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GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

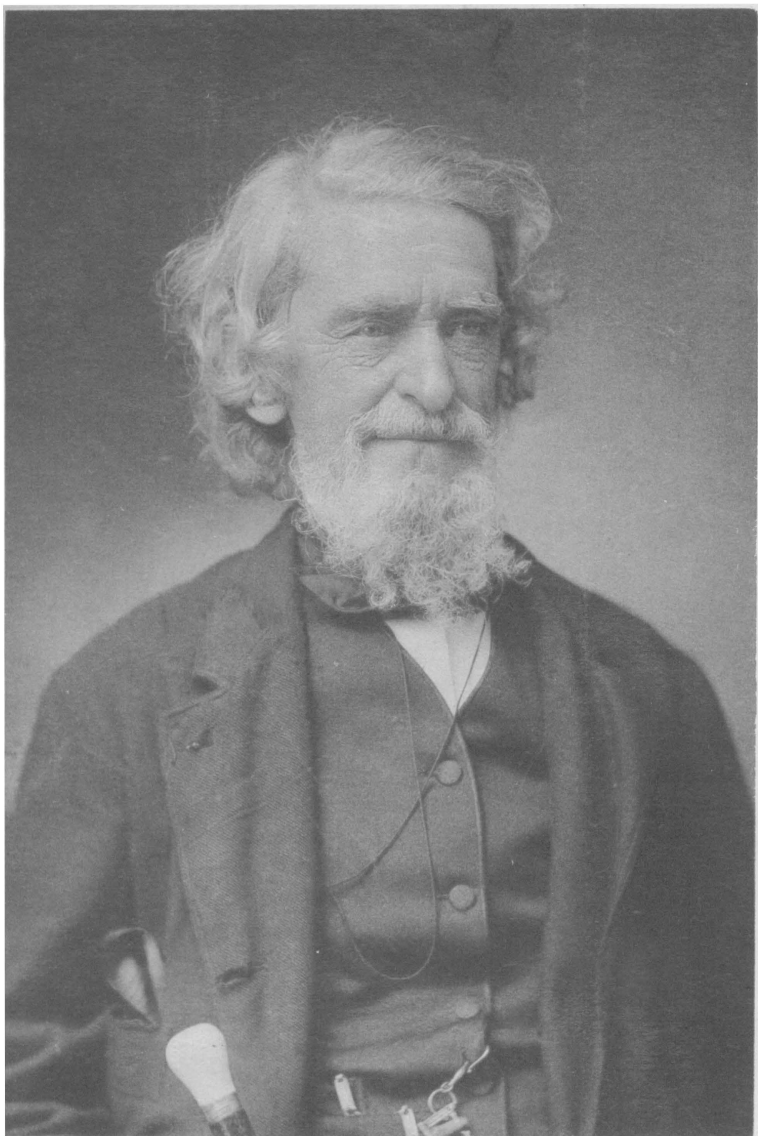
—OF THE—

LUDLOW FAMILY.

BY

N. M. LUDLOW

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N. M. Ludlow

THE LUDLOW FAMILY.

HIS biographical sketch of the Ludlow Family necessarily begins about the first part of the sixteenth century. The family was of great respectability and considerable wealth, and connected with the aristocracy of England. They had been residing in Wiltshire for many years before this date. The first name that I am able to record is that of Sir Edmund Ludlow, a gentleman residing on his own estate, and a member of Parliament for Wiltshire. He was born in the year 1560, soon after Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne of England. At the age of twenty-five he married a lady of a neighboring town, whose name I have not been able to obtain; she died five years after this marriage, leaving no children. Four years after her death he married his second wife, Margaret, the widow of Viscount Bindon, the second son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. This marriage took place in 1594. In 1595 his first child, Henry, was born; the second child, Margaret, was born in 1597; the third child, Roger, in 1599; and the fourth child, Barbara, in 1601. Sir Edmund died in 1629, on his estates in Wiltshire. His eldest daughter, Margaret, died at an early age, unmarried; his youngest daughter, Barbara, married a French gentleman, and it is believed she died at Rouen, France. His second son, Roger, came to the North American colony of Massachusetts as Assistant Governor, with a commission from the Crown, in 1630, the same year that John Winthrop came over as Governor of that colony.

In May, 1632, when Gov. Winthrop told him that the people intended to ask of the next General Court that the assistant might be chosen annually, he grew into a passion, and said that "then we should have no government." In 1634

he was Deputy-Governor, but, failing to be chosen Governor, he complained of the election as agreed upon by the Deputies in private. For this he was left out of the magistracy. In consequence, he removed, in 1635, with the first settlers to Windsor, and in Connecticut he was, for nineteen years, one of the most useful and distinguished men.

He was every year a Magistrate or Deputy-Governor; he was also one of the Commissioners of the United Colonies. Removing, in 1639, to Fairfield, his situation made him particularly interested in the protection of the Western frontier against the Dutch and Indians. The Commissioners, in consequence of an alleged plot of the Dutch, voted, in 1653, to make war against them, but Massachusetts refused to concur, much to the dissatisfaction of New Haven, and in disregard, it was asserted, of the power stipulated to belong to the Commissioners. At this period the inhabitants of Fairfield determined to make war with the Manhatoes, and chose Mr. Ludlow commander-in-chief. He accepted the appointment; but the General Court of New Haven discountenanced the project and punished his officers, Bassett and Chapman, for attempting to make an insurrection and for raising volunteers. Probably in consequence of this affair, he embarked with his family, in April, 1654, for Virginia, and carried the records of Fairfield with him.

The time and place of his death are not known. He compiled the first Connecticut code of laws, which was printed in 1672.

I shall now return to the original branch of this family tree, before mentioned.

Sir Edmund Ludlow died in 1629. After the departure of Roger Ludlow for America, Henry, his elder brother, succeeded to the estate and title of his father, as

SIR HENRY LUDLOW.

In 1619 he married Letitia, daughter of Thomas West, sixth Earl of Delaware. In 1635 he was sent to Parliament, to fill the place of his father, as the Representative of Wiltshire. He held this office of trust for the people until his

death, which took place early in 1652. Of the children that he left I am able only to record the names of three: Edmund, born in 1620; Thomas, born in 1622, and Henry, born in 1633. Two of these sons formed two very important branches in the history of this family—Edmund being an early apostle of Republicanism, and Henry an adherent to Monarchism.

I shall first give an account of the former.

EDMUND LUDLOW,

A Republican chief in the Civil Wars, was born at Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, in 1620. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his first degree in 1636, and then removed to the Temple to study the law, but on the breaking out of the Civil War, by the advice of his father, who was Representative in the Long Parliament for Wiltshire, he became a volunteer in Lord Essex's Life Guards. He distinguished himself at the battle of Edge Hill, 1642, and in the siege of Wardour Castle, of which he was made Governor; and afterwards he was made, by the Parliament, High Sheriff of his native county. He was at the battle of Newbury; and in 1643 succeeded, at his father's death, as Representative for Wiltshire.

But, while he opposed, on the one hand, the dark designs of Cromwell, he, on the other, voted for the abolition of royalty and for the establishment of a pure commonwealth. With these principles it is not to be wondered at that he was one of the unfortunate King's judges, and that he concurred in voting the House of Peers, not only useless, but dangerous. He was employed by Cromwell as Lieutenant-General of Horse in Ireland, and on Ireton's death he succeeded him in the chief command of the island.

The elevation of Cromwell to the Protectorate was particularly displeasing to him, but his attempts to oppose it rendered him suspected by the tyrant, who at last insured his tranquillity by seizing his person, and then obliging him to give security not to act against the government. Thus bound to inactivity, he lived in Essex till the death of the

usurper, and then, under Richard, appeared in Parliament, and was violent in the disturbed state of affairs for the restoration of the Rump Parliament. By the influence of the Wallingford House party he was prevailed upon to resume the chief command in Ireland; but here he met with some opposition, and on his return to England soon after he found himself accused of various misdemeanors. Sensible that the nation and the army, headed by Monk, had determined to restore the monarchy, he left the kingdom, by the advice of his friends, and retired to Dieppe. A reward of £300 was offered by proclamation for his apprehension, but he escaped his pursuers, and flying to Geneva, he at last settled at Vevay, in Switzerland. At the revolution he ventured to return to London, but, though he was regarded as the proper person to reduce Ireland from the power of the papist, some of the Commons moved an address to William to seize him, in consequence of which he retired again to Vevay, where he died in 1693, aged 73.

A monument was erected over his body by his widow. After his death appeared his "Memoirs," in two volumes, 8 vo., 1698, to which another was added in the following year. This work is curious and valuable, and in communicating important particulars concerning the Civil Wars exhibits the author as a stern, unshaken republican, not like Cromwell, turning every accident to his own views and interest, but regarding the democratic government, pure and uncorrupted, as the most perfect system of political union.—*Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary*.

HENRY LUDLOW,

Youngest son of the before-mentioned Sir Henry, was born in the family mansion at Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, in the year 1633. After finishing his college studies he commenced that of law, intending to prepare himself for a political course of life. In 1657 he married Catherine, daughter of William Webster, Esq, of Newton Grandon, Ireland, and related to the honorable and highly respected family of the same name residing at Gorman's Town, County Tipperary,

Ireland. He died in 1698, leaving a widow and several children; I am unable to give their names, one excepted, the youngest son, Stephen, who was born in Wales in 1680, where his father resided at that time. Henry Ludlow had an estate situated a few miles from the town of Merthyr Tydvil; on this estate were lead and tin mines, the products of which yielded him a handsome income. On this estate he built a home for himself and family, where they remained quietly many years; and here his son Stephen was born in 1680, who, like his brothers and sisters, got the rudiments of education at the neighboring town of Tydvil.

STEPHEN LUDLOW.

At the age of fifteen Stephen was sent to Trinity College for a course of study, but in three years was called home to the death-bed of his father. About a year after the death of her husband, the widow received intelligence of the dangerous illness of her father, in Ireland, and she hastened to her former home, to find him dead. Arranging her husband's business to be conducted in her absence, she gathered her children around her, and determined to remain in Ireland. In 1700 Stephen, being then twenty years of age, returned to Wales to look after some property there, left by his father's will to him and his two sisters.

While in Wales he renewed his acquaintance with a Miss Lachard, who had been an object of his early love. She was young, handsome, an only child, and the heiress of a large fortune. The early liking of the young lady and the young man soon grew into a loving passion, and the year following they were to have been married. During that period her mother died, and their nuptials were not celebrated until the spring of 1702. They took for their residence the home-
stead of Stephen's mother, in Ireland. Stephen was remarkable, it has been said, for his manly and engaging manners.

The mother of Stephen Ludlow died in Ireland in the fall of 1703, aged nearly 68 years. This lady left her property to be equally divided among her children, excepting her son

Stephen, to whom she left the house in which she died, alleging as a reason for the last gift that he was already far more wealthy than her other children could be, with all the wealth in her power to bestow on them.

Stephen Ludlow died in Ireland, October 21, 1721, aged 42 years. He left a widow and six children, the latter as follows: Peter (named after his wife's father), William, Alice (named after her mother), Arabella, Elizabeth, and Frances. Stephen's wife was born in Wales, 1682; and died in Ireland in 1746. She never married a second time, and left four children, all wealthy.

PETER LUDLOW,

The first one of that name, son of Stephen, was born in 1704, in Ireland, as were all of Stephen's children. At proper ages, he and his brother William were sent to Trinity College to finish their education; here Peter graduated in 1724. Whether he ever engaged in any particular occupation I am unable to say; it is probable that he, like other young men in the same circumstances, did not think it necessary to trouble his head about pecuniary matters. In 1729 he married Mary, the daughter and heiress of John Preston, Esq., of Ardsalla, Ireland, descended from the noble family of the same name, at Gormans Town. This lady's married life was of short duration; she died January 23, 1742, leaving three children, viz: Peter (the second), afterwards Earl Ludlow; Alice, who married John Preston, Esq., of Bellinther, related to him of Ardsalla; Alice, died January 7, 1788. The other daughter, Mary, married Sir Robert Rich, Baronet of Waverly; Warwickshire; she died September 5, 1755. Their father, the first Peter, died in 1752, and their maternal grandfather, John Preston, of Ardsalla, in 1753. This gentleman, having outlived his children, left his estate to his grandson, the second Peter Ludlow.

PETER LUDLOW (THE SECOND),

Was born in Ireland, April 21, 1730. At ten years of age, his mother having died, his father moved to Wales with his family, where he resided on an estate left him by the Welsh

lady who married his father, Stephen. From here young Peter was sent to Oxford to finish his education. In 1752 he was sent to Parliament from Huntingdonshire. In 1753, June 20, he married Frances Lumley, eldest daughter of Thomas Lumley, Third Earl of Scarborough, whose wife was Frances, second daughter of George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, who was lineally descended from Anne, Duchess of Exeter, who was sister to Edward IV, King of England. In 1755 Peter Ludlow was created Baron of Ardsalla, and advanced to the titles of Viscount Preston and Earl Ludlow in 1760. On March 30, 1782, he was sworn one of the Privy Council, and Comptroller of His Majesty's Household.

He died October 26, 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Augustus, who was the second Earl, who died in 1811 and was succeeded by his brother, George James, who was the third Earl—heir apparent none in 1834. Peter Ludlow, the first Earl, left two sons and five daughters, born in the following order: Augustus, George James, Frances Maria (who died September 30, 1804), Anne (who died unmarried August 15, 1833), Barbara, Harriet (who died unmarried May 12, 1833), Charlotte (died unmarried April 4, 1831).

The preceding account of the Ludlow Family is copied in substance from Debrett's Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, London, 1834; edited by William Courthope, Esq.

As the second Peter Ludlow, Earl of Ludlow, married a descendant of the Duchess of Exeter, sister of Edward IV, it will be proper to state here who she was:

ANNE PLANTAGENET

Was the eldest child of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was the first to begin the War of the Roses, the contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster for possession of the crown of England. Lady Anne Plantagenet married Hugh Holland, Duke of Exeter; Elizabeth, her daughter, married Donald Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, and from them, in a direct line, did the blood of the Plantagenets

pass until it was mingled with that of the Ludlows in the marriage of the second Peter Ludlow to the grand-daughter of George Hamilton and the eldest daughter of the Earl of Scarborough.

Some one who may chance to read this private family record will think, perhaps, that I am inflated with vanity by this distinguished connection, but I seriously declare I take more pride in the blood that may reach me from the veins of the man who, more than two hundred years ago, on British soil, "pledged his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" in the endeavor to establish a constitutional republic, rather than maintain an arrogant, extravagant and dishonest monarchy.

After having written the preceding account, given by different authorities, in respect to Gen. Edmund Ludlow, through the kindness of a friend I obtained an opportunity of making some extracts more in detail, and giving, perhaps, a better insight into his deeds and motives of action. I copy the following:

AN ACCOUNT OF GEN. EDMUND LUDLOW.

From Chalmers's General Biographical Dictionary—London, 1815.

EDMUND LUDLOW was descended of an ancient and good family, originally of Shropshire, and thence removed to Wiltshire, in which county he was born, at Maiden Bradley, in 1620. After a proper foundation in grammar, he was sent to Trinity College, in Oxford, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1636, but removed to the Temple to study the law, as a qualification for serving his country in Parliament, his ancestors having frequently represented the county of Wiltshire. His father, Sir Henry Ludlow, encouraged him to engage as a volunteer in the Earl of Essex's Life Guard; in this station he appeared against the King in the battle of Edge Hill, in 1641; and having raised a troop of horse, in 1643 he joined Sir Edward Hungerford in besieging Wardour Castle. This being taken, he was made Governor of it, but being retaken the following year, 1644, by the King's forces, he was carried a prisoner to Oxford. After remaining here for some time, he was released by exchange, went to London, and was appointed High Sheriff of Wiltshire by the Parliament. He then declined a command under the Earl of Essex, but accepted the post of Major in Sir Arthur Haslerig's Regiment of Horse in the army of Sir William Waller, and marched to

form the blockade of Oxford. From Oxford he was sent with a commission from Sir William to raise and command a regiment of horse, and was so successful as to be able to join Waller with about five hundred horse, and was engaged in the second battle of Newberry.

Upon new modeling of the army he was dismissed with Waller, and was not employed again in any post, civil or military, till 1645, when he was chosen in Parliament for Wiltshire, in the place of his father, who died in 1642. He sat upon the bench at the trial and condemnation of the King, concurred in the vote that the House of Peers was useless and dangerous, and became a member of the Council of State. Soon after the rebellion was suppressed a considerable part of the army was disbanded, the pay of the generals and other officers reduced, and the necessary steps taken for satisfying the arrears due to them, which, Ludlow says, fell heavier upon him than others, as, in supporting the dignity of the station, he had spent upward of £1,500 (\$22,500) in the four years of his service in Ireland out of his own estate, over and above his pay, for which he never received any remuneration.

Cromwell having become sovereign, under the title of Protector, this was esteemed by Ludlow an usurpation, and he endeavored by every means in his power to hinder the proclamation from being read in Ireland. Being defeated in that attempt, he dispersed a paper against Cromwell, called "The Memento," for which he was dismissed from his post in the army, and ordered not to return to London, by Fleetwood, now Deputy of Ireland. Soon after, being less narrowly watched by Henry Cromwell, who succeeded in that office, he found means to escape and cross the water to Beaumaris, but was there seized and detained until he subscribed an engagement never to act against the government then established. But this subscription being made with some reserve, he was pressed on his arrival in London, December, 1655, to make it absolute, which he refused to do. Cromwell, after trying in vain, in a conference, to prevail upon him to subscribe, sent him an order from the Council

of State to give security within three days in the sum of £5,000 not to act against the new government on pain of being taken into custody. Not obeying the order, he was apprehended by the President's warrant, but the security being given by his brother, Thomas Ludlow, though, as he says, without his consent, he went into Essex, where he remained until Oliver died.

He was then returned in the new Parliament called upon Richard Cromwell's accession to the Protectorate. He was afterwards very active in procuring the restoration of the Rump Parliament, in which, with the rest, he took possession of his seat again, and the same day was appointed one of the Committee of Safety. Soon afterwards he was nominated one of the Council of State, and was likewise appointed by Parliament one of the Commissioners for naming and approving officers in the army.

The Wallingford-House party, to remove him out of the way, recommended him to Parliament for the post of Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, in the room of Henry Cromwell; he accordingly arrived with that commission at Dublin in August, 1659.

In September, receiving Lambert's petition to Parliament for settling the government under a representative and select Senate, he presented a counter petition to be signed by the officers of the army near Dublin, declaring their adherence to the Parliament. Soon after he set out for England. On his arrival at Beaumaris, hearing that the army had turned the Parliament out of the House and resumed the supreme power, he hesitated some time about proceeding on his journey, but at length resolved upon it, and set out for London, where he arrived October 29, 1659. The Wallingford-House party prevailing to have a new Parliament called, Ludlow opposed it in defence of the Rump, and proposed to qualify the power of the army by a council of twenty-one, under the denomination of the Conservators of Liberty, but, being defeated in this, he resolved to return to Ireland, where he was far from being well received; Dublin was barred against him, and landing at Duncannon he was

blockaded there by a party of horse, pursuant to an order of the Council of Officers, who likewise charged him with several crimes and misdemeanors against the army. He wrote an answer to the charge, but before sending it away received an account that the Parliament had confirmed the proceedings of the officers at Dublin against him. Upon this he embarked for England, and on the way found, by public news, that Sir Charles Coote had exhibited a charge of high treason against him. On his arrival at London he took his place in the House, and, obtaining a copy of the charge against himself, moved to be heard in his defense. But the approach of Gen. Monck gave a new turn to affairs. Ludlow was so far deceived as to believe that Monck was inclined to a republic; on learning Monck's real designs he endeavored, with the other Republicans, to prevent the dissolution of the Rump by ordering writs to be issued to fill the vacant seats; but the Speaker refused to sign the warrants. He also pressed very earnestly to be heard concerning the charge of high treason lodged against him, but to no purpose. When the members secluded in 1648 returned to the House, with Monck's approbation, he withdrew from it until, being returned for the borough of Hinden (part of his own estate), he took his seat in the House of Commons, in pursuance of an order he had received to attend his duties there. He now also sent orders to collect his rents and dispose of his effects in Ireland, but was prevented by Sir Charles Coote, who seized both; and on the vote of Parliament to apprehend all who had signed the warrant for the King's execution, he escaped by shifting his abode frequently. A proclamation being issued soon after the King's return for all the late King's judges to surrender themselves in fourteen days' time, he determined to quit England.

He left London, and traveling all night by horse he arrived at Lewes, in Sussex, by break of day the next morning. Soon after he went on board of a small open vessel, prepared for him, but the weather being very bad, he quit-
ted that and took shelter in a larger one, which had been

got ready for him, in which he finally landed at Dieppe; from there he went to Geneva, and after a short stay there, passing through Lausanne, he finally settled at Vevay, in Switzerland. There he continued till the revolution of 1689, when he returned to England and appeared so openly in London that an address was presented to King William from the House of Commons, November 7, 1689, that his Majesty would be pleased to put out a proclamation for the apprehending of Col. Ludlow, attainted for the murder of Charles I, upon which he returned to Vevay, where he died in 1693, in his 73d year. His last words were wishes for the peace, prosperity and glory of his country.

His body was interred in the best church in the town, in which his lady erected a monument to his memory.

Ludlow, it has been said, was sincerely and steadily a Republican. He was entirely devoted to the Parliament and would have implicitly obeyed their orders upon any occasion whatever, especially after it was reduced to the Rump. Warburtonn says of him: "He was a furious man, but, I think, apparently honest Republican and independent."

EDWARD LUDLOW.

BEFORE closing my account of the Ludlows of England I desire to speak of one who bore that name and resided there in the fourteenth century, and of whose existence I had not heard until after the foregoing account had been written. He is mentioned in a work which recently came into my hands by the kindness of a friend, to whom I am much indebted.

This ancestor was Edward Ludlow, who resided at the ancient town of Ludlow, in Shropshire, near the border of Wales, about 130 miles northwest of London. He seems to have been a man of some importance, and had some influence with the reigning monarch, Edward III, for he obtained from his Majesty means to erect a parish church in his native town. He was, doubtless, a literary man and one of superior education for those days, when the use of arms in war was the principal study of man, for he wrote an extensive work, in very choice Latin, which was published by one of his descendants many years after his death. As another proof of his literary tastes, he was the intimate friend and admirer of Geoffrey Chaucer.

This Ludlow was born A. D. 1330, and died about the close of that century. I regret that at present I cannot trace the lineage of this literary gentleman down so as to connect it with that of Edmund Ludlow, born in 1560. That they were connected by the ties of congenital blood I have no doubt, as it is a recorded fact that the Ludlows of Wiltshire immigrated from Shropshire.

THE COUNTRY.

AS we are about to take leave of our English ancestors, let us turn our thoughts to the situation of their country when Gen. Edmund Ludlow left it in despair to die on a foreign soil. A country for whose welfare the best part of his life had been expended, and which would have been at the highest pinnacle of human glory if his views had been supported and his wishes carried out; she would now be mistress of the world; America would not have forsaken the mother country, and to England's present territory would have been added this vast continent, with millions of people and endless resources.

Gen. Ludlow was conservative in his views; his wish was to establish a government as near republican as it was possible to form one, as his speeches when a member of Parliament will show, for they contained the fundamental points of our Declaration of Independence, and in some instances the same words were proclaimed by him 130 years before they were put into a constitutional form by Thomas Jefferson.

I have deviated thus far from a line marked out by myself, impelled by my estimate of a man whose memory has never yet been duly honored by his own countrymen. I have ever felt disposed to honor the man who when his country needs his services steps forward to aid her with his wealth and his best energies. Such a man was Gen. Ludlow. But he was surrounded by a degenerate race of his own countrymen, rendered contemptible by willingly bowing their necks to the yoke imposed on them by a dissolute monarch—Charles II—who, as soon as he was seated on the throne, turned his palace into a harem and his ministers into truculent sycophants. His character has been truly

described by the Earl of Rochester, his special companion, and a notorious profligate. It has been recorded among the witty, but scandalous, writings of the young earl, who, having an appointment with his Majesty on a certain forenoon, called at the appointed time and found the royal rake asleep; calling for writing materials, he indited the following four lines of verse, which he caused to be attached to his Majesty's bedroom door:

“ Here rests our royal Majesty, the King,
Whose word no man relies on;
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.”

From such a King and court as that of England in the reign of Charles II no man, however great might have been his services to his country, would have received honorable recognition. From a King and a court like that nothing honorable was to be expected.

But this earnest and honorable soldier, “after life's fitful fever, sleeps well,” though his last bed was made in a foreign land, far from the home of his ancestors. But it was a land of freedom! The land of the brave Tell, where the lofty mountains, as though proud of their guest, have for ages cast their shadows over the grave of the exiled Englishman.

The account here given of the Ludlows of England is substantially, and in some cases literally, taken from De-brette's extensive work on Heraldry, entitled “The Peerage of England and Ireland,” two volumes, London, 1835.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE EARLS OF LUDLOW



The motto is in Latin — *Spero Infestis, Metuo Secundis*. Translated into English it would be: "Hopeful in Adversity, Fearful in Prosperity."

With a few more remarks, I shall add the closing link of the genealogical chain that connects the Ludlows of Great Britain and Ireland with those of North America.

I am not informed of the precise time that Gen. Ludlow married, but probably it was about 1650, he being at that time a member of Parliament from Wiltshire; his military life before and after that date would not have been favorable for such an event. In a book published forty-eight years after the General's death, purporting to be an account of his life, is an engraved view of his monument, which, the memoir states, was erected by "his loving wife," Elizabeth Thomas—this, it appears, was the lady's name before marriage. She was of a highly respectable and well-connected family.

This book contains, also, an engraved likeness of the General. From another biographical account I learn, "that like a good wife, she followed her husband in his exile." She bore him four children, who were living when he died—three sons and one daughter—Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth and Gabriel. The three first named remained in Switzerland with their mother; Gabriel, a few months after his father's death, left his home to seek his fortune in the new world—America. This Gabriel, as I believe, was the progenitor of all, or nearly all, the Ludlows on this continent.

THE LUDLOWS IN AMERICA.

HAVING written all I have to say respecting our ancestors of Great Britain and Ireland, I shall now proceed to record those of this continent, of North America, as far as my knowledge extends. In doing so, I shall, in the first instance, have recourse to a work published in New York, 1865, entitled "The Old Merchants of New York," written by Walter Barrett, and published by Carleton. Within the last seventy-five years I have had a personal knowledge of many of the men mentioned in Mr. Barrett's book, besides the Ludlows, and I consider his account of them generally correct. His books are now out of print and not easily to be found, but there is a set of them in the St. Louis Mercantile Library. I am in possession of a "Family Chart" of the Ludlows, which commences in 1697, with the marriage of Gabriel Ludlow to Sarah Hanmer, daughter of the Rev. Hanmer, who was the first Episcopal clergyman in New York City. Gabriel Ludlow was the youngest son of Gen. Ludlow, herein-before-mentioned.

Among the well-known merchants of this city of the highest class are the Ludlows. They are lineal descendants of Edmund Ludlow, who was a lieutenant-general of the Whig army in England, and one of the stern judges who sat on the trial of King Charles the First. He died in exile at Vevay, in Switzerland, in 1693; aged 73. On his tomb was inscribed these noble words: "*Omne solum patria est, quia patris,*" which rendered into plain English is, "To a brave man every soil is his native country."

The first among the Ludlows that I find a merchant was

GABRIEL LUDLOW.

He came out to New York toward the close of the seventeenth century, about 1693. He embarked from England in

a ship that was cast away at Sandy Hook. He saved his own life, but lost everything else of any value, except his genealogy, which traced his descent from Edward Ludlow, a man of note in the reign of Edward III—about 1350. This was written in Latin, which showed that its owner was a man of education. Although an entire stranger, he was immediately appointed Clerk of the House of Assembly, that was then in session in New York City, and he soon established an intimacy with the governor of the province, and he afterward became connected with him in mercantile operations. They owned several sloops and vessels of a small class that traded up and down the North River. In 1697 Gabriel Ludlow married Sarah Hanmer, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hanmer, who was the first Episcopal clergyman that came out from England and preached in this city. This marriage brought Gabriel Ludlow into immediate connection with the leading Episcopalians, so that when the Assembly, on the 22d of September, 1697, established an Episcopal Church, with ten vestrymen and two church wardens, and the Parish of Trinity Church, Gabriel Ludlow was one of the first vestrymen chosen. He was returned until 1704. He was, in 1697, one of the contributors toward building Trinity Church; later, in 1711, I find his name among the contributors to building a steeple.

From this marriage came several children; there were four sons: Gabriel, George Duncan, Daniel and Robert. The oldest was named Gabriel; he, also, became a merchant about 1725. He was a prominent one and did a large business with Holland. He had a splendid family; he was wedded to the Church of England, and from 1752 to 1769 was a vestryman; so, too, was his cousin, Robert Crommeline, from 1750 to 1784. He married a Miss Crommeline, a daughter of Mr. Crommeline, of the great Amsterdam house of "Crommeline & Zoon." There were several of the Crommelines in this city about 1700—Charles and Robert, above alluded to.

Gabriel Ludlow, the second merchant, had four sons; one was Gabriel, who was a Colonel of the Provincial forces

of New York City. He resided on Long Island in the house afterwards occupied by the celebrated William Cobbett. He married Miss Verplanck, a sister of Gulian Verplanck, a great merchant in his day, and Daniel Crommeline Verplanck, father of our Gulian C. Verplanck. This Col. Gabriel Ludlow had his estate confiscated after the Revolutionary war. He went to Nova Scotia, where he became President of the Council and acting governor after the removal of Gov. Carlton. The second son was George Duncan Ludlow; he was, before the war, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this city, and a judge in Admiralty. Judge Charles P. Daly wrote his life. Judge Ludlow also went to Nova Scotia after the Revolutionary War was over, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Province; he held it until his death. The British Government gave these two brothers large tracts of land in Canada for the losses they sustained in New York. Judge Ludlow married Frances Duncan, a daughter of Thomas Duncan, a celebrated New York merchant—in his day—1730–1760. He must have died about 1776.

Daniel Ludlow, the third son, also married a daughter of Thomas Duncan. Her name was Arabella. This eminent merchant, Duncan, had his family residence in Hanover Square. On one occasion his house was burned and nearly every one in it was consumed. The daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Ludlow, at the time of the fire was out at nurse; the daughter who married Judge Ludlow escaped by jumping from the window into the arms of a British officer who called upon her to do so; his name was Captain Miller. He never recovered from the shock his frame received in sustaining her. All the rest of the family were burned. Some of the servants were impaled upon the iron railings. Old Thomas Duncan escaped in a curious manner; he never smiled afterwards.

Daniel Ludlow, the merchant who married Arabella Duncan, who so fortunately happened to be out at nurse when the above fire occurred, was born about 1750; he married about 1773. They had several children; the eldest

was Harriet, who was born in 1774. She married Grove Wright, an eminent merchant in old New York. He left a large estate. Daniel Ludlow, Jr., was born in February, 1779. He was a partner for many years with his father, under the firm name of Daniel Ludlow & Co. He never married, but died about 1827.

Another son was Robert C. Ludlow; he married a lady of Charleston, S. C. Another son was Frederick Ludlow; he was a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and died in Italy. Another son was Edward G. Ludlow—an old and respected New York physician, who married a grand-daughter of the immortal Francis Lewis. Daniel Ludlow, the father of the above children, when young, was sent out by his father to Holland, about 1765, and he went into the counting-room of Crommeline & Son, in Amsterdam. There he thoroughly learned business in the good old Dutch way, and was also obliged to learn the French and German as well as Dutch language. He returned to New York after an absence of four or five years and entered into business with his father here, just before the war. When his father, Gabriel, died, in 1769, he continued business alone. After the war he went into partnership with Edward Coold, who was a merchant. He dissolved with Mr. Goold about 1790, and afterwards he continued business at 38 Great Dock (Pearl), under his own name. In 1793 he took in Gulian, his nephew, as partner, at No. 42 Wall street, and in 1795 at 51 Wall street. In 1796 the counting-house was on Garden street, corner of New. He lived at 56 Broadway. In 1798 he was director of the United Insurance Company. In 1801 he was appointed Navy Agent by Thomas Jefferson. In 1801 he was the first President of the Manhattan Bank, and continued to be at the head of that institution until 1808. His store was, for many years, at 19 South street, afterwards purchased and occupied by Stephen Whitney. The father and son both lived at No. 56 Broadway until 1808. The house was built by the old merchant, and nearly a cargo of marble was used in its construction; it stood on the south corner of Garden street and Broadway; the lot extended back to New. It

was a large double house. Twenty years ago it was standing, and used for the Waverly House; then Asa Fitch owned it, and it is now a part of the large bonded warehouse. It was sold to Cornelius Ray, about 1808, for \$28,000. I think old Daniel continued to be Navy Agent during the entire period Mr. Jefferson was President.

I have mentioned that Daniel Ludlow received a portion of his mercantile education in the Dutch counting-house of his relative, in Amsterdam, the house of David Crommeline & Son, still in existence. In after years, when he was established in New York, he went abroad again to establish business connections in different parts of Europe. It happened that he was in Paris at the time Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antionette, were executed. He saw both of these illustrious personages guillotined, and it made a deep impression on his mind. He used to relate all that took place; he said that the King exhibited fear and that his fortitude forsook him; not so with her. He said she looked with the utmost scorn upon the people during the procession and upon the guillotine. The crowd made him wear one of the rosettes. He was in London and lodged in the same house with Paoli, the celebrated Corsican. In the course of his travels for business purposes, Mr. Ludlow saw every crowned head in Europe. He established the largest business that was done, at that time, in the city of New York.

He was the agent of the Holland Land Company, and all the money and business in this country was done by him.

At one time, as I have stated, his partner was Gulian Ludlow, his nephew, and son of Col. Ludlow; he lived at 13 Whitehall, corner of Stone street. Daniel Ludlow & Co. were largely in the East India trade; they had a branch there. They imported largely of East India drugs, gums, etc. Mr. Ludlow lost nearly half a million by underwriting in the first quasi French war. At the time, there were but two insurance companies in the city; consequently, it became a matter of necessity that private underwriting should be undertaken. The largest underwriters in the city were Daniel Ludlow, John B. Church and John Delafeld. They

all lost immensely, and the President, Washington, in one of his messages, stated that their rights should be protected; yet these losses have never been made good. He also lost an immense sum by the Berlin and Milan Decrees of Bonaparte. His ships were trading to every port in Europe, to the East and West Indies. In 1806 he lost several thousand dollars by the celebrated General Miranda, and the transactions of Samuel G. Ogden.

Mr. Ludlow was a genuine old-school merchant; he had his house in town, and his country seat; the latter sold for \$28,000. It was formerly owned by Joshua Waddington, in Winchester; now by F. Barretto. He owned his store at No. 19 South street, where he was for so many years. He did almost all the hospitality of New York to strangers. There were six or eight places kept at his table every day for the use of those who might drop in unexpectedly—Gen. Moreau, Hyde de Neuville, and other distinguished men were his guests.

I think that Daniel Ludlow died in this city about 1813.

The fourth son of Gabriel, the merchant, was Robert Ludlow. He moved from the city to Newburgh in 1796 and died there. He left several children, among them were three sons. One was Charles Ludlow, who entered the American Navy in 1798 as a midshipman; he rose to be a post captain and greatly distinguished himself in the war of 1812, as he had done in the Algerine war. Another son was Robert; he was a purser in the Navy, and a great friend of Commodore Bainbridge. He was in the Constitution when she captured the Java. The third son was Augustus C. Ludlow; he entered our Navy in 1804; he was the first lieutenant of the Chesapeake, under Capt. Lawrence, in his ill-fated engagement with the British frigate, Shannon. After Lawrence was killed the command devolved upon young Ludlow; he fought with desperation, but received a wound which finally caused his death. The bodies of both Lawrence and Ludlow were brought on to New York, and were buried in Trinity Churchyard.

It is impossible to say how many of these Ludlows are

now scattered in this city, and in the Union, engaged in commerce, but they are very numerous."

JOHN LUDLOW,

grandson of Gabriel Ludlow, and grandfather of the writer of this genealogy, married Mary Ross, daughter of Col. Ross, of the British Colonial Army. They had four children—John, father of the writer; Cornelius, who died at the age of twelve; Mary, who married John Ross, the nephew of her grandfather, Col. Ross, and Rebecca, who married Milsup Hemmings, an English sea-captain.

The father of the writer of this genealogy, John Ludlow, was born March 29, 1759, in New Jersey. His father and grandfather were both named John, and his great-grandfather was Gabriel Ludlow, who married Sarah Hanmer, of New York, in 1697. John received the rudiments of his education at Westfield, N. J. At the age of thirteen was transferred to an academy at Newark. There he became acquainted with Aaron Burr, then a youth; two years later they were fellow-students at Princeton College, and on friendly terms for many years after. At the age of eighteen John Ludlow was called home, in consequence of the death of his father and the necessity of taking charge of his father's farm. He married, when only twenty years of age, Phebe Dunham, of Westfield, N. J. He died at Schenectady, Dec. 21st, 1814, and was buried there. He left six children: Cornelius, who married Mary Baker, of Westfield, N. J.; he died in 1812, leaving one child, named Jane. Joseph, the second son, married Elizabeth Ogden, of New Jersey. They had twelve children: James, who died in infancy; James Ogden, who married Mary Decker, of New York, both living; Amelia, who married Stephen Keteltas, both dead; Alfred Dunham, who married Clarissa Fanning, both living; Caroline, who died unmarried in 1854; Edmund, who married Minerva Harter, both living; Sarah Cordelia, who died at four years of age; Arietta, who died, aged eight years; Stephen K., who married Amelia G. Smith, both living; Eliza D., who married John H. Lyman she is now a widow;

William O., still living; George Howard, who died at four years of age. John Ross, third son of John Ludlow, married Mary Smith, of Schenectady. He left three children: Mary, who married J. Bentham, Professor of Greek and Latin of Union College, Schenectady; Abraham D., who died unmarried at the age of twenty-seven; Elizabeth, who married Phineas Beazely, Presbyterian clergyman, of Utica, New York.

David Dunham, the fourth son, married Elizabeth Wentz, of New York; they had but one child, named Anne. The fifth son,

NOAH MILLER LUDLOW,

married Mary Squier, a widow; Maury being her family name. They had eight children, five of whom are still living. Their first child, Francis C. Potter, died, aged seven years; Cormelia Burke, who married Matthew C. Field, she is still living; Noah K., who married Elizabeth Steelman, both living; Richard C., who married Maria Aikens—née Chase; Francis M., who married Harriet Van Ness Maury, both living; William J., who died, aged ten years; Mary, who died, aged eighteen months; Mary Crawford, who married William A. Arnold, both living.

The sixth child, and only daughter of John Ludlow and Phebe Dunham, was Rebecca Ross, who married M. Chase; both dead.

It was a maxim of my father that "A young man, thoroughly acquainted with a useful trade, was always independent. If wealthy, he need not follow his trade unless he preferred it; if poor, he could always, by his trade, procure the necessary comforts of life."

He often said that observation had shown him many instances of young men who had commenced life with what they supposed would prove a competency, having reason to regret, in after years, that they had not, in their youth, learned some useful trade. Prompted by this experience and observation, he determined that his sons should all learn some useful mechanical business, and he carried out his views accordingly. His sons, with one exception, were

all taught good trades, which they followed through life, and as masters of their own establishments, which afforded them comfortable and respectable positions.

The exception to this plan was his youngest son, Noah Miller, who was his mother's pet, and she would have him instructed to be a merchant. He was, therefore, at an early age, placed in a fashionable retail dry goods store in New York. There he remained for two years; then nearly two years in a wholesale house, and finally, six months in a shipping house. But he did not follow either of these lines of business. What he did follow and how he did it, and what he gained by it, the future historian of the Ludlow family can tell you with more propriety than I can. It is my intention, should my life and health be continued long enough, to have drafted a family chart of the Ludlows of the nineteenth century, and I hope that some one of that numerous family will continue this genealogical history as fully and truly as this writer has endeavored to do. I desire that some one of my descendants should take upon themselves this office; and should they be able to produce as fair a record of untarnished names, they will not have reason to be ashamed of it. I trust it will stimulate succeeding generations to keep that record free from any stain or blemish. I desire further that they hand down this genealogy of the Ludlow family, with such additions as may be made to it, to their posterity. And now I wish to make a few closing remarks to the Ludlows, who may come after me, on the stage of this world's action. An experience of nearly ninety years has taught me this: stand up firmly for the honor of your country, your wife and your children; love God and your friend—practice truth, honesty and virtue—help the needy who are worthy; be pleasant and obliging to every one who is not rude to you; be industrious and economical—commit no excesses in the indulgence of your appetites, and the Almighty Father will take good care of you as long as your existence continues in this world or any other.

Your kinsman,

ST. LOUIS, May 27th, 1884.

N. M. LUDLOW.

LUDLOW CASTLE.

This ancient edifice is situated in Shropshire, England, on the border of Wales; about one hundred and thirty miles, by railroad, north-west of London. This castle was situated in a district called Salop, a portion of what was then called "The Marshes of Wales," which was occupied by a people who refused to acknowledge allegiance to either England or Wales, until the reign of Edward the Third, who subdued them to his power. In order to conciliate them, he named his eldest son "Prince of Wales," who was made a petty king over them. Ludlow Castle became his residence, and he held his court there. It was erected toward the close of the eleventh century, and was constructed after the fashion of many of the old castles of England, as a place of defense, as well as a family residence. It was owned by Roger de Montgomery, a gentleman of Normandy, who accompanied "William the Conqueror" when he invaded England. It did not receive the name of Ludlow Castle until about the close of the twelfth century. I have been told there is a work, now extant, in one of the old libraries of England, on the Norman invasion, written in Latin, by one Edward Ludlow, who lived at the town of Ludlow, about the year 1350, wherein not only the town is mentioned, but the "Castle" contiguous, and that the latter had been occupied by his ancestors for many generations. The son of Roger de Montgomery succeeded him in possession of the castle, but died at an early age, when it became the property of his grandson, Robert de Balesme. When Henry the First became King of England he sequestered Ludlow Castle, and presented it to his favorite, Fulke Fitz Warine of Dinan. When it became known as Ludlow Castle, I have not been able to ascertain. The town of

Ludlow has a Parish Church established, by Edward the Third, and a free school founded by Edward the Fourth. In 1871 Ludlow had a population of 62,000. Within the present century, about 1827, while digging the foundations for a new cattle market, the ruins of an old abbey were unearthed, supposed to have been occupied by a monastery of monks, of the order of St. Austin. During the latter part of the reign of Edward the Fourth, Ludlow Castle was the residence of the royal family; Edward having improved its accommodations and refitted it for the convenience of his wife and children, the young Prince Edward, the duke of York, and Elizabeth. It was here that their Uncle Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, sent for the two boys to be brought to London for the purpose of getting them more completely in his power, in order to remove them, as obstacles in his way to the throne. Shakespeare speaks of this incident in his play of Henry the Sixth. This scene is transposed to the play of Richard the Third, by Colly Cibber. When it became known that the two young princes had been mysteriously conveyed from the Tower of London, where they had been lodged by their uncle, the Queen, their mother, went to London, leaving her daughter, Elizabeth, in charge of her husband's sister, Anne, Duchess of Exeter, then an inmate of Ludlow Castle.

The town of Ludlow lies on the side of a gently declining hill, overlooking a beautiful and highly cultivated valley, skirted by a distant wood. On a high hill, just behind it, stands Ludlow Castle, divided from the high mountains of Wales, beyond, by the river Teme, which winds its way among the Welsh mountains and empties into the river Severn.

This Castle, with the additions and improvements made by its different tenants in the course of eight hundred years, is said to be one of the most beautiful and romantic places in England, with its moss-grown battlements, and its ivy-crowned turrets.

The foregoing account of Ludlow Castle is taken from an English work on the Ancient Abbeys and Castles of England.