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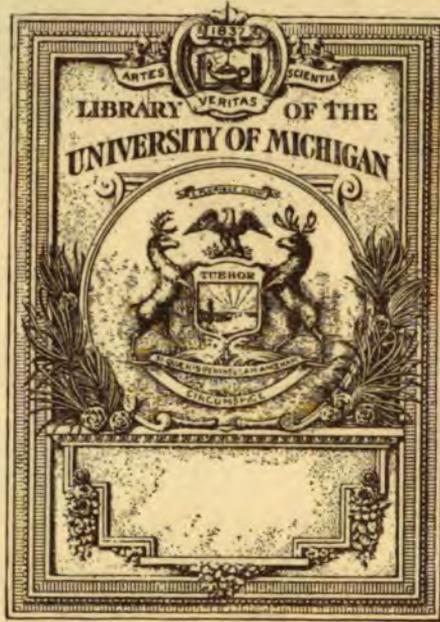
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THE
NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY BULLETIN

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VOL. V

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No. 1



BROADWAY, GRACE AND TRINITY CHURCHES
Original Drawing, by William Strickland, about 1812

NEW YORK: 170 CENTRAL PARK WEST
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY AND ISSUED TO MEMBERS



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COLONIAL SILVER IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fortunate, indeed, is it for their posterity that the Colonial housewives prided themselves upon their pewter and silver plate which they burnished and set in glistening array upon the shelves of cupboard or dresser. Fortunate, too, that while much of the baser metal has long since been melted down, many rare old silver pieces have been preserved, not only for their beauty but for their wealth of associations, and now are the cherished possessions of descendants of their original owners or have been given to those public treasure-houses, the museums. Such a hoard of ancestral plate has been accumulated at The New-York Historical Society, largely through the generous gifts of members of the De Peyster and the Schuyler families. These fine old pieces deserve a detailed description not only because of their intrinsic grace but also because they can reveal so much concerning the life and customs in the Colonies and in England and Holland, the mother countries to which the early settlers were so closely allied.

Perhaps the rarest and most charming piece in the whole array is the bowl illustrated in figure 1.¹ Its maker, Benjamin Wynkoop of New York, was of Dutch descent and very naturally followed Dutch traditions in his silverwork. This superb example of his skill follows a typical Dutch form, bowls of this style being very popular in Holland. The present example is of unusual size and is elaborately decorated. In the conventionalized flower sprays reserved in panels round its sides it employs a characteristic bit of Dutch design and recalls the formal gardens of tulips and pinks beloved alike in Holland and in New Amsterdam. The beautifully modelled handles are cast in the form so popular with seventeenth century European goldsmiths, with a woman's head serving to accent the graceful curve of the scroll and affording a convenient support or thumb-rest. Two similar bowls of smaller size and simpler design were exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum's exhibition of silver in 1911.² One is still on view at that Museum as a loan of Miss Margaret Remsen.

¹ Height of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

² Exhibition of Silver Used in New York, New Jersey and the South, held at the Metropolitan Museum in 1911: cat. no. 27 made by Jacob Boelen; cat. no. 102 made by Simeon Soumaine. Lent by Mrs. Robert Remsen.

In his use of Dutch models Wynkoop well represents the silversmiths of New Netherland. Founded by Dutch colonists, the new settlement naturally reflected the customs of Holland. Long after the English came into possession of the colony the old Dutch traditions persisted. Well into the eighteenth century the silver made in New York reflects Dutch design and maintains the simplicity and massiveness which characterized the work of the earliest craftsmen of New Netherland. The present bowl affords indubitable proof of their technical skill and of their sense of proportion and balance. In a piece so richly wrought one naturally expects to find beauty of line



Fig. 1—BOWL
Benjamin Wynkoop. New York; working 1698-1740

and graceful ornament yet in many pieces which are utterly devoid of decoration the charm of outline is no less compelling.

Wynkoop is also representative of the early Colonial silversmiths in that his splendid work as a craftsman was but one phase of an active and varied career. He served the community by acting as collector and assessor at various times between 1703 and 1732. Many of his fellow-craftsmen were active in military and political affairs and belonged to families of great social prominence and distinction.

No less typical of the work of the early New York silversmiths is

a tankard made by Cornelius Kierstede (*fig. 2*).¹ The European form probably most closely related to this style was the English tankard of about 1660-1710, which is characterized by a broad cylindrical body and flat lid. Long after the silversmiths of England and of New England had adopted later fashions the New York silversmiths continued to follow this style. The features which are particularly characteristic of New York tankards are the so-called corkscrew thumb-piece, the cut-out border of leaf work around the base—both illustrated by the Kierstede tankard—and the frequent use



Fig. 2—TANKARD
Cornelius Kierstede (1674-1753). New York and New Haven

of embossed and engraved designs. While many New England tankards have cherub heads applied at the tip of the handle, such ornaments on New York pieces commonly are mounted on a shaped plate, as in the present instance. In executing these cherub heads and other masks the silversmiths were creating early American sculpture and very creditably did they acquit themselves.

On the Kierstede tankard there is a bit of incised decoration on the rim of the cover, showing an unusual degree of restraint, for these old New York silversmiths seem to have delighted especially

¹ Height without thumb-piece, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

in engraved and embossed ornamentation and used it extensively. On the lids and drums of tankards, on beakers, and on bowls such as that by Wynkoop this mode of decoration was very frequently employed. While some of it is naive and almost crude, evidently the work of rather unskilled hands, the designs of such men as Wynkoop, Jacobus Van der Spiegel, or Peter Van Dyck are well conceived and finely rendered.

Kierstede himself was no mean craftsman. Born in 1674 in New York, he pursued his trade here until 1722 when he removed to New Haven, Connecticut. Several examples of his handiwork are still preserved in the latter city. Quite possibly this piece now owned by The New-York Historical Society was one of the seven tankards listed in the inventory (taken in 1734) of the estate of Colonel Abraham De Peyster (1657-1728).¹ Sprung from Dutch and French Protestant ancestry, he became one of the most distinguished members of his family. The numerous public offices which he held included those of aldermen and mayor, colonel in the militia, judge of the Supreme Court, president of the Council, acting governor, and treasurer of New York and New Jersey. The 1618 ounces of silver plate listed in his inventory give ample evidence of his wealth and of the generous fashion in which he dispensed hospitality. The list illustrates, too, the manner in which these early New York mer-

1	7 silver Tankards	197¾ oz.
10	silver Mugs	71 "
7	silver Porringers	82½ "
1	large silver Punch Bowl and Spoon	76½ "
7	large and small Salvers	117½ "
6	Candle Sticks, and three pair of snuffers and snuff boxes	137¾ "
2	silver basins	95¼ "
2	Cordial cups, and one ditto with cover	90 "
2	large spyce boxes	74½ "
3	sugar Castors	37½ "
3	Pots with wooden handles, viz.: Coffee, Thea, and Milk	69½ "
3	Plates and one Chafing dish	76 "
11	salt Cellars and three tumblers, and 6 small salt spoons	52 "
36	silver forks, 35 do. spoons, and 2 large ladles	196½ "
4	small forks, 15 small teaspoons, a small spoon dish, & one worn candle-stick	30 "
		1,403¾ oz.
1	silver gilt salver, and one do cut	55 "
1	large cordial cup; a silver salver; a silver plate; a plate silver-gilded, & a large silver tankard; a silver mug; a porringer; a salt cellar; a pepper box; a ladle; and a handle of a ladle	160 "
		1,618¾ oz.

chants, whose trade with the other colonies, with the West Indies, and with England and Spain brought them vast store of coin, invested their surplus wealth. Lacking modern banking facilities, these men quite naturally turned to the silversmiths who wrought the silver coin into handsome plate—beakers, tankards, bowls or porringers. Who can tell how much of this silver may once have been sturdy English coins of sterling quality, or pine-tree shillings



Fig. 3—COFFEE POT

Maker: B V. Probably American, first half XVIII century

minted by John Hull and Robert Sanderson of Boston, or Spanish doubloons or pieces of eight perhaps plundered on the high seas by Colonial privateers? But whatever its origin, it was melted down, refined, and wrought into good honest plate by the Colonial craftsman to whose integrity and skill it is an enduring testimonial.

Another piece in the De Peyster collection which, like the Wynkoop bowl and the Kierstede tankard, probably dates from the first half of the eighteenth century is a small coffee-pot (*fig. 3*). There is

only the maker's stamp—B V with a rayed sun (?) above—to indicate its origin but it is most probably of American manufacture. As tea and coffee did not come into general use until the later part of the seventeenth century and in the early eighteenth century were still too costly to be indulged in freely, the teapots and coffee-pots of the period were of small size. The present example is only $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and follows the early fashion in having its spout set at right angles to the handle.

There are also among the De Peyster silver numerous examples of the work of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century silversmiths, including a tea-service by W. G. Forbes of New York, spoons



Fig. 4—SALTS
David Hennell. London, 1741-1742

by W. G. Forbes and by Underhill and Vernon, and a series of nine fiddle-backed serving-spoons by Fellows and Storm. The latter spoons bear on their handles the baskets of flowers executed in slight relief which were a favorite ornament about 1830.

While the American silver claims our deepest interest, the numerous examples of English plate are equally worthy of study as they formed the models which inspired the Colonial craftsmen. Wealthy families, such as the Schuylers and the De Peysters, frequently imported silver plate from abroad as foreign goods then, as often today, were thought to be more advanced in style. In the silver now owned by the Historical Society there are some splendid examples of English silver, among the most pleasing of which are

three pairs of three-legged salt-cellars. Two pairs are by the same maker, David Hennell of London, one pair made in 1741-42 (*fig. 4*),¹ the other in 1748-49. The third set was probably made by Jacob Marshe of London in 1758-59. An attractive little creamer with repoussé floral designs is London work of 1764-65.

† Passing now to the Schuyler silver, we find that among an imposing array of silver and Sheffield plate there are several pieces



Fig. 5—TEAPOT
European, early XVIII century

which stand out, so to speak, head and shoulders above the rest partly because of their excellence of workmanship and partly because of their history. A teapot (*fig. 5*) with an unidentified hall-mark—a demi-unicorn or demi-horse on a crest-wreath within a shield, stamped four times on the base—seems to be unmistakably of European origin and quite possibly of Dutch or German production.² It is especially interesting because its general outline was followed by some of the early New York silversmiths. A very

¹ Height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

² Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

early teapot made by Peter Van Dyck, a piece inherited by Pierre Jay, is strikingly like the Schuyler teapot in form and general character. The latter bears engraved on one side the Schuyler arms and crest.

A superb example of English plate is the large epergne in the Schuyler collection. A large pierced basket at the center is surround-



Fig. 6—TWO-HANDLED CUP
Presented by Queen Anne to Colonel Peter Schuyler in 1710
London, early XVIII century

ed by branching arms and smaller baskets similarly pierced. It bears the London marks for 1774-75 and the maker's stamp, I L.

The piece which unquestionably has the most romantic history is the large two-handled cup or vase¹ (*fig. 6*) made by a London silversmith and presented by Queen Anne to Colonel Peter Schuyler. It is of the typical early eighteenth century form with applied straps at the base and on the cover terminating in heads in medallions.

¹ Height 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Such ornamental straps were a French fashion borrowed by the English goldsmiths and effectively used on many handsome pieces of about this period.

The imposing form and technical excellence of this storied cup accord well with the royal estate of the donor and with the great occasion upon which it was presented to Colonel Schuyler. In the early years of the eighteenth century the English settlements in the Hudson Valley were open to French and Indian attack from the north. Especially exposed was the Schuyler home on the Flats north of Albany. The wisdom and fairness of Colonel Schuyler won the confidence and friendship of the Indian tribes in that region but a broader and more formal alliance was greatly desired by the English. The Iroquois or Five Nations, comprising the Mohawks, Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Senecas, were a powerful race of more than usual intelligence and keenness. The French had sought to win the aid of the Indians in the north by impressing them with the magnificence and power of the court of Louis XIV. To counter these French bids for the Indians' allegiance, the English endeavored to impress the Iroquois with the splendors of the English court. Several of the chiefs were invited to visit England but not until their trusted friend, Colonel Schuyler, consented to go with them, could they be induced to brave the perils of the voyage and the more terrifying prospect of visiting a strange land. In December of 1709 five Mohawk chiefs sailed with Colonel Schuyler. One died during the voyage but the other four arrived safely in London where they created a great sensation. They were graciously received by Queen Anne and accorded all due honor. Late in the spring they returned to America where they immediately called a great assembly of their own people and allied tribes. At this meeting which was held in the Dutch Church they rehearsed the details of their reception at the court, pledged enduring loyalty to their friends, the English, and swore not to deal with tribes who were allied with the French. In recognition of his diplomacy in effecting the alliance with the Iroquois Queen Anne offered to knight Colonel Schuyler but this honor he modestly declined. Her royal gift of this loving-cup commemorates the event by the inscription later engraved on its side:

Presented by
 Anne Queen of England
 to
 Col. Peter Schuyler of Albany
 in the Province of New York
 April 19th 1710
 To commemorate his visit to England by request
 of the Provincial Government, accompanied
 by Five Sachems of the
 Mohawks

An interesting account of this event is given by Mrs. Anne Grant of Laggan in her "Memoirs of an American Lady," the delightful reminiscences of the years spent during her childhood in the home of Madame Margarita Schuyler of Albany, the wife of a cousin of Colonel Peter Schuyler. Still another very distinguished member of the family was Major-General Philip Schuyler (1733-1804) whose great-grandson, Major Philip Schuyler (1836-1906), generously bequeathed to The New-York Historical Society these rare family treasures.

C. LOUISE AVERY.

THE NASH DUTCH COLLECTION.

The Society has received the large collection of Dutch household utensils and relics collected by Dr. George W. Nash of Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., who spent many years gathering the objects. In all, the collection consists of three hundred and thirty-two items such as a large loom, ten spinning wheels, ten clock reels, twelve candle moulds, twenty-two shuttles for weaving carpet, nine snuffers, five old lanterns, five oil lamps, five candle holders, pestles and mortars, sausage guns, wool comb, kettles, candle box, branding iron, warping bars, steelyard, table, desks, bench, rope making machine, foot stoves, measures, cradle, gridirons, ovens, washtub, cattle yokes, bullet molds, five models of colonial houses and many objects of personal and household uses. The greater part of this collection is temporarily on exhibition in the basement of the Society and we are indebted to Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman for this valuable addition to the Museum.

A PIONEER SETTLER'S HOME ON SPUYTEN DUYVIL HILL

There is an abandoned homestead of the Colonial period situated on Spuyten Duyvil hill, in the western part of the Borough of the Bronx, the site of which was discovered by Mr. W. L. Calver, and upon exploration by members of the Field Exploration Committee of The New-York Historical Society, has yielded some interesting material.

Its situation is at the intersection of two lines drawn from existing streets, namely, an extension of the south side of West 231st street, Kingsbridge, meeting an extension of the middle of Arlington Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil. It is about four hundred feet directly north of the site of Fort Number Two, or Fort Swartwout, of the war of Independence, and would have stood in its line of fire, if at that time it was standing.

The site is on the dividing line between Riverdale and the old village of Spuyten Duyvil, which was also the boundary of the original Kingsbridge tract, now including our Van Cortlandt Park, that was purchased by William Betts and George Tippet from Elias Doughty, in 1668.

The curious feature of the site is that an old boulder and rock wall or fence has been constructed across the position evidently occupied by the dwelling, indicating that at some period after its destruction, a boundary line has been adjusted and a fence erected across the position once occupied by the ancient dwelling.

Around the abandoned house site, the ill-smelling alanthus trees have found rich food for their widespreading roots, and over the adjoining garden space, and round the nearby spring, a rank growth of weeds attests the presence of fertilized soil. Noble beech trees grow nearby, and over the upland at the rear of the site are scattered survivors of the once-flourishing apple orchard. The slope in front of the stone fence is thickly strewn with oyster-shells which are in such masses and of such evidently ancient character as to indicate an Indian deposit. The place is admirably suited to native residence, with an abundant spring nearby, in a sheltered nook protected from the westerly and northerly winds, and having a broad outlook commanding the Vale of Kingsbridge, the winding Papparinem and the Keskeskick hills as far south as High Bridge. Among all the

shells there are fragments of red brick, earthenware and other objects, which are of European character, yet a few native objects such as a scraper, an arrow-head, or a broken flint reject, show the one time presence of the predecessors of the white settlers.

The story of the old building, nearly all traces of which had been lost to sight in the reversion of the site to a state of wild nature, and of which no historical record remains, had to be uncovered by the



COINS AND BUTTONS FROM SITE OF TIPPETT DWELLING

objects brought to light by spade and sifter, and the piecing together of fragmentary references to land ownership.

All the objects discovered in a systematic exploration of the soil, and the sifting of a vast mass of rich black soil in a great rubbish pit, on the east side of the site, have proved to be of Colonial character. The only objects which indicate its existence in the period of the War of Independence, are a cast-iron grape-shot and a leaden musket ball, which might have been fired from Fort Number Two, over the ruins of the place, and a couple of musket flints, which are

equally likely to have been cast away by some soldier stationed outside the fort, on picket duty.

Occupancy of the building seems, therefore, to have terminated by that period, and we may assume that its occupants had some good reason for its abandonment, either by their political leanings rendering their removal necessary, or by the destruction of the place by some accident or for the purpose of clearing the zone of fire from Fort Swartwout.

The ownership of the land south of the boundary indicates that the old building was the home, and probably the first dwelling of the family of George Tippet, who with his father-in-law, William



LEG SHACKLE WITH EYELETS FOR
A PADLOCK OR CHAIN

Betts, bought the tract above mentioned, the south boundary of which was this old fence line. South of that boundary, all of Spuyten Duyvil hill was acquired through a separate deed in 1668, by Tippet, by whose name the hill thereafter became known. It may very well have been the case that the boundary line was disregarded in selecting the site for the dwelling, because Tippet also owned an interest in the land north of the line. The location, probably an abandoned Indian site, was selected by reason that it was near the homes of the Betts and Hadden families, which were grouped, says Edsall, "probably in the neighborhood of the Van Cortlandt mansion."

William Betts, by trade a Turner, emigrated from England,

whence came his friend and son-in-law, George Tippett. Betts was in 1635, at Scituate, Massachusetts, where he married Alice, "a maiden of the Bay." Their daughter, Mehitabel, married George Tippett, who first appears on record as a resident of Flushing in 1667. Betts had moved down to the Bronx, and was one of the patentees at Oostdorp or Westchester, in 1662. In 1668, he joined with Tippett in the purchase of the Kingsbridge tract, and with his sons, Samuel, Hopestill, and John, settled there.

The Volumes of the New York Wills, published by The New-York Historical Society, are invaluable aids in following up family



OBJECTS FROM SITE OF TIPPETT DWELLING

history, and from them we get some further clues in tracing the story of the old farm house.

George Tippett died in 1675, and the inventory of his estate included "the tract of land and meadow he purchased of Elias Dougherty, with the new dwelling house, orchard and barn," which he had thus enjoyed for only a short term of years.

Mrs. Tippett was a very attractive widow, for she made two subsequent marriages, and the new dwelling house was probably occupied by her oldest son, George (2) and his brother Hopestill. Another brother, Henry, removed to New York, where he died in

1752. George Tippet (3), grandson of the original settler, succeeded to possession of the estate, and having married Dorcas Baxter, a Westchester girl, he left a numerous family at his decease in 1761, when he divided his large estate between his children and grandchildren. He had evidently constructed a later building, probably the old dwelling later known as the Berrian homestead, situated on the southern part of Spuyten Duyvil Neck, and now in the possession of the Isaac Johnson family. This he refers to as "the house," which, with only ten acres of land, he bequeathed to his daughter Dorcas, wife of Samuel Berrian, reserving to his son William the right of "breaking stones on the said land or carrying them away." To two grandsons he left "the house, barns, orchard and 28 acres, where James (their deceased father) formerly lived," and this was doubtless the old place which his grandfather had constructed in the seventeenth century. To his son William he left that part of his property abutting on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the salt meadow on which the Johnson Foundry now stands. Near by this place, this branch of the Tippet family was living in another home which was existing there in 1776. About seven years later, Frederick Van Cortlandt purchased the land on Riverdale hill, laying north of the old boundary, and probably the old house was then found to be standing across the line.

The Revolution brought divergence of opinion among the neighbors of the old Younckers Plantation, and the Tippetts were among those who adhered to the royalist side of the national controversy. After the struggle was decided, their properties were sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture, and Van Cortlandt added to his purchases on the Riverdale uplands. It seems probable that in the course of straightening out his boundary, the fence we now find to have been built across the site of the old Colonial dwelling, was constructed perhaps about 1788. By that time the building was a ruin, and the materials of which it was composed were evidently removed for use elsewhere. Like other old dwellings abandoned by their one-time residents in war times, the old place was perhaps occupied by soldiers and burned or wrecked by their carelessness.

But the old place had a life of a century, and during that period an astonishing quantity of household rubbish accumulated around its site. We found quantities of fragments of old earthenware pie-plates, and crocks, and early Georgian stoneware pitchers, some

heavy Delft-ware, English salt-glazed pottery, plates and saucers, Staffordshire cauliflower and cream pottery of about 1750, black-glazed stoneware, and Chinese hard-paste porcelain saucers and cups. There was very little glassware, some broken window-glass and of clay pipes not a few, one of them being rather appropriately of the make of R. Tippet.

So many bolts, spikes and hand-forged nails strewed the place that we concluded the woodwork of the house must have been burned, thus releasing the nails and burying them below the burned material.

Of house furnishings there was little trace, save a drop handle, and parts of pewter spoons, but with much satisfaction the old house key was greeted, and in such excellent shape that it would do duty again to-day. What shadows of bygone home joys passed, when that key turned for the last time in the trusty lock.

It is hard to explain the presence of horse-shoes in the household rubbish pit, but at any rate they brought luck, since on a certain occasion one explorer requested another in a humorous vein, to find a good coin, and within a few shovelful, a Spanish silver half-jo of 1757 was turned up. Several English copper half-pence followed at intervals, their dates covering the reigns of William III. to George II., and the latest date being 1753. The personal objects were rather disappointing, for buttons were few, and only one was of superior design, with a small St. Andrews cross in a field of network.

But the oddest personal belonging was an iron fetter or leg shackle, having two eyelets for a padlock or chain. Such an object might have seemed a not inappropriate find in a military camp, but in a peaceful farm house its story is difficult to surmise. Was it for some recalcitrant slave, or was it borne by some escaped prisoner, whose gyves were struck off by those with whom he had sought shelter?

Our little story ends with a pleasant reminder of the happy childhood of the little Tippetts, a clumsy whirligig made of lead, serrated on the edge, the teeth set right and left to increase the "buzz," and a tiny toy broom made of pewter, perhaps a cherished possession of little Dorcas.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON,

Secretary, Field Exploration Committee.

LAIGHT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH MARRIAGES

1841-1850

The Laight Street Baptist Church was formed from the Tabernacle Baptist Church in 1842. The Rev. W. W. Everts became pastor of the Tabernacle Church in 1839 and went with the new Congregation in forming the Laight Street Church which purchased the edifice formerly occupied by Presbyterians, corner Laight and Varick Streets. The following is the record of marriages solemnized by the Rev. W. W. Everts 1841-1850.

1841	Jan 3 ^d	James Vermelyea and Mary Ann Hall
"	Jan 12 th	Henry W. Henley and Anna Cook
"	Feb 9 th	James J. Burnet and Charlotte A. Bouton
"	Feb 14 th	Samuel S Couch and Ann J Johnson
"	March 16 th	Thomas H. Bridgewater and Susan
"	March 20 th	John Stone and Elizabeth Starbuck
"	April 1 st	George Mc Laine and Ann Taylor
"	April 15 th	Alpheus D. Baker and Teressa Riker
"	April 25 th	Edward Luff and Ann Ladd
"	May 14 th	James Cooper and Susan Eagleson
"	May 20 th	James Mallon and Margaret Ann Reid
"	June 6 th	Frederick S. Lynch and Rebecca Leffingwell
"	June 10 th	William Ray and Sarah Cromwell
"	July 1 st	Charles L. White, & Catherine Hallenbeck
"	July 4 th	Wm Henry Smith & Miss Jane Seymour
"	July 4 th	Frederick Battin & Jane Elisabeth Webb
"	July 22 nd	Mr Jeremiah C. Thompson & Miss Elmira Strong
"	Sep 18 th	Josef Drey mooiz & Miss Lucy Ann Rice
"	Sep 19 th	Mr. William Henry Clark & Jane Emslie
"	Sep 29 th	John Fairchild & Martha Wilson
"	Oct 3	Mr. Joseph Malony & Mrs. Abigail Harper
"	Oct 7	Henry Freeman & Mary B. Bangs
"	Oct 7 th	Louis Lesbroussart & Britania Gregory
"	Oct 13 th	Daniel Lowall & Miss Louisa Eagleson
"	Oct 18 th	George Jacob Brower & Miss Laura E. Porter
"	Oct 28 th	Robert Kaseby & Clarissa Gerau
"	Oct 28 th	Ambrowse W. Barnes & Elizabeth Littell
"	Nov 4 th	Wm. H. Slosson & Elizabeth Purdy
"	Nov 14 th	Septemus H. Parker & Caroline A. Drake
"	Nov 28	Wm. C. Pest & Charlotte Lynasen
"	Nov 28	Benjamin Brundidge & Mahetta T. Lynasen
"	Dec 6	Philander P. G. Finn & Sarah Leonora Halsey
1842	Jan 1 st	Robert Rennie & Mary Donaldson
"	Jan 13	Alexander Alger & Christiana Cellen

1842	Feb 26 th	Mr Joseph T. Webster & Harriet B. Wood
"	April	Mapleston & Homes
"	May 10	Causby H. Cochran & Melissa Champney
"	May 16	Charles Voght & Sarah W. Pine
"	May 17	Abraham W. Gallaer & Leatitia Cook
"	July 2	Jacob Houghwout and Mrs Eliza Payne
"	July 13	Charles Carroll & Eliza Jane Youngs
"	July 20 th	James Aspel & Nancy Right
"	August 1 st	W ^m E. Laurin & An. Eliza Peck
"	August 2 ^d	James Stewart & Mary Ann Chanfrau
"	August 5 th	May G. Smith & Mary Euphemia Vail
"	Nov 2	E. C. Galasha & Julia Jessup
"	Nov 16	Charles Bidwel & Miss Rowe
"		Andrew Mc Cormick & Elizabeth E. Rider
"		John P. Maxon & Sarah Ann Worrall
"	Dec 1 st	Wm. Turner & Adelia Griffin
"	Dec 10	Aaren F. Hunt & Mary D. Sousbury
"	Dec 21	Matthias Rothforth & Sally Mills
1843	Jan 26	Wm. A. Rose & Charity Osborn
"	March 22	Wm B. Pierce & Harriet N. Talman
"	March 23	Charles R. Waring & Anna Coudit
"	March 29	James Irving & Margaret Leisk
"	May 9	C. J. Mason & Lavina Viele
"	May 11 th	Thadeus Hyatt & Emeline Wimans
"	May 15	John Darlington Banker & Elizabeth Williams
"	June 29	John Sharp & Martha Adams
"	July 23	Thomas C. Simester & Joanna Mcdonald
"	Aug 29	Allexander M. Scott & Cordelia Ellis
"	Sep 5	John Barker & Harriet E. Gray
"	Sep 7	Charles Dean & Jane Maria Wright
"	Oct 31	Langdon Wilson & Lucia Ann Brower
"	Nov 24: 1842	Wm Mason & Susanah Cook
"	Nov 28	Alanson Udell & Elizabeth French
"	Dec 13 th	Mr James C. Harriot & Miss Catharine B. Nivin
"	On 14 Dec.	John Pooley & Maria Reed
"	On 20 Dec	Peter Acker & Jane H. Phillips
1844	Jan 2 nd	Mr Benjamin A. Russell to Miss Mariette Spaulding
"	Jan 4 th	Longinus Henry to Mary Mc Given
"	Jan 4 th	Sansom Shields to Margaret Ann Boggs
"	January 7 th	William Hepburn to Mary Ann Carey
"	January 23 rd	Thomas Parker to Mary Thomas
"	March 10 th	W ^m Plant to Adelia Parkerson
"	April 10 th	John W. Ritch & Susan Jane Peck
"	May 6 th	Robert Robinson to Frances Allison
"	May 8	Wm. Robins to Caroline M. Vanduser
"	May 12	Mr White to Miss Lydia A. Wood
"	May 16	Smith Codington to Mary L. Inman
"		Mr James Clark to Miss Smith

1844	Oct. 18 th	Charles Hunton to Mary Howard
"	Dec ^r 14 th	Ross Mc Guire & Lilly Walker.
"	Dec	Mr Decker to Elmira Enders
1845	Jan 26	Mr Joseph S. Garretson to Miss Juliet Egbert.
"	March 9 th	Mr J. M. Titus to Miss S. J. West
"	March 20 th	James R. Cook & Letteran Mount
"	April 13	Samuel Blood to Emmeline Carman.
"	" 14	George Nash to Matilda Overend
"	April 22	Archibald Nelson to Ellen Mc Call.
"	May 9 th	Wm. Verbyrick to Mary Ellen Youmans
"	May 9	Henry A. Darrin to Margaret M. Morgan.
"	May 13	Mr Skelhorn to Mrs Stewart.
"	May 18	Mr George R. Vanfossen to Miss Ann E. Gegraw
"	May 25	Joseph Deback to Eliza Egbert
"	May 31	Benjamin Haworth to Elizabeth Booth
"	July 1 st	Jacob Howard to Catharine Riker.
"	July 15	Charles Meser to Maria White.
"	July 30	Samuel Lee to Lois S. Emmons
"	Aug. 4 th	Thomas Shaw to Allice Lithhust
"	Aug 2 nd	John Denton & Hannah Smith
"	Aug. 21/45	Foster N. Smith & Catharine Bullow
"	Aug. 21/45	Thomas Tennent & Emily L. Smith
"		David Wheeler & A. M. Whittier
"	Sep 2	Thomas A. Thorten & Mercy Ann Bartlett
"	Sept 9 th	Edward H. Crowthers & Caroline E. Smith
"	Sept ^r 16 th	Thomas Baxby to Jane Smith
"	Sep 25 th	Theodore Bessen & Sarah L Briggs of New York
"	Sep 29	George L. Allison & Mary Ellen Jaycox
"	Oct 14 th	Daniel Birdsall & Rachel M Freeman
"	Oct 16 th	James Van Doren & Ann Maria Dibble
"	Oct 16 th	Milton Ely & Mary Jane Shafts
"	Oct 16 th	Abraham Dunham & Fanny Wood.
"	Oct 21 st	George Hale to Minerva Borden
"	Oct ^r 22 nd	Mr Freeman Bloodgood to Matilda W. Smith
"	Dec 16 th	Mr Jonathan J. Cornwell to Mrs Elizabeth Stimis
"	Dec 23 rd	Mr Lyman Morse to Miss Isabella Cleaves
"	Dec 25 th	Mr John Peckham to Miss Hannah Barker
"	Nov. 27	Mr Yeets to Miss A. Brady.
1846	Jan 6	Mr Theodore Edgar to Miss Harriet Goodrich
"	Jan 1 st	Mr John Y. Willson to Miss Catharine Stalker of England.
"	Jan 8 th	Nathaniel B. Dayton to Mrs Margaret Gregory.
"	Jan. 15	Mr George Read to Miss Emmeline Howell.
"	Jan 26.	Mr John M Heckle to Miss Ruth Cooley.
"	Feb. 11	Mr William Walker, to Miss Margaret Morton
"	" 14	Mr Charles Hedges to Miss Sarah B. Bearns
"	March 16	Mr Caine to Miss
"	" 23	Mr John O. Bush to Miss Abby A. Whiting.

1846	May 11	Rev. Isaac Fargo to Miss E. Chapman.
"	" 18	Mr Thomas A. Young to Miss Henrietta Conrad.
"	May 28	Mr. Jos. McNeal to Miss Martha Maria Wingate.
"	June 7 th	Mr Jahiel C. Wygant to Miss Elizabeth Truex.
"	June 3 rd	Mr J. H. Gordon to Miss Charlotte Whittemore
"	June 11	Mr James Monroe to Miss Olive W. Burnham
"	" 15 th	Mr W. T. Mc Intire to Miss H. Huyler
"	July 22	Mr Henry C. Stacey to Miss Mary C. Hall
"	" 25	Mr James Fairman to Miss Mary Jane Hamilton
"	" 29	Mr Emilius Austin to Miss Martha Maybury
"	Aug. 2	Mr Thomas Carman to Miss Ann Howard
"	Aug. 28	Mr B. Franklin Pease to Miss Helene M. Kirchoff
"	Sep ^r 2	Mr James Parker to Miss Harriet V. Barnsdall
"	" 3	Mr Jos. White to Miss Margaret Gillaspay
"	" 17	Mr Stephen Reed to Mrs Jane Woodward
"	Nov. 11	Albert Bremholm to Esther Ford
"	Nov. 11	Charles Thomas to Rosanna Matteson
"	Dec. 6	Mr Henry D. Butler to Miss Elizabeth Hallett
"	Dec 24 th	Luke K. Carman & Sarah H. Ferris
1847	Jan. 7	Lucian F. Sarlton to Louisa French
"	Feb. 4	Mr Henry Law to Miss Amelia Enders
"	" 18	Mr Charles Klett, to Miss Sabra Calista Harris
"	" 24	Mr Beverly R. Hasbrook to Miss Elsey Buick
"	March 6	C. Walter Colburn to Mary A. Collie
"	" 11	Elijah Tompkins to Abby A. Van Yorks
"	March 17 th	Mr Green to Miss Loomis
"	April 15 th	Mr William Rowe to Miss Cordelia M. Bidwell
"	April 25	Mr John E. Packer, to Miss Sophia A. Schoonmaker
"	May —	Miss Catharine Ackerman to Mr John Porcher
"	May —	Mr Outwater to Miss Violetta Olmstead
"	June 29	Charles F. Deral to Susan C. Tripp
"	July 1 st	Adam Forrest to Janette Inglis
"	" 15 th	John Brown Lawrie to Lilius Patterson
"	" 28 th	Cornelius White to Mary Banta
"	Aug 29	John L. Geile to Catharine O Meara
"	about Sep ^r 1847	Capt. James Sherman to Miss Rachel Lake
"	19 th Oct ^r	Mr Benjamin W. Peck, to Miss Isabella Grenville
"	Oct ^r 20 th	Mr W ^m B. Minor to Miss Jane Barnes.
"	Oct ^r 25	Edward Kirk to Wilmarth Dean
"	Nov. 2	Mr John Cammet to Miss Susan F. Frost
"	" 29	John Renlonrig Pollock to Alice Jane Wilson
"	Dec. 13	Elon G. Minor & Phebe Ketchum
1848	Jan 12 th	Samuel Marriott & Eliza Hall
"	Jan. 20	Mr Bliss to a lady of Brooklyn, friends of Mr Sheffield, record lost.
"	Feb. 13 th	Mr Obadiah Gerau to Miss Rachel A. Crawford.
"	" 17 th	W ^m Nelmes Nicholson to Miss Hannah Harper
"	April 8 th	Barclay Perine & Mary M. Bampton

1848	"	10 th	— Garlic &
"	"	11 th	Richard N. Keeler & Ellen Dillon
"	"	18 th	Franklin S. Hale & Elizabeth Knight
"	May	1848	Eli W. Perry to Sarah A. Lyon
"	"	14	John Griffin to Caroline Booth
"	"	10	Samuel P. Everts to A. P. Smith
"	"	23	Benjamin L. Vale to Amanda Ruland
"	April		Mr Bassett to Miss Richards
"	June	6 th	Cornelius P. Myers to Catharine K. Clark
"	July	4 th	Mr John J. Lewis & Miss Mary E. Jones
"	July	11 th	Mr Samuel Dewey to Miss Cecelia Tanner
"	July	19 th	Mr John Barrett to Miss Margaret L. Boerem
"	"		John Hunter Miss Janette Butler
"	Aug.	7 th	Mr Joel Gaylord and Mrs Elizabeth Bassett
"	Sep	4	Daniel Sinns & Rachael J. Blauvelt
"	Sep	5 th	Erastus Miller & Harriet N. Barthelemew
"	Sep ^r	20 th	Richard V. Carpenter to Ellen Herring.
"	Sep ^r	27	Pascal Loomis to C. Van Nostrand
"	Oct	17 th	W. V. N. Livingston & Eliza Van Wyck
"	Nov	7	Mr Harris to Miss Matilda Stanniels
"	Dec ^r	17	Mr Reed to Miss P. A. Mundy
1849	Feb	1 st	Mr Edward Skinner to Miss C. A. Duckels
"	Feb.	1 st	Mr Leon Oliver to Miss Frances Rider.
"	March	8 th	Mr John Chadeayne & Mary Pell
"	March	13 th	Mr. Terry & Elleanor J. Gardner
"	Ap.	3	David Owens & Jane E. Jevens
"	April	8 th	Michael Donehue & Ann Elizabeth Thurston
"	"	5 th	Robert Foulds Jr. & Matilda Sheppard
"	"	30	Ferris A. Barker & Gertrude Wood
"	May	3	John W. Ritch & Susan J. Clark
"	May	3	Francis W. Hartly & Elizabeth Ann Terry
"	May	19	Charles W. Bryant to Mary A. Riley
"	June	5 th	Mr Jean Laukota to Miss Mary Ann Herrick
"	"	11	Elias H. Wood & Angelina Requa
"	July	2 nd	Ibrahim Main to Catharine Close
1850	June	6 th	Mr C. E. Brown to Miss M. E. Everts.
"	"	7	Mr Piste to Miss Mc Clafferty
"	"	22	Aldred D. Hollasy to M. J. Capstey
"	"	27	Alexander W. Stewart to H. F. Miller
"	July	10	Mr Sam ^l H. Cornell to Eliza C. Smith
"	"	22	Mr Miss Prothier
"	July	31	Albert W. Adams to Elizabeth A. Lecount
"	Aug.	3	Pedro Moreno, Rebecca Leslie
"	Sep ^r	25	Charles Lewis, to Mary Twombley
"	Oct	4 th	Zachariah Butcher to Louisa Puttock
"	Oct.	5	Charles Sparks to Caroline Sinclair
"	Oct.	16	Mr William Harris to Miss Maria Leach

THE BEEKMAN COACH.

In the year 1770 Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, artist and antiquary, made a tabulated list of aristocratic vehicles used in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston together with the owners' names. The New York list shows a total of twenty-six coaches, thirty-three chariots or post chaises, and twenty-six phaetons in use in the city at that time. The Beekman family coach, now in the New York Room of the Society, and illustrated here, is the only specimen of its class now remaining from Colonial times. It was the property of James Beekman and his ledger shows that in 1757 he paid £37 for a riding chaise, in 1765 he paid Elkana Deane £68 for a new chaise and in 1767 he purchased a "charriot" for £99:15:5, a phaeton for £102, and a pair of horses for £53, a total of £254:15:5. The famous coach was acquired sometime between 1770 and 1776 when it is referred to. The Beekmans abandoned their house at Turtle Bay upon the occupation of the city in 1776 by the British and mention is made of this coach as having been stored in the coach-house undisturbed until they returned in 1783.

James Beekman died in 1807 and his son Gerard Beekman had a son James William Beekman who was Domestic Corresponding Secretary 1848-1854 and Second Vice President of The New-York Historical Society 1872-1877 and it is due to his care that we enjoy this splendid example of colonial coach making. When the Beekman house was destroyed in 1874 he removed the coach to his country seat at Oyster Bay, L. I., where he constructed a separate building for its reception. There it remained until his son the late Gerard Beekman presented it to the Society on December 11, 1911. The height of the coach is 8 feet 2 inches, its length overall 13 feet 5 inches and the width of the body 4 feet 4 inches. The rear wheels are 5 feet 3½ inches in diameter. It has folding steps with leather pads and was once beautifully painted. The door panels and the front and rear of the body of the coach bore the family coat of arms which are still visible and as the illustration shows the coach is in excellent state of preservation.



THE BEEKMAN COACH, 1770-1776
(Unique Colonial New York Coach)

THE BILLOP HOUSE.

Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton represented the Society at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on January 21, 1921, when the matter of the preservation of the Billop House, at Tottenville, S. I., was discussed, speaking in favor of the preservation of this landmark. The Board adopted a tentative map for the establishment of a park of about nine acres in area including the site of the Billop House.

NOTES.

On January 17, 1921, Mr. Oscar T. Barck, representing the Society, placed a wreath upon the Statue of Benjamin Franklin in Park Row in commemoration of his birth. About twenty-five Societies and Institutions placed wreaths upon the statue.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles presented, in memory of his sister the late Emilie S. Coles, a copy of "La Sainte Bible." Two large quarto volumes illustrated by J. James Tissot and published by M. de Brunoff & Co., Paris, 1904. This copy is No. 27 of the superb work handsomely bound by Pagnant. Also a lithograph of Washington Entering New York City, 1783, and an Engraving "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Engraved by Elijah Hobart, 1850.

The Committee on Field Exploration will be pleased to hear from members of the Society who would be interested in visiting historic sites on which the Committee is at work.

Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Leonidas Westervelt, and Oscar T. Barck were elected members of the Field Exploration Committee.

The Library of the Society will appreciate gifts of books relating to the World War. The field of such books is so large that it is difficult for the Library to acquire all it desires, especially such books dealing with America's part in the conflict.

LECTURES.

- April 5th "Alaska of To-day, the Rich Crib of the World," by
Miss Victoria Hewitt.
- May 3rd "Mountaineering in the International Northwest," by
Le Roy Jeffers.

MEMBERS

President Warren G. Harding and Governor Nathan L. Miller were elected Honorary Members of the Society.

The following candidates were elected members of the Society:

Life	Annual
Edwin G. Merrill	F. Knox Morton Pennypacker
Gates W. McGarrah	Raphael A. Weed
Miss Annie B. Jennings	James H. Schmelzel
Dr. Walter B. James	Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss
Henry Pegram	Leon S. Altmayer
Miss Marie L. Russell	Mrs. George A. Crocker, Jr.
Dr. Stuyvesant F. Morris	Winthrop Pitt Tryon
	John E. Miller
Associate	Thurlow W. Reynolds
Maurice Blumenthal	John J. Hopper

NECROLOGY.

Robert B. Suckley, a life member since 1896, died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., January 3, 1921, in the 66th year of his age.

George W. Van Slyck, a life member since 1871, died January 26, 1921, in the 79th year of his age.

Mrs. Adam Gordon Norrie, a life member since 1902, died January 28, 1921.

Max J. Wenk, a member since 1920, died February 3, 1921, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 57th year of his age.

David Barclay, a member since 1901, died February 9, 1921, at Newburg, N. Y.

Charles Howland Russell, a life member since 1884, died February 19, 1921, in the 70th year of his age.

Henry De Forest Weekes, a life member since 1895, died February 23, 1921, in the 70th year of his age.

James Bliss Townsend a member since 1919, died March 10, 1921, in the 64th year of his age.

Calvin Tompkins, a life member since 1905, died March 13, 1921, in the 62nd year of his age.

John T. Sherman, a life member since 1889, died March 14, 1921, at Stamford, Conn.

NOTES ON AMERICAN ARTISTS

BY THE LATE WILLIAM KELBY, LIBRARIAN OF THE SOCIETY

XI

NOTICE

P. Parisen, Miniature Painter, will continue for a short time to take likenesses, finely painted, on moderate terms; and begs leave to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had their Likenesses engaged, if they wish to have them finished immediately, to pay attention, as Mr. P. intends making a tour in the country in a short time, and will be absent three months.

N. B. All kinds of Hair Devices executed in the most elegant style, at No. 252 William-street.

[*Commercial Advertiser*, Tuesday Evening, August 3, 1802.]

A CARD

P. Parisen's compliments to the ladies and gentlemen, and begs leave to inform them, that in consequence of the number of applications for Likenesses, he has declined taking his intended tour in the country for this season, and will continue to paint Likenesses in Miniature at No. 252 William-street, where specimens of his performance may be seen.

N. B. Devices of all kinds executed with real hair.

[*Commercial Advertiser*, Thursday Evening, September 2, 1802.]

NON LINGUA PINXIT APPELLES
Columbian Academy of Painting,
No. 79 Liberty-Street.

Archibald Robertson, Portrait & Miniature Painter, begs leave to acquaint his pupils, that his classes for the ensuing season are now altered from the morning to the afternoon, from 3 till 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

He begs leave to add, that to his very numerous collection of Patterns, he has added this summer very considerably; and is in daily expectation by the first arrivals, to receive some very superior additions in figures and landscapes, by the first artists.

His pupils are instructed in Painting and Drawing in the most approved manner.



JOHN DE PEYSTER (1731-1807)
By Charles Willson Peale
(Owned by the Society)

All kinds of painting on silk and ivory executed.
 Likenesses in Portraits and Miniature, painted as usual.
 Private Tuition as hitherto.

[*Commercial Advertiser*, Tuesday Evening, September 21, 1802.]

Academy of Arts—We understand that the statues received from Paris are found to be in the most admirable order. The rotunda of the Pantheon is preparing for their reception, and will be open for exhibition in a few weeks, in a manner worthy of an institution which will, we trust, be an ornament to the city, and an honor to its founders.

[*Commercial Advertiser*, Tuesday Evening, June 7, 1803.]

Fine Arts.—With much pleasure we inform the citizens of New-York, that by the late arrivals from Paris, &c., the members of the society of "Fine Arts," have received some very elegant Casts of Gothic Statues—amongst which is, a beautiful Cast of a Dying Gladiator, which, for elegance of figure, masterly workmanship, and richness of the hue, surpasses any, either in London or Paris. By the diligence of Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, the society has received upwards of one hundred and fifty rare casts, which will be exhibited at the building (formerly the Pantheon) in a few days, which has been fitted up for their reception.

"A MEMBER."

[*Commercial Advertiser*, Wednesday Evening, June 15, 1803.]

How gratifying it must be for every American to see with what rapid progression the Fine Arts are making their way in our country. The other day I called to see the picture of a friend of mine, who was yet in the hands of the artist.—Finding the door half open, I walked in without knocking; I looked around, and saw in a corner of the room a beautiful lady, whose modest appearance struck me with that profound respect virtue generally inspires.—Madam, said I, pray is Mr. Rauschner at home? No answer. I repeated the question a second time, approaching some steps towards her; but seeing a naked infant on her lap half covered with part of her garment, the silence she kept and the modesty of the charming mother, whose eyes were constantly fixed on the babe, seemed to bid me to withdraw: I withdrew without further question. When nearly down stairs, I met the artist, who made an apology for his not having

been sooner in his laboratory to receive me; but begged me to walk up stairs again. I desired to be excused, not wishing to disturb his lady, who was, I said, very seriously contemplating her infant child. He burst into a laugh, took me by the hand, and in spite of my modesty, introduced me to the lady, insisting on my touching her hand.—When I complied with his request, the curtain of delusion disappeared—I saw that they were inanimate, and that in room of flesh and blood of the finest carnation, they were solid, cold limbs and features, formed of wax—“The figures that you see,” said the artist, “is the Virgin Mary, contemplating our Saviour.” After I had satisfied my curiosity, and paid the modern Michael Angelo the compliment his extraordinary talents deserves, he introduced me into another room, where he was finishing a venerable grey bearded man, which he told me was Joseph; and finally explained to me that these three figures were intended to represent the Holy Family, which he was to exhibit at Christmas to the friends of christianity, and amateurs of arts. I may say with candor that I have visited all the cabinets of wax work through different parts of Europe where I have traveled, and have never been deceived by the best figures of that kind, but in New-York.

COLUMBUS.

[*Commercial Advertiser*, Tuesday Evening, December 13, 1803.]

LIKENESSES ENGRAVED.

The Subscriber, late partner of Mr. St. Mesnin, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York, that after an absence of six years from this city he has again returned, and offers his services to them in his professional line. The terms are always the same, that is, \$25 for a large likeness, \$12 for small Engravings, including the copper plate, for Gentlemen, and \$35 for Ladies, and \$38 for large likeness, without the engraving. For further particulars, apply at his Room, No. 128 William street, between John and Fair-streets, where a great number of Portraits of distinguished persons may be seen.

L. LEMET

[*New-York Commercial Advertiser*,] Friday Evening, March 15,
1805.

