns. A brief statement concerning these tracts should, therefore, be of popular interest.

The Old Military Tract was set apart by act of the legislature in 1786 for satisfying *out* of the same the claims of persons entitled to bounty lands promised by a prior act for enlistment and three years' service in the Revolutionary army. Each private and non-commissioned officer was entitled under this latter act to five hundred acres of State lands, and commissioned officers from one thousand acres to five thousand five hundred acres each, dependent upon their rank. To meet such claims something like three-quarters of a million acres in the northern part of the State were appropriated, comprising the four towns named in Franklin county and also five towns in Essex and Clinton counties. But the Legislature had created other military tracts also for the like purpose, lying in the central part of the State and in Ohio, and, these latter being deemed more desirable, all land-bounty claims were filed against them, so that not a single acre of the tract in this region was ever pre-empted by a soldier. All of it was subsequently sold by the State to land speculators at about nine pence per acre. The names of those who became early owners in this tract which are now at all familiar here are William Bailey, Gerrit Smith, Guy Meigs, Samuel Wead and William Bell. The town of Bellmont (then including Franklin) takes its name from the latter, and Gerrit Smith's investment was largely with the idea of providing homes for freed and fugitive slaves — Mr. Smith having been one of the most zealous and best known abolitionists in the period antedating the Civil War, and an ardent member of the society for colonizing the western coast of Africa with emancipated blacks. Not a few colored people were in fact settled upon a part of Mr. Smith's purchase, and some of their descendants are still residents of Franklin and Essex counties, though the severity of the climate, the inhospitable character of the soil and the agricultural ignorance of the negroes combined to make the attempted colonization a failure.

The Macomb Purchase, effected in 1791, included parts of Franklin, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego counties, and all of St. Lawrence, together with most of the American islands in the St. Lawrence river, comprehending nearly four million acres. The contract price made with the State was eight pence per acre, one-sixth part to be paid in cash, and the remainder in five equal annual payments, without interest, but with a discount of six per cent, per year to be allowed to Macomb if he should anticipate any of the agreed payments. And, even at this price, the State benefited only by one-half of the amount, the other half having been allowed for services to the commissioners who made the sale. A condition of the grant or patent that was never met required that within seven years from its date there be one family actually settled on the tract for every six hundred and forty acres thereof; otherwise, the estate to "cease, determine and be void." Also the letters patent reserved to the State "all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres" for highways. The contract of purchase provided further that there be deducted from the acreage to be paid for "all lakes whose area exceeds one thousand acres" and a "tract equal to six miles square in the vicinity of the village of St. Regis," which last exception was intended to provide for an Indian reservation.

Macomb became financially involved before the transaction with the State was fully consummated, and by a series of transfers various sections of the tract for which he had bargained became vested in a number of people — some of whom had been from the start silent partners with him in the deal. Included among these early owners were **Daniel McCormick**, William Constable, John McVickar, Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and **Richard Harison**. The Constable holdings in Franklin county as partitioned were mainly in the central northern parts, the Pierrepont in the western, the **Harison in the central**, and the **McCormick in the central and southern**. Afterward Ray de la Chaumont, Michael Hogan, Luther Bradish and others came into ownership of considerable tracts through purchase from one or another of those named.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

William Bailey, once owner of the greater part of Burke and Chateaugay, and also the local agent for William Constable, was originally from New York city, possessed considerable means, and located in Chateaugay in 1800. There he conducted a large farm, and built and operated an iron forge — the first in the county with the possible exception of the one in Westville. In 1810 three slaves were owned in Franklin county, and Mr. Bailey was one of the two owners — the other being Mr. Harison of Malone. Though I am not sure, it is my impression that Mr. Bailey had two slaves, and Mr. Harison one. In 1820 there was not a negro, bond or free, in the county. Mr. Bailey was the father of Admiral Theodorus Bailey, the hero of the capture of New Orleans in our civil war. The admiral was born in Chateaugay in 1805. Mr. Bailey was also the grandfather of the late Mrs. C. C. Whittelsey, of Malone. He represented Clinton county, a part of which Chateaugay then was, in the Assembly in 1802 and 1806, and in the latter year was also a judge of the court of common pleas for Clinton county. He removed from Chateaugay to Plattsburgh in 1811, and died at the latter place in 1840.

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

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

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

(Euretta) of William Constable, and a daughter married William Constable, Jr. William McVickar, deceased, of Malone, who was the father of Mrs. C. W. Breed and Mrs. Ralph, was a descendant of John.

James McVickar, b, 28 Feb 1784; d. bef. 1863; married Euretta Constable.

"Edmund, b. 11 Feb 1795; died aft. 1863; the fifth son, married Matilda, a daughter of William Constable. He has chiefly resided in northern New York, but spends his winter in the city."

For a good genealogical record of John McVickar see <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/d/o/r/Derek-Doranwood-NY/GENE3-0006.html>

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

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

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

The Malone **Richard Harison** was born in New York in 1747, and at the age of thirteen entered King's College (now Columbia University) in a class of which he and John Jay, the eminent jurist and statesman, twice Governor of New York, were the only members. The two remained friends and associates throughout their lives. Mr. Harison studied law after graduation from college, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. Almost immediately he won success and distinction, which not only placed him in the front rank in his profession, but brought him wealth also. He was at one time the law partner of Alexander Hamilton. In a work by the then president of Columbia College, in 1847, he is named with Mr. Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Brockholst Livingston and two or three others as having given to the bar of his time an eminence of character and talent comparing favorably with the high standing of the bench, and as one of "its brightest ornaments." to which was added: "Richard Harison was the most accomplished scholar of the group," and "he was, moreover, a sound lawyer." Historians generally of New York city, covering the period of Mr. Harison's activities, refer to him as "that great lawyer" or "that great man." He succeeded James Kent as recorder, "and his refinement and urbanity were as conspicuous on the bench as in private life." As bearing upon his scholarship, it is told that, naturally a student, he was a thorough master of Greek, Latin and French, and a reader of widest range: even after reaching his seventy-second year, he took up the study of Hebrew, and mastered that language. Besides having been recorder of New York, he

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

<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/george-albert-1853--munson/early-years-in-smyrna-and-our-first-old-home-week-snu/1-early-years-in-smyrna-and-our-first-old-home-week-snu.shtml>

Hon. Isaac Foote was the son of Daniel Foote, of Colchester, Conn., where he was born January 4, 1746. He married Mary Kellogg, of Colchester, Ct., May 31, 1768, and her death occurred November 19, 1826, at the age of eighty-two. Eight children were born to them but only six lived to maturity, these were Mary, Margaret, Isaac, Amasa, John and Hiram.

Isaac 2nd, came with his father to Smyrna, in 1794, when nineteen years of age. He helped his father to clear the greater part of his farm, and at the age of twenty-six his father gave him a part of the farm, now owned by the Mulligan Estate, long known as the Powers farm, where he commenced life for himself, working two years in clearing the land, building a small frame house, and soon after marrying Harriett Hyde of Lisle, N. Y. When he went to get married he rode one horse and led another for the use of the bride on their wedding trip. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen Collector and Constable of Sherburne, holding those offices six years in succession. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed Under Sheriff of the County, and was elected High Sheriff for three years, beginning 1810. In 1817 **he was chosen agent for Daniel McCormick, who was joint owner with James Lawrence of New York City, for one-half of the town of Smyrna.** He was also agent for other land holders, and at one time had in his care some thirty thousand acres of land in Smyrna, Norwich, Plymouth and Columbus and was said to have stood like a rock between the settlers and the landholders. Isaac Foote 2nd was said to have been a man of great benevolence, not giving grudgingly, but from the conviction that it was a christian duty. Later in life he sold his farm and moved to Hamilton and thence to Norwich where his death occurred in February, 1859, at the age of eighty-four years, his wife surviving him but a few months.

For further of Isaac Foote's biography see page 197 at

<http://books.google.com/books?id=f1dMAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA197&pg=PA197&dq=%22isaac+foote%22+%22daniel+mccormick%22&source=bl&ots=ArLvYie7zl&sig=OCAPYdBFvrc5a5AvVzuy1BdXgc&hl=en&sa=X&ei=P9AmT5epO8X40qHSzsCoCQ&ved=0CCAQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22isaac%20foote%22%20%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false> which narrates in part:

... "in the year 1814 was appointed Agent for the Hon. Egbort Benson, the Executor of the Hon. John Lawrence, of New York; continued his Agent until the estate was divided between the heirs, by whom I was chosen to make the division of their lands in Chenango County, which was done to their acceptance. Also was intrusted with the making of the division between the heirs aforesaid and **Daniel McCormick, Esq., of New York**, who was joint owner with Judge Lawrence, of the town of Smyrna, and that division was also accepted. Was afterwards Agent for the heirs of Judge Lawrence and **Daniel McCormick, Esq., also for four of the Livingston family, who owned four-fifths of the town of Otselic**, which has all been sold, the purchase money paid, and my agency satisfactorily closed. The land so committed to my care in Smyrna, Plymouth, Columbus, Norwich and Otselic, I suppose in all amounted to about 30,000 acres."

On 10 Apr 1821 John Wooldridge bought 80 acres of land in lot # 29 of Smyrna, New York from Daniel McCormick who was from New York City.

http://www.archive.org/stream/newyorkinrevolut02newyuoft/newyorkinrevolut02newyuoft_djvu.txt

Claims for Damages by the American Army

Nearly all the Claims for Damages done by the American Army came through the Commissioners of Sequestration; who either paid them first, or presented them directly to the State.

This was especially true of timber cut, and fence rails taken, from Sequestered Estates, for the most part in Westchester County. In the same County, large quantities of rails and Forage were taken for the use of the American Army from both Sequestered and Private Estates. The Accounts relating to these Claims give, in detail, the names of the former proprietors, the names of the occupants and the value of the property taken. The total value was about 70,000. The property taken consisted of about 3000 cords of fire wood and 350,000 rails. Some of the Accounts were prepared by John Keese, under appointment from Timothy Pickering, Quarter-Master-General of the Continental Army.

The State Treasurer issued Certificates for Money due for Damages to farms. Claims of this nature were paid by the State, almost without exception; and the State afterward recovered the several amounts from the United States. While Damages of this sort usually came through the operations of the Army, yet the Convention sometimes ordered the taking, or damaging, of private property.

The State of New York to Nicholas Bayard Dr.

To damages done his Estate by order of the State Convention, Viz.

Destroying the Timber from Bunker Hill, taken Sod from his Best fields in Order to Erect a fort on the said hill, cutting down the Locust Trees in his lane, to the Amount of 1000.

The above damages were done by Order of the State Convention in the year 1776.

Personally appeared before me **Daniel McCormick** one of the Aldermen of the City of New York, Nicholas Bayard, who being sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth and saith that the above damages of 1000 he believes to be done to his Estate.

Nicholas Bayard

Sworn before me this 31 Day of Decr, 1790

Daniel McCormick.

Notes:

http://www.archive.org/stream/newyorkasitwasas01dist/newyorkasitwasas01dist_divu.txt

"Early in September, 1776, the American Army under General Washington, evacuated the City and retired to Harlem Heights; General Greene strenuously advised the destruction of the City. The spade had been liberally used. Fort George— the battery below and to the south of it; the wharves and streets had redoubts and breastworks ; Bayard's mount was crowned by a fort, and **called Bunker's Hill**; Corlear's Hook was surrounded by batteries, and fortified lines crossed the island at various distances. But Washington saw that the enemy could surround the town— their troops had possession of the islands— and their ships his batteries unharmed, on either side of the city."

. . . In 1783 the compact part of the city extended to Chambers street on the north and to Catherine street on the east. Fort George stood on the north end of the Battery, and barracks for soldiers on the South end. The upper barracks were in the Park, on Chambers street. The prison, new prison, and house of correction were in the Park, the latter where now stands the City Hall. The fresh-water pond on Centre street was in part surrounded by hills. The hospital building stood near Broadway and Duane street. A line of fortifications extended from the high grounds on the east part of the city to **Bunker Hill, near Grand street, between the Bowery and Broadway**, and westward across Broadway to another eminence; fortifications were also erected further west of Broadway, near the river, on a line with Fourteenth street. All beyond was cleared fields.

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

The old Bayard house, erected in 1751 by a later Nicholas Bayard, stood on the west side of The Bowery near present-day Broome Street, in a farm originally of some 200 acres; the house and its house-lot were purchased in 1798, and converted by a Frenchman named Delacroix into a new site for his popular resort, known as "[Vauxhall Gardens](#)." The only other residences within sight in pre-Revolutionary days were the Robert DeLancey mansion, on the east side of the Bowery, and Peter Stuyvesant's seat to the north. Not far distant rose "**Bayard's Mount**", **fortified as "Bunker's Hill"** in the early stage of the American Revolution.



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

A 1798 watercolor of the Collect Pond - Bayard Mount [aka Bunker Hill], a 110' hillock, is in the left foreground. New York City, which then extended to a stockade which roughly paralleled current Chambers Street, is visible beyond the southern shore.

The Collect Pond was filled in from land removed from nearby Bayard's Mount, the highest hill in lower Manhattan, rechristened after the Revolution "Bunker Hill" (commemorating the American victory at Bunker Hill, Boston; a small battery had fortified Nicholas Bayard's Mount during the Revolution) and leveled between 1803 and 1811. By 1813, the Collect was virtually gone.

http://www.archive.org/stream/roster01stan/roster01stan_djvu.txt

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE.

St. Andrew's Society; Manager 1773-74; Secretary 1764-65; Treasurer 1765-67.

He was the seventh child of Judge William Moore of Moore Hall, Pa., b. June 17, 1735. (Judge William was a son of John who died Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1732, and who was the first to come from England, establishing himself at Charleston.)

The first record of the presence of Thomas W. Moore in New York is to be found in the record of his marriage with Anne Ascough July 6, 1761, he being twenty-seven years of age at the time. This lady was the widow of Dr. Richard Ascough, a surgeon in the British army, and resident in New York in the middle of the 18th century. In Gaine's Mercury of Aug. 23, 1762, Moore advertises "Sugar by Thomas William Moore at his store in King's Street, next door to Jamesi Duane, Esq." In 1768 he was admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1769 he was made a freeman of the city under the appellation of Gentleman. He was of the firm of Moore and Lynsen, afterwards Moore, Lynsen & Co., Auctioneers, **Daniel McCormick having been admitted to the firm.** Mr. Moore never seems to have hesitated in his allegiance to the Crown. When the British army arrived from Halifax in 1776 he immediately entered the service. He enlisted as Captain in General Oliver de Lancey's Loyal Brigade. In 1778 Captain Moore sailed with the Expedition against Savannah and was present at the taking of that place in December. After the capture, Colonel Campbell appointed Moore as Barrack Master. He became Provincial Aide-de-Camp to General Prevost and took part in the defence of the city in 1779.

On the evacuation of Savannah Moore returned to New York. In 1783 he withdrew to Nova Scotia and was afterwards appointed Consul to Rhode Island and Connecticut, had a disagreement with the Governor of Rhode Island and his exequatur was withdrawn by Washington. He died in England.

ⁱ ALR Transactions, Vol. III, No. 1; Miscellanea, page 174.

ⁱⁱ History of Freemasonry in New York, Ossian Lang. 1922.

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=kosmoid&id=I4073>

^{iv} The Old Merchants of New York City, by Joseph Alfred Scoville, pages 252-254, 264-65.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=PTAQAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA265&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=WVckT9W4E8Lc0QG7p8mACQ&ved=0CDsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>

^v Annual report of the Forest Commission of the State of New York, Volume 1, by New York (State). Forest Commission, pgs. 75-149

<http://books.google.com/books?id=3tdUAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA92&dq=%22daniel+McCormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=WVckT9W4E8Lc0QG7p8mACQ&ved=0CFIQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20McCormick%22&f=false>

^{vi} St. Patrick's Day: its celebration in New York and other American places ..., by John Daniel Crimmins, pages 92, 394

<http://books.google.com/books?pg=PA92&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&ei=WVckT9W4E8Lc0QG7p8mACQ&id=AWvXAAAAMA AJ&output=text>

^{vii} Hearings and arguments in the matter of the application of the New York ..., by International Joint Commission, page 455.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=vgAOAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA455&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3IAIT-yVGKHV0QHsx72wCA&ved=0CKoBEQgBMBM#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>

^{viii} The Sessional Papers Printed by Order of the House of Lords. page 310.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=JRxAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA311&dq=%22daniel+mccormick%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3IAIT-yVGKHV0QHsx72wCA&ved=0CGAQ6AEwBq#v=onepage&q=%22daniel%20mccormick%22&f=false>