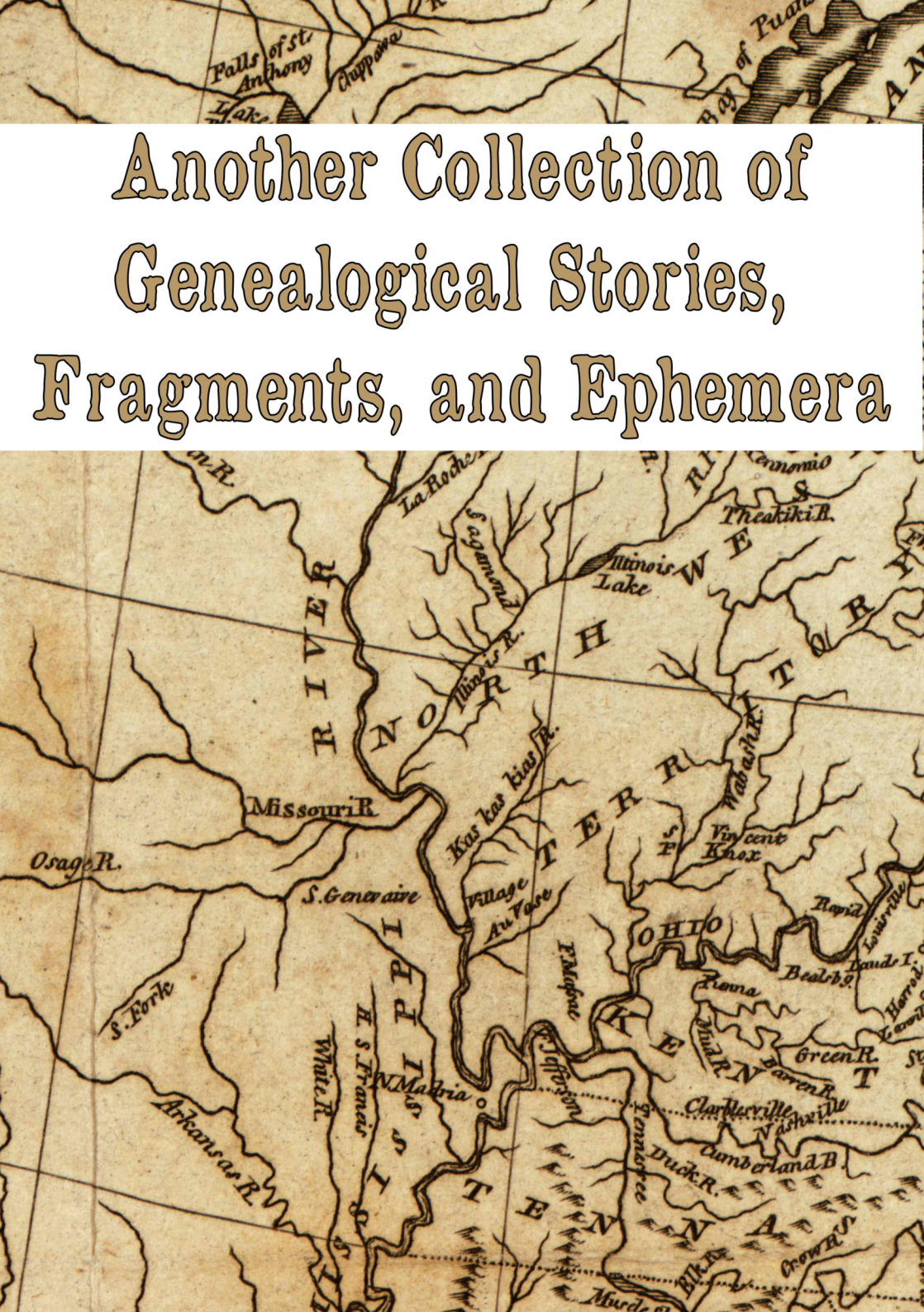

Another Collection of Genealogical Stories, Fragments, and Ephemera

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edited and annotated by
P. D. Smith, Ph.D.

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Notes regarding generational counts:

The letter g (in superscript) designates grandparent, and the number indicates how many times the reader should say the word "great." This will only work for those in the same generation as your intrepid editor. All others must add or subtract "great"s as needed (most likely, add).

Corrections:

Your intrepid editor also humbly asks those readers with ***"Four Henrys and Appendices"*** *in their personal libraries to please make the following correction in your edition of that text. Its genealogical chart incorrectly substitutes Christopher Johnston's father's dates with those for the son. The corrected information for this Christopher Johnston should read* (5/18/1800 Baltimore, MD-9/2/1835 Cincinnati, OH). *My apologies, and contritely yours…*

INTRODUCTION

The arc of history may be long,
But it still bends toward forgetfulness.
So let us remember together,
And learn from past lives.

No historical tale can ever be told in its entirety. Try as we might, we still can't tease a full and complete life out of the few morsels of evidence that manage to survive the past. Even taken together, fragments of text can only hint at the lived experience of preceding generations, but despite the fact that we operate behind this veil of ignorance, we're still constantly reminded that the world within which our ancestors made their moral judgments was quite different than the one we inhabit today. However, it is precisely this sort of specific, incremental, and personal knowledge that helps place these past lives into context, and provides an important first step towards a better understanding of our own future possibilities.

Some primary historical documents still demonstrate the unique power to invoke images of old-fashioned American *derring-do* (within the subjective lens of our imaginations, of course). Visions, such as Uncle Lemuel[3g] leading the bayonet charge against Chief Osceola at the First Battle of the Withlacoochee; or his

grieving brother William[3g] taking the betrayed Seminole warrior into Federal custody at Fort Payton; or General Nathan Bedford Forrest deceiving young Uncle Wallace[1g] into surrendering his command at the Battle of Sulfur Trestle; or Uncle Lewis[1g], taking Confederate fire outside of Richmond; or Uncles Augustus[2g], Benjamin[1g], and Cousin Joseph[1g], United States Federal Marshals for Missouri, Northern Illinois, and Chicago respectively; all of these provide ample fodder for reflection and narration.

Then again, we can conjure up images of grandfather[4g] Jones warring against the Wabash alongside General George Rogers Clark; or grandfather[2g] Dunbaugh provoking Chief Blackhawk into battle at Stillman's Run and later panicking in retreat at Pea Ridge; or his father leaving Fort Massac to raft down the Mississippi with former vice-president Aaron Burr, on an expedition that ended in Chief Justice Marshall's courtroom.

Closer to our own time, but still within the realm of living memory, we might discern outlines of darker, more technological visions, such as the shadow of the German torpedo that crippled Aunt[g] Elizabeth's leg; or the exploded shrapnel lodged in Uncle[g] Phil's back at Ypres; or grandfather Stimson's 75mm, pounding imperial positions from the top of Dead Man's Hill in the Ardennes; or Uncle Henry's plane plummeting to

earth, just weeks after D-day; or that fateful weapon for which Cousin[g] Harry shouldered so much responsibility. These are all a part of collective memory, and each of these individual histories remains inextricably woven into the context of a greater humanity, one that continues to convey its most profound messages in narrative form.

Casting our glances deeper into the mists of the past, perhaps back to the months and years prior to Uncle[4g] Josiah's signing of the Declaration, we might find grandfathers Bartlett[4g], Boudinot[4g], Smith[5g], and Stith[5g] serving on the revolutionary committees; or later we might discover grandfathers Gates[4g], Johnston[4g], and Stimson[4g] contributing to a decisive American military victory at Yorktown; or catch a glimpse of Uncle[4g] Elias's signature, inscribed on the Treaty of Paris.

As we envision even earlier lives, the images become increasingly less distinct, yet some voices remain explicitly clear; such as grandfather[9g] Pike's unsuccessful defense of grandmother[9g] Bradbury against charges of witchcraft at Salem; or grandfather[8g] Peartree's report to the admiralty after boarding and capturing a Spanish pirate sloop; or accounts of the Boston Revolt, when Uncle Simon[7g] seized the governorship of the Dominion from Uncle Joseph[7g]; or descriptions of grandmother[8g] Ballard, forced to wave her

aprons from the breastworks outside Jamestown, as a human shield during Bacon's Rebellion; or the frozen suffering endured by grandfathers Stimson[6g], Johnson[8g], Bowen[6g], Colcord[6g], and Adams[7g] at the Great Narragansett Swamp Fight; or grandfather Atherton's[9g] lethal arquebus shoved in the face of the Mohegan *sachem*, Uncas; or grandfather[9g] Dudley's banishment of grandfather[9g] Wheelock and Aunt Anne[8g] Hutchinson; or grandfather[9g] Vassel's invectives, still extant in manuscript form and still chiding our other ancestors for their sanguine religious intolerance, even across the generations. One could certainly continue onward with this enterprise, on down to the earliest stirrings of the Plantagenets and still discover fresh and chastening lessons in human potential.

As you might guess from the preceding passages, heritage is a complex and multifaceted concept, and it only truly lives in the specifics. The aspirational intention of this book, and all of the other books in this series, is to flesh out particular interconnected biographical subjects in as many dimensions as possible for the sole purpose of understanding them. Rather than relying exclusively on carefully crafted resumés or hagiographical obituaries, it's important to include the sorts of insights one might glean from poetry, court documents, personal reminiscences, and other relevant artifacts, in order to create a richer historical narrative,

despite concomitant questions of family honor that might emerge.

A number of our forefathers practiced chattel slavery, and ancestors with roots in Virginia – from the Stiths, to the Ballards, to the Buckners, to the Campbells – almost certainly owned legal title to enslaved African-Americans. The Jones family, despite their Welsh origins, helped define the legal practice of slavery in the territories they pioneered. Even in Colonial New York and New Jersey, the Peartrees and Boudinots owned enslaved human beings. Ethical decisions are often determined by time and circumstance, but this was the path these individuals chose.

Less numerous are those New England immigrants who were, themselves, indentured. In each of these cases though, only the arbitrary designation of race determined their ability to escape from a lifetime of servitude. From the tobacco plantations to the lead mines, it's not difficult to attach fairly specific beginnings to the relationship of various family businesses to the "peculiar institution." Regarding its ending though, all one can state with cautious certainty, is that no grandparents legally owned slaves after the Proclamation. That said, and with the possible exception of George Campbell's alleged lapse described herein, it appears that the last practicing slave owner, along this line, was John Rice Jones.

The book in hand has become a bit of a magpie's nest. Besides the Smith/Boudinot and Stimson narratives; I've tried to flesh out the Campbell/Brady lineage; and (of course) had to include a brief essay on Stamford; as well as the epic tragedy of grandmother^{3g} Eliza Gates Johnston's brothers here in Florida (the former site of doomed little Fort Drane is, poignantly, just a hike away from your intrepid editor's own office). The poetry and court proceedings too, seemed helpful correlatives to the historical record. As for the rest, we've seen that every documentary artifact can intimate a kaleidoscope of fascinating stories, so please kindle your imaginations, and open your hearts and minds to the lives of the ancestors who delivered us here.

signed,

Your Intrepid Editor

"COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE"
(A video slideshow based on this script can be viewed at www.pdsmith.net/generations.htm)

This double-biography was written to provide a chronological outline that traces the intersecting lives of William Peartree Smith and Elisha Boudinot in the years before, during, and after America's War for Independence.

A plaque on the wall of Newark, New Jersey's First Presbyterian Church memorializes soldiers and patriots from America's War for Independence whose sacrifices helped establish this nation. As we remember two of the names listed here, let us also reflect on the unique contributions of the Committees of Correspondence, those networks of revolutionary letter-writers who helped constitute a shadow national government during the months prior to the Continental Congress.

William Peartree Smith was mayor of nearby Elizabethtown on June 1, 1774, when his community chose him to serve as Secretary for the Essex County Committee of Correspondence. Through close communication with his counterparts during the British Seige of Boston, he helped provide a beleaguered city with sorely needed resources at a desperate time.

His soon-to-be son-in-law was a twenty-eight year old lawyer named Elisha Boudinot, who had just been elected to serve as Secretary for Newark's Committee of Correspondence when he inscribed that community's May 4, 1775 revolutionary declaration in his own hand.

Let's begin their story with news of the death in New York of Smith's great-grandmother, Anna Litschoe Peartree in November of 1730. Her will not only provided for the ongoing care of Guy, her former slave, but it also named seven-year old William Peartree Smith as sole heir to a substantial estate. Grandmother Anna's deceased husband, Colonel William Peartree, had been a privateer in the English Navy and later served as mayor of New York City. She was the only child of Lieutenant Daniel Litschoe, who had retired his commission with the Dutch East India Company to open a popular public house on Wall Street. Anna's mother continued managing "Mother Litschoe's Tavern" for many years after her late husband's passing.

Smith's mother was Catherine Harris, who in 1721 married William Smith, son of Captain William "Port Royal" Smith, the Jamaican privateer, but he died the year his only child was born. Catherine had remarried and Anna's will tasked this new husband,

Ebenezer Pemberton, “to take particular care of the education and bringing up” of the young boy. A Harvard graduate, Pemberton had moved to New York from his native Boston to assume the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of New York.

Grandmother Peartree's will stipulated that her son-in-law's nephew, also named William Smith, would share responsibilities for guardianship of young William Peartree Smith. A Yale graduate, William Smith senior was New York's only American-educated law teacher, and after the groundbreaking Zenger free-speech trial in 1732 he was widely recognized as one of the colony's most important lawyers. In 1760, he would decline a fateful appointment to serve as the king's chief justice for the province, an office later accepted by his son and namesake William Smith junior. This cousin, (nicknamed “the Historian” for his pioneering history of New York City) was, for years, an inseparable partner alongside William Peartree Smith in a host of shared endeavors. However, by the outbreak of revolution, his continuing allegiance to the King of England resulted in bitter enmity and a final rift between these two.

William Peartree Smith earned his masters' degree from Yale College in 1745, then studied law with his guardian William Smith senior, but never entered the profession. On May 12, 1745, he married Mary

Bryant, daughter of William Bryant, captain of the "Joseph," and veteran of over fifty Atlantic Crossings. The young couple's early married life seemed to embody the essence of that period in American history known as the "First Great Awakening," an era characterized by energetic and expansive religious revivalism.

Growing up in England, Mary had been introduced to the famous scholar and influential composer of religious hymns, Isaac Watts; and both she and her new husband were devoted admirers and friends of the fiery Anglican orator, George Whitefield. Only a few years earlier, Smith's stepfather, Ebenezer Pemberton had been one of the first American pastors to share his pulpit with this controversial preacher.

At that time, you could travel from New Haven to Williamsburg without encountering a single institution of higher education. It was clear that a new college was needed to serve the middle colonies and in October of 1746, twenty-three year old William Peartree Smith, among an intimate group of friends, cousins, guardians, and local Presbyterian pastors, signed the first charter establishing the College of New Jersey, known today as Princeton University. This charter included the groundbreaking provision that, "no person be debarred any of the privileges of the said college on account of any speculative principles of religion; but

those of every religious profession, have equal privilege and advantage of education in the said college."

From among their own ranks the trustees chose fellow Yale graduate and leader of the "New Light" movement, Jonathan Dickerson, the long-serving pastor of Elizabethtown's First Presbyterian Church, to serve as the fledgling college's first president. He died prior to graduation, but was succeeded by the pastor of Newark, Aaron Burr senior, then later by the celebrated theologian Jonathan Edwards, whose own presidency was also tragically cut short. In 1766 William Peartree Smith traveled to Scotland on behalf of the trustees to help recruit John Witherspoon, one of most respected intellectuals of the Scottish Enlightenment movement, who eventually took charge of the college and supervised the baccalaureate education of James Madison, Aaron Burr junior, and over one hundred other young men, prior to inscribing his own signature onto the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Smith's personal connections to the illustrious Livingston family were numerous and varied. His cousin William's wife was Janet Livingston, whose cousin Sarah married friend and neighbor William Alexander (better known as Lord Sterling, Washington's second-in-command). Her brother, Peter van Brugh Livingston (one of the College of New Jersey's origi-

nal trustees) had married Alexander's sister Mary. Perhaps two of the most influential members of this assembly of friends and family, were the brothers Philip Livingston, who would sign the Declaration of Independence and William Livingston, who would later sign the United States Constitution.

During the early 1750s, William Livingston was an organizing force behind a group of New York writers that included William Peartree Smith, his cousin William and John Morin Scott. They published pointedly political literary attacks on the British Parliament and its ministers in newspapers modeled after Addison and Steele's "Spectator." "The Independent Reflector" and "The Watchtower" addressed a wide range of issues, from exclusionary practices of the established church to judicial corruption. These helped introduce a wider American audience to arguments of political justice and even provoked comments from the iconic British lexicographer, Samuel Johnson. Smith published his essays under the pseudonym, *Shadrach Plebeianus*.

The most lasting of their literary projects was initiated in 1754, when they founded the city's first public subscription library, the New York Society Library in an open room of Old City Hall on Wall Street. After more than a quarter of a millennium this institution still

continues to provide access to literature that is, "very useful as well as ornamental to the City."

It was around the time of publication of William Peartree Smith's preface to William Livingston's poem “Philosophical Solitude,” that a close group of this network of friends retreated from urban New York, and chose a more pastoral existence in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Smith was living there in August of 1758, when the following advertisement appeared in the New York Gazette, “Run away on the 13th of August Instant from William Peartree Smith, esq., a Negro man named Prince.” after describing him, the ad goes on to state, “Whoever secures him in one of his Majesty's Goals so that his master may have him again shall be well rewarded.”

Smith had moved into the home recently vacated by the late Royal Governor Jonathan Belcher, who in life had been one of the College of New Jersey's most ardent supporters. William Livingston and Lord Sterling settled nearby. To encourage fluency in Latin and Greek, mandatory college entrance requirements of the time, Smith led efforts to build a preparatory school to cultivate promising young students. Soon, fifteen year old Alexander Hamilton, just arrived from the Caribbean, would attend Elizabethtown Academy to prepare himself for his future college and public life. On May 18 1769, Smith was elected to the American

Philosophical Association as member number one hundred and one.

It's at this point in our story when we must reintroduce young Elisha Boudinot. Smith and the other trustees had chosen the town of Princeton, New Jersey as a permanent home for the college. If you look closely behind Nassau Hall, the large building at the center of this engraving, you can see a small domestic structure, just to the left. This was the home of the Boudinot family. From that doorway, seven year-old Elisha could have witnessed the completion and consecration of what at that time, was the largest school ever constructed in the American colonies.

Elisha's father was the grandson of Huguenots who had escaped brutal religious persecution consequent to Louis XIV's revocation of the Edict of Nantes and eventually settled in New York City. Elias failed to improve his financial fortunes during an extended sojourn on the island of Antigua, but he did return with a beautiful new bride, Catherine Williams, Elisha's mother. They settled in Philadelphia prior to moving to Princeton, where he served as postmaster.

As a teenager, Elias had apprenticed as a silversmith under Simeon Souvaine in New York, and later operated a copper mine in New Brunswick, which ran directly underneath the current site of Rutgers University. Examples of his work in silver can be found

among the possessions of his friend and former neighbor on Market Street in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin.

Elisha Boudinot moved with his family to Boxwood Hall in Elizabethtown, where he studied law under the supervision of his older brother Elias, and eventually established a home for himself in the neighboring town of Newark.

Throughout most the revolution, Brother Elias represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress. While serving as its president in 1783, he signed the Treaty of Paris, which ended the war and established the United States of America as an independent sovereign nation. Elias had married Hannah Stockton, and their older sister Annis (an accomplished poet in her own right) had married Hannah's brother, Richard Stockton, Elias' former law teacher. Only a few months after signing the Declaration of Independence, Richard was captured by the British and subjected to such inhumane treatment that his health was permanently damaged. He was the College of New Jersey's first graduate, and he died just prior to the official cessation of hostilities.

This network of family correspondences expanded further when Richard and Annis's daughter, Julia Stockton, married Benjamin Rush, another signer

of the Declaration. Elias and Hannah's daugher, Suzanne Vergereau Boudinot married William Bradford, George Washington's future Attorney General and son of the celebrated Philadelphia printer. Years later, after the premature death of his own beloved bride Kitty, Elisha would tie these families even closer together by marrying William Bradford's younger sister, Rachel.

The first shots of the Battle of Lexington were heard on April 19, 1775 and the course of human events moved very quickly thereafter. Abandoning the seige of Boston, the British soon took complete control of New York City, and by winter of '76, Washington's army was in full retreat across New Jersey.

Almost within sight of New York, the residents of Elizabethtown, particularly those with acquaintances remaining in the occupied city, were in a unique position to acquire information on British troop movements. Smith and Elisha, then serving as provincial Commissary for Prisoners, provided critical information for the patriot cause through regular correspondences with General Washington and his aide-de-camp Alexander Hamilton at headquarters, as well as with Elias at Congress in Philadelphia. Washington thanked Elisha that March, writing, “I am much obliged for the pains you have been at to obtain intelligence.”

During those early days of 1777, the Battle of Princeton provided an important turning point in the fortunes of war for the patriotic cause. The hallowed walls of Smith's beloved Nassau Hall still display the scars of the American cannonade that helped drive out British occupying forces.

In the middle of a July 1778 correspondence from William Peartree Smith to Elias Boudinot at Congress in Philadelphia, under the heading "secret intelligence," we find this playful intimation that a blossoming attraction has been growing between Elisha and Smith's daughter Katherine (affectionately known as Kitty). "Your Brother visits here very frequently of late; and generally under some pretence or another, stays all night about the House. We really begin to suspect he has a mind to rob us; I have a certain piece of very valuable property, which Mrs S. and I together purchased at a very dear rate many years ago, and which no pecuniary Consideration would induce us to dispose of." Of course the "valuable property" he jokingly refers to here is his daughter Kitty. But happily, on October 14, 1778, against a grim backdrop of war, the young couple were married at her mother and father's home, with their blessings.

The force of the conflict had already made its presence known in the form of invasive searches of the Smiths' residence repeated only weeks prior to the

nuptial event, but within months their home would be sacked, the possessions within destroyed, and their son, Kitty's younger brother Belcher, would be captured by British soldiers and placed in custody of Smith's estranged cousin William, Chief Justice for King George III. In June of 1780, William Peartree and Mary Bryant Smith found permament refuge at Kitty and Elisha's home in Newark, moving in just in time to greet their new granddaughter Ana Maria Boudinot, who would be joined by her younger sister Catherine just six short weeks after Yorktown.

In peacetime, the victorious revolutionaries demonstrated a commitment to rule of law as the embodiment of justice. Judge William Peartree Smith served his appointment on Essex County's Court of Common Pleas from 1782 until his death in 1801. Judge Elisha Boudinot was appointed to the New Jersey Supreme Court in 1798, when Federalists were still politically ascendant and served until they were defeated by Thomas Jefferson's democratic-republican party in 1805. It was Elisha who presided over the Bergen County hearings on the indictment of Aaron Burr junior, sitting vice-president of the United States, for the murder of Alexander Hamilton.

In the intervening years after the war, Elisha's working relationship with Hamilton had remained a close one. In 1793, as President of the First Bank and

Insurance Company of Newark, Elisha helped the ambitious Secretary of the Treasury establish one of this country's first industrial corporations, the Society for Useful Manufactures. Its innovative textile factories adopted mechanical technology pioneered by Richard Arkwright's industrial plants in England and were powered by energy from Paterson's Great Falls on the Passaic River. After engineer Pierre l'Enfant's lavish vision was abandoned and founding director, William Duer, thrown in debtor's prison, in 1797 it was Elisha who stepped in as director of Hamilton's pet project, an office he would maintain for the next ten years.

Though consequential in the long run, that visionary effort never delivered anticipated short-term returns; it seems that the Age of Steam had already arrived. In 1809, five years after Hamilton helped him incorporate the Associates of New Jersey, Elisha and pioneering inventor Robert Fulton entered into an unincorporated joint stock association, which funded Fulton's second and third steamships, the Jersey and the York, and established regular ferry service across the Hudson River from Manhattan's Courtland Street to the Associates' property at Paulus Hook.

On October 19, 1819 Judge Elisha Boudinot died at his home on 74 Park Place in Newark. This structure had been rebuilt after a January 1797 fire and it remained standing until 1912. It was where Judge

William Peartree Smith and Mary Bryant Smith lived out their days and where Kitty and Rachel Boudinot, Elisha's first two wives, had both passed away. There is a memorial plaque close to its former site near the center of the city of Newark.

"A STIMSON SAGA"

(A video slideshow based on this script can be viewed at www.pdsmith.net/generations.htm)

This narrative survey is set in New York City during the first half of the twentieth century. It is told from the perspective of Henry Bartlett Stimson (1884-1948), chronicling his life and the lives of his extended family members.

Just a few days before his tenth birthday, Henry learned of his grandfather's death. The old man had recused himself from the public arena for almost a quarter of a century by then, but in his heyday, he staked out a business career that was nothing less than remarkable.

The child of a pioneering pastor from a small Catskills village, he witnessed the congregation's re-

jection of his father's spiritual leadership, a disappointment that would soon echo in his own son's experience.

Arriving in New York City in his early twenties, he found employment with Rogers, Ketchum, and Grosvernor, recently retooled from making industrial textile looms and just beginning to manufacture railroad locomotives. He soon moved closer to their New Jersey factory, working as cashier for the People's Bank of Paterson under the direction of Thomas Rogers, the firm's founder.

At mid-century, Henry Clark Stimson had become president of the Hudson and Paterson Railroad, and by the outbreak of war, he was consolidating struggling mid-Western lines in partnership with Samuel Tilden. Years later, in the 1876 election for President of the United States, Tilden would win the popular vote, but lose the Electoral College. The *New York Times* reported Grandfather Stimson's 1865 takeover of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad as, “the sharpest and beyond all precedent the most sudden corner in the forty years' history of the New York Stock Exchange.” Brokers simply recalled his successful short-sale *strategum* as, “The Prairie Dog Corner.”

The Wall Street offices of H.C. Stimson and Co. did business with some of the most intimidating players in the marketplace, including Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jubilee Jim Fisk, and Jay Gould. An unsuccessful attempt by the latter two to monopolize the U.S. gold market triggered the devastating Black Friday crash of September 24, 1869. The Great Crash of '74 finished Grandfather Stimson's career as a businessman.

He could take comfort in his sons' successes. During days of plenty, he had sent them all to Yale for their undergraduate preparation. In his twilight years he watched Frederick, the youngest earn a law degree from Columbia and incorporate a successful New York law partnership.

Henry's Uncle John followed his muse from New Haven to a medaled diploma at *l'Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris and a lectureship at Princeton. He was founding director for the school at the Metropolitan Museum of Art before establishing the Artists and Artisans Institute in 1888.

His older brother Lewis had staffed for Generals Burney and Terry during the late war, and held the rank of Captain. Then he worked with their father before traveling to Europe to study medicine. He learned Joseph Lister's antiseptic surgery techniques from Louis Pasteur in Paris, then introduced them to the

United States in an 1876 public demonstration at Presbyterian Hospital. Uncle Lewis wrote to Henry's father afterward, “My operation came off last Tuesday and was quite a success. … 50 to 75 people were in attendance.” He also served as former President Grant's surgeon.

Lewis' son, Henry's cousin Harry, had been only eight years old when his mother died. Despite all of his father's pioneering medical knowledge, he had been unable to save her life. Harry and his sister Candace were nurtured by two sets of loving grandparents.

Henry's father was Henry Albert Stimson, the oldest of the four brothers. An Andover Theological Seminary graduate and well-respected Congregationalist minister, he had recently been elected to serve as pastor for the fifth largest congregation in New York City.

Henry's mother was Alice, the daughter of Samuel Colcord Bartlett, president of Dartmouth College. Carved from old Colonial New England stock, his father was nephew to Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence. A vigorous defender of his Puritan ancestors' Congregationalist orthodoxies, he was nationally known as a rigorous scriptural scholar who encouraged students to learn Hebrew and Sanskrit along with their Greek and Latin. The trials he over-

came while serving as founding faculty for the Chicago Theological Seminary, and even the tribulations he encountered while retracing Moses' steps through the wilderness would pale before the turbulence he experienced at the outset of his tenure at Hanover. In 1881, the students and faculty of Dartmouth fundamentally challenged his authority, voting no confidence on his leadership. Grandfather Bartlett held his course. Through steady campus growth and a stabilized endowment, he maintained support of the trustees until the conflict had dissipated. Subsequent graduating classes erected ramrod-straight Bartlett Tower in his honor and later named a new Y.M.C.A. building after their graying 1836 alumnus. A year after retiring from the college, Dr. Bartlett would find himself standing in the pulpit of the Broadway Tabernacle, preaching the sermon at his son-in-law's installation service.

Henry had been only nine years old when his father accepted the Tabernacle's fateful invitation to serve as their new pastor, returning the family to New York, home of Henry's paternal grandfather, and his father's natal village. An influential position with an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, it presented quite an attractive offer for the veteran of Congregationalist pastorates in Minnesota, Massachusetts, and most recently, Saint Louis. Founded by evangelist Charles

Grandison Finney, the church had, for many years, upheld his mission of support for abolitionist and progressivist causes. Henry's father was hired to replace a beloved pastor, Dr. William Taylor, who had served his congregation continuously for over two decades. His call to service was unanimous, and included the full support of Cornelius Newton Bliss, chairman of the board of trustees.

A church historian described Henry Albert Stimson as possessing a "commanding bodily presence, a fine full voice, and the manner and qualities of a leader," "a man conservative in religious opinion, but progressive in church methods." Herald Square, at the corner of 34th and Broadway, was then the beating cultural heart of an emerging modernist metropolis and, at first, his pastorate seemed to be flourishing. Over the course of his first three years, he doubled the preschool, unified missionary efforts, and (even after purging the absentee rolls) added 149 new members. Just a year after officiating at the interfaith service that memorialized Dr. Taylor's passing, it had become increasingly clear that a division was growing between the board of trustees and its pastor.

Chairman Bliss was a prominent Republican, the national party's treasurer and soon, President McKinley would appoint him to serve as his Secretary of the Treasury. Finances were certainly one of their points

of contention, with Bliss insisting on a motion to mortgage the church building and Henry's father strongly resisting it.

Finally, the situation at the Tabernacle had become untenable. A meeting was held on April 28, 1896, at which old Dr. Thompson, asked plaintively, "If this congregation is not here with Dr. Stimson as a bone of contention, then why in God's name are we here?" Another member pointed out, "the only real charge against him was he did not fill the place of Rev. Dr. Taylor." The consequence of his disagreement with Bliss was a divided congregation. The vote was 140 against 100 to accept Henry's father's resignation.

In a show of support, well-wishers held a gathering at Sherry's to honor his father and mother. Henry's older cousin Harry had recently been appointed to serve as Attorney General for the Southern District by President Theodore Roosevelt and he, along with Gifford Pinchot helped organize the event. It was attended by three mayors embodying New York City's present, future and past.

The current Republican mayor, William Lafayette Strong, made an appearance accompanied by Mrs. Strong. Mr. Seth Low was there with his wife. The president of Columbia University, he would soon launch a successful reform mayoral campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hewitt, former Democratic mayor

and first lady, were also in attendance. Both commodores, Grandfather Stimson's old business associate, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived in the company of their wives.

After dinner and a musical program of songs accompanied by a Hungarian ensemble, Reverend McArthur from Calvary Baptist Church, Richard Storrs, president of the Board of commissioners for foreign missions, and Reverend Hall from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church all gave presentations. Along with Episcopal Bishop Henry Potter, noted theologians Professor Charles Augustus Briggs, the Presbyterian excommunicate, and Christian evolutionist Lyman Abbot also made appearances.

Sixty-six Tabernacle members were among the foundational parishioners who followed Henry Albert Stimson uptown that October to constitute the charter for the Manhattan Congregational Church. The architectural firm of Stoughton and Stoughton designed its Louis XIII red brick and terra cotta structure, and in the Spring of 1901, just one year after the birth of his youngest daughter Barbara, and a year and half after the death of Grandfather Bartlett in Hanover, Henry's father consecrated the cornerstone in an empty lot at the corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street. Dedications for the new church were held the following January.

It was a productive period for the Reverend Doctor Stimson. In addition to his Sabbatarian duties and ecclesiastical committee work, he followed the long-established tradition of clergymen-as-public-intellectuals and published promiscuously, writing homilies, books, editorials, and speeches. He also taught church administration as a lecturer at Oberlin and Yale Universities. It's worth noting that his was an era in which the influence of the Chautauqua movement was only just beginning to wane and the explosion of nascent entertainment technologies had yet to occur, leaving a public sphere in which serious discourse might still fall within the the realm of popular recreational activities.

The new church engaged its community through a variety of social and cultural channels, offering classes, hosting political forums, engaging in interfaith dialogues, and providing a highly visible platform from which to address pressing social issues. After the horrific Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire, Henry's father invited organizer Rosa Schniederman, leader of its striking workers to voice their cause from the nave of his church (although he later discouraged solidarity strikes).

Uncle John published “The Gate Beautiful” in 1903. Aesthetics aside, his book was imbued with a heterodox spirituality quite distinct from the staunch

New England Protestantism of his brothers. His politics leaned leftward, as well. A typewritten poem by John Ward Stimson was found among the papers of union activist and co-founder of the International Workers of the World, "Mother Jones." Divorced and recently remarried, he would move to California shortly after its publication. His daughter, Henry's cousin Eleanor, attended Wellesley before marrying literary critic Van Wyck Brooks.

By then, Uncle Lewis's, *Manual of Operative Surgery* had become an essential medical textbook. Only a few years after authoring the charter for Cornell University's Medical School, he could be found captaining his schooner, the *Fleur de Lis*, in the 1905 Kaiser Cup Race. After the *Fleur de Lis* placed second, he and Henry's cousin Candice dined on the Imperial yacht, the *Hohenzollern* with Kaiser Wilhelm.

Meanwhile, Henry prepared for college at Philips Exeter Academy. He was an active member of its musical organizations and participated in numerous theatrical presentations. That's him in the back row, fourth from the right.

After her husband's death, Grandmother Stimson preferred the quiet of Easthampton to Manhattan, and decided to live year-round in their Long Island summer home. The family called it "House of the Seven Gables" after the Hawthorne novel. In July, this

granddaughter of the Revolutionary War patriot, Elisha Boudinot of Newark, passed away at the age of eighty-nine.

In an August 1908 article for Harper's Bazaar magazine, their mother discussed some of the challenges that arise when college educated daughters return to their place in the family, and suggested appropriate activities to channel their youthful idealism and enthusiasm.

Women's suffrage had become one of the most contested issues of the day, and her husband had been quite vocal in his opposition to the right of females to vote, and she, herself, would lead an anti-suffragist delegation to petition Albany.

Their father may have opposed equal political rights for his daughters, but he did have a long history of supporting womens' education with an energetic vigor and a redemptive effectiveness. All five of Henry's sisters attended Vassar College. Alice and Julia graduated in 1901, Lucille in 1904, and Dorothy in 1912. Barbara, the youngest, would graduate after the Great War, and later served on its board of trustees. Even their father served on the board for Mount Holyoke, the all-women's college.

Lucille was the first of her sisters to attend Columbia University, which was conveniently close to

home. In 1906, she earned a master's degree in chemistry before marrying Elbert Harvey, a Marietta College alumnus, and just a year prior to that her sister Alice had married Columbia graduate Wilson Fitch Smith, lead engineer for the Kensico Dam Project at the southern terminus of the Catskills aqueduct. Dorothy received her master's degree in history here, and then her doctorate in 1917. After Vassar, Julia briefly studied biology at Columbia, but earned her nursing degree from New York Hospital's school before graduating with a masters in sociology from Washington University, where her thesis advocated for a system of national health insurance. She worked at Harlem Hospital before returning to St. Louis to serve as Chief of Nurses for Washington University Hospital. After the war, Mount Holyoke awarded her an honorary Doctorate of Science.

Cousin Harry ran unsuccessfully for governor of New York on the Republican ticket. With no room for him at the governor's mansion, President Taft found a place for him in his cabinet, as Secretary of War.

Henry and his younger brother Philip followed in the footsteps of their father's generation and both attended Yale. Philip went on to study medicine at Cornell with their Uncle Lewis. Henry earned his baccalaureate degree from Yale in 1907, and then a law de-

gree from Harvard in 1912. He was an associate lawyer with the firm of White & Case, and occasionally performed in amateur productions by local theatrical groups. It was around this time that he met a lovely auburn-haired young woman from Chicago.

Her older sister, whose new husband lost an uncle on the Titanic, had settled in nearby Rye. Isabel McBirney shared Henry's interest in acting and the theater, and was frequently featured in the Tribune's society column. Hugh Mcbirney, her grandfather had arrived in New Orleans from Belfast in the mid-1840s and found success upriver in Cincinatti's pork packing industry. As an architect of the National Lead Corporation, he had become one of Chicago's most recognized business leaders.

Isabel and her sister Annie Lawrie had been raised in their father's home on Prairie Avenue. George Pullman, Marshall Fields, George Armour, and Grandfather McBirney were counted among their neighbors.

Isabel's mother was Mary Eliza Campbell, daughter of Colonel George Whitaker Campbell, Commissary of Subsistence during the late rebellion. Her father was comptroller of his father's firm. Class of 75, in his junior year at Yale, he had been captain of their football club (that's him with the mutton chops,

right in the middle) and during the Great Chicago Exposition he helped found the Lake Forest Golf Club. Before century's end, the renamed Onwentsia Club would host the fifth official U. S. Golf Association Amateur championship and then the U.S. Open in 1906. (That's Isabel's father, now with mustache and beard, standing directly in front of the tall fellow at the center of the picture. His wife Mary is two rows ahead of him, and that's Cyrus McCormick on the far left).

Henry and Isabel were married on September twenty-first 1915 at her parent's home at Lake Forest. "The House of the Four Winds" had been designed for the McBirneys by architect Howard van Doren Shaw, with a Moorish garden by Rose Standish Nichols and a water feature highlighting a replica of Giambologna's Mercury. Henry's father officiated at their nuptials, then a reception was held in the garden.

For over a year, Britain's declaration of war had reverberated anxiously across the Atlantic. After allied losses at the Battle of the Frontiers, Doctor Stimson editorialized vigorously against the German Empire, arguing that when bullies engage in street fighting, it's the duty of responsible citizens to render them harmless. Preparedness became a watchword, and his message appears to have resonated with President Woodrow Wilson.

On March 24, Elizabeth Baldwin was wounded when UB-29, a German submarine assaulted the S.S. Sussex. In its wake, the Empire agreed to abide by the terms of the Sussex Pledge, and vowed to warn civilian mariners before future attacks. Elizabeth survived the trauma and, after the war, became Philip's fiancée and bride. For the rest of her life though, she required crutches to walk.

Henry marched with the retinue of New York City's lawyers amidst one hundred and fifty thousand supporters proceeding ceremoniously along Fifth Avenue in May's Preparedness Parade. The Women's Peace movement protested the event with a banner that read, “Two million families, 500,000 mine workers and organized labor of America are opposed to what you and Wall Street are marching for. Are you sure you are right?”

Henry held the rank of sergeant in Squadron A of the New York National Guard. Their motto was “*Boutez en Avant*,” and they boasted the best polo team in the military. The Guard had recently been federalized in response to numerous attacks along the southern border by Mexican nationalist, Pancho Villa. In June, they received orders to patrol the Texas border, and Henry's unit was sent to Camp McAllen, just outside of Brownsville under the command of General Pershing. They were mustered out on December 3rd

and Henry rushed home to join Isabel, who was then expecting their first child.

Shortly after Henry's return, Isabel's parents left Chicago and literally took a slow boat to China, leaving the young couple to set up housekeeping in New York. That March, Henry Jr. was born. Treasured by his parents, they nicknamed their new baby boy, "Benjy."

This newfound domestic bliss was interrupted on April 6, 1917, when the United States Congress declared war against the axis powers. Philip enlisted in the Army Medical Corps and by that August, he had been sent to the front at Flanders, near Ypres.

Julia left her position as director of the Washington University Nursing School and joined the Army Nurse Corps as Chief Nurse of Base Hospital 21. She and her nurses shipped out for France immediately after war was declared. She became head of the Red Cross Nursing Service and was soon appointed chief nurse for the entire American Expeditionary Forces

Squadron A removed from the Madison Avenue Armory to begin preliminary training at Glassy Rock, South Carolina. The New York First Artillery was soon re-designated the 104th United States Field Artillery, and at the end of June, Henry shipped out from Newport News to complete his training at the Fire School at Camp de Souge, near Bordeaux. While

awaiting his orders, he managed to visit Julia and Cousin Harry in Paris. They updated him with news of Philip, who had suffered a shrapnel wound in his shoulder at Ypres. By then, he had recovered enough for reassignment to the British Hospital at Rouen. Later, he'd join Julia with the Red Cross in Paris.

Orders finally arrived and Henry proceeded immediately to the front, just Northwest of Verdun. The September 12th St. Mihiel Offensive was succeeded by the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, where (with the exception of five days R & R) he fought continuously from September 26, until the end of the war. First Lieutenant Stimson was stationed on Hill 304 and at *Cote Mort Homme*. He commanded a battery of French-made 75mm cannons, which provided artillery support to cover the infantry's crossing of the Meuse River, as well as the forward advance of the 33rd and 79th U.S. divisions.

Henry clearly missed his wife and boy. His concern over the effect his prolonged absence might have on his infant son was evident in his letters to Isabel. This cartoon from the British periodical Punch was enclosed with one of them, depicting a young child telling her mother how much she likes the stranger her mother calls husband. Along the margins, Henry had written, “More truth than humor in this?”

His letters to Isabel were often filled with light and cheerful gossip intended to reassure her, but occasionally, the grim character of his duties would appear in the margins of these accounts. In one letter he remarked, "I examined some 177's and 155's they had left behind, and then had my mind made up to turn back by the fact that the Huns began to shell the blooming "*bois*" just beyond where I was. It was only intermittent and never very serious, but I'm a great believer in 'discretion,' as the Irishman said. Why he said it, I just can't remember." The English translation of his base of operations certainly didn't offer much comfort for the folks back home.

Armistice was declared on November eleventh. The war was finally over. Henry wrote, "Well my darlingest, "*a bientot*," as they say here abouts, and damned soon as they say on the Bowery, and don't let that Boy forget that I'll be there soon."

Julia led her nurses in one of the war's first victory parades, marching them confidently along the *Avenue de Champs Élisées* in Paris. Henry would have to wait until March, when his squadron finally returned home to celebrate with its own divisional parade down the streets of New York. He was finally demobilized on April 1.

After the War, Julia was made superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and Dean of the Army School

of Nursing. She was given an officer's commission as a full Major, the first woman ever to hold that military rank. She and Philip were both recognized for their contributions to the war effort. Philip received a citation from General Pershing for, “exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service.” Julia received the British Royal Red Cross, and is seen here accepting the Distinguished Service Medal from General John J. “Black Jack” Pershing, himself.

With the war to end all wars quickly retreating into the realm of memory, their father published a volume of Julia's letters back home, and Henry co-edited the official history of his squadron. Lucille published what was, perhaps, the most practical of all their post-war tomes.

Although Isabel always had ample assistance with her homemaking chores, these quickly became the order of the day, as Henry Jr., Benjy was soon joined by Mary Campbell Stimson. Named after Isabel's mother, for her entire life, she answered to Molly. Alice Bartlett Stimson arrived the next year. She was named after Henry's mother and his sister.

Dr. Stimson had retired from the pastorate of the Manhattan Congregational Church, having given his farewell sermon just prior to the outbreak of war. Dr. Edward H. Emmett, former advance man for the popular traveling preacher Billy Sunday, had become its

new pastor. By the late nineteen twenties, changing urban demographics and rising property values led the congregation to understand that they would either have to relocate or innovate. Emmett's ambitious proposal was to construct a new church that would house the sanctuary on the bottom five floors, with additional stories that could provide rental income for the church. In 1930, its founder and pastor emeritus saw the charming medieval jewelbox razed and a modern twenty-three story "Skyscraper Church" erected in its place, just as the economy spiraled into depression. By Christmas of 1931, Manhattan Towers, Incorporated was out of business. The building had been sold and the congregation was dissolved soon afterward.

It was Christmas, when Henry celebrated the baptism of his youngest son in a room filled with his father's grandchildren, Alice's, Lucille's, and his own. At the time, he could never have foreseen that Hugh McBirney Stimson, the infant child swaddled in his elderly grandfather's arms, would be the last of this lineage to bear the Stimson surname.

Henry worked in the city as a patent lawyer for Consolidated Textiles Corporation, and after the 1929 market crash became Secretary-Treasurer. In that capacity, he helped guide the company through a complex bankruptcy restructuring. The family settled on Mendota Avenue in Rye, and his children attended

Rye Country Day School, where he served as president of their board of trustees. Years later, his daughter Alice remembered one of her classmates, Jim Pierce, with great fondness. Jim's younger sister Barbara would become first lady of the United States.

Henry was a highly competitive member of the squash team at nearby Apawamis and a frequent participant in its golf tournaments. Over the years, his entire family enjoyed the diversions offered through the club's busy social schedule.

Dorothy was Professor of History and Dean of Women at Baltimore's Goucher College when two of a long line of male presidents died in office the same year. In 1930, she agreed to serve as interim president, providing the all-female liberal arts institution with its first woman chief executive, and its youngest. After leaving office, she was awarded a Guggenheim research fellowship, before she returned to her faculty duties.

Philip was Professor of Pediatrics at Cornell University Medical School. His *Manual of the Common Contagious Diseases*, published in multiple editions over many years, was described by one reviewer as “a classic infectious disease textbook.” His own research efforts were focused on the eradication of childhood polio.

Following a male-dominated path that, only a few years earlier her older sister Julia had been discouraged from taking, Barbara completed her masters and Medical Science doctoral degrees at Columbia University. Regarding her contributions as a member of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center's orthopaedics staff, Dr. William Darach complimented Barbara by joking, "She's no lady, she's a doctor." In 1934 she was admitted to the American College of Surgeons, and a few year later, published her influential textbook, *A Manual of Fractures and Dislocations*.

Their father died in July of 1936 and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery. Two years later, they laid their mother to rest beside him. Julia retired from the Army in 1937 and became president of the American Nursing Association.

Cousin Harry's legacy was already deeply embedded in his country's new role on the world stage. Governor-General of the Philippines and leader of the Nicaraguan peace mission, he had already served in the cabinets of three Republican presidents when, in July of 1940, with bloody battles raging across Europe, he accepted President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's appointment, and agreed to return to his old post as Secretary of War. Despite expulsion from the Republican Party for joining a Democratic administration, he focused on diplomatic strategies until the day after Pearl

Harbor, when a constitutional declaration transformed the United States from a peacetime nation into one that was at war. Henry's seventy-three-year old cousin was the civilian commander over the entire United States Military, second only to the commander in chief.

In August of 1941, Barbara left for England to help alleviate a desperate need for doctors there. Commissioned as a Major in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, She remembered her encounter with the Secretary of War while on a recruiting mission back in Washington, “Cousin Henry, who had just arrived from the Pentagon, welcomed me with a kiss. He looked at me critically and said, 'Babbie, I don't like to see you in that (British) uniform.' This gave me the opening I needed. I merely answered, 'But you don't give commissions to women doctors in the Army Medical Corps.'” She served in England, North Africa, and Italy.

To support the war effort, Julia returned to her uniform and served as president for the Nursing Council on National Defense. Once again, she proved an extremely effective recruiter for the nursing profession.

Henry had remained a member of Squadron A since the end of the First World War and served stateside as a judge advocate for the National Guard during

the entire course of this war. He was assigned to the Fifth Brigade and held the rank of Major.

In 1941 Henry Jr., Benjy, volunteered for the Naval Aviation Reserve, and after an honorable discharge, immediately joined the regular Army. The twenty-seven year-old Army Air Force cadet served as a flight instructor stationed at Greenville, Mississippi. On October 30, 1944, Henry and Isabel lost their oldest child, when Lieutenant Henry Bartlett Stimson Jr.'s plane crashed during a morning training flight, killing him and another cadet.

Only a few months earlier, in April of that year, their daughter Alice had married Lieutenant William Raleigh, then Molly married Walter Bareiss in June. Henry and Isabel had lost their firstborn son, but by spring, after the arrival of Billy and Charlotte, they had become grandparents twice over.

Just hours after the death of President Roosevelt, Cousin Harry met privately with his successor to brief him on a highly classified new weapons research project. On July 31, 1945, Harry received this hand-written note from President Truman. The weapon was ready; it was released on August 6. Nine days later, the war was over. He submitted his resignation a month later.

Consequential decisions demand rational explanations. Henry Lewis Stimson confessed his agonized

utilitarian calculus before a war-weary nation, weighing certain death in the hundreds of thousands against potential death in the millions. To this day, the United States remains the only nation to have ever used a nuclear weapon on a civilian population as an act of war

After the peace, the siblings came together for what might have been their last gathering as a group. Their sister Alice had predeceased their parents, and it was becoming evident that both Julia and Henry were suffering from serious health problems.

On March 4, 1948, after numerous hospital visits during the course of the previous year, Henry passed away from postoperative pneumonia, leaving Isabel a widow.

Julia died in September of that same year. She had only just recently been promoted to full Colonel. In 1982, she was inducted into the Nursing Hall of Fame.

Cousin Harry died in 1950. Scholars continue to reflect on his place in American history through numerous biographies such as, "The First Wise Man" and "The Colonel," as well as the provocatively titled, "The Way of the W.A.S.P. Warrior."

Dorothy had published her historical account of the first stirrings of scientific thought in early-modern England in 1947. She continued her career as History Professor and Dean at Goucher College for another

decade, until she retired to her summer retreat in Owls Head, Maine.

Philip continued serving on the medical faculty for Columbia University Hospital. In 1956, he was made emeritus. He and Elizabeth continued to live in New York. Barbara was a medaled Member of the Order of the British Empire, the first American woman to be so honored, and was later invested as an Associate Officer of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. She served as clinical professor in orthopedics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia until she retired in 1963, to join her sister Dorothy at Owls Head.

Isabel left Mendota Avenue to establish a comfortable home for herself on Boxwood Lane, just behind the fairway of the Westchester Country Club. She remained there until her passing in 1979.

Alice and Molly would give their parents the precious gift of ten grandchildren. Each carried the indelible stamp of their heritage into a new millennium, and each, in their own distinctive way, has flourished.

At 2162 Broadway in Manhattan, the Skyscraper Church remains standing.

Eliza Joanna Brady (1817-1878)
Mrs. George Whitaker Campbell

Eliza[1] was born on 10 Aug 1817 in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Thomas Brady (3/17/1781-10/11/1821) and Harriet Jones (10/16/1798-6/2/1836). She was christened on 16 Mar. 1820 in the *Cathedral-Basilica of Saint Louis, King of France* at St. Louis and married George Whitaker Campbell on 12 Feb. 1835 at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin. She died on 10 Jan. 1878 at Chicago, Cook, Illinois and was buried at Chicago's Graceland Cemetery.

"After I became a married man and built a much better dwelling-house at Sinsinawa Mound, Mr. [Jefferson] Davis very often visited me there and became as a member of my family, and greatly attached to and beloved by my wife, children, adopted children, my brother-in-law, A. L. Gregoire, my two nieces, Misses Mary and **Eliza Brady**— afterwards the wives of Jacob Wyeth, M.D., and Col. Geo. W. Campbell, of Galena, Ill., the latter a Federal officer in 1861-65." – from "A Tribute from a Classmate by Gen. George W. Jones, Ex-United States Senator" in *Life and Reminiscences of Jefferson Davis by Distinguished Men of His Time*, 1890.

[1] Eliza Brady was Isabel McBirney Stimson's maternal grandmother. *PDS*

"**George W. Campbell**, who was a successful wholesale grocer at Galena for nearly two-score years, moved to Chicago during the early part of the civil war and filled a position in the United States commissary department there, with the rank of colonel. A quiet, careful, conservative business man, he always kept his affairs well in hand. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church at Galena and a ruling elder for more than a score of years. His Christian zeal and benevolence led him to do much for the poor and unfortunate in alleviating their needs. It could truly be said of him that he was the poor man's friend." – Ulysses S. Grant, *Recollections of Seventy Years*, 1899.

Eliza and George W. Campbell had the following children:

William Jones Campbell was born on 24 Nov. 1835 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois. He died on 26 Jul. 1838 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois.

George Morehouse Campbell was born on 20 Nov. 1837 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois. He died on 18 Aug. 1838 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois.

Colonel Wallace Campbell was commissioned a captain 1 Aug. 1861 with the Twelfth Infantry Company F and promoted to colonel 26 Dec. 1863. As commander of the 110th Colored Infantry, he surrendered to General Nathan Bedford Forrest's superior forces at the Battle of Sulfur Trestle near Athens, Alabama on 26 Sept. 1864.

Harriet Brady Campbell married Francis Rue at Chicago, Cook, Illinois on 25 Dec. 1866. They had four children.

Charles Rupell Campbell was born on 8 Apr. 1843 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois.

George Robert Campbell was born on 14 Sept. 1845 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois. He died on 30 Jan. 1883 at St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri. George married Isabella C. Gaims on 12 Aug. 1871 at Chicago, Cook, Illinois. She was called "Belle."

Ferdinand Campbell was born on 22 Mar. 1848 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois. He died on 21 Jun. 1887 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois.

Elliot Wyeth Campbell was born on 11 May 1851 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois. He died on 10 Apr. 1888 at Chicago, Cook, Illinois.

Mary Eliza Campbell was born 1858 at Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois and died in 1954 at Chicago, Cook, Illinois. She married Hugh Johnston

McBirney 12 Oct. 1885 at Chicago, Cook, Illinois.

Samuel Wilson Campbell was born on 7 Jun 1862 in Galena, Jo Daviess, Illinois. He died on 13 May 1870 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois.

A member of the Presbyterian Church for five and twenty years, Mrs. Campbell illustrated in her life all the virtues of wife, mother, friend and neighbor. Warm hearted, generous, sympathetic, intelligent, she attracted to herself friends wherever she was known, and who now mourn over her death as that of a pure and noble woman beloved and esteemed by all who had the happiness to know her.

Mrs. Campbell was noted for her independence of thought, and frankness of expression. Her mental traits and personal address were such as commanded the deference and respect of those with whom was brought into contact. A devoted wife, fond mother, firm friend, consistent Christian, she leaves her name in our memories as one whose many excellences we would imitate, and as among the vast majority who, faithful upon earth, have entered into the "Rest of the Righteous."

Eliza Campbell died, age 60. – from "*Genealogy of a Campbell Family from Virginia, Some Descendants of Whitaker Campbell (1727-1814) through Nine Generations*."

"Many friends will be saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. Eliza Campbell in this city on Thursday last, the 10th inst., after a distressing illness, and which she bore with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Campbell was the wife of Col. George W. Campbell, one of the early residents and most prominent merchants of Galena, and who served with great credit and usefulness in the Commissary Department during the War of the Rebellion. She was the daughter of Thomas Brady, of Saint Genevieve, Mo. and the niece of Gen George W. Jones of Dubuque, and late Senator in Congress from the state of Iowa. After the death of her father, her mother again marrying, she became the step-daughter of the Hon. John Scott, of Saint Genevieve, a distinguished lawyer of his time and the first member of Congress from the state of Missouri. Samuel M. Wilson, Esq., one of the leaders of the San Francisco Bar, married her only [sic] sister, Miss Emily Scott, who arrived from California a few days before her death.

Mrs. Campbell was born in Missouri in 1817, and married at Galena in 1835, and reared nine children, the oldest of whom is Wallace Campbell, late Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. A member of the Presbyterian Church for five-and-twenty years, Mrs. Campbell illustrated in her life all the virtues of wife, mother, friend, and neighbor. Warm-hearted, generous, sympathetic, intelligent, she attracted to herself friends wherever she was known, and who now mourn over her death as that of a pure and noble woman, beloved and esteemed by all who had the happiness to know her." –from the *Chicago Tribune*, 13 January 1878.

Eliza was a granddaughter of pioneering judge, John Rice Jones (1759-1824) of the Missouri Supreme Court, who was a vigorous and effective advocate for slavery. Eliza's Uncle George remembers the old man nostalgically, then recalls her mother's wedding to Thomas Brady at Ste. Genevieve. Her father would die only four years after Eliza's birth.

Personal Recollections: My Father's Dress

It may be interesting to note here the style of dress worn by my father on his arrival in this country

and afterwards, namely, short clothes or knee breeches with silver buckles at the knee, black silk hose and low shoes with large silver buckles. His hair, which had never been cut during his life, was worn in a queue tucked up to his head with a small comb, and his face was always clean-shaven. His hat was a beaver. When on the circuit, as a lawyer or judge, he wore leggings to protect him from the cold in winter and from mud in other seasons of the year…

...It was at this time, October 26, 1814, that my sister Harriet, aged sixteen years, was married to Mr. Thomas Brady of the firm of "McKnight & Brady," the leading dry-goods firm in St. Louis. The groom-elect, coming to claim his bride, rode on horseback, as did his servant, who followed with his master's large port-manteau, and leading a horse for the bride. Many friends came to the wedding-feast. The following day the guests, including bride and groom, repaired to Potosi, about two and a half miles distant, to attend the wedding of Mr. Thomas McKnight (brother of Mr. Brady's partner) to Miss Fanny Scott, sister of Hons. Andrew and John Scott; and after that the two bridal parties departed, a gay cavalcade, to St. Louis, their future home. – from *George Wallace Jones,* by John Carl Parish, 1912.

"Some years after the death of Mr. Brady, his widow became the wife of the celebrated Hon. John Scott of Ste. Genevieve, an eminent lawyer and a successful politician, who figured prominently in the early history of Missouri as territorial councilor, delegate in congress for four years, a member of the first State constitutional convention, and representative in the United States Congress from 1822 to 1826." –from *John Rice Jones*, by W. A. Burt Jones, 1889.

Rep. Scott married Harriet Jones Brady on September 20, 1824. The historical record seems to indicate that he did not bring his new family along with him, for his controversial final term in Washington. Prior to her marriage to George Campbell, it appears that Eliza spent much of her time at her stepfather's residence in Missouri and often visited her uncle's homestead at Sinsinawa Mound in Wisconsin (just ten miles northwest of Galena).

COL. GEORGE WHITAKER CAMPBELL
(1806-1881)

Colonel George Whitaker Campbell (*son of William, grandson of Whitaker*) was born on 11 Nov. 1806 in King William County, Virginia. He died on 16 Sep. 1881 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois. He was buried in Sep. 1881 in Chicago Graceland Cemetery, Cook, Illinois.

George W. Campbell was a clerk for several years in King William County, Virginia. In the early part of 1830, when he was nearly 24 years old, he wended his way West, and on horseback rode to the City of Louisville, Kentucky, which in those days, was no small undertaking. From Louisville, he took a boat to St. Louis "in search of fame and fortune." There he met William Hempstead, who was engaged in business in Galena, then a great mining center. At a salary of $25 a month, he was hired by Mr. Hempstead and the two together took a boat for Galena, where they arrived in April 1830. George married first, in 1832 at Louisville, Kentucky, Eliza B. Calmes of St Louis, Missouri, born July 2, 1809 at Shenandoah County, Virginia, daughter of Colonel Spencer N. Calmes. Their marriage license was issued September 19, 1832 at Christian County, Kentucky. She died October 22, 1833 at Galena, Illinois, and is buried there in the old

cemetery. George married second at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, Eliza Joanna Brady.

For several years he remained in Mr. Hempstead's employ, and finally purchased his stock of goods. In partnership with D. B. Morehouse, the lead smelting and general merchandise firm of Campbell & Morehouse was established. In 1835, his younger brother Ben joined the firm. Four years later, with LeGrand Morehouse, the business took the name Campbell, Morehouse & Co. In 1844, the four partners closed out the business, and George Campbell turned to the grocery trade. In the 1858-59 city directory, he is listed as a "wholesale grocer, dealer in provisions and boat stores, commission and forwarding merchant" with business offices at No. 35 Levee Street and at the new rail depot.

His home was on Prospect Street on the south half of Lots 6 and 7 in the unnumbered block between Spring Street and Gear Street. He also apparently owned Lots 1 and 2 in Block 13 of Soulard's Subdivision; Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 42 of Bridgeport Subdivision; and the east half of Lot 6 in Block 32 in East Galena on the corner of Third and Jackson Streets.

George W. Campbell was also active in the community. At a town meeting held September 7, 1835, he was chosen to be the first clerk of the incorporated Town of Galena. He was also a Director of the Galena

Branch of the State Bank of Illinois (1835), Trustee of the Galena Library Association (1838), Town Assessor (1836), Treasurer of the Town of Galena (1837, 1838, and 1849), Treasurer of the Galena Chamber of Commerce (1838), member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee of Appeals (1839), Secretary of the Galena Colonization Society (1839), member of a committee calling for a convention to consider annexation to Wisconsin (1840), Election Judge (1841), and Director of the Galena Insurance Company (1851).

In April 1861, he was nominated to preside over the town's first war meeting. In September 1861, at the commencement of the Civil War, he was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence by President Lincoln. In December 1862 he was assigned to Benton Barracks, Missouri, and in September 1864 he was assigned to a post at Chicago, Illinois. He was promoted to Major in March 1865 and to Colonel in July 1865. He held this position until September 1866 when he was mustered out of the service. After the war, he stayed in Chicago and lived at 142 Ashland Avenue.

After passage of the Bankrupt Act, he was often designated as an Assignee in bankruptcy, and he was still settling several estates at the time of his death, age 74.

– from *Genealogy of a Campbell Family from Virginia, Some Descendants of Whitaker Campbell (1727-1814) through Nine Generations.*

MR. THOMAS BRADY
(1781-1821)

"The coming of the McKnights and the Bradys was an event of 1809. John McKnight and Thomas Brady were the leading spirits in this lively crowd. Of the McKnights there were John, Thomas, James, Robert and William. The McKnights and the Bradys bought a boat at Pittsburg. They rowed down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. The boat carried a stock of goods as well as the two families. The store of McKnight & Brady was opened. For a short time after the arrival the McKnights and Bradys were spoken of as "the Irish crowd." Before the second year was out the McKnights and Bradys were a power in the community. The second season after their arrival they were able to buy a lot, sixty feet front, on the corner of Main and Pine streets, in the business heart of the city. Here they did business successfully until they were able to erect, in 1816, an imposing structure of brick, the first in St. Louis, for a business house. There

were stores downstairs, a hotel upstairs, where was held, in 1817, the first celebration west of the Mississippi of Washington's Birthday. McKnight & Brady amassed enough money at trade to go into real estate. They laid out what is now part of East St. Louis, and called it Illinoistown. McKnight served on the grand jury. Brady presided at the first meeting of Irishmen to organize the Erin Benevolent society. Thomas Brady married a daughter of John Rice Jones, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri. One of Thomas Brady's daughters married Ferdinand Rozier, the second. The standing which the McKnights and Bradys quickly obtained in the community was shown by the selection of Thomas Brady to be one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the first bank established under charter from the territorial legislature in 1813. John McKnight was a commissioner to receive subscriptions to the second bank chartered, and Thomas Brady was elected a member of the first board of directors of the bank. St. Louis never had occasion to regret the coming of the McKnights and Bradys…

...Prompted by the increasing travel to St. Louis, Captain Piggott established a stopping place on the present site of East St. Louis. In 1797 he obtained from the Spanish governor, Trudeau, a permit to run a ferry regularly between St. Louis and the Illinois side and

went into business. When the captain died, his widow rented the boat and the privilege. In 1805, the year after the American occupation, competition set in. John Campbell got a license to run a ferry in his own name. He had been conducting the Piggott ferry. Byrd and Charles Lockhard established a rival ferry in 1813. Two years later the majority interest of the Piggott heirs in the original ferry passed to McKnight and Brady...

...Early records of Masonry in St. Louis illustrate how widely distributed in respect to former residences were the new comers. Missouri lodge was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in 1815. This charter was issued to Joshua Norvell, who had moved from Nashville to St. Louis, to take charge of the Western Journal, Thomas Brady, a St. Louis merchant, who had come from Ireland, and John A. Pilcher...

...In 1818 there were enough Irishmen in St. Louis to organize. The Erin Benevolent society was formed. The leading spirits were Jeremiah Connor, who had been sheriff of St. Louis, the Rankens, John Mullanphy, James McGunnegle, Joseph Charless, Thomas Brady. Two years later "the Erins" demonstrated their strength. They celebrated St. Patrick's Day, 1820. That was the first observance of the anniversary in St. Louis. The society paraded. After the procession there was a dinner with toasts…"

– from *St. Louis: History of the Fourth City 1763-1909*, by Walter B. Stevens 1909.

THE HONORABLE JOHN SCOTT
(1785-1861)

"...His father, Andrew Scott Sr., came to America from Scotland. Scott Sr.'s parents died on the voyage and in 1753, at age 5, he was sent to an orphanage. Scott Sr. eventually became a tailor, married, settled in Vincennes, Indiana, and raised a family. Both his sons Andrew Jr. and John would play vital parts in U.S. political history.

The Andrew Scott Sr. family eventually left Vincennes. Traveling by boat on the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, the family finally reached St. Genevieve.

During the war of 1812, John Scott signed up for active duty and traveled to St. Charles where he received the rank of captain. At the age of 31, he became the first U.S. attorney and in 1816 he ran for territorial congressional delegate against Rufus Easton. Scott won the election by 15 votes, although the victory was contested by Easton. Easton declared Scott a fraud.

"As (historian William) Foley said in the interview, Scott won because Congress said 'we shouldn't be involved,'" Gary noted. "And as we say in the piece, Scott won because Congress said 'we shouldn't be involved in this fight,' even though the committee said Easton is right, Scott is wrong."

Scott then traveled to Washington, D.C., on horseback to contest Easton's claims. Through much controversy, the Senate declared the seat vacant and decided to host a new election in 1817. Scott returned to Missouri and campaigned for seven months. He won again with a 392-vote majority.

According to Gary's research, the 1816-17 election between Scott and Easton was considered one of the most "turbulent" elections in Missouri history. Scott's popularity continued to rise; he took a seat in the House of Representatives Dec. 8, 1817, and helped bring Missouri to statehood through the rising winds of rumored civil war. Many wanted Missouri admitted as a slave state while others did not.

The Missouri Compromise was constructed and passed March 3, 1820. On Nov. 8, 1820, Scott rode to Washington, D.C., once again, this time carrying with him the Missouri Constitution. Congress, in an effort to balance power, admitted Missouri as a slave state Aug. 10, 1821, while Maine was admitted as a free state.

During these years of pre-statehood, Scott became close friends with Thomas Hart Benton, but the friendship was crushed and never repaired when Scott voted for John Quincy Adams during the 1824-25 presidential election. Scott's former rise in popularity began a descent. He was never able to recover. "We sent a camera crew to England to interview the historian (Donald Ratcliffe) who did a piece on the election of 1824-25," Gary said. "He pointed out in the piece that the argument could be made that John Scott traded his vote for President of the United States." Scott's brother, Andrew Scott Jr., who was one of three judges in Arkansas Territory, was to be impeached due to his participation in a duel. Scott turned to presidential candidate John Quincy Adams for a solution. "The impeachment papers were on (President) Monroe's desk," Gary said. "The implication being, if you don't do anything with the impeachment papers, and Monroe doesn't do anything, I'll vote for you for president. "Interestingly, the next day he runs to John Quincy Adams' house, says 'forget everything I said, I didn't mean any of it,'" Gary added. "Which tells you he did. His brother was never impeached." In the end, the protection of his brother cost Scott dearly. He lost credibility, his constituent's vote and his family's name. Scott died in June 1861 at the beginning of the Civil War." – from "Missouri Historical Figure Revived

from Obscurity: John Scott Missouri Political Pioneer" in the *Sedalia Democrat* 20 May, 2016.

GALENA AFTER THE FORT SUMTER ATTACK

"Five days after the attack on Fort Sumter there was gathered into the court-house in Galena an excited throng of people.* Robert Brand, the mayor of the town, was chosen to preside, and in accepting the office said: "Fellow-citizens, I acknowledge the honor you confer upon me, but it will be well to state briefly and frankly the ground on which I stand in this present crisis. I am in favor of any honorable compromise." The word "compromise" was anything but agreeable to his auditors. Realizing as soon as he had pronounced it that it was so, the Mayor went on haltingly, "I am in favor of sustaining the President," – "so long as his efforts are for the peace and harmony of the whole country." The audience grew tumultuous. "I am in favor," continued the Mayor, "of a convention of the people, that an adjustment may be made sustaining alike the honor, interest, and safety of both sections of our country." Again a grumble of voices warned him that he was on the wrong track, and he added: "I

am in favor of sustaining our flag, our Constitution, and our laws—right or wrong." Nobody felt quite sure what these words meant, but it grew clearer as the speaker ended, saying, "Yet I am opposed to warring on any portion of our beloved country if a compromise can be effected."

Men quivering with excitement leaped to their feet, but in a moment all gave way to a thin-lipped transplanted New Englander, Elihu B. Washburne, then representing the Galena district in Congress. His big, rugged, smooth-shaven face was tense with emotion, as he said: "I do not approve of the spirit of the remarks of our chairman, and I will never submit to the idea that in this crisis, when war is upon us and when our flag is assailed by traitors and by conspirators, the government should be thus dealt with. We should have a chairman who more fully represents the patriotic feeling of this meeting. *I therefore, nominate* ***George W. Campbell*** *to preside over this meeting*."

Amid great excitement Mr. Washburne's motion was put and defeated. He then said: "I withdraw the motion. I did not come here with the intention or desire to introduce any political questions whatsoever. I think, however, the chairman has gone out of his way to drag in such matters. In this crisis any man who would introduce party politics—be he Republican, Democrat, or American—such a man is a traitor." The

applause at this frank declaration was such as to show the chairman that he must look elsewhere for sympathy. "But to test the sense of the meeting," added Mr. Washburne, "I will offer some resolutions." He then read a series of resolutions declaring the will of the citizens to "support the Government of the United States in the performance of all its constitutional duties in the great crisis," recommending the immediate formation of two military companies in the city of Galena, and urging the legislature to make provision for meeting the President's calls for troops. This he followed with a speech reviewing the situation of the country and urging all good citizens to rally to the support of the government.

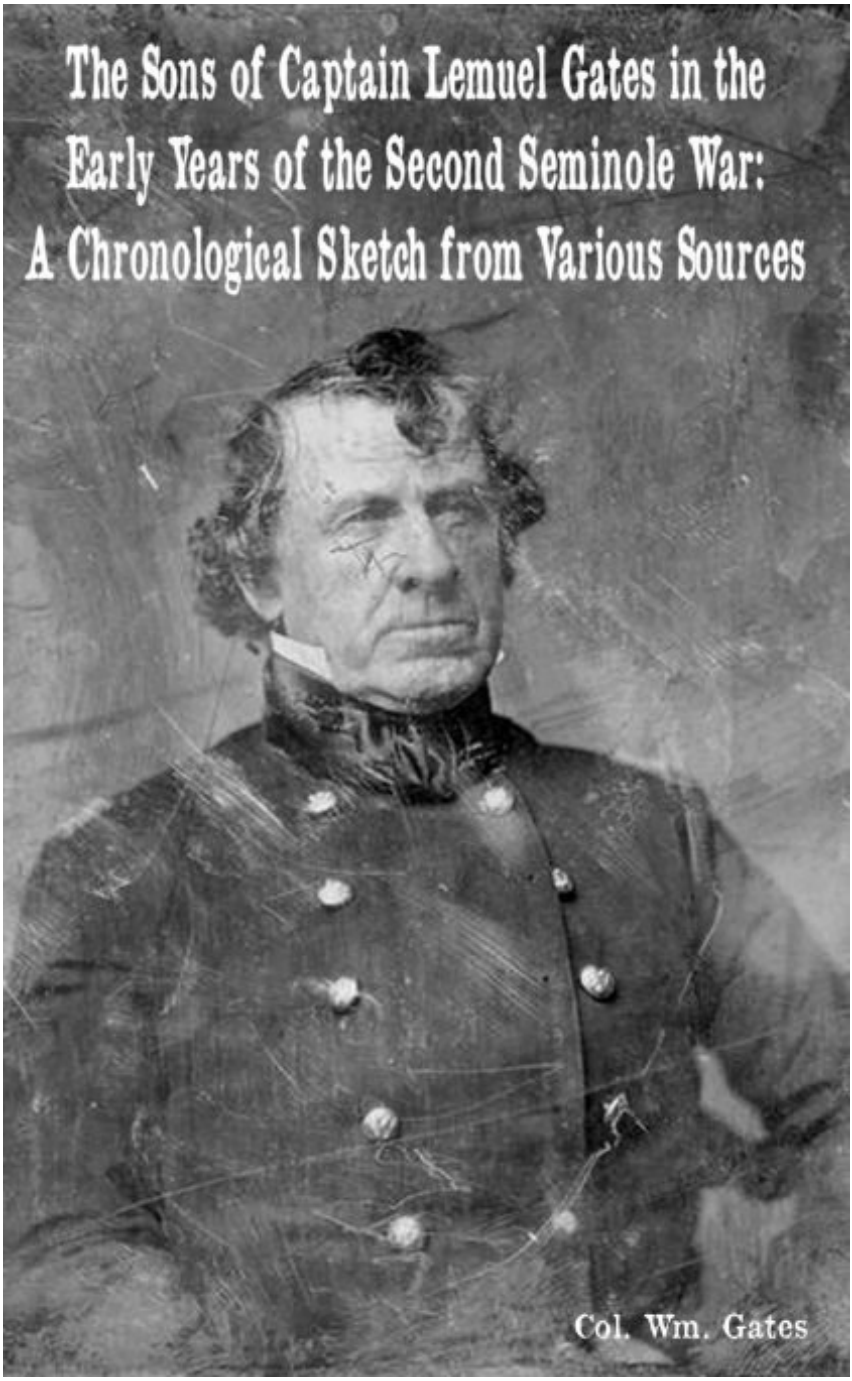
Captain Howard, a Mexican War veteran, followed with a short speech, and then arose a young Democratic lawyer of the town, a swarthy fellow of rough-hewn passionate face, with big eyes and wide lips—the face of an orator, and the form of a laborer. Many knew him, for he had been a farmer and a charcoal-burner in the country near; had educated himself, been admitted to the bar, and had achieved the distinction of being a candidate for elector on the Democratic list. Every head now leaned to listen; and for nearly an hour, with voice like a lion and with big work-widened hands reaching and threatening, John A. Rawlins pleaded and execrated and argued amid wild shouts of

applause and a rumble of boot-heels which seemed at times to predict the sullen rhythmic sound of marching feet. "The time of compromise is past," he said in closing, as the hall rang with cheers; "and we must appeal to the God of battles." When he sat down it seemed as if every man present was ready to enlist.

As the audience dispersed Grant's friend Rowley said to him, "It was a fine meeting after all." "Yes, we're about ready to do something now," was the quiet answer. And this was the general feeling. The next day, therefore, notice was given that a meeting to raise a company of volunteers would be held, and a few nights later the court-room held another dense crowd. It was moved to choose: '*Captain U. S. Grant for chairman*.'" – from "Grant at the Outbreak of the War" by Hamlin Garland, *Mclure's Magazine*, May 1897.

*This account is based on accounts which appeared in the daily papers of the city at the time.

The Sons of Captain Lemuel Gates in the Early Years of the Second Seminole War: A Chronological Sketch from Various Sources



Col. Wm. Gates

Captain Lemuel Gates (1757-1806)[2]
Company One, Second Engineers & Artillery Regiment serving Major Daniel Jackson's command under Major-General Alexander Hamilton's orders, appointed first Commander of the newly commissioned Fort Independence at Boston Harbor on June 4, 1798

1835 December 31 – FIRST BATTLE OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE. Location: The Cove of the Withlacoochee (at the Oxbow). After a three-day march from *Fort Drane*,[3] the army reached the

2 Hugh Johnston McBirney's (1853-1926) maternal grandmother was Eliza Gates Johnston (1800-1887). She was the daughter of Capt. Lemuel Gates (1757-1806) and sister to Gen. William Gates (1788-1868) and Capt. Lemuel Gates (1796-1836).

3 *Fort Drane* (or "Camp Auld Lang Syne") was palisaded by Capt. Gustavus S. Drane of the 2nd US Military Company in November of 1835 at Auld Lang Syne, the 3000 acre sugar plantation owned by Lt. Col. Duncan Lamont Clinch (with officers quartered in the plantation house), providing a major supply headquarters for northern FL. The site is now located in the housing

north bank of the Withlacoochee River where the north-flowing water forms a big bend. *The army had not yet heard of the Dade Massacre of three days before, just south of the region.* Fortunately, they did not arrive at the most likely fording spot where the Seminoles were waiting in ambush [the barking of army camp dogs ruined plans of surprise]. The only way to cross was an old native canoe on the far bank, across 50 yards of swift, deep water. The regular soldiers crossed the river in the canoe in shifts, and continued about 400 yards into a horseshoe-shaped clearing surrounded by a thick hammock. The volunteers remained on the north bank. The 200 regulars and 30 volunteers were attacked by about 150 to 250 Seminoles and 30 blacks led by Osceola [a.k.a. Billy Powell] and Alligator. At the suggestion of Lt. Col. Fanning, Lt. Col. Clinch ordered three bayonet charges. A third of these soldiers were wounded. The volunteers crossed the river to help, and that turned out to be essential. They formed two lines and the regulars fell back to

complex on the grounds of the Ocala Jockey Club and Stables, off CR318 just west of CR329. *PDS*

form a defensible position until the volunteers constructed a long bridge, which the regulars used to cross to safety. The army had four killed and 59 wounded, while the natives lost three and had five wounded. "*In enumerating those who had distinguished themselves on this occasion, Gen. Clinch wrote in high terms of (among others)* **Capt. Lemuel Gates** (1796-1836), Lieut. E. A. Capron, and Serg. Smith, all of company C, 1st artillery." The Seminoles had become more confident in the leadership of Osceola, who was wounded in the battle. The army left the field and returned to *Fort Drane*.

1836 Feb. 27-March 6 – SECOND BATTLE OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE. After burying Dade's men on Feb. 22, Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines along with 980-1100 men from *Fort King* [Ocala], were pinned down by Osceola, with 700-1000 men, for over a week establishing *Camp Izard* (just upriver from the first battle). Gen. Clinch was first ordered by Gen. Winfield Scott not to help, but he later arrived on March 5 (firing an ill-timed warning volley that disrupted a prom-

ising diplomatic parley between Chief Micanopy and General Gaines). The united forces retreated to *Fort Drane* under Clinch's command on March 9.

1836 March 2 – **Major William Gates** (1788-1868)[4] "just landed" at Picolata from Savannah with 140 troops, on the steamboat *Forester*.

1836 March 14 – Major-General Winfield Scott ("*Old Fuss and Feathers*") arrived at *Fort Drane* from his headquarters at St. Augustine.

1836 March 26 – Two companies of Brisbane's regiment and all the sick were left at Volusia under the command of **Maj. William Gates** 1st Artillery, constituting the garrison of the blockhouse

[4] **William Gates** entered the *United States Military Academy* in 1801, its first year, alongside his brother **Samuel** (d. 1817). Samuel was *West Point*'s sixth graduate and William, its eleventh. Despite a desperate need for officers, seventeen year-old cadet William was apparently held back an extra year for lack of gunnery practice (along with classmate Julius Heileman, his younger brother Lemuel's future superior officer). *PDS*

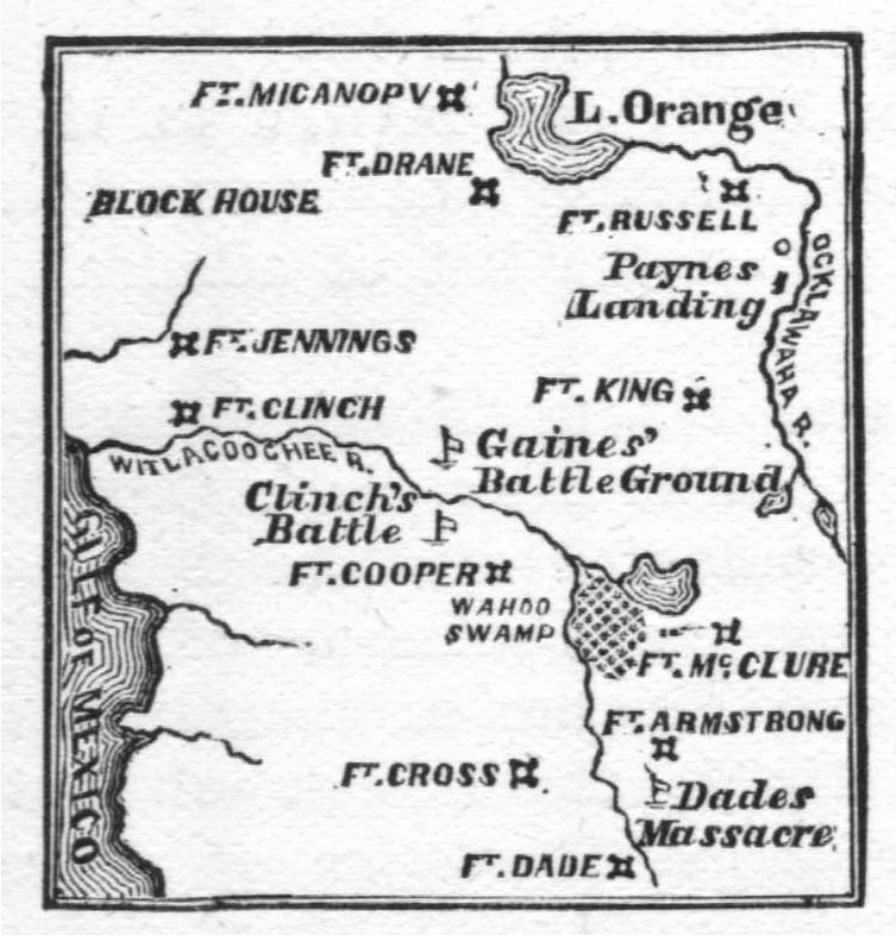
that had recently been built there and named *Camp Barnwell.*

1836 March 29 – BATTLE AT CAMP IZARD. Gen. Clinch arrived with 1968 men from *Fort Drane* as Brig.-Gen. Abraham Eustis approached from *Fort King* and Gen. Scott expected on flatboats, comprising over 5000 men. Despite limited resistance and some army casualties, Osceola's settlement was found to have been abandoned. They proceded to *Fort Brooke* [Tampa].

1836 April 14 – ATTACK ON BURIAL PARTY AT CAMP BARNWELL **Major William Gates** sent a burial party out from *Camp Barnwell,* which was attacked by a band of Seminoles, killing one soldier and wounding two. *As the burial party was chased into the fort, they left two bodies outside while the seige continued.*

1836 April 20 – ATTACK ON FORT DRANE. In a night attack, Osceola rushed the pickets and, "carried off some negroes and horses." The fort was relieved on April 25.

1836 April 29 – A "Council of War" was held by Gen. Scott at *Fort Drane*. Gen. Clinch retired on May 4, and on May 21, Scott received orders to retire his Florida command, to be relieved by



Gen. Eustis, and replaced by territorial governor, Richard K. Call on June 21. *A court of inquiry into Scott's command met that December.*

1836 May 17 – *Fort King* was abandoned; Seminoles later burned it.

1836 May 29 – **Captain Lemuel Gates** arrived and took command of *Fort Drane.*

1836 June 9 – SKIRMISH AT FORT DRANE. "For days, **Capt. Lemuel Gates** was pressed by Seminoles, requiring constant defensive action. To end the pressure, *he had a howitzer hauled in front of the fort and fired*, causing the natives to yell. He sent a bayonet charge to the source of the yell, which scattered some but also disclosed the site of the main group. At this, he fired the howitzer several times until the Seminoles went away."

1836 June 11 – An express from *Lang Syne* [*Fort Drane*] carried news that the Seminoles had "entered Gen. Clinch's sugar establishment

[and] that his negroes have revolted." Additional reports detailed the extent of the troubles. "About the beginning of June," Lt. Andrew Humphreys wrote, "a plot had been discovered among General Clinch's negroes by which it appeared that they had held constant intercourse with the Indians and were... to have gone off with a party of Seminoles... Their bundles were already made up, and they began disposing of some of their truck to the soldiers, which causing suspicion, finally led to their detection." A detachment was sent out "to the negro houses" and all there were confined, "six of them ironed." The army thwarted the planned slave insurrection but could not protect Clinch's extensive sugar works, most of which were destroyed on June 8. Meanwhile, the Seminoles had practically overrun Mclntosh's *Oaklands* plantation nearby, and, just shortly after reassembling at *Fort Defiance*[5] at Micanopy, Major

5 *Fort Defiance* at Micanopy was built in April of 1835 to defend Paine's Prairie settlers. It was burned by the Army in 1836 in an effort to eradicate an outbreak of fever, and rebuilt as *Fort Micanopy* in April 1837 serving as an important supply depot and military hospital. *PDS*

Julius F. Heileman sent an express to *Oaklands* with orders for the commanding officer **Captain Lemuel Gates,** *to abandon the tiny garrison after destroying everything of potential use to the enemy.* Heileman and his two companies left Micanopy for *Lang Syne* on the morning of June 11 and arrived later that day, the men "much worn down by the extreme heat of the weather and want of rain."

1836 June 11 – **Major William Gates** *was court-martialed and removed from the army* (based largely on Gen. Scott's testimony), because the bodies that were left outside fortifications during the attack at *Camp Barnwell* remained unrecovered for 24 hours.

1836 June 27 – Brevet Lt. Col. Julius F. Heileman died of fever at *Fort Drane* [after Lt. Thompson B. Wheelock shot himself on June 15].

1836 July 9 – BATTLE OF WELIKA POND. Sixty troops under Capt. William S. Maitland moving re-

sources from *Fort Drane* were attacked by Osceola, about a quarter of a mile from *Fort Defiance*.

1836 July 17 – "The Army's decision to vacate *Fort Drane* finally came in mid-July, but the process consumed several weeks." The fort was completely evacuated by August 7.

1836 August 6 – **Captain Lemuel Gates** *died of a fever* at Micanopy. "In the same letter, Lt. Humphreys reported on the death "four or five days ago" of Capt. Lemuel Gates who had survived commands at both *Oaklands* and *Lang Syne* but had "been a long time sick with intervals of good health." His death at Micanopy was occasioned by "eating large quantities of unripe peaches, which produced inflammation."

1836 August 21 – BATTLE TO RETAKE FORT DRANE. *Fort Drane* had been claimed by Osceola, as his headquarters. Major William Gates' replacement, Major Benjamin K. Pierce (brother of future president, Franklin Pierce) attacked the fort, but could not retake it.

1836 August 24 – Orders for the abandonment and destruction of *Fort Defiance* at Micanopy were carried out under the command of Major Pierce. All buildings were burned, due to pestilence.

1836 September 15 – *The Army and Navy Chronicle* Vol. 3, No. 11, [pg. 170-171] *Case of* ***Maj. Gates***—letter from the citizens of St. Augustine supporting Gates, letter of company, letter designating confusion in Fla. [pg. 172-173] *Another report of the recent battle with Osceola at Ft. Drane. Indians said to number 300 under Powell. "The Indians, it appears, had erected a village at Fort Drane, and were living with their families."* Micanopy has been abandoned due to sickness, and troops moved to Santa-Fe Bridge. List of forts still active in Alachua area listed. Plan to reoccupy *Drane* abandoned due to sickness. Of the dragoons in Fla, 93 or 94 percent ill. Report from Maj. Pierce of battle at *Ft. Drane*. [pg. 173] 1,500 Tennessee troops are unable to continue to Fla and are detained for

an unknown reason at Roanoke, on the Chattahoochee. [pg. 174] *Obit* for **Capt. Lemuel Gates.**

1836 October – Tennessee volunteers finally arrived and, un-resisted, took back the burned ruins of *Fort Drane* (then abandoned them).

1836 December 26 – President Andrew Jackson signed the reinstatement of rank for **Major William Gates** after Gates met with Jackson at the Hermitage, in Nashville. It was officially determined that it would have been imprudent to risk lives to fetch dead bodies.

1837 August 21 – "I now have five companies under my command and only three officers to take charge of them," **Brevet Lt. Col. William Gates**, commander *Fort Micanopy*.

1837 October 21 – THE ARREST OF OSCEOLA. **Lt. Col. William Gates** *participated in the controversial arrest of Seminole leader Osceola* [per U.S. Army pension records] executed during peace negotiations under a truce flag on orders of

General Joseph Hernandez and General Thomas S. Jesup. Osceola was held at *Fort Marion* (a.k.a. *Castillo San Marcos*) in St. Augustine, then *Fort Moultrie* near Charleston where he died January 31, 1838.

1837 December 21 – *The Army and Navy Chronicle* Vol. 5, [p.394] "Today we have received five Cherokee chiefs, who have come in to negotiate with the Seminoles," wrote **Col. Gates** from *Ft. Mellon* [Sanford]. "They had a conference with Osceola and others, and three selected, have gone out to invite Sam Jones and others to a talk. Coahadjo is here, and declares his sincere belief that they will come in to a talk, and that all will be peace again. They are all looked for in two or three days. We have so often been deceived by their negotiations, that I have very little confidence in their good faith. The principal chief of the Cherokees has sent in his pipe, and Coahadjo is quite certain the Seminole chiefs will respect it. He seems agitated at the idea of our troops removing soon, and hopes the cavalry will not meet any of his people before some

come in. *For one, I am prepared to pass the winter in pursuit of them, through mud and water*."

1838 January 24 – BATTLE OF LOXAHATCHIE. [Letter from Capt. J .A. DeLagnell] "**Colonels Gates** & Harney behaved with the greatest bravery and coolness. *The prospects of peace are more remote than at any former period.*"

THE DEATH OF CAPT. LEMUEL GATES, of the first regiment of artillery of the United States army, adds another to the melancholy catalogue of disasters that have characterized the Florida campaign against the Indians.

This gallant and promising officer closed a life of hardship and peril, in the service of his country, at Micanopy, on the 7th of August, 1836, in the fortieth year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife, five small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament his loss to them and to his country.

Capt. Gates, as a man and a gentleman, was intelligent, honorable, high-minded, honest, and upright; justly admired for a liberal share of all those moral and social qualities that adorn the human character, and give a charm to social intercourse.

He was an officer of high promise, well informed, prompt and correct in every duty, vigilant, enterprising, and brave. It is not invidious to say that, in his rank, he had few equals, and no superiors, in the army.

He died of the disease incident to the climate, brought on by the privations and severity of his duties; and he now sleeps in the soil of that ill-fated country, surrounded by the gallant and the brave who-have shared his perils and have met his fate. Their names will live in the pages of our history, and we trust their widows and orphans will share liberally of the gratitude of their country! Peace to thy spirit, gallant soldier!

— *The Washington Sun.*

Matthew Mitchell (1590-1646) and the Founding of Stamford, Connecticut

From page 17 of *The History of Stamford Connecticut From its Settlement in 1641 to the Present Time*, written by Elijah Baldwin Huntington in 1868.

"...The following passage, providentially saved from the first book of the Stamford records, will introduce us to these men. Defaced as it is in some places, and wanting as it is in others, we may well be thankful that so much of it remains. It is the most effectual key we have to the earlier portion of our history. We will transcribe what remains of it, as a perpetual witness to some of the earliest and most vital facts of the story we are to trace. The portions of the record now effaced, which are supplied, will be included in parentheses. The remainder of it is the literal record as it was made by the original recorder himself. The first paragraph, which is a mere title, was evidently inserted after the name of the settlement had been changed, though written by the same hand which made the record following it. These earliest records are all in the handwriting of Richard Law."

1640-41. A town bo[ok of the] freeholders of the town [of Stamford as it] was afterwards called, but now Rippowam, contay[n]in[g the acts] and conclusions of the companie of Wethersffeld men, to [begin a] removal thither this winter. And also their most matteriall acts and agreements, touching the place how they came by it, theire rat[es] and accounts, theire divisions and grants of land, and records of every man's land, and passages of land from one to another.

First these men whose names are underwriten have bound thems[elves] under the paine of forfeiture of 5 lb a man to goe or sende to Ripp[owan] so begin and persecute the designe of a plantation there by ye 16th o[f] may next, the rest, theire familyes thither by ye last of novembe[r] 12 months, viz.

Ri Denton - Ri Gildersleve - Tho Weekes - Sam Sherman
***Ma Mitchell** - Edm Wood - Jon Wood - H Hen Smith*
Thur Rainor - Jo Wood - Jer Jagger - Vincint Simkin
Robt Coe - Jer Wood - J Jisopp - Dan Finch
And Ward - Sam Clark - Jo Seaman - Jo Northend

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from page 37 *op. cit.*:

"...Matthew Mitchell came with the settlers from Wethersfield. His name stands next, on the first list of

the colony, to the minister's, and heads both the next two lists. He paid about three times as much as any other of the settlers towards the survey of the land, and received twenty-eight acres in the first distribution of the land. His land in Wethersfield, which seems to have been, in extent, much larger than that of the other proprietors, excepting one, was subsequently divided into four farms, and was taken by the Graves, Gershom Bulkely, John Hollister, and Robert Rose.

He came in 1635, so states Savage, with Rev. Richard Mather, in the James. He was, of Bristol, and brought with him two sons, David and Jonathan. He was successively at Concord and Springfield, where he signed the compact with Pynchon in 1636. In 1639 he was in Wethersfield.

He is returned to the court in Hartford, in 1640, as for the town of Wethersfield, but he is found "incapable of the place," lying under censure of the Court. In June of this year, at the meeting of the General Court in Hartford, it is recorded that "Mr. Michell for undertaking the office of town chick or recorder, notwithstanding his uncapableness of such office by censure of course, he is fyned to pay to the county twenty nobles." It is also added: "that party of the town of Wethersfield who chose the said Mr. Michell to office, notwithstanding the censure of the courte, are fyned to the county five pounds."

Under date of July 2d, we find this record: "Mr. Mitchell hath this day returned into court his acknowledgment to Mr. Chaplin, and for that, with other considerations, for former extraordinary charges which he had formerly borne for public service at the forte, the court have remitted his former censure."

His will, proved June 16, 1646, makes bequests to his son Jonathan, daughters Susanna and Hannah, son David and his wife."

The following entry related to the family of Matthew Mitchell is recorded in Cotton Mather's *"Magnalia Christi Americana,"* written in 1702.

"Removing to the Town of Concord, his greater Matters continually became smaller there, his Beginnings were there consumed by Fire, and some other Losses befel him in the Latter End of that Winter. The next Summer he removed unto Say-brook, and the next Spring unto Weathersfield upon Connecticut River, by which he lost yet more of his Possessions, and plunged himself into other Troubles. Towards the Close of that year he had a Son-in-law Slain by the Pequot Indians; and the Rest of the Winter they lived in much fear of their Lives from those Barbarians, and many of his

Cattel were destroyed, and his Estate unto the Value of some Hundreds of Pounds was damnified. A Shallop, which he sent unto the River's Mouth was taken, and burned by the Pequots, and Three Men in the Vessel slain, in all of whom he was nearly concerned: So that indeed the Pequot Scourge fell more on this Family, than on any other in the Land.

Afterward there arose unhappy Differences in the place where he lived, wherein he was an Antagonist against some of the Principal Persons in the place, and hereby he that had hitherto Lived in precious Esteem with Good Men, wherever he came, (as a Record I have seen, testifies concerning him,) now suffered much in his Esteem among many such Men, as 'tis usual in such Contentions, and he met with many other Injuries: For which causes, he transferred himself, with his Interests, unto Stamford in the Colony of New-Haven.

Here his House Barn and Goods were again consumed by Fire; and much Internal Distress of Mind accompanied these Humbling Dispensations. At last, that Most Horrible of Diseases, the Stone, arrested him, and he underwent unspeakable Dolours from it, until the year 1645, when he went unto his Rest about the Fifty Fifth Year of his age."

The following entry is recorded in *Catalogue of the Names of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut Vol I*, p 54.

Mitchell, Matthew, Wethersfield -- a member of the General Court in November, 1637 -- March, 1637 -- April, 1638 -- February, 1637, and deputy in May 1637. He was on the General Court who declared war against the Pequots, and held many offices in the colony. He had a controversy with Deacon Chaplin, and was ordered by the Court to make him satisfaction in some public meeting, or own his fault; not having done either, the good people of Wethersfield elected him constable, but as he was under censure of the Court -- his election being reported for confirmation by the Court -- he was found incapable of holding the office, and was fined 20 nobles for accepting the office.

Line of Descent from Grandmother[3g]
Rebecca Pond Stimson (1779-1856)
to Matthew Mitchell (1590-1646)

GG3: Reverend Henry Bowen Stimson, M.A. (8/1/1772/3 Hopkinton, MA-4/28/1851 Windham, New York)

married Rebecca "Becca" Pond (1/29/1779-7/1856 Windham, NY) daughter of...

GG4: Edward Pond (b. 5/5/1742 Bradford, CT) and Mary Judson (b. 10/1741 Woodbury, CT, m. 11/7/1765) daughter of...

GG5: Rebecca Minor (1/30/1712 Woodbury, CT-1790, m. 6/30/1736) and Captain Elnathan Judson (5/8/1712 Woodbury, CT-12/14/1796 Woodbury, CT) son of...

GG6: Jonathan Judson (12/22/1684 Woodbury, CT-5/16/1727 Woodbury, CT) and Mary Mitchell (b. bef. 7/1687 Woodbury, CT-c.2/9/1742 Woodbury, CT, m. 8/22/1711), daughter of...

GG7: Mary [Thompson] and Deacon Matthew Mitchell (d. 9/11/1736 Woodbury, CT), son of...

GG8: Elizabeth [Mitchell] and David Mitchell (11/14/1619 South Ouram Yorkshire, England-3/1686 Stratford, CT), son of...

GG9: Susan Wood-Butterfield (b. c.1595 South Ouram Parish, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, daughter of Edmund Wood and wife) and Matthew Mitchell (b. c.1590 South Ouram Parish, Halifax - aft. 6/16/1646 Stamford, CT, son of Thomas Mitchell and Elizabeth Clay). Widowed, she married Matthew on 4/16/1616 at Halifax, and emigrated to America on the "*James*," from Bristol, in 1635.

Testimony: Court Proceedings and Government Documents

Information from testimony under oath can provide us with important insights, some of which we may or may not wish to highlight in a private family record. So rather than simply reiterating the nuanced, and perhaps painful, complexities of the following cases, here they are in brief summaries.

ELIZA TYLER v. NELSON CAMPBELL

Case number 35 in the July 1835 term of the Saint Louis Circuit Court:

Twenty-three year old Eliza Tyler, described by the court as a woman of color, successfully sued for her freedom, claiming she was a free citizen of Galena Illinois, and had been deceived into returning to St. Louis, where she was imprisoned and assaulted by Nelson Campbell (no relation). The court found in her favor, but consequently Nelson Campbell unsuccessfully initiated a suit to recover the money he paid for Tyler, claiming she had been legally sold to him by William Hempstead, and he named D. B. Morehouse and ***George W. Campbell*** *as co-defendants in the sale.*

Eliza Tyler had been working as a servant in the household of the Campbell and Morehouse families, who shared a log house in Galena, which also served as their place of business.

THE CHICAGO PENSION OFFICE:

(44th Congress) House of Representatives, 1st Session (Mis. Doc. No. 182). *Testimony Taken by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service in Relation to the Chicago Pension Agency*. Recommitted to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed, July 14, 1876:

From the testimony in this investigation, it appears that ***George Campbell*** *and General Benjamin Jeffrey Sweet had been sharing a plum political position at the pension office. During the course of the testimony, Campbell noted,* "...all my private papers were destroyed by fire in Chicago, and I give dates from recollection." *He was making $2,500 in 1869 while working as a clerk in the office and he explained his $1,500 salary and his absence from the office in 1871, by stating,* "I held myself ready to do work when called upon." *General Sweet died in 1874 and there were no consequences to the investigation.*

George's brother Benjamin, a federal marshal, testified on George's behalf: "When I came there my brother was acting as his clerk, under what arrangement I never knew and never inquired; it was a matter which I had no interest in, only I was glad to see him employed; he was poor, and I was glad to see him appointed. That is all I know about the matter."

Eliza's first cousin, Joseph Russell Jones, had recommended George for the position. His testimony is somewhat complementary, but still damning:

"Colonel Campbell was exceedingly kind to me when I went to Galena thirty-six years ago, a time when a little kindness went a great way with me, and I had always felt anxious to show my appreciation of it. He was a merchant, and in those days was in good circumstances, but subsequently, during the financial troubles of 1857, he met with reverses and became poor. At the breaking out of the war he went into the Army and served through the war as a commissary; disbursed several millions of dollars and my understanding is there was never a discrepancy of a dollar found in his accounts, nor the slightest difficulty in the settlement of them at the close of the war. He was a man who for thirty-five years had the reputation of being, and to my personal knowledge was, an excellent book-keeper and accountant. As I have already said,

he had become poor, and meanwhile I had accumulated some property. After the election of General Grant I was exceedingly desirous of finding some employment for this old friend. He had asked me to recommend him for the position of pension-agent, and I told him I would make an effort to secure something for him. This report seems to go on the theory that I had recommended him for the position. That is not true; but I was talking of him in connection with this appointment when General Sweet came to me and said he was an applicant for the position. As Mr. Wilson testifies, I expressed regret that I was so situated that I could not assist him, (Sweet,) and stated that I was committed to Colonel Campbell; that I was very anxious to find a position for him, but that I would also be exceedingly glad to do something for General Sweet. In conversation with General Sweet I suggested, "Is there not enough of this thing for you both? (I recognized that General Sweet was a man who deserved something, a meritorious man whom I could have recommended very conscientiously.) All I want is to find some position where Colonel Campbell can earn something, and I will be very glad at the same time to assist you." General Sweet immediately said that if I would join the others who were recommending him, he would give Colonel Campbell charge of the office at a salary of $2,500 a year, which would leave

him "foot-loose," as he expressed it, to attend the practice of his profession; (he was a lawyer;) whereupon I signed his recommendation with the others. Very soon after that, I was appointed minister to Belgium, and went to Europe in June, 1869, and remained abroad between six and seven years, and I know absolutely nothing about what occurred in the pension-office from the time of my departure until the subject comes up here now. At the time these matters reported here in regard to Colonel Campbell and General Sweet took place, I was five thousand miles away, and I never heard of them until they were brought up in this form. I recommended Colonel Campbell, knowing (not simply believing, but absolutely knowing) his competency. I had known him very intimately for twenty-nine years. I had been in partnership with him, doing a large business—as large, perhaps as that done anywhere on the Mississippi River north of Saint Louis; and I speak advisedly when I say that I absolutely knew him to be a man competent to take charge of that office. He has failed very much during the last seven years, and would perhaps be unfit for it now, but at that time he was entirely competent, and a man against whom no breath of suspicion had ever been breathed. I have now stated all I have ever had to do with this case from the first to last. I was anxious to help General Sweet as well as Colonel Campbell; and what I

desire to say is that I recommended General Sweet because he was a worthy and a fit man, in every sense, so far as I knew, for such an appointment; and I requested him to give this clerkship to Colonel Campbell because I knew him to be a competent man, and because it was an arrangement which entirely suited General Sweet. As I have already stated, he expressed himself to be anxious to be "foot-loose;" he did not want to be confined to the details of the office; and the understanding was that Colonel Campbell would take entire charge of the office and substantially relieve him from any labor or care in connection with it. If Colonel Campbell turned out afterward to be an incompetent man, I had no means of knowing it, and ought not to be held responsible. He certainly was a competent man at that time. Some stress is laid in your report upon the fact of Colonel Campbell's drawing $2,500 a year. I am now paying in the office of the collector at Chicago, for substantially the same quality of service that it was understood between General Sweet and myself was to be required of Colonel Campbell, to one man, $2,800 a year, to another, $2,200 a year, and to two or three others, $2,000 a year each. It is in testimony here that $12 a week was paid to clerks in the pension-office. Colonel Campbell never was a $12-a-week man, nor a thousand-dollars-a-year man, nor a

fifteen-hundred-dollars-a-year man; he was a man who could earn his $2,500 in those days..."

The following article appeared in the Friday, November 28, 1851 edition of the New York Evening Post.

"The creditors of the People's Bank at Paterson, hold a meeting on the 21st instant in Paterson to devise steps for recovering from the cashier H. C. Stimson and the directors, the money which is alleged they have appropriated to their own use. H. C. Stimson appears, from the report of the receivers, to have taken $66,632 for himself and $138,853 for his friends and relations, without the knowledge or consent of the directors. After much discussion a permanent committee of investigation was appointed. The committee to have power to prosecute in case of need."

STATE V. STIMSON

Cases Determined in the Supreme Court
of Judicature of the State of New Jersey.
At February Term, 1853.

Following the financial collapse of the People's Bank of Paterson, its cashier, Henry Clark Stimson, had apparently secured funds to minimize risk for his employers. In this appellate case, which was later cited as court precedent, the primary charge was that, "...at the time of the commission of the misdemeanor first herein after charged, Henry C. Stimson, late of the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic aforesaid, was the cashier of the said incorporated bank; and that the said Henry C. Stimson, on the thirteenth day of December, A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty, with force and arms, at the township of Paterson, in the county of Passaic aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlawfully did convert to his own use nineteen thousand dollars of money."

Fortunately for Henry, the state of New Jersey had charged him under the wrong statute, one under which "the only offence which the legislature designed to prohibit was embezzlement by the cashier of the property of the corporation with which he was intrusted." *Despite losses to bank customers, the charges were vacated.*

THE PRAIRIE DOG CORNER

When Henry Clark Stimson corned the market in Prairie du Chien & Milwaukee railroad common shares, he soon discovered that Wisconsin law prevented him from taking full control of the company. It seems, at least in appearance, that situational desperation may have inspired an attempt at graft.

Journal of the Assembly of Wisconsin, Report of Joint Select Committee of Investigation. "The joint select committee appointed under Jt. Res. No. 10. A., to investigate and report under truth or falsehood of the rumors of improper influences and bribery having been employed to influence legislation in the years 1865 and 1866."

...Among the obviously improper influences which are sometimes employed to influence legislation, and deceit and false representations as to the character and object of the legislation sought, it has been often charged that the "net in relation to the election of officers of corporations," published as chapter 88 of the general laws of 1866, is an instance of legislation thus obtained, some evidence in relation to it having been brought out before the committee, they deemed it

of sufficient importance to follow out the investigation. The evidence upon the subject, with the explanation under oath of the gentleman who prepared and procured the passage of the act, is submitted herewith.

Prior to the passage of this act, it was supposed that the holders of the common stock of the *Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien* railway were not entitled to vote at the election of directors. Whether that supposition was correct or not we are not called upon to determine. The fact is undoubted, that they did not so vote. If there was any doubt as to right, it is claimed that the doubt was removed by chapter 88 of the laws of 1866. That the holders of the common stock did vote at the next election of directors, is conceded, and the holders of that stock at that time were the managers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, who thus obtained the control and management of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien road.

It appears from the evidence that this common stock at the time of the passage chapter 88, was held largely by **Stimson & Co.**, of New York, and passed under the control of the St. Paul Co. shortly afterward; that the attorney of Stimson & Co., procured the introduction of a dead head bill in the senate, (447, S,) under the title of "a bill to amend chapter 308 of the laws of 1860, entitled an act to facilitate and authenticate

the formation of a corporation, by the purchase of the *Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien* railroad company."

It appears that the intention was to introduce before the senate railroad committee, for insertion in this bill, a bill prepared in New York, a copy of which (marked schedule "A") is attached to the testimony. This project was abandoned under telegraphic directions from New York, because, as it appears, Stimson & Co. were, on account of their situation under pending negotiations with the managers of the *Prairie du Chien* company, forced to send instructions to that effect. One main purpose of the proposed legislation was to authorize the holders of the *Prairie du Chien* common stock (Stimson & Co.) to vote for directors of the company, while the accomplishment of this purpose through direct legislation, or at least through bill 447, senate, was abandoned, under the pressure of a financial necessity, the same result was being accomplished by what appears to your committee to be a very extraordinary coincidence.

Senate bill No. 447 was introduced on the 22d day of March. On the previous day, bill No. 589, A., "A bill in relation to the election of officers of corporations," Which is now chapter 88 of the laws of 1866, was introduced in the assembly, as appears from the journal of that body. It appears from the journals, and from the evidence, that the bill was introduced by a

gentleman who would have been among the foremost to oppose any legislation to affect the relations of the *Prairie du Chien* stockholders.

The evidence shows sufficiently, that its introduction and passage in the assembly were procured upon the statement that it was intended to affect a certain Petroleum company in the city of Madison. Your committee have not heard that any Petroleum company has been affected by it.

While the legislation proposed under bill 447 S., was being discussed among the parties interested, this bill was working ts way through the assembly under the influence of the statements above referred to. When we consider that it was proposed by the attorney of Stimson & Co., introduced at his request one day before the introduction of senate bill No. 447, was worked through the assembly for an entirely different purpose, but accomplished only the main purpose of such bill 447, and that a copy was sent to S. M. [sic] Stimson after its passage, apparently for the purpose of showing him that the desired legislation had been accomplished, your committee cannot but regard the coincidence not only as very extraordinary, but, if there was no human foresight of the result, as almost entitled to be called providential. Those who read the testimony will draw their own conclusions, but your com-

mittee are compelled to regard the transaction as an instance of legislation procured by very improper influences…

Miscellaneous
Verses and Ephemera

THE BALLAD OF HARDY HENRY

Now listen, oh people, and you shall hear
Of the life of a gentleman we revere,
How he lived and he worked, and with his sweet wife
Brought bountiful joy into many a life.

On Sept. twenty-eight, eighteen forty two
His mother decided her golf to eschew;
She had other business, at least so they say,
And Henry resulted, he's here to this day.

He grew up in Paterson, oldest of eight,
Responsible child and very sedate.
He struck a new note in games and in hikes,
And ever since Paterson's famed for its strikes.

When still a stripling in socks and short trou
He went to New York and showed 'em all how
To manage a store and run a good biz.
Is this remarkable? I'll say it is.

A son of old Eli he next did become
For at lessons and learning he sure was not dumb;
The work of four years he in three hastened through,
Grabbed Phi Beta Kappa and rowed on the crew.

A tour with his sisters to Europe came next,
To broaden their culture was giv'n as pretext.
A winter of study, and then there occurred
An epic event of which you may have heard.

Lew, Jim Bulkley, and I one time
Went out on a trip to the West;
O'er prairies we traveled
And pathways unraveled
And buffaloes slaughtered with zest.

Fierce Indians we scattered
As though nothing mattered,
Our songs they rose up to the sky.
We rode nothing fearing,
In bold pioneering,
Did Lew, Jim Bulkley, and I.

Then at Andover and Union Sem.
He learned to preach and pray,
And out to Minneapolis
He went to join the fray;

To sermonize and moralize,
And lead a merry life,
And presently he brought to town
A blithe and bonny wife.

She captivated all the folks
By singing in the choir.
With lovely looks and limpid voice
She set the town on fire.

An infant came, it sprinkled was
With water from a chalice.
Who was this little one, you ask?
Behold our sister Alice.

Then others followed thick and fast
Named Julia, Cile, and Harry.
Tho' you may think they were the last
Our parents did not tarry

But carried on with Phil and Dot
And Bab, the seventh baby.
There never was a happier lot --
That is, perhaps or maybe.

At Wor-ces-ter and St. Louis (San Loueé)

And then in New York City
Our Father did a mighty job;
On evil had no pity.

He helped the poor, relieved the sick,
Brought comfort to the weary,
Preached sermons strong and powerful,
And never dull or dreary.

Beloved of boys, he used to read
To many an eager laddie.
At kissing babies he was skilled
And busy, was our Daddy.

As now he reaches the ripe age
Of four score years and ten
We want to tell him of his place
Deep in the hearts of men.

For by his life none have been hurt
But many have been strengthened.
And all are hoping that his days
With much joy shall be lengthened.

[transcribed from a typewritten copy]

FOR DOROTHY STIMSON, RELATING TO HER ANCESTRY IN THIS COUNTRY ALONG THE DISTAFF LINE

From Sussex in England
A Richard there came;
His son and his grandson
Continued the same
Lo, Stephen who followed
Called Joseph the next,
A name, say the scholars,
From Biblical textbook
And Jo's younger brother
Smart Dr. Josiah,
Was right in the spotlight,
Few names were higher,
Old Jo had young Jo,
Another good doc,
Who had Hannah Colcord
And your mother's clock,
He dosed all Salisbury,
(With battles not far;)
And called his boy Samuel
For Hannah's papa.
And that pious label
Adopted twicely

Started out your grandfather's
To get a D.D.

– –

All these people had sense;
Some wisdom; some pelf,
For the rest of the story, –
You can guess it yourself

by E.J.B. (Edwin J. Bartlett) [about 1920]
from *Three Stimsons and a Bartlett*

DEAR MOTHER JONES

Fie, mammon, base and cruel, fie!
You worship stocks and stones.
Your laws are full of treacheries,
Your courts with dead men's bones!
You kill the just, you rob their crust,
Your pity ne'er atones,
Your greed, your lust, your lies disgust
Dear brave old "Mother" Jones.

With wan gray head, o'er eighty years!
With soft and maddened eye,
She never falters, never fears,

But dares to “Do or die.”
Where such bloodhound despots hunt
And slaving childhood moans,
There at the front to bear the brunt
Fights brave old “Mother” Jones.

Thru sweltering sweatshops reeking breath,
Thru stifling den or mill,
Thru prisons, insults, wounds or death,
She struggles onward still.
Thru furnace, forge, or fireless shack
Where Hunger gnaws its bones,
Leading the strife for Juster Life,
Fights dear old “Mother” Jones.

On wintry hillsides, thru the snow
Where homeless children freeze,
Her pulses press thru Life’s Distress
On tired and trembling knees.
Her hands are full of Mercy’s aid
Her lips with Pity’s groans –
O false degraded “Church and State”
Go learn from “Mother” Jones!

Shame on your gory “Gettysburgs”.
Fie, tear your banners down.
Beside your guilt of Babes’ blood spilt

How base is such renown.
What good is war or braggart wealth
That murderous avarice owns?
Your trumpet's pride can never hide
Your shame from "Mother" Jones!

Time's blessing on her tender Heart.
And on her pale gray brow!
Toil won't forget those tears so wet
It swears a solemn vow.
For Freedom marshals once again!
Greed's doom has sounded – Hark!
God's Banners wave o'er Graft's foul grave.
She is His "Joan of Arc."

by Prof. John Ward Stimson [from a typewritten letter to Mary Harris Jones, c.1917]

THUS CROWN'D RETURN TO VERNON'S SOFT RETREAT

Thus crown'd return to Vernon's soft retreat
There with Amanda taste unmixed Joy
May flowers Spontaneous rise beneath your feet
Nor sorrow Ever pour her hard alloy

May nature paint those blissful walks more gay
And rural graces haunt the peaceful grove
May angels guard you in your lonely way
And prompt the path to brighter scenes above
And oh if happ'ly in your native shade
One thought of Jersey Enters in your mind
Forget not her: on morvens humble glade
Who feels for you a friendship most refin'd.

by Annis Boudinot Stockton [from a letter to George Washington, dated Aug. 28, 1783]

HUMPHREY ATHERTON

Here lies our Captain & Major of
Suffolk was withall;
A godly magistrate was he,
and Major General;
Two troop horse with him here comes,
such worth his love did crave
Two companies of foot also mourning
march to his grave,
Let all that read be sure to keep
the faith as he has done
With Christ he lives now crowned,

his name was Humphrey Atherton

[gravestone inscription, Dorchester 1661]

TO MY DEAR AND LOVING HUSBAND

If ever two were one, then surely we.
If ever man were lov'd by wife, then thee;
If ever wife was happy in a man,
Compare with me ye women if you can.
I prize thy love more than whole Mines of gold,
Or all the riches that the East doth hold.
My love is such that Rivers cannot quench,
Nor ought but love from thee, give recompense.
Thy love is such I can no way repay,
The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.
Then while we live, in love lets so persever,
That when we live no more, we may live ever.

by Anne Dudley Bradstreet [1678]

VERSE WRITTEN ON HARVARD YARD'S DUDLEY GATE

One of thy founders, him New-England know,

Who staid thy feeble sides when thou wast low,
Who spent his state, his strength, and years with care,
That after comers in them might have share.

by Anne Dudley Bradstreet [n/d]

VERSES FOUND IN THOMAS DUDLEY'S POCKET AFTER HIS DEATH

Dimme eyes, deaf ears, cold stomach shew
My dissolution is in view
Eleven times seven near lived have I,
And now God calls, I willing dye.
My shuttle's shut, my race is run,
My sun is set, my deed is done.
My span is measured, tale is told,
My flower's faded and grown old.
My life is vanish'd, shadows fled,
My soul's with Christ, my body dead.
Farewell, dear wife, child'n and friends,
Hate heresy, make blessed ends,
Bear poverty, live with good men,
So shall we meet with joy agen.
Let men of God, in courts and churches watch
O'er such as do a toleration hatch,
Least that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,

To pay you all with heresy and vice.
If men be left and otherwise combine,
Mine epitaph's—I did no hurt to thine.

by Thomas Dudley [1653]

EPIGRAM ON JAMES SWAN

Baillie Swan, Baillie Swan,
Let you do what you can,
God ha' mercy on honest Dumfries:
But e'er the year's done,
Good Lord! Provost John
Will find that his Swans are but Geese.

by Robert Burns [1794]

[Christopher Johnston's (1750-1819) maternal grandfather, James Swan, was elected alderman (or "baillie") for the Scottish municipality of Dumfries. The brevity of his term is noted here in this blunt satire, written by Scotland's national poet.]

THE TRIAL OF SUSANNAH MARTIN
(EXCERPT)

"...As soon as she came in, Marcy had fits"

Magistrate: Do you know this woman?
Abigail Williams saith it is goody Martin,
She hath hurt me often.

Others by fits were hindered from speaking.
Marcy Lewis pointed at her
And fell into a little fit.
Ann Putnam threw her glove in a fit at her.

..... Susanna laughed .....…

Magistrate: What! Do you laugh at it?
Martin: Well I may at such folly.
Magistrate: Is this folly? The hurt of persons?
Martin: I never hurt man or woman or child.
Marcy: She hath hurt me a great many times
And pulls me down.

..... Then Martin laughed again .....

as transcribed by Cotton Mather [1692]

INVENTORY OF WILLIAM SMITH

Port Royal Merchant
Signed/Sealed April 9, 1688

Cash in his chest - 48 00 01½
4 hamacres and morlines
2 suits of old clothes w/ shooes stockings a hatt & other appurtences
3 shirts
2 pair of sleeves
11 neckcloathes
2 pair of ruffells & 2½ yds of Scotch cloathes
2 periwigs and a Tuff Muccado bag
2 Sea beds
3 small pillows
1 quilt & blanket
A silver studed Casse watch
3 paire of aget halfe knives
an Old Raizor
a Callabash
2 green silk handkerchifes
A pair of shooe buckles
a pr of shirt buttons silver
a silver tobaco stoper
A Gold hare Ring
A chest
small basket & Rowle of Tobaco

AN INCOMPLETE LIST
OF SELECT GRANDPARENTAL OFFICES

WWI 104 th Field Artillery 27th Division (Captain Henry Bartlett Stimson) [Vice President, E.W. Axe and Co. 1928-48]

WWI 144th Field Artillery (Lieutenant Louis Winfield "Schmidt" Smith) [Broker, Delafield & Delafield 1939-52]

Founding Pastor, Manhattan Congregational Church 1896-1917 (Rev. Henry Albert Stimson, D.D.)

President, Joy Navigation Company NYC 1896-1907 (Frank Montgomery Dunbaugh) [Colonial Shipping Lines 1910-36]

President, Schmidt and Seifert Coal and Lumber Company Danbury, CT 1890s (Louis Schmidt)

President, National Lead Corporation Chicago, IL 1890 (Hugh McBirney) [Commissary, Camp Shaler Negro Brigade 1863]

President, J. H. Bennett and Company Pueblo, CO 1880s (Joseph Hough Bennett) [hardware/tin/stoves]

President, Dartmouth College 1877-1892 (Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D.D.) [founding faculty Chicago Theological Sem.]

President, Paterson & Ramapo Railway c.1849 (Henry Clark Stimson) [President, H. C. Stimson & co., NYC 1865]

The Civil War (Colonel George Whitaker Campbell) [Commissary of Subsistence, Union Army 1861-6]

The Blackhawk War (Captain Charles Cottesworth Pinckney Dunbaugh) [Stillman's Run 1832, Battle of Pea Ridge 1862]

Board of Directors, Associates of the Jersey Company c.1830s (Lewis Atterbury) [Secretary/Treasurer bef.1845]

Pastor, Congregational Church of Charleton, CT 1830s (Rev. Erastus Learned)

NH Legislature Representative 1822 (Hon. Samuel Colcord Barlett)

The War of 1812 (Lt. Jacob Dunbaugh) [Fort Massac, Aaron Burr Treason Trial witness 1804-07]

Board of Directors, 4th New Hampshire Turnpike 1805 (Deacon Amos Pettingill)

Founding Pastor, Windham, NY Congregational Church 1803-23 (Rev. Henry Bowen Stimson, A.M.)

The Whiskey Rebellion of 1793 (Joseph Hough) [allied with the tax protesters]

The Northwest Indian War (Hon. Private John Rice Jones) [Capt. P. Camelin's Co 1790, MO Supreme Court Justice 1820]

The American War for Independence (Doctor Joseph Bartlett) [Capt. Ebenezer Webster's Co. 1775, Committee of Safety]

The American War for Independence (Hon. Major Elisha Boudinot) [Director, S.U.M. 1793, NJ Supreme Court Justice 1798]

The American War for Independence (Major Lemuel Gates) [Capt. Wyman's Co. 1775, Col. Crane's Co., Col. Cross's Co., etc.]

The American War for Independence (Captain Whitaker Campbell) [captain, King & Queen County Virginia Militia]

The American War for Independence (Captain Benjamin Pettengill) [also French & Indian Wars, Meserve's Regiment 1757]

The American War for Independence (Captain George Stimson) [also French & Indian Wars 1755, Crown Point 1759]

The American War for Independence (Lieutenant Joost "George" Bennet) [1775 Capt. Anderson's Co. McIlvain's 5th Bucks Co. Militia]

The American War for Independence (Private James Bigger) [Captain Patrick Jack's Cumberland County Militia]

The American War for Independence (Private William Montgomery) [Northumberland County Pennsylvania Rangers]

The American War for Independence (Pvt. Jacob Hough) [Capt. Ezekial Ross's Co., Westmoreland County Militia] (Whiskey Rebellion 1793)

The American War for Independence (Pvt. Christopher Johnston) [1774 Baltimore Independent Cadets, 1781 Balt. Light Dragoons, Yorktown]

The American War for Independence (Griffin Stith) [Northampton Committee of Observation 12/2/1774] (Northampton VA County Clerk)

The American War for Independence (Isaac Clark)

The French and Indian Wars (Lieutenant Samuel Colcord, Jr.)

The French and Indian Wars (Captain Joost Bennet) [Buck's County Associated Regiment 1747-8]

Constable of Boston, MA 1750s (Joseph Shedd)

Constable of Malden, MA (Joseph Whittemore)

Founding Trustee, Princeton University 1746 (Hon. William Peartree Smith) [Mayor of Elizabethtown, NJ 1774-76]

Clerk of Brunswick County VA 1732 (Colonel Drury Stith)

Captain of the "Joseph" 1730s (Captain William Bryant)

Justice of the Peace for Caroline County, VA 1728, 1735 (Hon. Robert Woolfolk)

Selectman of Newton, MA 1722 (John Clark)

Alderman of the City of New York 1702, 1706-12 (Captain William Smith) [Captain of the "Cedar," King William's War]

Mayor of the City of New York 1703-1707 (Hon. Colonel William Peartree) [Captain of the "Anne," King William's War]

Selectman of Woodstock, CT 1701-09 (Nathaniel Aspinwall) [private, King William's War]

MA General Court Deputy, 1700-03 (Lieutenant Deacon James Trowbridge)

VA House of Burgesses, 1698-9 (Hon. Major William Buckner) [York County, VA Justice of the Peace, 1694]

CT General Court Representative, 1692 (John Frisbie)

The Salem Witch Trials 1692 (Mary Perkins Bradbury) [convicted of witchcraft, posthumously exonerated 1711]

The Salem Witch Trials 1692 (Francis Alcocke Hutchins) [arrested for witchcraft, released 12/21/1692]

The Salem Witch Trials 1692 (Susannah North Martin) [convicted, executed, posthumously exonerated 2001]

The Salem Witch Trials 1692 (Mary Allin Toothacre) [arrested for witchcraft, released 1/1693]

The Salem Witch Trials 1692 ("Dr." Roger Toothacre) [arrested for witchcraft, died in prison 6/16/1692]

MA Legislature Representative, 1690, 1691 (Lieutenant Nathaniel Rust) [King William's War 1690, quartermaster]

MA General Court Representative 1689 (Captain Deacon Henry True)

MA General Court Representative 1689 (Sargeant Samuel Colby)

Selectman of Ipswich, MA 1687 (Quartermaster Robert Kinsman)

Commissioner of Breuckelyn, NY 1687 (Adrien Willemse Bennet)

VA House of Burgessses, 1685-6 (Hon. Maj. John Stith) [Bacon's Rebellion opponent] (Sheriff of Charles City County 1691)

VA Deputy Attorney General, Henrico County 1684 (Hon. Colonel Lancelot Bathurst)

CT General Court Deputy 1684 (Lieutenant Joseph Judson) [Justice of the Peace, Woodbury, CT 1684]

VA House of Burgesses, 1683 (John Buckner) [owned first printing press in VA]

Selectman of New Haven, CT 1680 (Lieutenant Thomas Trowbridge) [Justice of the Peace 1687, Commissioner 1690]
MA General Court Deputy 1679 (Richard Bartlett, Jr.)
MA Governor's Royal Council 1679 (Hon. Lieutenant John Gilman) [Speaker MA House of Representatives, 1694]
King Philip's War (Colonel Jonathan Wade Jr.) [King William's War 1690, Quebec]
King Philip's War (Captain John Grout) [defense of Sudbury 1676]
King Philip's War (Captain Isaac Johnson) [killed {first casualty}, Narragansett Swamp Fight 1675]
King Philip's War (Lieutenant Henry Bowen) [Narragansett Swamp Fight 1675, field commander]
King Philip's War (Lieutenant Samuel Colcord Sr.) [NH Council 1682]
King Philip's War (Lieutenant Peter Folsom)
King Philip's War (Lieutenant "Deacon" James Trowbridge)
King Philip's War (Cornet Benjamin Kimball) [Capt. Appleton's Company 1683-84]
King Philip's War (Ensign John Curtis) [Town Treasurer, Stratford CT]
King Philip's War (Private George Stimson) [wounded, Narragansett Swamp Fight 1675]

King Philip's War (Private Richard Adams) [wounded, Narragansett Swamp Fight 1675]

King Philip's War (Pvt. Isaac Learned) [wounded, Narragansett Swamp Fight 1675] (Framingham Selectman 1692, 1698, 1706, and 1711)

Constable of Gowanus, NY 1676 (Adriaense Willemse Bennett) [elder, Breuckelyn Dutch Reformed Church]

Nieuw Amsterrdam "*Schepen*" 1673 (Auke "Jansen" Janse)

Associate of the Hampton, NH County Courts, 1672 (Samuel Dalton)

Selectman of Bradford, MA 1668 (Robert Hazeltine)

VA House of Burgesses 1666 (Colonel Thomas Ballard) [Governor's Royal Council 1670, House Speaker 1680-82]

Member, Honorable and Ancient Artillery Co. 1666 (Hugh Clark) [Roxbury, MA]

MA General Court Deputy 1667 (Thomas Blatchley)

MA General Court Deputy 1660, 1679-84 (Deacon Nicholas Noyes) [4 terms]

Sergent of Nieuw Utrecht 1659 (Hon. Jan Thomasse van Dyke) [New Utrecht patentee 1659, Schepen 1673-5]

Nieuw Amsterdam "*Groot Burgher*" c.1655 (Lt. Daniel Litschoe) [Dutch East India Company under Pieter Stuyvesant]

Bailiff of Dorcester, MA 1654 (Thomas Bird)
Constable of Salisbury, MA 1653 (Andrew Greeley)
MA General Court Deputy 1648 (Hon. Major Robert Pike) [critic of the Salem Witch Trials 1692]
VA House of Burgesses 1647, 1652 (Hon. Colonel John George) [with Gov. Berkeley during Bacon's Rebellion]
VA House of Burgesses 1646, 1653 (Hon. Major George Fawdon)
Selectman of Salisbury, MA 1646-48 (Edward French)
Colonial Militia of New Haven, CT 1646 (Alling Ball)
CT General Court Deputy 1645-59 (William Beardsley)
Selectman of Hingham, MA 1645 (John Folsom)
Knight of the Realm 1645 (Sir Edward Bathurst) [knighted by Charles I]
Constable of Salem, MA 1644 (Richard Pettengill) [Grand Juryman 1651] ("House of Seven Gables" builder)
Magistrate of Dover, NH 1643 (Hon. Edward Colcord)
Constable of Charlestown, MA 1640s (William Johnson)
Constable of Sudbury, MA 1640s (John Parmenter Jr.)
Member, Honorable and Ancient Artillery Co. 1640 (Deacon Ensign Henry Phillips) [MA General Court 1672]

Member, Honorable and Ancient Artillery Co. 1638 (Ensign Thomas Cakebread)

Founding Pastor of Exeter, MA 1638 (Rev. John Wheelwright) [excommunicated during the Antinomian Controversy]

CT General Court Deputy 1637 (Matthew Mitchell) [Magistrate for Stamford, CT 1643]

MA General Court Deputy 1638 (Major General Humphrey Atherton) [Speaker of the House 1653]

MA General Court Deputy 1638, 1663 (Lieutenant Griffin Crofts)

MA General Court Deputy 1636 (Thomas Boardman) [Selectman, c.1635]

MA General Court Deputy 1636 (John Perkins)

MA General Court Deputy 1635 (Peter Palfrey)

MA General Court Deputy 1634 [First General Court] (Captain John Johnson) [Constable of Roxbury, MA]

Deputy Governor, Massachusetts Bay Colony 1630 (Captain Thomas Dudley) [Governor 1634, 1640, 1645, 1650]

Massachusetts Bay Colony "Purchaser" 1629 (Jonathan Wade Sr.) [MA General Court Deputy 1669]

Deputy Governor, Massachusetts Bay Colony 1629 (William Vassell) [original royal charter patentee]

Plymouth Colony "Purchaser" 1626 (William Bassett) [Constable of Sandwich, MA 1658]

Mayor of Tenderden, Kent England 1622 (Hon. Nathaniel Tilden) [Elder, Scituate, MA aft.1634]

Mayor of Taunton, Somersetshire England c1620 (Hon. John Trowbridge)

High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, England 1611 (Hon. William Bathurst)

Virginia Company Shareholder [second royal charter] 1609 (John Vassell Jr.)

Laird of Poldean, Dumfrieshire Scotland 1608 ("Black" Ninian Johnstone of Poldean)

Mayor of Exeter, Devonshire England 1602 (Hon. Richard Beavis) [Sheriff of Exeter 1591, Receiver for Exeter 1592]

Knight of the Realm 1600 (Sir Richard Fettiplace) [knighted by Elizabeth I}

The Earl of Leicester's Militia for Henry of Navarre 1590 (Captain Roger Dudley) [Battle of Ivry, Battle of Zutphen]

The Battle of the Spanish Armada 1588 (John Vassell sr) [captain and shipwright]

Knight of the Realm 1587 (Sir John Groutt) [knighted by Elizabeth I]

High Sheriff of Worstershire England 1547 (Sir Richard Lygon of Madresfield]

Lord of Shalstone, Buckinghamshire England 1547 (Sir Edward Purefoy esq.)

Lord of Uley, Gloucestershire England 1540s (Sir Edward Basset of Uley esq.)

Member of Parliament 1539-40 (Hon. Richard Brydges) [High Sheriff of Berkshire 1554]

High Sheriff of Northamptonshire England 1531-32 (Sir William Spencer)

Knight of the Realm 1519 (Sir John Spencer) [knighted by Henry VIII]...

POSTSCRIPT

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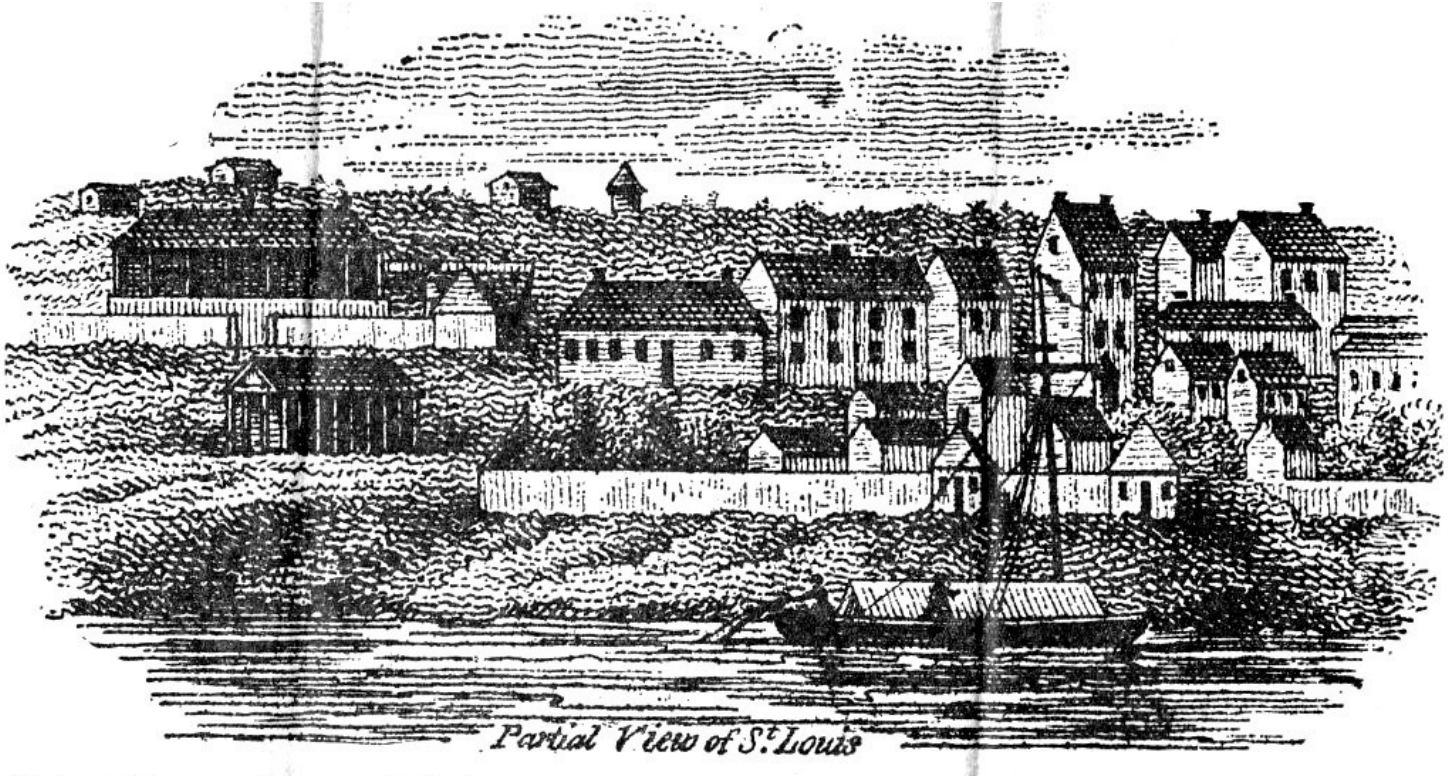
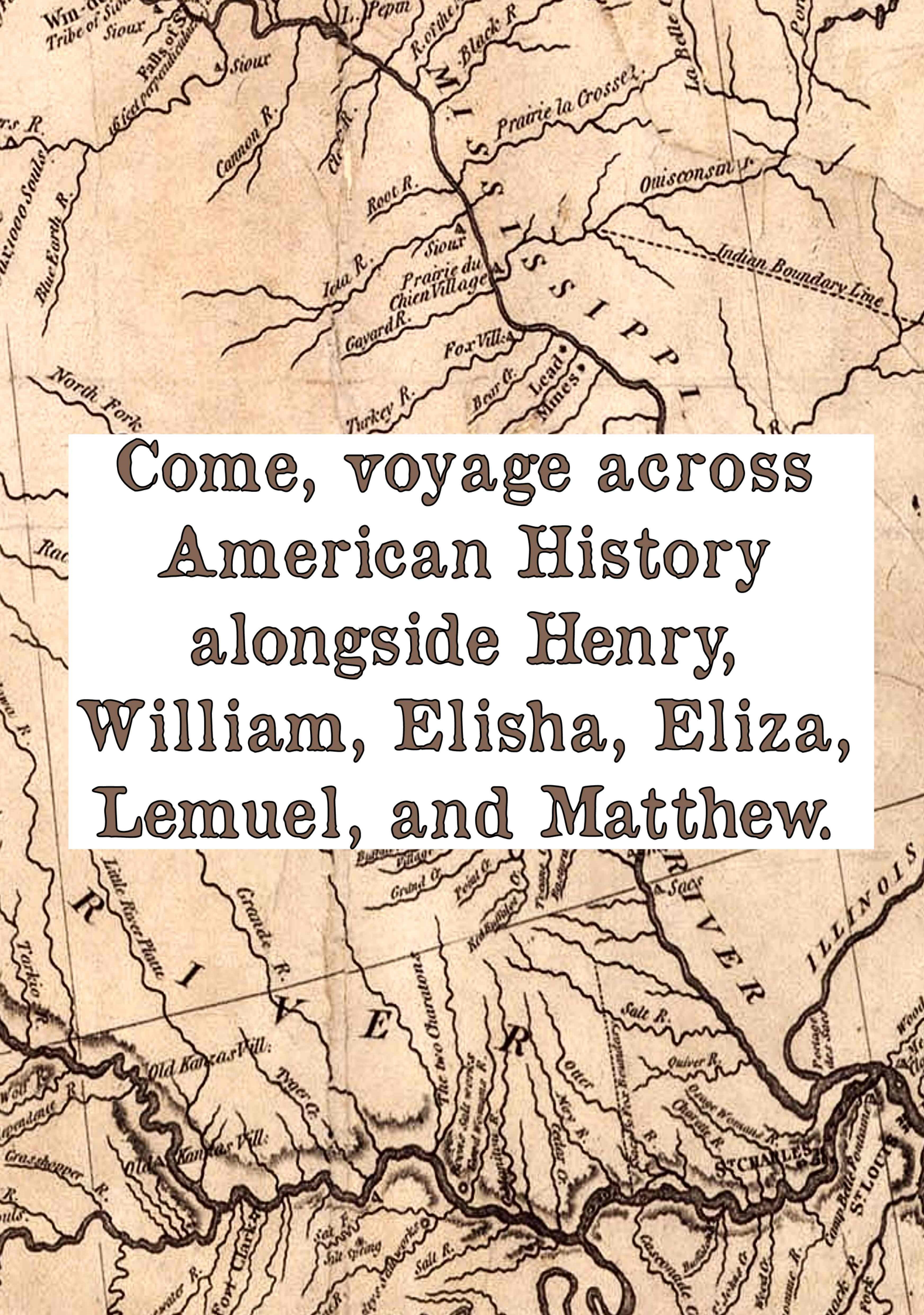


The earliest depiction of St. Louis was engraved on an 1817 Bank of St. Louis ten dollar note.
[This reproduction was reprinted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, on February 16, 1964.]
The building at the upper right-hand corner, is the McKnight & Brady store and boarding-house.
The home on the far right, just below it, is that of Governor William Clark, the celebrated explorer.


Come, voyage across
American History
alongside Henry,
William, Elisha, Eliza,
Lemuel, and Matthew.