

**ELEVEN GENERATIONS OF HOFFMANS  
IN NEW YORK**

**DESCENDANTS OF MARTIN HOFFMAN  
1657 - 1957**

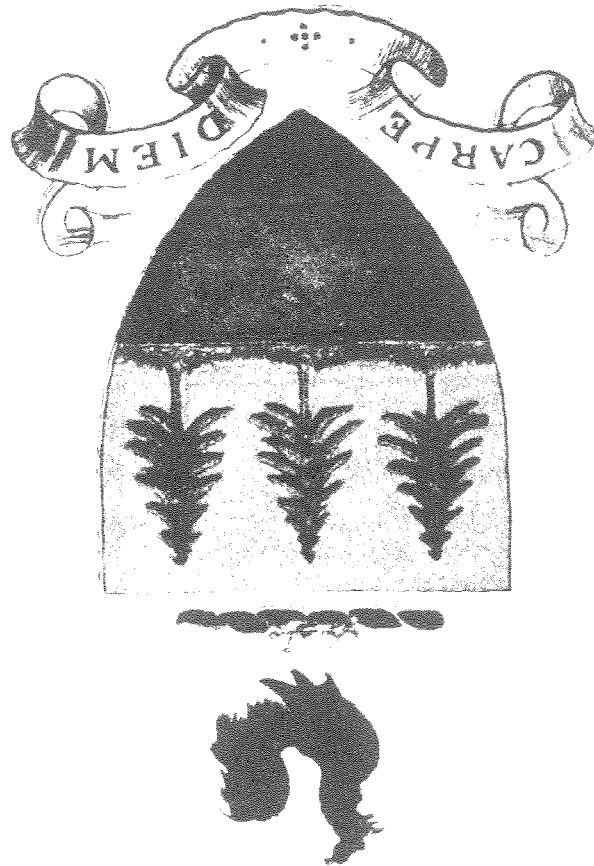
**by William Wickham Hoffman**

*"Those who do not treasure up the memory of their  
ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by  
posterity."—EDMUND BURKE*

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ARMS OF THE HOFFMAN FAMILY.





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## INTRODUCTION

IN UNDERTAKING the publication of this limited genealogy, I had in mind the fact that the *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family, 1657-1899*, did not cover family history in the twentieth century.

I also realized that, as it would be impracticable to bring this Genealogy up-to-date, it would be interesting to confine myself to a limited genealogy covering only our direct line of descendants from Martin Hoffman.

In *Famous Families of New York*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, the history of the Hoffman Family is found on pages 167 to 185. It states that the Genealogy prepared by Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman contains no less than 1700 members and "it is probable that there have been more than 2000 since sturdy Martin, the founder, came across to New Netherland." As *Famous Families of New York* was written in 1902, it is pretty obvious that the number then given would now be a great deal larger.

I realize that there are errors and omissions in the preparation of this compilation, but in spite of this, I think it is well worth while, and I hope that present and future generations will be interested in reading it, preserving it, and that it will be an inspiration for the future generations to live up to the traditions of their ancestors.

I wish to acknowledge the help and advice of the staff of the New-York Historical Society, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

WILLIAM WICKHAM HOFFMAN



ELEVEN GENERATIONS OF HOFFMANS IN NEW YORK  
DESCENDANTS OF MARTIN HOFFMAN  
1657-1957

THE PURPOSE of these notes is to perpetuate the history of our ancestors for our children, grandchildren and their descendants. The principal source is *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family, 1657-1899*, prepared by Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of General Theological Seminary, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1899. Other sources are the New York City Directory, church and town records of Ulster and Dutchess Counties and personal recollections of parents and grandparents.

Our ancestors were soldiers, patriots, authors, poets, merchants, lawyers, judges and diplomats. They all played important roles in the communities in which they lived, principally in New York State. Their early history is connected with Esopus (later Kingston), Rhinebeck in Dutchess County, New Amsterdam (later New York City).

The Hoffman family is of Swedish and Dutch origin, and the name is distinguished in Dutch literature. Arthur, in *Family Names*, says "Hoffman-Dutch, from Hoofman, a captain or chiefman. Also Hofman, from *Hof*, a Court, the man of the Court."

FIRST GENERATION

MARTIN (1) HERMANZEN HOFFMAN, son of Herman Hoffman, was born about 1625 at Revel, on the Gulf of Finland, now Capital of Estonia but then a part of Sweden. He was Rittmeister in the Army of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and fought under him in the Thirty Years War. Disturbed conditions, love of adventure and a desire to see the New World, led him to immigrate to America in 1657. He settled first in Esopus (Kingston), then a town of seventy

souls. A true pioneer, filled with the spirit of adventure. The Hudson River, on which he settled at Kingston, had only been discovered some 48 years before by Henry Hudson.

Petrus Stuyvesant, then Director-General of New Netherland, had a palisade built at Kingston in 1658 because of the danger of Indian attack. The Indians had their complaints and, unfortunately, they were sold "strong drink." In Sylvester's *History of Ulster County* (page 39) we find that Martinus Hoffman and other residents "marched out of the stockade and fired a volley of musketry over the heads of the Indians as they lay around their fire. The Indians fled and the Dutch retreated to the Fort with good speed." This was the beginning in 1659, of the First Esopus War, which lasted many years and in which Martin took an important part.

Martin Hoffman was twice married. The Register of Marriages of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York gives the record "1663 - Marten Hoffman Van Revel en Lysbeth Hermans" and "1664 - Marten Hoffman Wedr. Van Lysbeth Hoffman en Emmerentje de Witte." By his first wife he had no issue; by his second wife he had five children. The fourth child and second son was Nicolaes, who is our ancestor.

Martinus (1) Hoffman moved to New Amsterdam (New York) according to the Directory of the City, in 1661. He lived in De Heere Straat (now Broadway) and was a large tax-payer. From New Amsterdam he moved to Fort Orange (Albany) and from there he returned to Kingstowne, where he received a grant of land from the British Crown, King James the Second, which is recorded in the County Clerk's office at Kingston, February 6, 1688.\*

This grant provided "paying therefor yearly and every yeare as an acknowledgment unto ye trustees and their successors on the first day of March for ever one Bushel of good winter wheat."

\*Full copy in *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*, p. 97.

Martin Hoffman passed on his fine qualities to his descendants and they were many, Zacharias, his eldest son, who married Hester Bruyn, had eight children, and Nicholas, his second son and our ancestor, had nine children. The poem from "Knickerbocker Jingles"<sup>†</sup> is very apt:

In the days when our forefathers  
On the hill-sides built their mills,  
When the streams flow'd untainted  
Smiling, laughing down the hills.

Then through vast unbroken forests  
Hoffman, fearless pioneer,  
Hewed his way with Finnish Courage,  
Blazed his trail without a fear;

As each gentleman passes -  
In each Hoffman we may trace  
His first forebear's high endurance  
While his vision stamps his race.

Children of Martin (1) Hoffman and Emmerentje de Witte:

1. Annetje, 1665; mar. Hendrik Pruyn; no issue.
2. Marritje, 1666.
3. Zacharias, 16--; mar. Hester Bruyn.
4. Nicolaes, 1680; mar. Jannetje Crispell.
5. Trintje, 16--; mar. Everardus Bogardus.

#### SECOND GENERATION

NICOLAES (2) HOFFMAN, son of Martin Hoffman and Emmerentje de Witte, was born in Kingston in 1680. He was married, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Kingston, in December 1704 to Jannetje Crispell, daughter of Antonje

<sup>†</sup>Rasmatust: "The Knickerbocker Jingles."

Crispell, a Huguenot, who settled near Kingston and was one of the patentees of New Paltz, Ulster County. Holgate says, in his *American Genealogy* "By this marriage, Nicholaes Hoffman transmitted some of the best blood of France in the veins of his descendants."

Antonje Crispell conveyed to his daughter a lot of ground in Kingston and on this property Nicholaes Hoffman built a stone house, which still stands. It formed a corner of the palisades and "was in an excellent position for defense against Indian attacks." Its heavy stone walls are pierced with loopholes which can still be seen. It was so well built that when the British, under General Vaughan, burned Kingston in October 1777, the house withstood the fire. Evidence of the fire can be seen in the old beams. This house is older than the Senate House and is one of the few Seventeenth Century houses existing in the United States. There are Crispells still living at Hurley, near Kingston.‡

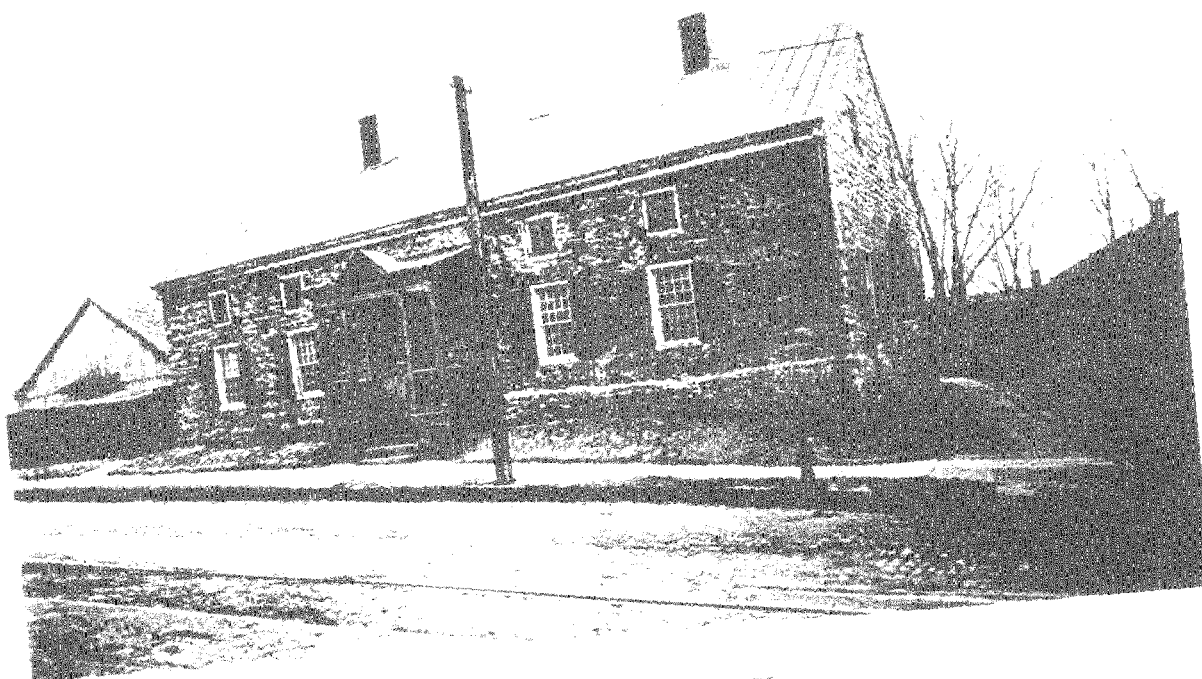
Nicolaes, like his brother Zacharias, made extensive purchase of property in both Ulster and Dutchess Counties, and also obtained grants of land. In 1721, there was a conveyance, executed from Colonel Peter Schuyler to Captain Nicholaes Hoffman, of land in Dutchess County going by the name of "Mastenbrock, etc. etc."\* This was followed by many more conveyances.

Captain Nicholaes (2) Hoffman commanded a company of the Ulster County Regiment at Kingston in 1717, and his commission was signed by General Hunter, (dated October 3, 1717).† In those days there were Indian wars and England was also calling for men to fight the French in Canada. Not only was Nicholaes Hoffman an officer of what was actually then the National Guard, but he was also prominent in civic affairs. He was a trustee of the Corporation of Kingston;

‡A full description of the old Hoffman house in Kingston is found on page 106 of *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*.

\**Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*, p. 108.

†*English Mss.*, LX, 39, 175.



OLD HOUSE IN KINGSTON  
Erected by Nicolaes Hoffman late in 17th century.





Treasurer of Kingston, and as Deacon of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston he signed a petition for a charter for this church which was obtained from George I, in November 1719.

The will of Nicolaes Hoffman is most complete and is filed in the Book of Deeds in the County Clerk's Office at Kingston.‡

Nicolaes (2) died in 1750, and his wife, Jannetje, died in 1752. They had nine children, among them six boys. We descend from the eldest, Martin.

Children of Nicolaes (2) Hoffman and Jannetje Crispell:

1. Martin, 1706-1707; mar. i. Tryntje Benson. ii. Alida (Livingston) Hanson.
2. Antje, 1709.
3. Anthony, 1711; mar. Catharine Van Gaasbeck.
4. Zacharias, 1713; mar. i. Helena Van Wyck. ii. Letitia (Brinckerhoff) Van Wyck.
5. Petrus, 1716.
6. Hendrik, 1719, died young.
7. Anaatjen, 1721, died young.
8. Maria, 1724; mar. John Ten Broeck.
9. Peter, 1727; mar. Cathariena Van Alstyne.

#### THIRD GENERATION

MARTIN (3) HOFFMAN, eldest child of Nicolaes and Jannetje Crispell, was born February 6, 1706, and baptized in Kingston, March 17, 1706.

He was married twice. He married first, in October 1733, Tryntje (Catherine) daughter of Robert and Cornelia Benson. By this marriage he had six sons and three daughters. Nicholas, his first son and second child was our ancestor.

Tryntje (Benson) died in 1765, and Martin (3) then married Alida Livingston Hansen, the daughter of Philip

‡*Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*, p. 111.

Livingston, and the widow of Henry Hansen, of Harlem, New York. By this marriage he had one son, Philip Livingston Hoffman, born 1767. Through this second marriage the Livingstons become collateral relations.

Martin (3) Hoffman moved from Kingston to Dutchess County and settled near Red Hook, on the east side of the Hudson, as did several of his brothers. This was on land purchased by their father.

Holgate's *American Genealogy* says: "It is from Martin Hoffman and his brothers that the branch of the family in New York descended. This branch has become affluent and highly distinguished for literary attainments."

Martin (3) was interested in farming and established, under his father, the celebrated grist mill which gave the name to that neighborhood "Hoffman Mills." He was also interested in increasing his holdings of land and many conveyances are recorded in Dutchess County.

For many years he was Colonel of the regiment stationed in Dutchess County, and the State Archives at Albany contain frequent references to him. In the muster rolls of New York Provincial Troops 1755-1764 there is an order issued to him "by his Excellency Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America and Vice-Admiral of the same." This entailed an expedition of the British against the French at Crown Point.

In March, 1759, there was an order to Colonel Martin Hoffman from Honorable James De Lancey, Lieutenant Governor, "to invade in conjunction with a body of his Majesty's regular troops, the French Possessions in Canada."

Although living conditions had improved since the time Martin Hoffman came over in 1657, there was a great deal of unrest in the country because of the Indians, and troops had to be ready because of this and also because of the British requirements in their war in Canada.

The public records show that in 1748 Colonel Martin

(3) Hoffman endeavored to conciliate the Indians of Dutchess County.

He was appointed Justice of the Peace for Dutchess County in 1750 and "one of his Majesty's Judges for his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for the County of Dutchess."\*

In 1755, when an official list of negro slaves was made it was shown that Colonel Martin Hoffman owned ten slaves; "the largest number held by any one person in Rhinebeck Precinct, and he was a man of property and influence."†

He purchased part of the Schuyler Patent and owned most of the land in what is now known as Tivoli. He was engaged in freighting up and down the Hudson and built a ferry known as "Hoffman's Ferry."‡

Martin (3) Hoffman was one of the original members of the Old Red Church near Madalin (consecrated 1766), the ground for which was given by his brother Zacharias. The burial ground, in which members of the Hoffman family were buried, is in Tivoli. Here one of the oldest tombstones reads: "Here lies interred the Body of Tryntje Hoffman, wife of Colonel Martin Hoffman, who departed this life March 31, 1765, in the 53rd year of her age."

The Hoffmans owned most of the land around Red Hook—the corner occupied by Hoffman's Mill had its buildings painted red and this doubtless was the origin of the name "Red Hook," and this is still the name of the town.

In 1775 Captain Zacharias Hoffman, brother of Martin (3), together with his nephews Nicholas, Martin and Zacharias, signed the "Pledge of the People" in Rhinebeck, repudiating the British Government. We learn from this that our Hoffman ancestors were early participants in the movements which led to Independence.

Cornelia Hoffman, born in 1734, the eldest child of

\*From *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*, p. 123.

†Holgate's *American Genealogy*.

‡Smith's *History of Dutchess County*, p. 177.

Martin Hoffman was married on September 22, 1752, to Isaac Roosevelt, son of James and Catherine Roosevelt, of New York. Isaac Roosevelt was a member of the Convention for the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, assembled at Poughkeepsie, June 7, 1788, from the City and County of New York. They had ten children, one of whom was James Roosevelt, born 1760, from whom the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was descended.

As Martin (3) Hoffman had six sons, there were a great many collateral ancestors, dating from this time. We are descended from the eldest son Nicholas.\*

Children of Martin (3) Hoffman and Tryntje Benson:

1. Cornelia, 1734; mar. Isaac Roosevelt.
2. Nicolaes, 1736; mar. Sarah Ogden.
3. Robert, 1737; mar. Sarah Van Alstyne.
4. Anthony, 1739; mar. Mary Rutgers.
5. Anaatjen, 1741; died young.
6. Maria (Mary), 1743; mar. Rev. Dr. Archibald Laidlie.
7. Hermanus, 1745; mar. i. Catharine Douw. ii. Cornelia Vredenburg. iii. Catherine Verplanck.
8. Martin, 1747; mar. Margaret Bayard.
9. Zachariah, 1749; mar. Jane Hoffman.

#### FOURTH GENERATION

NICHOLAS (4) HOFFMAN, second child and eldest son of Colonel Martin (3) Hoffman and Tryntje Benson, is the one from whom we descend. He was born in Kingston, February 2, 1736, and there he was baptized. He married at Newark, New Jersey, November 14, 1762, Sarah, daughter of David and Gertrude (Gouverneur) Ogden.

The Ogden family was distinguished in the history of New York and New Jersey. David Ogden, father-in-law of

\**Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*, p. 127, *et seq.*



MARTIN HOFFMAN  
(From portrait in possession of the author)



Nicholas (4), was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Province of New Jersey.\*

Nicholas (4) Hoffman lived in Newark, New Jersey, and later in New York where he was admitted a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce on January 3, 1767. He became a freeman of New York "by payment" January 31, 1769, and in May, 1775, he was elected a member of the General Committee for the City and County of New York.

Nicholas and Sarah (Ogden) Hoffman had four children, one of whom died in infancy. The eldest, Martin, born in 1763, was our ancestor.

Nicholas Hoffman died in the house of his son Martin in New York City in October, 1800. Sarah, his wife, died in 1823, also in the house of her son Martin. She is interred in Trinity Churchyard, New York City. She was conspicuous for her many associations with relief organizations and in 1806 was instrumental in founding the New York Orphan Asylum and became its first Directress.

Children of Nicholas (4) Hoffman and Sarah Ogden:

1. Martin, 1763; mar. i. Beulah Murray. ii. Mary Frances Seton.
2. Josiah Ogden, 1766; mar. i. Mary Colden. ii. Maria Fenno.
3. Mary Gillou, 1773; mar. James Seton.

#### FIFTH GENERATION:

MARTIN (5) HOFFMAN, eldest child of Nicholas Hoffman and Sarah Ogden was born October 16, 1763 at Newark, New Jersey. He was twice married, first in New York, November 17, 1789, to Beulah Murray, born May 25, 1762, daughter of Robert and Mary Murray and sister of Lindley Murray, the grammarian.

It is appropriate to review briefly the lives of Mr. and

\*See page 491 of the *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family* for full description of Ogden family.

Mrs. Robert Murray, parents of Beulah. Robert Murray was the son of Robert Murray of Perthshire, Scotland, and his clan was that of the Murrays of Blair-Athol. Our Murray plaid is green and red. He came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania and there married Mary Lindley, of Philadelphia. They later moved to North Carolina and from there moved to New York, where he bought the old Market House at the foot of Wall Street. Adjoining his house was Murray's Wharf and he engaged in trade and shipping. His firm was known as Murray, Sanson & Company.

After becoming one of the wealthiest men in the Colonies, Robert Murray decided to have a country home, and in 1764 he leased from the Corporation of the City of New York 25 acres on the top of Inclenberg Hill (the original name of Murray Hill). He built a beautiful colonial house at what is now the junction of Park Avenue and 37th Street. He imported from England a coach-and-four in which he used to drive to his country estate. Here they entertained all the well-known visitors to New York.

The most widely-known event at the house on Murray Hill was the entertaining of the British officers by Mrs. Mary Murray on September 15, 1775. The British were in hot pursuit of our troops under General Putnam, but Lord Howe and his Staff stopped off at the Murray House, where they were entertained by Mrs. Murray and her daughters, one of them our ancestress, Beulah.

Lord Howe was delayed for a sufficient time to enable General Putnam to escape over the Harlem River. This patriotic act of Mrs. Murray has been described and well illustrated in history. She will live as one of the greatest heroines of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Murray died in 1800, at the age of 56.† The house was burned in 1834 and many of the original letters and documents relating to the Murray family were destroyed in the fire.

Murray Hoffman, the author's brother, has inherited the

†Fiske, *American Revolution*, Volume I, p. 225.



tea urn from which Mrs. Murray poured tea on this historic occasion, and it is believed the tea contained a great deal of rum. This urn is now on exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York, where it is on loan.

Robert Murray was a Quaker and remained strictly neutral during the Revolutionary War and as such was able to be of great assistance in ameliorating the terrible hardships suffered by American prisoners of war after the surrender of New York to the British. He died in New York, December 23, 1782, and was buried in the Friends Cemetery, which has since been destroyed.

Portraits of Robert Murray and his wife, Mary (Lindley) Murray, by John Trumbull are now in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Martin Hoffman was a prominent merchant in New York City for many years and he took an interest in every public enterprise. He was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, February 3, 1789. In 1791 he was a member of the Volunteer Fire Company; in 1792, Sachem of Tammany Hall, and in the same year he was a captain in the First Regiment of Infantry, Master of St. Andrews Free Mason Lodge, and Grand Master of the State of New York. The two silver pitchers presented to him as Grand Master are owned by Francis Burrall Hoffman.

He was in business at 67 Water Street, the commission house of Hoffman & Seton. Later, his sons, Lindley Murray and Martin, Jr., were admitted to the firm and it then became known as M. Hoffman & Sons, at 65 Wall Street.

Beulah Murray died at Philadelphia, October 27, 1800, and Martin Hoffman then married, May 14, 1802, Mary Frances Seton, daughter of William and Harriet Colden Seton—by her he had ten children.

Twelve of the fifteen children of Martin by his two wives married. Eight of the fifteen children were sons. No attempt has been made to follow all of these lives.

Martin Hoffman died of apoplexy on January 30, 1828,

in his 64th year at his house, 691 Broadway. He was buried in St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie "amidst tokens of respect and grief." The *Christian Journal* published the following notice, written by his friend Bishop Hobart, bearing testimony to the regard in which he was held.† "Rarely has a death occurred more keenly felt by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, or more sincerely lamented by the community of which he had so long been a member, than that of the subject of the present notice."

After his death, Mrs. Hoffman and her young family went to live in Stratford, Connecticut and later moved to Goshen, New York, where she remained until her death in 1861.

The portrait of Martin (5) Hoffman, attributed by Frick Art Reference Library to John Trumbull, has been inherited by his great-great-grandson, William Wickham Hoffman.

Children of Martin (5) Hoffman and Beulah Murray:

1. Nicholas, born 1790; died young.
2. David Murray, 1791; mar. i. Frances Amelia Bural. ii. Mary Murray Ogden.
3. Lindley Murray, 1793; mar. Susan Lindley Ogden.
4. Martin, 1795; mar. Elizabeth Hale Gilman.
5. Anna Maria, 1797; mar. Anthony R. Livingston.

Children of Martin (5) Hoffman and Mary Frances Seton:

6. Serena, 1803; mar. Dr. Chandler R. Gilman.
7. Mary Seton, 1805; died unmarried,
8. William Seton, 1806; died young.
9. Matilda, 1809; mar. Dr. William C. Roberts.
10. Edward, 1811; died young.
11. Maria Colden, 1813; mar. Dr. John Pattison.
12. Cecilia Seton, 1815; mar. Richard McAllister.
13. Harriet, 1817; mar. the Rev. Henry H. Bean.

†See page 202, *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*.

14. Cadwallader Colden, 1819; mar. i. Virginia H. Hale.  
ii. Caroline Hogan.
15. James Farquhar, 1826; mar. i. Frances Maria Rutledge. ii. Eliza Rutledge. iii. Elizabeth Denton Wilkins.

Nicholas (4) Hoffman's second son was Josiah Ogden (5) Hoffman, born in Newark, April 14, 1766. He was married (first) on February 16, 1789 to Mary Colden, daughter of David Colden and Ann Willett, of Orange County, New York, and (second) on August 7, 1802, to Maria Fenno, daughter of John Ward Fenno and Mary Curtis. Josiah Ogden Hoffman had a most distinguished career as a lawyer, Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General of the State, and Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

Josiah Ogden Hoffman's fourth child and first son by his first wife, Ogden (6), born October 13, 1794, married Emily Burrall. This is the line of our late cousin, Emily Hoffman Villers Hatton, wife of General Villers Hatton, one-time British Governor of Hong Kong.

Ogden (6) graduated from Columbia in 1812. He was a Midshipman in the Navy and served under Captain Decatur on the *President* in the War of 1812. When he left the Navy to practice law with his father, in 1816, Decatur wrote him that he regretted that he should have "exchanged an honorable profession for that of a lawyer."

He was an outstanding criminal lawyer, Congressman, District Attorney of Orange County and Attorney General of the State of New York. He was one of the founders of the Union Club in 1836.

Ogden's half-brother was Charles (6) Fenno Hoffman, the poet, born 1806.\*

Matilda Hoffman, born November 8, 1791 was the second child of Josiah (5) Ogden Hoffman and Mary Colden.

\*See page 282 of the *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*.

She was engaged to be married to Washington Irving, but she died in her 18th year, leaving him inconsolable. An article on Irving by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, published in 1897, says:

“When Irving was at work upon the last part of the Knickerbocker History, the great sorrow of his life befell him. Miss Matilda Hoffman, to whom he was engaged to be married, died after a brief illness. This sorrow, though it did not rob him of the courage to finish his humorous production, drove him for a time from all society, and made an impression upon his spirit which his whole subsequent life of activity never quite removed. When he died, an old man, a locket to which he had himself always kept the key, was found to guard a braid of hair and a beautiful miniature, with a slip of paper marked in his own handwriting, ‘Matilda Hoffman.’ No less faithfully had he kept her Bible and Prayer Book throughout his life. Who shall say that the cherishing of such a memory as this did not find its direct expression in the gentle chivalry with which he bore himself towards all women as a writer and as a man?”

Lindley Murray (6) Hoffman, was the second child of Martin Hoffman and Beulah Murray, born 1793. He married Susan Lindley Ogden. One of their children, Elizabeth, married George MacCulloch Miller. Their eldest son, Hoffman Miller, married Edith McKeever and had three sons, George MacCulloch, Lawrence, and Lindley Hoffman Miller.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

DAVID MURRAY (6) HOFFMAN (later dropped the name David) eldest son of Martin Hoffman and Beulah Murray, was born in New York, September 29, 1791. He was twice married. He married December 16, 1817, Frances Amelia Burrall, daughter of Major Jonathan Burrall, and by her he had six children. Wickham (grandfather of the author) was born in 1821.\*

\*See page 265, *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*.



THE HON. MURRAY HOFFMAN





MAJOR JONATHAN BURRALL





Frances (Burrall) Hoffman died in 1833 and Murray Hoffman in 1837 married Mary Murray Ogden, by whom he had three children.

Frances Burrall's father, Jonathan Burrall, was Major in the Army of the Revolution and Assistant Paymaster General, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a close friend of General Washington. He was First Cashier and Vice President of the Bank of America. (See plaque at 53 Wall Street).

Jonathan Burrall was a man of position and wealth, but so strong was his conviction that the injustices and misrule of the British should be put to an end, that he risked his all to the cause of Liberty. He was moved by the same spirit of determination and sacrifice as George Washington. We can well be proud that the blood of this patriot runs in our veins.

Major Jonathan Burrall married Miss Frances Wickham, May 20, 1793 in Goshen (record in Presbyterian Church, Goshen), daughter of William Wickham and sister of General George Wickham. The Wickham family came from England in the middle of the Seventeenth Century and settled first in Connecticut, near New Haven, then on Long Island near Southampton, and later in New York. Some of the family moved to Virginia (Hickory Hill near Richmond still in the family). Wickhams also settled in Goshen, New York, and William Wickham Hoffman has the portrait of General George D. Wickham by Inman. The family motto is "Manners Maketh Man"—a pretty good motto to remember. The history of the family in England can be traced to and beyond William of Wickham, Dean of Winchester, who founded Christ Church College, Oxford.

Murray Hoffman graduated from Columbia College in 1809, was admitted to the Bar and later became an eminent jurist; in March, 1839, he was appointed Assistant Vice-Chancellor, and in November, 1853, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, serving until 1861.

He wrote extensively—his principal works *Offices and Duties of Masters in Chancery*, 1824, and *Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery*, 1840-1843, in 3 volumes. As an active layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he published a *Treatise on the Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*, 1850, and other books of ecclesiastical law.

At the time of the marriage of Murray Hoffman and Frances Burrall, the Wickham family presented the Wickham Cup, which is now owned by William Wickham Hoffman.

Murray Hoffman was not only a great lawyer and jurist but he was very fond of sport and on his retirement from the Bench he bought a house in Flushing in order to be near the Flushing marshes, where he shot duck. His fowling piece, an imported English gun made by Boss, is now inherited by William Wickman Hoffman. He died in Flushing, May 7, 1878.

Murray Hoffman's youngest daughter was Frances, born 1832, who married Benjamin Woodhull Strong. They had six children, and the second child, Frances, married Howard H. Henry. Their daughter is our cousin, Grace Henry Hamilton.

Children of David Murray (6) Hoffman and Frances Amelia Burrall:

1. Frances Wickham, 1818; died young.
2. William Wickham, 1819; died young.
3. Wickham, 1821; mar. Elizabeth Baylies.
4. Murray, 1826; died unmarried.
5. Julia, 1828; died unmarried.
6. Frances, 1832; mar. Benjamin Woodhull Strong.

Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman died in 1833, and Murray Hoffman married, secondly, April 18, 1837, Mary Murray Ogden, daughter of William Ogden and Susan Murray, by whom he had three children:

1. Susan Ogden, born February 6, 1838.
2. Beulah, born September 15, 1840; died October 4, 1851.
3. Burrall, born 1842; married Mary Bradley.

This genealogy would not be complete without reference to two most distinguished members of the Sixth Generation in a collateral line, namely:

THE REVEREND EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,\* who was born in New York in 1829, and it was he who prepared the Hoffman Genealogy. He was Dean of the General Theological Seminary and President of the New-York Historical Society. His brother was The Reverend Charles Frederick Hoffman.

THE REVEREND CHARLES FREDERICK HOFFMAN was the father of Charles Frederick Hoffman, who, by his second marriage to Miss Zelia Krumbhaar Preston in December 1900, had one child, our cousin, Marion Hoffman, born December 7, 1901. She married Aymar Johnson, of Islip and New York.

Another child of Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman was William Mitchell Vail Hoffman, who married Miss Irene Stoddard, and lived in New York and Tuxedo. Their three children were: Charles Gouverneur, born 1888, Stoddard Ogden, born 1892; and William M. V. Hoffman, Jr., born 1898.

These cousins of ours had distinguished records in the First World War and the Second World War.

C. GOUVERNEUR HOFFMAN was Ambulance Driver with French Army, July to September, 1915; received fourragère of the Croix de Guerre and Médaille Militaire; enlisted September, 1917, in Royal Flying Corps; trained in Canada and Texas; received Commission, April, 1918. He

\**Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*, see p. 303.

was a flight instructor at Shawbury Camp, England, until demobilized, February, 1919.

STODDARD HOFFMAN was First Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, British Army, and prior to that was in Field Ambulance Service in French Army, November, 1915 to May, 1916. He received fourragère of the Croix de Guerre and Médaille Militaire.

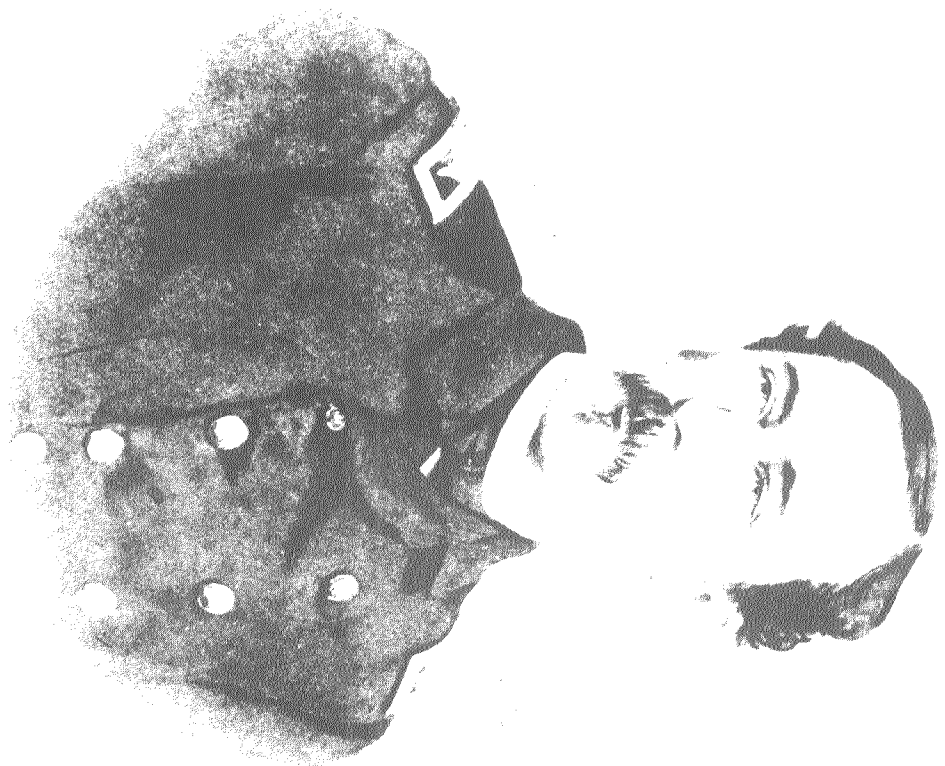
WILLIAM M. V. HOFFMAN, JR., born April 20, 1898, died December 5, 1944. He was Captain in the U. S. Army and served as a volunteer in Texas and Mexico in the 1917 Mexican Border Uprisings. In World War I, he served in France and England in the British Intelligence, as counter espionage agent. He became an Episcopal monk and in World War II, he was attached by permission of the Father Superior of his Monastery to the G-2 Section of the Army, serving in Australia and in this country. He was an expert in cryptography and the reading, writing and speaking of the Japanese language.

In connection with this, the author is reliably informed that he contributed in an important manner to the breaking of the Japanese Code which, in turn, permitted us to win the Battle of Leyte in the Pacific. He was buried in Arlington with the highest honors.

MRS. GERALD M. LIVINGSTON, another of our cousins, born 1890, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McNeill Rodewald, was also a granddaughter of the Reverend Charles Frederick Hoffman.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

WICKHAM (7) HOFFMAN, third child of Honorable Murray Hoffman and Frances Amelia Burrall, born in New York City, April 2, 1821. He married, May 14, 1844, Elizabeth Baylies, daughter of Edmond Baylies of Boston and



COLONEL WICKHAM HOFFMAN





MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN





Taunton, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Hodijah Baylies, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Continental Army, Aide-de-camp to General Washington, and an original member of The Society of the Cincinnati.

Colonel Hodijah Baylies married Elizabeth Lincoln, General Benjamin Lincoln's daughter. They had four children, and one of them, Edmond, married Eliza Payson, and they were the parents of our grandmother, Elizabeth, and of Ruth, our great-aunt.

Our great-great-great-grandfather was thus Major General Benjamin Lincoln, of General Washington's staff, who received the British sword of surrender at Yorktown. Albert Lincoln Hoffman is his namesake and inherited General Lincoln's sideboard and his camp candlesticks.

Colonel Wickham Hoffman had one son, Francis Burrall, born April 24, 1845.

At the commencement of the Civil War, Colonel Hoffman was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Morgan. In March, 1862, he entered the New York volunteer service as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was appointed on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas Williams. He joined his command at Hatteras, at the time of General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and thence proceeded with General Butler to New Orleans. He was with General Williams' command in various expeditions to Vicksburg, etc., until the death of his commanding officer at the Battle of Baton Rouge. In October, 1862, Colonel Hoffman was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was on Sherman's staff until he was wounded at Port Hudson.

When again fit for active duty, in July, 1863, Colonel Hoffman was ordered to report to Major-General W. B. Franklin, and served with him in the expeditions to the coast of Texas and Opelousas, and finally in the Red River campaign, being again wounded at the Battle of Mansfield. He next reported to Major-General Butler, August, 1864, and

was appointed by him Assistant Adjutant-General of the district of eastern Virginia and North Carolina. In March, 1865, Colonel Hoffman was again ordered to report to him for duty in New Orleans, and later in the same year was appointed as Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Major-General Canby, commanding the department of Louisiana and Texas.

In June, 1866, Colonel Hoffman resigned his military position, and upon the request of General Canby, was appointed Assistant Secretary of Legation at the court of Versailles. In January, 1867, at the request of General John A. Dix, then Minister to France, he was appointed First Secretary of Legation. He filled that position while General Dix and Governor E. B. Washburne were ministers—a period of nine years—and was present in Paris during the reign of the Commune. In February, 1875, he was transferred to London as Secretary of Legation, and in May, 1877, was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, where he acted the greater part of the time (six years) as *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States. He resigned the Secretaryship in St. Petersburg in February, 1882, and in the same month was appointed, by President Arthur, Minister-Resident and Consul-General to Denmark, and was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. This post he filled until 1884, when on President Cleveland's election he sent in his resignation, and retired into private life.

Colonel Hoffman proved himself in the field to be a gallant officer, and in a diplomatic capacity he served his government with great credit, gaining the good opinion of foreign officials and the high regard of his fellow-citizens traveling abroad. He published a book entitled *Camp, Court and Siege*, which embodies many of the experiences of his varied life. After his resignation as Danish Minister he and Bonnemama lived for some years in Paris. Later they moved to Washington and built a house at 1731 N Street.\*

\*See pages 367, 368 and 369, *Genealogy of the Hoffman Family*.

This synopsis is, of course, very incomplete.

Wickham Hoffman had a brilliant career as a soldier and diplomat; admired by all who knew him; much loved by his family, and his grandsons called him "Bonpapa." Although his father, Murray, and most of the family went to Columbia College, he chose to go to Harvard, and graduated in the Class of 1841. There, he was a member of the D. K. E., Hasty Pudding, of which he was "Crocodilus" (chief speaker), and other clubs. He bore the scars throughout his life of six cigar burns, which was part of the initiation of the D. K. E. at that time. His son, Francis Burrall, was "class baby," and the Class of 1841 presented him with a beautiful silver cup (now in the possession of William Wickham Hoffman).

After graduation, he tried his hand at writing, for which he had a real gift, and he and "Bonnemama" settled in Lenox, Massachusetts, where they bought a house. This town was then a great literary center, with Hawthorne, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, etc., all living there.

From writing, he switched to law and moved to New York, where he practiced until the outbreak of the Civil War. Although a Staff Officer, serving as either Assistant Adjutant General or Adjutant General, he was three times wounded which, in his modesty, he fails to mention in his book.\* Fighting in the Civil War was generally at close range, and then Captain Wickham Hoffman was constantly exposed, either by necessity or by volunteering for special duties. On one occasion, at Port Hudson, General Sherman, who "had a pleasant way of riding up in full sight of the enemy's batteries accompanied by his Staff," sent out a company of cavalry to reconnoiter. They having been driven back, he decided on a reconnaissance in force. Captain Hoffman asked for permission to accompany them, which General Sherman gave, and added "By the way, when you are over there, just ride up and draw their fire and see where their guns are. They

\* *Camp, Court and Siege.*

won't hit you." Captain Hoffman writes: "I rode up and drew their fire and they did not hit me, but I don't recommend the experiment to any of my friends." The reconnaissance was successful.

On May 1, 1862, Butler and his transports anchored off the City of New Orleans. The taking of New Orleans by combined action of Admiral Farragut and Brigadier-General Williams is most interesting and full of war adventure.\*

General Butler will always be remembered for the episode of the silver spoons. Our grandfather remarks "The silver spoons story is simply absurd. Butler confiscated and used certain table silver." At any rate, when our father, Francis Burrall Hoffman, went to New Orleans to live in 1880, he was called on by a member of the Boston Club, the best and oldest Club in the city, and he was told that he had been elected an Honorary Member. He answered that he was flattered, accepted, and asked why this great honor. The answer was "Don't you know what your father, Colonel Wickham Hoffman, did for us here? He gathered up all the family silver which had been looted by officers and soldiers and returned it to its owners."

Our grandfather was always doing acts of kindness and courtesy towards the enemy. Although only a volunteer officer, he was consulted by West Pointers on matters of strategy and his advice was often taken. Through sheer ability he rose to the rank of Colonel and ended as full Adjutant General in the Army of the Gulf. That West Point graduates should consult a mere volunteer civilian is sufficient evidence of his ability.

In October, 1866, at the request of General Canby, under whom Colonel Hoffman had served, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Legation at Paris. There he served first under General Dix and then under Mr. Washburne. The Emperor Napoleon III and

\* *Camp, Court and Siege.*

the Empress Eugenie received our grandfather, and his description of life at Court in those days of peace and prosperity is most interesting.

In 1867 there was a World's Fair in Paris, and the diplomatic corps were received by the various visiting sovereigns. Bonpapa wrote: "The most agreeable of them all, with an apt word for everyone, was the King of the Belgians. He spoke English admirably and was accompanied by the Queen, a young and pretty woman." This is especially interesting to William Wickham Hoffman, who was aide to King Albert of the Belgians, in 1919—during his official visit to the United States.

In reading *Camp, Court, and Siege* we get the impression that the War of 1870 was brought on as much through the fault of France as that of Germany, of whom she had become very jealous. France was as unprepared as she was at the beginning of the Second World War. Le Boeuf, who was Minister of War, stated to the Assembly, as things became critical, that France was thoroughly prepared for the fight and "not a button on a gaiter is wanting," but as Bonpapa says, "when the sad truth became known, the French wits said that his statement was literally correct, for there was not a gaiter in store."

War was declared on the 19th of July, 1870, and Bonpapa was then *Chargé d'Affaires*, as Mr. Washburne was absent. The Ambassador of the North German Confederation asked Bonpapa to take the North German subjects under the protection of the United States Legation. He cabled Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who approved.

The battle of Sedan ended the short war and it was quickly followed by revolution in France, September 4, 1870. There was fear of violence and the Empress Eugenie decided to try to escape to England. By the greatest good fortune, this was made possible by her American dentist, Dr. Evans, assisted by Bonpapa. She was driven to Trouville, where Sir John Burgoyne happened to have a small yacht. In it he took her

to England, and we have a letter from Sir John to Bonpapa thanking him for his assistance.

*Camp, Court and Siege* is interesting historically, describing the Siege of Paris by the Germans; the problems of food and refugees; the lack of discipline among the French Forces and the lack of leadership in the government; the Armistice; the rise to power of the Commune; the reign of terror followed by the indiscriminate bombing of Paris by the French Forces then stationed at Versailles; fighting in the streets of Paris and the burning of the Tuilleries and other important buildings by the Commune; and then the final end of the Commune. Bonpapa was in Paris during all of this, and as the German interests had been placed under the protection of the American Legation, entailing much work and attention, Bonpapa was presented by the Emperor Frederick William (King of Prussia) with a beautiful dinner set of Royal Berlin porcelain (now owned by William Wickham Hoffman).

Typical of conditions was Bonpapa's attempt to save the Archbishop of Paris, who was a prisoner of the Commune. They offered to exchange him for one of the prisoners held by the Government. In spite of his intervention, the French Government answered that they "could hold no dealings with the Commune." The Archbishop was then murdered.

During this period Bonnemama and Dad were in England, where Bonpapa later joined them, and in February, 1875, he was transferred from Paris to London, where he became First Secretary of the Legation. His photograph still hangs in the Embassy in London.

In 1877, he was appointed First Secretary of the Legation of St. Petersburg, where he was *Chargé d'Affaires*, until 1882. His book *Idle Hours in Russia* and other writings describe the magnificence of the Court of those times. Bonnemama was a fine pianist, and became a great favorite at the Court.

In 1882 President Arthur appointed Bonpapa Minister



FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN  
(From portrait by R. E. Eves, R. A.)





to Denmark, but on the election of President Cleveland in 1885, a Democrat, Bonpapa put in his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned to private life in Washington, where he built a house at 1731 "N" Street. While we were in Georgetown at school, we saw a great deal of Bonpapa and Bonnemama at their house. He died May 20, 1900, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and is buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Bonnemama was one of the most beautiful and popular debutantes of her day in Boston. Besides being a fine musician, she had a wonderful personalty, very witty and full of fun and interest in other people. Her life was an active and happy one. She died at her summer home in Buena Vista, Maryland, in the Blue Ridge Mountains on September 25, 1903. She is buried next to Bonpapa in Arlington.

Her sister, our Aunt Ruth, married Maturin Livingston of New York. She had two daughters, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Cavendish Bentick, of London.

#### EIGHTH GENERATION

FRANCIS BURRALL (8) HOFFMAN, our father, only child of Colonel Wickham Hoffman and Elizabeth Baylies, was born April 24, 1845, in New York City and died September 20, 1924. He was buried in the family plot, which had been previously purchased by him, at St. Ann's Church, Lenox, Massachusetts. On the grave-stone is the following inscription, which is a perfect summary of his life:

"In Piety to his God, in justice  
fidelity, kindness and charity to  
his neighbors, in conjugal and  
paternal affection, in every  
relation, every action and scene  
of life, he was what the Best Man,  
the Best Christian, would desire  
to be at the Hour of Death."

He married, on December 16, 1879, Lucy Evelyn Shattuck, daughter of William Bainbridge Shattuck and Elizabeth Caroline Richardson. They had four sons: William Wickham, born December 25, 1880; Francis Burrall, born March 6, 1882; Albert Lincoln, born September 7, 1887; Murray, born May 15, 1891.

His early education was at Calthorpe School, Bridgeport, Connecticut, a well-known school in those days. Unfortunately he contracted pneumonia through swimming in the icy waters in winter, and after recovering, Bonnemama took him to Europe and spent two winters in Pau and one in Rome, where he completed his education under tutors.

In 1881, he formed a partnership with our uncle, Albert Shattuck, under the name of Shattuck & Hoffman, with offices in New Orleans and in New York. This was a large and successful business, as planters, merchants and negotiators of loans on improved farm properties. Two of the plantations owned and managed by Shattuck & Hoffman were "Délins," on the Bayou Tèche near New Orleans, and "Smedes," in Mississippi at the estuary of the River; the former a sugar plantation, the latter cotton. Shattuck & Hoffman were also agents for the British & American Mortgage Company, a company formed by our grandfather, William B. Shattuck in 1880. This corporation was dissolved and liquidated in 1919 when Washington went into the business of lending money to farmers

In New Orleans the family had a home on St. Charles Avenue. In New York our home was first at 11 East 62nd Street, where we lived with our grandmother Shattuck, and later my father and mother built 58 East 79th Street, which they occupied until their death. Summer homes were in Lenox, Massachusetts, at "Brookhurst," which belonged to our Shattuck grandparents, or in Newport, Rhode Island, and in the latter years at Southampton, Long Island.

My father became a Catholic while he was still a young man living in England. It required much study and a strong



QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS AND FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN  
(On the occasion of her visit to the family home, September, 1919)



character to make this decision, as the family had all been prominent in the Episcopal Church or in the Dutch Reformed Church. Throughout his life he was deeply religious, and religious ideals guided his everyday life.

He was a wonderful sportsman and an especially good shot, shooting grouse in Scotland and quail in North Carolina. He had a shoot at McLeansville, ten miles out of Greensboro, North Carolina. We had wonderful days there. I remember he always counted his shells and his average was very good. In Scotland he shot with Mr. John Cadwallader at "Millden," leased from Lord Dalhousie; with the Bradley Martins, and with Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle. W. W. H. was often with him in Scotland combining shooting and golf.

Golf only came to this country in the 1890's and our father immediately became an enthusiast. Starting at the Lenox Club; then at Newport; the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club; and finally the National Golf Club of America. He played up to the time of his death.

My father and mother had a wonderful family life and were alway surrounded by both family and devoted friends. The Wickham motto is "Manners Maketh Man," and our father's life was an exemplification of this—a polished gentleman in every sense of the word, friendly, courteous, thoughtful of others and quiet in speech and in action. In Society and in entertaining friends in his home he was both social and gallant, making everyone feel the great charm of his personality.

Dad and mother spent much time abroad and this was made especially pleasant because of the many relatives and friends in Europe. His cousins, the Marquise de Talleyrand, *née* Bessie Curtis, lived in Paris and her sister, the Princess Ruspoli, lived in Rome. In London there was his cousin, Mrs. Cavendish Bentick. Father and mother were especially fond of travel, and about 1910 made a trip around the world, taking my brothers Bertie and Murray. Now people take this

trip as if it was nothing, but it meant quite a bit of planning in those days.

The First World War, in which all four sons participated, had a very distinct effect on my father and mother because of the worry involved. I think it contributed to their early deaths, which occurred in 1924 and 1925 within six months of each other.

In writing of our father, at the same time I write of our mother. My father met her in Newport where my grandfather had a house for the summer. She was unusually beautiful with a wonderful character, devoted to her family, to a large number of friends, and to her many charities. After about twenty years of marriage, following our father's example, she became a convert to the Catholic Church.

As a leader in society and as an active head of many charities, and running a household with four sons, her time was fully occupied. She had the most tremendous interest in everything, and except for the sadness which came with the death of her parents, her life was a very happy one—always happy until the First World War, and then, with four sons in the Service, she worried a great deal. As has been indicated in connection with my father, her life was shortened by worry and with the sad passing away of my father she seemed to lose all interest, and within six months she, also, passed away in the family home at 58 East 79th Street, New York.

This is the epitaph on her stone in the burial ground of St. Ann's Church, Lenox, Massachusetts:

“She died and left so sweet a Memory  
that still she seemed to live.”

Children of Francis Burrall (8) Hoffman and Lucy E. Shattuck.

1. William Wickham, 1880, married Katharine Chace Miller.
2. Francis Burrall, 1882, married Virginia Kimball.



MRS. FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN  
née Lucy Evelyn Shattuck







WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE SHATTUCK  
(From photograph taken in his garden in New Orleans)



3. Albert Lincoln, 1887, married (1) Lita Livingston Sullivan; (2) Elaine Sherman Sullivan.
4. Murray, 1891, married Elizabeth Kountze.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE SHATTUCK, our maternal grandfather, was born April 10, 1824 in Bradford, New Hampshire, son of Simeon Hildreth Shattuck and Sarah Eaton. Married May 21, 1850, Elizabeth Caroline Richardson of Cincinnati.

Our grandfather Shattuck moved to Cincinnati as a young man and became interested in a publishing house. He later became editor of *The Columbian* a weekly newspaper, and the *Daily Columbian*.

Their children were Lucy Evelyn Shattuck (married Francis Burrall Hoffman) and Albert Richardson Shattuck, our uncle (married Mary Strong, daughter of Mayor Strong of New York).

At the time of the Civil War grandfather Shattuck moved to New York and took an important part in the marketing of government bonds for the financing of the war. In 1880, he formed the British American Mortgage Company, for which Dad and Uncle Albert acted as brokers under the name of Shattuck and Hoffman. They had an office in New York at 11 Broadway and one in New Orleans, and arranged loans for the Mortgage Company on improved farm lands throughout the South and Southwest.

Grandfather Shattuck bought "Brookhurst" in Lenox, Massachusetts, and there the whole family spent the summers. Albert L. Hoffman was born there.

The stable was filled with horses; riding horses, and a coach-and-four; trout fishing in the millpond and brook; cows and a dairy.

In New York City his home was at 550 Fifth Avenue, where William Wickham Hoffman was born, and later 11 East 62nd Street, a large brownstone house.

Grandfather Shattuck died in New Orleans, surrounded by his family.

Grandmother Shattuck was a lovely person, generous, and very fond of her children and grandchildren. We all have a beautiful remembrance of her. She died in her home, "Brookhurst," in Lenox. The main house was destroyed by fire in 1900 and "Brookhurst" was then sold to Mr. Newbold Morris.

Both are buried at Greenwood Cemetery.

ALBERT RICHARDSON SHATTUCK, our uncle, was born in Concinnati. He married Mary Strong, daughter of the one-time Mayor of New York. No issue.

As a younger man I remember his having a coach-and-four at "Brookhurst" in Lenox, and later when automobiles came in, he was one of the first to import a French car. This early interest in automobiles led to his being the first president of the Automobile Club of America. In business he was a partner with our father in the firm of Shattuck & Hoffman. His town house was at 19 North Washington Square and his country house was at Lenox, Massachusetts, known as the "Mount," overlooking Laurel Lake, previously owned by the authoress Edith Wharton.

Mrs. Shattuck's brother was Bradley Strong, a man with an attractive personality, but who lead a rather adventurous life. At one time he married the notorious actress, May Yohe, the divorced wife of Lord Francis Hope, owner of the famous Hope Diamond.

The most dramatic event which occurred to our uncle was the famous robbery at 19 Washington Square, where a French butler, who had formerly been employed, secreted himself in the house with his confederates, getting in through the coal-hole on the sidewalk. On a Sunday morning when my uncle and aunt were quietly sitting in their library he appeared with a drawn gun and ordered them into the wine cellar, where he also herded all the eight servants, and locked them in. Of course they would have suffocated had my uncle not

been able to pick the lock with a ten-cent piece which he filed down, and so escaped. For years he devoted himself to tracking down the gang, and the leader was finally arrested at a fishing village in France, having been betrayed by his mistress, whom he had deserted. In the arrest he wounded a French policeman, and for this he was condemned to death. My uncle pleaded that the sentence be reduced to a life sentence; the judge granted this leniency and he was sent to the penal colony of Devils Island, French Guiana.

Uncle Albert died in his home in Lenox, November, 1925.

#### NINTH GENERATION

WILLIAM WICKHAM HOFFMAN, born December 25, 1880, at 550 Fifth Avenue, New York. He married Katharine Chace Miller March 6, 1922, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Norton Miller. A daughter, Anne Wickham Hoffman, was born New York City, January 19, 1923.

His boyhood was spent in New Orleans and Lenox, Massachusetts. Day school in New Orleans; plantation life at "Délins," Bayou Tèche. At age ten, boarding school, Georgetown Preparatory School, Washington, D. C., later entered Cutler School in New York and there prepared for Harvard; entered Harvard 1898, Class of 1902; roommate, Arthur Sturges Dixey. Clubs—Spee, (of which he was president); Hasty Pudding, and D. K. E. Degrees: A.B. and A.M., LL.B. Entered Law School 1902, Class of 1905. Lived at "Withey Club," Brattle Street, Cambridge. Member of Ames-Gray Club.

1905-1906 made trip around the world with brother, Burrall. Equipment was shotguns, rifles, fishing rods, breeches, and boots—ready for all sports.

Highlights: camping trip in Egyptian desert, duck shooting; camping trip Dead Sea, Jordan—ibex shooting. In India, letters of introduction from Prince Louis d'Orleans to various Maharajahs resulting in their staying as guests in

all the principal provinces of India, including Jaipur, Kapurthala, etc. At Khyber Pass, guests of Colonel Hodson of Hodson Horse, and hunted there with an English pack of hounds. Big game shooting in Assam on headwaters of Brahmaputra river. There they shot sladang, buffalo and had a chance at a tiger. Lord Minto was Viceroy—attended Viceregal dinner dance at Palace in Calcutta. After India visited Burma, Singapore, Java, Cochin China and then Hong Kong where visited cousins, General and Mrs. Villers-Hatton, he then Governor of Hong Kong.

In Japan made headquarters in Yokohama. Fishing trips, mountain climbing, walking trip around Fude, etc.

Returning to this country, entered law firm of Strong and Cadwallader.

1915—formed law firm of Hoffman, Keogh & Jay, with friends, Alec Keogh, son of Judge Keogh, and Delancey Jay.

Enrolled for first Plattsburg Camp in 1915 and office of Hoffman, Keogh and Jay became headquarters for enrollments to 1915 Plattsburg Camps.

1916—attended Plattsburg Camp—artillery.

1917—sailed for London as representative of the Rockefeller Foundation under Warwick Greene, head of European Branch of the Foundation. Represented Rockefeller Foundation in England until we entered war in April, then resigned from the Foundation and started training in England for Artillery—first American Officer to have trained in England. First school, St. Johns Wood, London; second school, Shoeburyness. Instructor was Nelson, V. C. Passed examination Second-Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery. General Summerall, Chief of Artillery in A.E.F. effected his transfer to France where he was commissioned a Captain in the Air Force. Reported to Headquarters, Chaumont, September 1, 1917. Served under Colonel Marlborough Churchill (later General); and Colonel "Billy" Mitchell (later General). Billeted Chateau de Chamarande, Chaumont, with Air Force Officers.

Under special orders from General Pershing appointed

to mission to examine Americans serving with the French Air Force, and with it covered front from Nancy to Dunkirk.

Assigned to Air Cooperation with Artillery (Réglage); Ordered to Tours, was given flying training and received wings as a pilot; ordered to front with French Observation Squadron, 4th French Army, Captain Bouché in command. Awarded Legion d'Honneur and Croix de Guerre. Ordered to Washington to head Aerial Observation section under General Churchill and future assignment to command a squadron overseas.

Sailed from Brest on S.S. Lincoln and when four hundred miles at sea was torpedoed by a German U Boat, May 31st, 1918. After fifteen hours in lifeboats with a heavy sea was rescued in the middle of the night by U.S.S. Destroyer Warrington. Landed Brest, re-shipped and reported for duty in Washington. Was three months in Washington as Chief Aerial Observation Section and then ordered to accompany Colonel Arthur Woods on inspection Air Force A. E. F.; returned to Washington one week before Armistice.

Ordered to Brussels as Military Attaché; sailed January, 1919, on S. S. *Washington* with Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy; reported to Mr. Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister in Brussels, and set up headquarters of Military Attaché.

High spots: accompanied King Albert on visit to General Pershing at Headquarters in Chaumont. Was decorated there by the King in the presence of General Pershing and his staff. The decoration was Officer of the Order of the Crown.

Another high spot was President Wilson's visit to King Albert in Brussels, the details of which were worked out and supervised by Norman Armour, first secretary and W.W.H.

When General Pershing made his official visit to Brussels he arrived with his staff and crack regiment of infantry, all by special train. This, and the Victory Parade which followed, took a lot of planning.

In September, ordered to accompany King Albert as

American aide on his official visit to the United States. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold. Arriving New York, General Wright and Admiral Long appointed aides to King Albert, and W. W. H. was appointed aide to Prince Leopold. Accompanied Royal Family on trip through United States from Coast to Coast on a private train. When they returned to Belgium, applied for discharge from Army.

Entered The National City Bank of New York, Fall 1919; headed Trust Department; became Vice President and Trust Officer, 1921; remained with Bank until voluntary retirement at the age of 60.

1941, when we entered World War II, General Millard Harmon, Chief of Staff of Air Force, asked that W. W. H. be ordered on active duty and attached to him as head Geographic Section of Air Force. Failed to pass physical on account of a heart condition.

1943, became President of Belgian War Relief Society, a part of the National War Fund.

October, 1944, flew to England and then to Belgium to organize distribution of Relief. Hon. George Theunis, a former Prime Minister, became Chairman of Distribution Committee, B. W. R. S.

Was in London during heavy bombardments by V I Bombs, and in December, 1944, flew home via Madrid, Lisbon, Dakar, Brazil.

In 1946 returned to Belgium to prepare final report for B.W.R.S. On return to the United States was given decoration of Grand Officer of Leopold II. The presentation by Ambassador Silvercruys at the Belgian Embassy in Washington.

1949—revisited Belgium and at a celebration in Bastogne, was made an Honorary Citizen, together with General McAuliffe.

In sport, high spots: won Golf Championship, Meadow Brook Club; many visits to top moors of Scotland, grouse



shooting; many visits to top salmon rivers of Canada, especially the York and the Ristigouche; quail shooting with father in North Carolina and later Okeetee Club, South Carolina; fox hunting with Meadow Brook Hounds and various Virginia packs; a little steeplechasing in the early days. In racquets, twice won the President's Cup—Racquet & Tennis Club—and played on Club Team in inter-City Matches.

His philanthropic work: on Board of New York Institute of the Deaf, Lavelle School for the Blind, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of which formerly Treasurer. Treasurer General, The Society of the Cincinnati and President of The Society of the Cincinnati, State of New York. Homes: 1040 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., also Bar Harbor, Maine, and Pinehurst, North Carolina.

KATHARINE MILLER HOFFMAN, wife of William Wickham, was the daughter of Dr. George Norton Miller and Martha LeRoy Glover, born March 7, 1894, in New York. The Miller country place, the "Grove," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, was built by General Philip Schuyler for his son Philip about 1792, and formerly called "Schuyler Hall." The house has many historical associations with Alexander Hamilton, who married a Schuyler, and later with Daniel Webster, whose second wife was Miss Caroline LeRoy, the great-great-Aunt of K. M. H.

Katharine Hoffman was a Red Cross Nurse in World War I stationed at Southampton, England. In World War II, worked in hospitals as a "Gray Lady" of the Red Cross and was President of Friends of Belgium. Decorated by the Belgian Government—Chevalier Order of the Crown.

Principal hobbies are gardens, landscaping, and painting.

FRANCIS BURRALL (9) HOFFMAN, born March 6, 1882, in New Orleans. Attended Georgetown Preparatory School and Georgetown University (Washington, D. C.) 1893-1899. Entered Harvard College with Class of 1903,

graduated 1902 with A.B. degree, was a member of the Spee, Hasty Pudding and Lampoon. Spent Senior year in office of Carrère & Hastings, noted architects, New York.

1903-1907 attended École des Beaux Arts in Paris, received architectural degree (diplômé) with honors.

In 1905 accompanied brother, William Wickham Hoffman, on trip around the world, which included some "pig sticking" in India and buffalo and sladang hunting near the headwaters of the Brahmaputra River in Assam.

1907 returned to the United States and became associated with Carrere & Hastings.

1909 established his own architectural firm in New York, and became recognized as one of the outstanding architects in the United States. His work included churches, theatres, private houses, and apartment houses. Almost at the beginning of his career he was the architect of "Viscaya" for Mr. James Deering in Miami—now a state museum. As lately as 1955 he was the architect of Mr. Clarence Dillon's home at Round Hill, Montego Bay, Jamaica. Among his theatres can be mentioned the Little Theatre and the Henry Miller Theatre in New York. Two apartments—4 East 72nd Street and 136 East 79th Street were each given the award of best apartments of the year.

St. Anne's Church in Lenox, Massachusetts, and St. Bridget's Church in Westbury, Long Island, New York, are outstanding in church architecture.

Awarded Gold Medal for Architecture at San Francisco World's Fair.

He would have gone even further in his architectural career had it not been for his active participation in the two World Wars. In World War I he immediately volunteered for service in the Army and attended the first officers training camp at Madison Barracks, where he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Engineers Corps. Sailed for France in October, 1917, where he was assigned to the 40th Engineers and attached to the First Division. He was detailed as

special observer with the French Army and afterwards with the British and was with the latter at Cambrai when the first use of tanks (camouflaged) penetrated the Hindenburg Line. Was then transferred to the 42nd Division and later the 26th Division, as camouflage officer. Was promoted to the rank of Captain and placed in charge of camouflage for the 5th Army Corps.

He took part in the battles of the Somme, St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry, Chalons and was at Verdun when the Armistice was declared, November 11, 1918. At Chalons his division was attached to the 4th French Army under General Gouraud. At the zero hour—midnight—the Germans opened up with both short range and long range artillery. Burrall's camouflage unit, at that time well behind the front lines, was hit by a long range shell, but in spite of the confusion of battle Burrall was able personally to evacuate his wounded.

The German attack was beaten with enormous losses to them. The battle of Chalons was the beginning of the end.

Early in 1919 he returned to the United States with the 40th Engineers, was demobilized and reopened his architects office in New York.

May 19, 1927, married in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, Mary Virginia Kimball ("Dolly"), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls Kimball (née Nancy Lee Allen).

In Word War II Burrall was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy and owing to his skill as an architect and engineer was attached to "Special Devices," a department of the United States Naval Air Force under command of Admiral Louis de Florez. This was a highly secret organization for synthetic training in landfall techniques, developing methods of teaching personnel in all branches of the Armed Forces. Burrall received a citation for his part in this work.

He had unusual talent for painting in water colors, one of his favorite pastimes, and his numerous sketches are a charming record of his travels at home and abroad. Many

have been exhibited. Beside his artistic qualities as an architect and painter he was a very fine sportsman and particularly fond of fox hunting, salmon fishing and golf. As a soldier he never failed in his duty, and as sportsman he never turned from a fence.

VIRGINIA (DOLLY) KIMBALL HOFFMAN, wife of Francis Burrall (9) Hoffman, was active in war work in World War II. In France, in 1939, she worked in the American Hospital. In 1940 joined the French Red Cross and engaged in the evacuation of children from the invaded regions. Later in Washington she was active in both French War Relief and Belgian War Relief.

Decorations: French Legion of Honor, Medaille de la Reconnaissance, and Belgian Order of Leopold.

ALBERT LINCOLN (9) HOFFMAN, born September 7, 1887, in Lenox, Massachusetts. Twice married. First to Miss Leta Livingston Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Sullivan, of Philadelphia at Radnor, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1918. She died August 26, 1919 at the Greenwich, Connecticut, Hospital ten days after the birth of their son, Albert Lincoln Hoffman, Jr.

November 15, 1924 married Miss Elaine Sherman Sullivan, younger sister of his first wife, at Radnor, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Lucy Elaine Hoffman, born in New York City, December 13, 1926.

Early education at private schools. Entered Harvard College 1905 with Class of 1909—graduated 1908, A.B. degree. Spent senior year at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the first year of its foundation. Played on class football team and second Varsity—member of Freshman Polo, Spee (Vice President), Iroquois (President) D.K.E. Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, Signet and other clubs.

1909—1910 with J. & W. Seligman, bankers, and was member of Squadron A, New York National Guard.



MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN,  
WITH THEIR FOUR SONS, WORLD WAR I



1910—1911 round the World trip with his Father, Mother and brother Murray. The following two and a half years was apprenticed in banks in Hamburg, Berlin and London to study European banking methods—returning to New York early 1914 became associated with private banking firm of A. Iselin & Co., and in February, 1915, joined The National City Bank of New York and was sent as special representative on an extended tour of Colombia and Venezuela to survey conditions for opening branch of the Bank in those countries. In September, 1915, the Bank sent him as Commercial Representative to Havana, Cuba, to assist in establishing its first branch in that country.

In April, 1917, immediately after the entry of the United States in World War I, he returned to New York and resigned from the Bank to join the American Red Cross Mission sent by President Wilson to Europe and sailed for France the latter part of May. All members of the Mission were in uniform and were later militarized. Their appearance in Paris as an advance group of the A.E.F. soon to follow, and the work they did, both at the front and behind the lines, greatly bolstered Allied morale. After six months with the Red Cross, he enlisted in the United States Army and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, on the recommendation of General Pershing. In December he was ordered to Washington for temporary duty at the Army War College—later transferred to the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, as Liaison Officer with the Department of State. Promoted to rank of Captain in October, 1918, and retired from the Army in March, 1919, when he returned to The National City Bank in New York as Assistant Cashier.

He resigned this position in April, 1923, to become Assistant Vice President of the recently organized International Telephone and Telegraph Company. In September he was sent as their representative to Rome to negotiate a concession with the Italian Government, remaining

there a year. Soon after his return home in October, 1924, our Father passed away. On November 15th, he was married to his first wife's younger sister, Elaine Sullivan.

Early in January, 1925, accompanied by his wife and young son, Albert, he left for Brussels, Belgium, to represent the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. Only a month later he hurried home to New York to attend the funeral of our Mother, who had passed away in February. Remained in Brussels until August 1926, then returned to New York and took up residence in the old family home at 58 East 79th Street. Their daughter, Lucy, was born December 13, 1926. Until 1931, he remained with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in charge of the Company's public relations and in that year he resigned. He later became associated with the investment banking firm of G.M.P. Murphy & Co., with which he remained until 1941, when he entered the Army.

During the depression in 1935, when over a million persons in New York City were on relief, he served for six months on the Mayor's Relief Committee. He was for several years a Director of the Catholic Boys Clubs, which did much to reduce juvenile delinquency in the City. From 1926 to 1940 he was a Trustee and Secretary General of the French Institute in the United States. In October, 1940, when Selective Service for the Armed Forces was established, he was active in its organization and Secretary of one of the Selective Service Boards.

April, 1941, commissioned Major U.S. Army Specialist Reserve and reported for duty in Washington. In June ordered to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana (Surinam) as Military Observer. The security of the bauxite mines in that country was of primary importance, as they supplied over half of the aluminium for our expanding military air construction program and there were dangers of sabotage. As a result of this mission the United States Government sent a composite task force to Surinam to safeguard these mines. As we were



not yet at war the situation was a delicate one but was solved by Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands requesting our intervention.

Recalled to Washington after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and our entry in the War. Appointed Executive Officer to Assistant Chief of Staff G.2. In May, 1942, appointed Military Attaché to American Embassy in Lisbon which post he was unable to accept, due to a sudden attack of illness. In the meanwhile, preparations were being made for "Operation Torch," the Allied Invasion of North Africa. Assigned to the African Branch of Military Intelligence as a Section Chief, and remained there throughout the North African Campaign, 1942-1943. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, December, 1943, and later Head of the African Branch, which included an observation tour of the field of operations in Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Sicily.

In March, 1944, appointed Assistant Military Attaché to American Embassy Madrid. Arriving there in April, was given charge of Secret Military Intelligence chains operating in France, preparatory to Allied invasion of Normandy in June, and subsequent liberation of France. Remained in Madrid until December, 1947, specializing on political and economic aspects in Spain. These reports are credited with having had an important influence in formulating the Department of the Army's strategic estimate on Spain and subsequently, four or five years later, a change in American policy toward that country.

After a few months temporary duty in Washington, retired from the Army with rank of Colonel in May, 1948.

In October, 1949, although over age and retired, he was called back to active duty and appointed Attaché and Special Military Assistant to the American Legation in Luxembourg, where Mrs. Perle Mesta had been named the first American Minister. He remained at this very pleasant post until September, 1953, when he was permanently retired from the Army.

Divorced in 1942, and remarried to former wife, in October, 1954. They now reside in Washington.

Medals and decorations: Bronze Star, Victory Medals, World Wars I and II, Campaign medals American and European Theatres, French Legion of Honor, Spanish Order of Military Merit, Spanish Order of Naval Merit, Luxembourg, Commander of the Couronne de Chène.

ELAINE SHERMAN HOFFMAN, wife of Albert Lincoln (9) Hoffman, worked for the Red Cross in World War II as director of Work Room, Camp and Hospital Service for the District of Columbia.

MURRAY (9) HOFFMAN, born May 15, 1891 in Paris. Married Elizabeth Kountze, daughter of Herman and Clara Palmer Kountze, in New York, January 27, 1931. Children: Catherine Phyllis, born November 23, 1931 in New York, baptized January 27, 1932, St. Ignatius Loyola Church; Lindley Murray, born February 5, 1933, in New York, baptized St. Ignatius Loyola Church, May 15, 1933.

Education: Institution Selig, Vevey, Switzerland; St. Ignatius Loyola, New York City; Newman School, Hackensack, New Jersey, graduated; Harvard, A.B. 1912; Beaux Arts, 1913-14; Columbia Architecture, Bachelor of Arch. 1917. Clubs: Spee, Hasty Pudding, D.K.E.

First Lieutenant, C.A.C., 1917-1920. Taught ballistics at Fort Totten, N. Y. When about to be ordered overseas, the Armistice came. First Lieutenant Reserve, Anti-aircraft, until 1925.

Practiced architecture in New York. Studied painting in Paris under Robert Pougheon, and in America under Serge Soudeikine; also at American Academy in Rome. Exhibited, Salon des Independents and Bernheim Jeune, Paris; Seligmann and Reinhardt Galleries, New York; Courvoisier Gallery, San Francisco. Represented in Brooklyn and San Francisco Museums.

Homes in Palm Beach, Florida, and Woodstock, New York.

## TENTH GENERATION

ANNE WICKHAM (10) HOFFMAN, daughter of William Wickham Hoffman and Katharine Miller Hoffman, born in New York City, January 19, 1923. Baptized in St. Ignatius Church, New York City.

Schools: Miss Hewitt's in New York City, St. Timothy's in Baltimore, Maryland, and The Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

In World War II served in Office of War Information.

Worked on *The New York Journal*, later Assistant Editor of *Screen News*.

Married John W. Cutler, Jr., October 25, 1947 in Hot Springs, Virginia. Children: Peter Wickham Cutler, born February 14, 1949; David Stuyvesant Cutler, born March 8, 1952, and Katharine Starr Cutler, born June 28, 1956. Their home is in Stamford, Connecticut.

ALBERT LINCOLN (10) HOFFMAN, JR., son of Albert Lincoln and Leta Livingston Sullivan Hoffman, born August 16, 1919, at Greenwich, Connecticut. Married Miss Florence Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Meyer, in Great Neck, Long Island, April 14, 1941.

Children: Albert Lincoln Hoffman III, born in New York City, December 21, 1942, baptized Church of St. Patrick, Bay Shore, Long Island, January 23, 1943; Edward Meyer Hoffman, born in New York City, May 2, 1947, baptized St. Ignatius Church, Great Neck, Long Island, May 25, 1947.

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians was his Godmother when he was baptized at the home of his paternal grandparents in New York. In November, 1924, Albert's Father married Elaine Sullivan, his mother's younger sister, and early the following year accompanied them to Brussels,

where he spent the next two years. On returning to New York he attended a private school and at the age of ten went to Aiken Preparatory School and later the Portsmouth Priory School at Newport, Rhode Island, and Newman School at Lakewood, New Jersey, from where he entered Bard College. During the summers of 1939 and 1940, he accompanied Captain Bob Bartlett on the schooner *Effie M. Morrissey* on two geodetic exploring trips to the Arctic, the last of which established a record of farthest north for a sailing vessel. A hitherto undiscovered bay in northern Ellesmere Land was named Hoffman Bay in honor of Albert and so appears on our Government charts.

In 1940, when Selective Service for the Armed Forces started, Albert was among the first to be drafted. His basic training was at Camp Upton. He rose through the ranks from Private to Sergeant and was later commissioned Warrant Officer in the Army Air Force. Attached first to Mitchel Field, he was placed in command of a crash boat, operating off Long Island and the Atlantic Coast; later transferred to the Army Air Force base in Cuba, where he was in command of one of the larger crash boats until the end of the War. With his wife and two sons he makes his home on Kings Point, Great Neck, Long Island.

LUCY ELAINE (10) HOFFMAN, daughter of Albert Lincoln and Elaine Sullivan Hoffman, born in New York, December 13, 1926. Early education, Greenvale School on Long Island and the Madeira School in Washington, D.C. Graduated from Bryn Mawr College 1948 A.B. degree. For the next three years she worked with the Army Security Agency in Washington. Following that she devoted much of her time to the Receiving Home for Children in Washington, the Veterans Hospital, and in activities of the Junior League.

CATHERINE PHYLLIS (10) HOFFMAN, daughter of Murray and Elizabeth Kountze Hoffman, born in New York, November 3, 1931. Graduated from Miss Chapin's

School and Sarah Lawrence College. She was married in New York, December 6, 1952, to Robert Lawrence Taylor, son of Herbert F. and Madeleine Ros Taylor. From 1953 to 1956 she was associated with *Time, Inc.* and at the present is on the staff of *U. S. News and World Report* in their Washington Office. Robert Taylor holds a reserve commission in the U.S. Army and has an assignment in the Pentagon, Washington.

LINDLEY MURRAY (10) HOFFMAN, son of Murray and Elizabeth Kountze, was born in 1933, graduated from the University of Virginia School of Architecture in June, 1955, and the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania. He prepared for College at Canterbury School, New Milford, Connecticut. Joined the armed forces September, 1956.

#### ELEVENTH GENERATION

PETER WICKHAM (11) CUTLER, born in New York City, February 14, 1949, son of John W. and Anne Hoffman Cutler. Baptized at St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie, New York City.

DAVID STUYVESANT (11) CUTLER, born in New York City, March 8, 1954, son of John W. and Anne Hoffman Cutler. Baptized Church of Saint Ignatius Loyola, New York.

KATHARINE STARR (11) CUTLER, born in New York City, June 28, 1956, daughter of John W. and Anne Hoffman Cutler. Baptized in Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. New York.

ALBERT LINCOLN (11) HOFFMAN III, born in New York City, December 21, 1942, son of Albert Lincoln and Florence Meyer Hoffman.

EDWARD SULLIVAN (11) HOFFMAN, born in New York City, May 2, 1947, son of Albert Lincoln and Florence Meyer Hoffman.

## APPENDIX

Through Mrs. Mildred Parker Seese, an author and historian, of Goshen, Orange County, New York, much information has been collected in connection with the Wickhams, the Burralls, and the Hoffmans, all of whom lived in Goshen at one time or another.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, Counsellor at law. Will probated in Goshen, New York, April 21, 1814. The Will provides:

Farm on which I now live in the village of Goshen, about 230 acres, also half of residue of estate, to my only son, George Duncan Wickham...

It having been my determination for sometime past to give to my three granddaughters, Frances Amelia Burrall, Caroline Wickham Burrall and Emily Burrall, the revenue which half of all my estate would produce...the farm excepted...to the purpose that they should have some property to make use of at their pleasure and over which no other person should have any control...But, considering the situation of my estate in these times of great trouble, it is out of my power at present to make such arrangement...but I authorize my executors to carry it into effect...by selling...at an advantageous time... Inheritance of granddaughters not to go into hands of "any assignee or husband she shall marry or to any creditor...for her use and maintenance solely." Executors: Son, George D. Wickham and son-in-law, Jonathan Burrall.

Frances Amelia Burrall, one of the granddaughters named, married Murray Hoffman, the author's great grandfather.

GENERAL GEORGE D. WICKHAM'S Will was probated in 1845. The will provided:

To wife Bridget, farm in Goshen where I now live and my other farm in Goshen called Cheechunk for life use, and other personal property and money. To Charles B. Hoffman, son of Ogden Hoffman, the two farms after death of Bridget.

To Julia and Frances, daughters of Murray Hoffman \$5,000 each when they reach age of 21.

Residue to Wickham Hoffman, Murray, Jr., Julia and Frances, children of Murray Hoffman; Ogden, Jr., and Charles B., sons of Ogden Hoffman; and Frances B. Hone, daughter of Henry Hone.

Codicil gives to Bridget all real property and other property in the Town of Goshen, to pass at her death to Charles B. Hoffman; also gave \$5,000 to Mary Seton Hoffman, daughter of Martin Hoffman, deceased.

There is little written about the Wickham family. From these wills we see that Jonathan Burrall, the author's great-great-grandfather, married a daughter of William Wickham.

The Will of BRIDGET WICKHAM, wife of General Wickham, is dated 1861. It provides, among other things, as follows:

...; Ogden Hoffman of San Francisco, \$1,000; Murray Hoffman, Jr., of New York City, \$250; my friend, Mary Seton Hoffman, who now resides in my family, \$250; to Julia, daughter of Murray Hoffman, silver tea set and the inlaid bureau in her bedroom; to Wickham Hoffman, son of Murray, much silver, to Mrs. Margaret Evans, who has lived with me many years, \$50 a year; to J. W. Gott, friend, a sum for service as executor; to Charles Burrall Hoffman, son of Ogden, residue, which included much land, both in the village and in

adjoining areas; Charles B. Hoffman and J. W. Gott, executors.

The Will of MARY FRANCES SETON HOFFMAN was made in 1859. She died in 1861. She was the widow of Martin Hoffman, who died in 1829. This Will also was probated in Goshen. It left no real estate but much silver, jewelry and books. The two Masonic pitchers presented to her husband, Martin Hoffman, were disposed of by her will with this stipulation: "My sons are not to dispose of the pitchers; they are to remain in the family forever." These silver pitchers were inherited by the author's brother, Francis Burrall Hoffman.

Extensive further Hoffman family history in Goshen is found in the volume Mrs. Mildred Parker Seese published in 1957, "Master Builders of Middletown, Hoffman Lodge No. 412, F. & A. M., 1856-1956."

William Wickham, the author's four times great-grandfather, married Frances Duncan, daughter of the George Duncans of New York and Goshen. The Queen Anne silver bowl given by George Duncan to his daughter has been inherited by the author from his cousin, Emily Villers Hatton. On the base appear the initials G. D. to F. D.

Family correspondence of Wickhams and Hoffmans, covering over one hundred years in the 18th and 19th centuries, has been preserved and was given by the author to the New-York Historical Society.