

The Livingstons
from
Livingus, 1100 to Henry Gilbert, 1783
and his descendants

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*“ If it is done well and fitting it is that
which I designed, but if slovenly and meanly
it is that which I could attain to.”*

Maccabees II:38

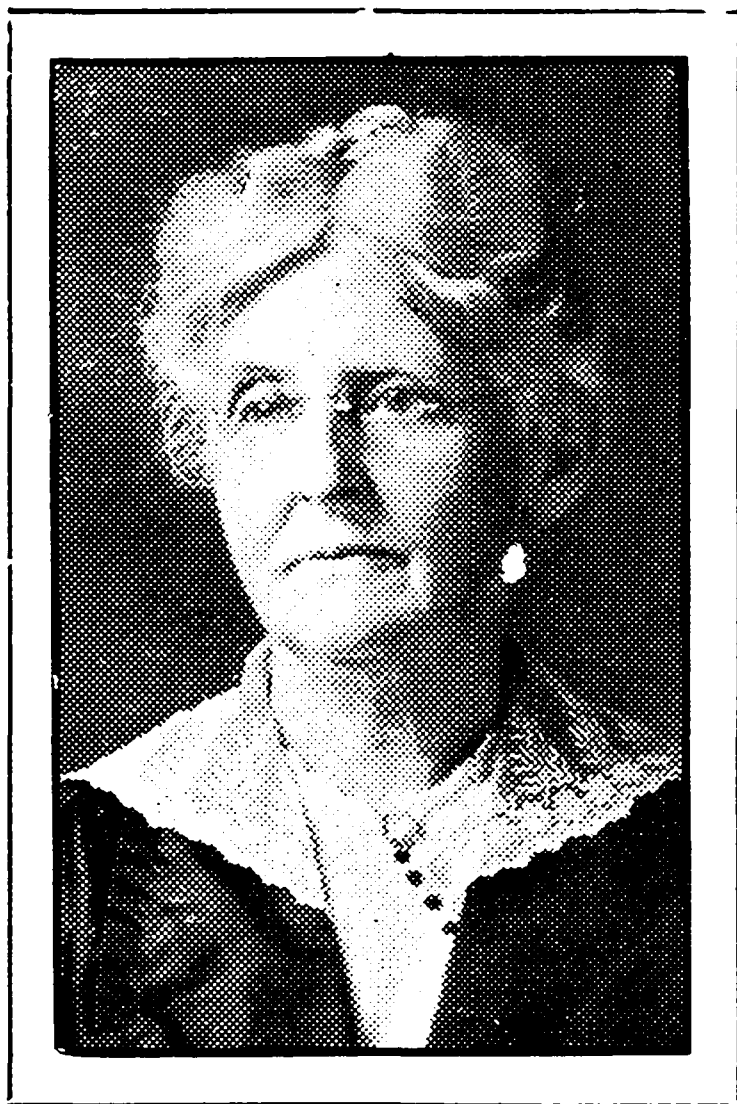
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A Livingston Genealogy
1100-1933

THESE pages are dedicated to my grandmother, Eutoka Hinman French Lewis, who in just pride of her Livingston ancestry endeavored through great difficulties and disappointments to save for posterity the family lineage so irretrievably vanishing into the past in which all unwritten knowledge is silenced by death.

Contents

Subject	Page
Introduction	1
The Early Livingstons	3
By Yon Bonnie Banks	7
Sweet Land of Liberty	17
Descendants of Margaret (Livingston) Proseus	37
Albertine Cochran	38
Mary Jane Hinman	42
Joseph Proseus	46
Descendants of Jane (Livingston) Ryder	49
Livingston Ryder	49
Descendants of Hiram Livingston	51
Descendants of Henry Livingston	52
Emma (Peebles) Carpenter	52
Amos Henry Livingston	53
Mary Gay	54
Frederick Livingston	54
Hiram Livingston	55
Chart No. 2	56
Chart No. 3, Schuyler Family	57
Chart No. 4, Beekman Family	58
The Kingly Lines of the Livingston Family	61
Bibliography	69
Index	71



Eutoka Hinman French Lewis

1853-1931

Introduction

My grandmother spent many years in gathering here and there the threads necessary to perfectly weave the pattern of our ancestral pageant and clothe each of the transient figures in its proper colors. Very often the search was discouraging with seemingly unconquerable difficulties, but she lived true to the Livingston motto, "Spera meliora," "Hope for the best," bombarding each possibly vulnerable point with hundreds of letters which would bring not a word. But with the search, life has been gradually breathed into our predecessors' history; gaps have been bridged; our "begats" are more complete.

My grandmother was not able to complete her work. I have gathered together her material, added findings of my own and striven so to amalgamate them all that an understandable, interesting "picture-tree" might be evolved. To me "the dry bones of History" have taken on flesh and "the lusty lines of Romance." It is the activities of my own people, their happiness and grief, which I follow in the portrayals of nations shackled with tradition and custom, uncertain volcanoes of impending disaster, and it is them I see in the fatigued, tormented individuals aroused possibly by an accidental thought of their own which evolved eventually into a personal conviction irreconcilable with the established, hallowed beliefs of the centuries past. I confess a feeling akin to Benjamin Franklin when he wrote, "I was always pleased to find any little anecdote of my ancestors." May the reader gain at least a partial feeling of flesh and blood acquaintance with these shadow figures.

It seems an easy fault to permit false pride in one's ancestry. Perhaps the most sane suggestion comes from Plutarch, "It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."

A similar warning comes in:

“The honours of a name ’tis just to guard;
They are a trust but lent us, which we take,
And should, in reverence to the donor’s fame,
With care transmit them down to other hands.”

—Shirley

F. Hopkinson Smith remarks, “It isn’t always necessary to have a long line of gentlemen behind you, and if you haven’t any, or can’t trace them, if you have pluck and grit you can get along without them, but it is very comfortable to know that they once existed.”

It was on ancestor worship and filial piety that Confucius built his pillars of morality. Here is an illustrative axiom of his doctrine: “Honor the spirits of thy ancestors and act as though they were ever present witnesses to thy actions.” If we consider this we shall not fail to establish satisfactory patterns for our posterity. “Let us not forget so to live that those who come after us may feel that we, too, have been ancestors worthy to be cherished.”

The Early Livingstons

In the first years of the 17th century the University of Glasgow was astounded when a student refused to kneel at Holy Communion. Such flagrant transgressions against the age-old traditions of religious ritual affronted the attending Bishop of Glasgow with such marked effect that he relentlessly warped all later ambitions of John Livingston who was soon to become a divine. The non-conformist was driven to Ireland to receive his orders and was harassed by controversies, persecuted for so-called heretical beliefs and the exercise of the terrible art of thinking for himself, only to be subsequently attended by expulsion and exile.

Liberty and religious freedom in America beckoned with enticing fingers to Rev. John Livingston when he was subjected to the bitterness of two years suspension from Scotland for non-conformity in 1632. He carefully planned two voyages to the New World feeling that the time had at last arrived for him to free himself of the ties of tradition, the bondage of political acquiescence, the wrangling and bitter struggles of the church.

With resolution and anticipation, he boarded a vessel sailing for the land of new opportunity, but as they pointed west a hard sea drove them back to the safety of Plymouth harbor. Here the friend who was with him became sick, and John was forced to accompany him to shore. On a later attempt he enjoyed a month's freedom on the water before storms forced them to return. There ended his great adventure. Instead of America, he found himself in Holland, with other non-conformists, translating the Old Testament and writing a polyglot Bible to somewhat relieve the monotony of exile.

Although his is now one of the most revered names in Scottish ecclesiastical history, the religious persecution which John Livingston suffered until his death in Holland was bitter. It could not tempt his son, Robert, to follow him into the ministry. The youth decided that a better alternative would be the venturesome life offered by the colonies, and thus he realized his father's denied ambition by coming to Charlestown in New England on the ship 'Catharine' in 1673 with all the enthusiasm of his 19

years. Albany, New York was soon selected as his permanent home, and it is here that we find him allied to one of the prominent families, established in various posts of responsibility, and acquiring a vast estate of about 200,000 acres together with others desirable and strategic properties.

The Hon. Robert's ancestors include many kings and nobles. His descendants have numbered judges of high standing and several military men; one of his grandsons signed the Declaration of Independence; another was 'War Governor' of New Jersey; daughters of the family have married into the leading families of New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina. The wife of the first Chief Justice of the United States was a Livingston; John Jay's wife was a Livingston; the first candidate for Republican President was a Livingston by descent.

One writer says, "The Livingstons are an example of the important influence which certain families in America have exerted in the making of the nation. While statesmen like Washington, Jefferson and Franklin have helped to mold the character of the country, groups of men, less famous individually, but banded by the ties of kinship, as well as patriotism, have been powerful factors in the development of the United States.

"The extent of the influence of the Livingstons, not only during the Revolution, but in later history, may be judged from the fact that their alliance was regarded as essential to the Federalist party in the Empire State. In 1789, when Alexander Hamilton alienated them by his imperious will and headstrong disposition in persisting that Rufus King, who had come recently from Massachusetts, should be elected United States senator instead of a New York candidate of their choice, it was considered one of the greatest blunders of his political life. James Madison acknowledged, in 1808, when nominated for the presidency, that his success with the New York electors depended upon their support.

"In addition to the Livingstons who trace their ancestry directly to the first lord of the manor, there is a branch descended from his nephew, also named Robert Livingston, who came to America to assist him in his various offices, and who married Margareta, daughter of Colonel Peter Schuyler.

"Bancroft ranks the Livingstons as one of the two most powerful families in New York at the time of the Revolution; and certainly, since colonial days, few houses have included so many men of patriotism and eminence, or exerted so marked and sustained an influence in the social world."

For the families residing in America the technical blazon of the coat-of-arms is: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, (silver, or in an uncolored drawing, white,) three cinquefoils gules, (three five leaved clovers colored red,) within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis vert, for Livingston (within two narrow bands separated by a space about equal to one band, covered with flowers, about one-half of flowers on each side of band;) second and third, sable, (black), a bend between six billets are for Callendar (a band between six gold rectangles with long sides parallel).

"Mr. John H. Livingston, Clermont, Tivoli-on-Hudson, writes May, 1920: 'All the old book plates of the Livingston family are wrong. They all have Hepburn arms in the second quartering. Though there were several marriages between Livingstons and Hepburns none of the latter were, 'Heiresses in their own right','" says Bolton's American Armory.

The crest is a full-rigged ship at sea, proper (or in natural color). The motto is "Spero meliora," "Hope for the best." These were assumed by Robert, the first venturer to America, after his experiences sailing for London in company with his son John, Dec. 10, 1694, on the ship "Charity." They met disaster on the voyage due to tempestuous weather, and on January 3rd the ship lost its rudder, was driven ashore on the coast of Portugal, only to be entirely disabled, not reaching shore again until at Pederneira, May 9, 1695, five months later, the crew and passengers about to perish from hunger and thirst. In order to commemorate their rescue, he adopted a ship in distress for his crest, the demi-savage hav-

ing been used by his family up to this time. He also changed the Scotch motto, "Si je puis," "If I can," to "Spero meliora."

Robert Livingston's descendants also have the right to display the following: The Arms of the Viscounts of Kilsyth: Arg., three gilly-flowers, slipped, gu., within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis, vert. The Arms of Linlithgow: Arg., three cinquefoils, gu., within a double tressure of fleurs-de-lis, vert.

The family name of Livingston originated in the place of residence of its users. It was at first de Levingston, meaning of or from the town or tun of Leving. A tun at first meant the quick-set hedge or stockade around the house of the head of the manor, and afterwards came to mean the manor house and the settlement around it. It was first used in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, where was the village of Livingston, known at an earlier period as Levings-tun, and, as written by the monks, Villa Leving.

Livingus, the earliest known member of family, is found prospering in 1107. His son Thurstantes, or Thurstan, donated the church of his villa or manor, the former being another term for manor or lordship, to the Abbey of Holyrood, which was founded by Margaret's son King David I., in 1128. Two charters existed confirming the original charter, one by Robert, the Bishop of St. Andrew's, and the other by Thurstan, who, after his father's death, "confirmed to God and to the Church of the Holy Cross of the Castle of the Maiden's Ecclesie Sancte Crusis de Castello Puellarum (the ancient name of Edinburgh Castle, where the canons lived while the Abbey of Holyrood was being built), and to the canons serving God there, and the Church of Leving's-tun (Ecclesie de villa leving), with half a plough of land toft, and with all the rights pertaining thereto, as my father gave them (sic pater meus eis dedit) in free and perpetual alms."

When surnames came into use, this family was known by the name "de Levingstoun". In the first American records is written Leviston, Liveston, Livingstone, etc.

The ancient manor or villa mentioned is now a part of the present parish of Livingston in Linlithgowshire. It remained in the possession of the elder branch of this family until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when that branch became extinct in the male line.

Footnotes

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. c. - about</p> <p>2. v.p. - before his father</p> | <p>3. a. - about</p> <p>4. s.p. - without issue</p> |
|---|---|

By Yon Bonnie Banks and by Yon Bonnie Braes

Chart No. 1

Column No. 1

Column No. 2

We find in Burke's Extinct Peerage, 1866: O. ALWIN, 1st Earl of Lennox, d. a. [3]

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|---|---|
| <p>1. LINGSUS, who flourished in the reign of Alexander I, [1107-1124], and his brother, David I, King of Scotland, [1124-1153] had,</p> <p>2. THURSTANTUS, OR THURSTAN who witnessed the foundation of Holyrood House, 1128. He had three sons, Alexander, William and Henry, all of whom were witnesses to charters in the reign of William the Lion 1165-1214.</p> <p>3. ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, who first assumed the surname, m. [name unknown]; had</p> <p>4. SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, who m. 1200 name unknown ; had three sons; second son was</p> <p>5. SIR ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTON, who m. name unknown , had</p> <p>6. SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, who m. a daughter of Sir John Erskine, of Erskine, had</p> <p>7. SIR WILLIAM DE LIVINGSTON, who was the founder of the house of Callendar. He was a doughty fighter, serving under Sir William Douglas at the siege of Sterling Castle, in 1339. During the minority of David, the son of King Robert Bruce, he was an active member of the patriotic party. When David returned to Scotland from France, he rewarded his faithful follower by a grant of the forfeited Callendar estates. Sir Wil-</p> | <p>1199 who m. [name unknown], and had son</p> <p>1. ALWIN, 2nd Earl of Lennox, who d. before 1217; m. Eva, dau. of Gilchrist, Earl of Monteth, had a dau.</p> <p>2. EVA, m. Malcolm, son of Duncan, Thane of Callendar, and had</p> <p>3. ALWIN, thane of Callendar, who m. [name unknown], and had a son</p> <p>4. SIR JOHN, who m. [name unknown] and had</p> <p>5. ALWIN, who m. [name unknown], and had</p> <p>6. PATRICK DE CALLENDAR, who m. [name unknown] and had a dau.</p> <p>7. CHRISTIAN DE CALLENDAR, who m. 1345 SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.</p> <hr/> <p>9. SIR JOHN LIVINGSTON, of Callendar, m. 1st a dau. of Menteth of Carse, or Menteith of Kersell , and had three sons, Alexander, his heir, Robert and John; the eldest and heir</p> <p>10. SIR ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, of Callendar, a man of great ability. King James of Scotland, on returning from his English captivity, employed him as one of his trusted counsellors. When King James perished in attempting to overthrow the power of the nobles, being murdered in the Dominican monastery at Perth, Scotland, February 20, 1437, Sir Alex-</p> |
|---|---|

liam's position was further strengthened by marrying, about 1345, Christian, the daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick de Callendar, the late proprietor, whence came the quartering in the Livingston arms. From this marriage is descended the American branch of the family as well as all the titled branches in Scotland, including the Barony of Callendar [1458]; the Earldoms of Linlithgow (1600); the Viscounties of Kilsyth [1661] and of Teviot [1696].

Sir William de Livingston accompanied King David II upon his unfortunate invasion of England, which resulted in that monarch's capture at the battle of Durham, or Neville's Cross, October 17, 1346. Sir William was also a captive, and for his gallantry in this conflict was dubbed a knight banneret. On request of Scotland's king he was released and was appointed one of the six Scottish commissioners to treat for the king's ransom. King David II felt well disposed towards him, and in 1362 conferred on him and his wife the lands of Kilsyth, and probably it was this monarch who conferred the right to add the royal treasure of Scotland to Sir William's arms. The only surviving son of Sir William and Christian Livingston,

8. SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, of Callendar, who lived during the time of King Robert; m. [name unknown]; had
9. SIR JOHN LIVINGSTON, of Callendar, who fell in battle when fighting against the English at Hemelton Hill in 1402, when the Scots, under the Earl of Douglas, were defeated by the English, under the famous Hotspur and the Earl of March. He married Agnes, a daughter of Sir James Douglas, of Dalkeith, in 1381, for his second wife; but by his first wife, a daughter of Menteith of

ander Livingston had the custody of the youthful James II. He was made justice-general and ambassador to England; but during his absence from Scotland, in 1449, his enemies succeeded in bringing about a temporary downfall of the family, and his second son, also named Alexander, was beheaded, and Robert Livingston, of Linlithgow, the comptroller, suffered the same fate. When Sir Alexander came back from England, he was cast into prison, and his state confiscated for the benefit of the king's favorites. He did not live long after his release. He was m. to a dau. of Dundas of Dundas, and had a son James who succeeded him.

11 SIR JAMES LIVINGSTON, of Callendar, co. Sterling, was a great favorite of young King James II. of Scotland, whose custodian he was after his father's death. He had the appointment of Captain of the Castle of Sterling; in 1448, he was made Great Chamberlain, and was received back into court, being once more in the king's favor when the Douglasses met their downfall, in 1452. The family estates were restored to him, and he was made 'Master of the Household' in 1458, his estate was erected into the free Barony of Callendar; previously [before Aug. 30, 1450], he had been created a Lord of Parliament. Marjorie, widow of James, Lord Livingston, is noted in the records of parliament, July 4, 1478. He had issue, James, Alexander, Elizabeth and Eupheme. His 2nd son

12 ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, [his elder brother having d. s.p. [4], m. [name unknown], and had a son

13 JOHN [JAMES] LIVINGSTON, 3rd Lord Livingston. Sir James Livingston, son of Sir James Livingston, was the 2nd Lord Livingston of Callendar, but was not fitted to succeed and under tu-

- Kerse [or Menteth of Carse], he had three sons of whom Alexander the eldest, succeeded to the Callendar estate. He had by Agnes
10. **SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, of Balcastle, who got from his father the lands of Wester Kilsyth, and thus became the ancestor of the Viscounts Kilsyth; he m. 1420 (2nd), Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Wm. de Caldcotis his cousin; to consummate this consanguinous marriage required a papal dispensation which had to come from Rome. It was dated Nov. 10, 1421. He d. before Apr. 20, 1460, leaving three sons, Edward, William and Alexander. His son
11. **SIR EDWARD LIVINGSTON**, of Balcastle, Viscount, who was served as male heir of his father, Apr. 22, 1460; m. Margaret of Dunbar (?); he d. 1482; had
12. **SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, of Kilsyth, who m. Lady Mary, dau. of Lady Janet Douglas by her first husband (name unknown), and had three sons William, James and Robert; the eldest son
13. **SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, of Kilsyth, d. 1540, m. (marriage agreement dated Dec. 19, 1480) Margaret (or Elizabeth), dau. of Patrick, Lord Graham, and Christian Erskine, his wife. He had William, Patrick, William [secundus], John and Euphema; his son
14. **SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, who died v.p.(2) on Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513; m. (contract signed Oct. 16, 1504), Janet, dau. of Sir Robert Bruce, Lord of Airth, and had issue, Wm., Alexander, Robert, James, John, George, Wm. [again], Elizabeth, Isabella, Margaret and Christina. The eldest son
15. **SIR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, of torship, hence the succession went to another James, as third lord, whose father was Alexander, the second son of Sir James Livingston, first Lord of Callender. He m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert, Lord Fleming, (m. Agnes Houston, dau. of Sir John Houston), by whom he had a son
14. **WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, fourth Lord Livingston, succeeded his father in 1503. He married 1500 or 1501, Agnes, dau. of Alexander Hepburn, of Whitsome (or Whetsome) also called Adam, Hepburn the Younger of Hales, by whom he had two dau. and a son, another account says three sons. Of these, Alexander, the eldest, succeeded as the fifth Lord Callendar.
15. **ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON**, 5th Lord Livingston, was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1542. On the death of James V., he was appointed one of the two guardians of the infant Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots; accompanied her to France in 1548 and died in Paris in 1553 (1550). His daughter was one of the four Marys of rank, all about the little queen's age, who were chosen to be her companions and playmates. She is mentioned quaintly in an old ballad, or at least in one version of it:
- "Last night the queen had four Marys,
Tonight she'll hae but three;
She had Mary Seaton and Mary Beaton
And Mary Livingston and me."
- He m. secondly, Agnes, [Lady Agnes Douglas], dau. of John, 2nd Earl of Morton, by whom he had seven children. Their eldest son John, Master of Livingston, was killed at Pinkie in 1540 [1547]. Upon Alexander's death in 1550, he was succeeded in title by his second son, William, as the sixth Lord of Callendar. The eldest son

Kilsyth, m. Mary, dau. of Sir Duncan Forrester of Garden; he d. before his father. [See 'The Livingston's of Calendar', p. 210]. His dau

16. JOHN LIVINGSTON, master of Livingston, slain at Pinkie, 1540; m. (name unknown); d. v.p. (2); the fifth son

*16. BARBARA LIVINGSTON, m. 1542, REV. ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, minister at Monyabroach, Stirlinghamshire, where he d. a. [3] 1598. We find in Browning's 'Americans of Royal Descent', 3rd ed. p. 164, that they had

17. REV. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, b. 1576, probably at Monyabroach. He laureated from the University of Glasgow in 1595. After leaving this institution, he was ordained, January 13, 1596, to preach privately; on January 27th was licensed; July 10th was instituted, and, on July 13th, ordained, at first taking temporary charge of the Monyabroach parish on account of his father's infirmity. On February 20, 1599, he was appointed to fill the vacancy permanently. Church affairs were so precarious a condition both in England and Scotland, that within six years of this time he was deposed by the king on advice of the privy council, and confined to the bounds of his parish, only to be reestablished when the king himself presented the living of Lanark to him. He was a leader in the great struggle between the bishops and the Presbyterian clergy, which shortly led to the outbreak of civil warfare. He died prior to October, 1641. Rev. William Livingston married three times; firstly, Agnes, daughter of Alexander Livingston of Falkirk, of the House of Dunipace, in Stirlingshire. [See American History Register, vol. 2, p. 658.] She has been described as a "a rare pattern of piety and meekness". She died in 1617, aged about thirty three years. By this marriage he had three sons and

*17. REV. ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, was m. 1561 the first rector of Monyabroach after the legal establishment of the reformed doctrines in Scotland. He had as his stipend, according to the 'Book of Assigination of Stipends', a most meagre living,—“The third of the parsonage and vicarage, extending to three chaldees, five bolls, and one-third boll of meal, and the third of the vicarage pensionary of Monyabroach, three pounds, six shillings and eight pence [Scots]”. He must have been a man of importance, for he was appointed by the Scottish Privy Council, March 6, 1589, one of the three clerical commissioners for overseeing the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Stirlingshire, and of the seven commissioners, three clerical and four lay, three were of the Livingston family. He was so aged and infirm in 1594 that the Presbytery applied to the synod for an assistant. He died about 1598. He married BARBARA LIVINGSTON, of the House of Kilsyth, by whom one child

four daughters. The third was Marion Weir, and she also died before her revered husband. It is not known that he had issue by this marriage. By Agnes he had

18. *Rev. John Livingston*, of Ancrum, in Tivotdale, who was born in Monyabroch, (Kilsyth) Stirlingshire, Scotland, June 21, 1603, and died at Rotterdam, Holland, between August 14 (9) and 21, 1672. His contemporaries called him "Worthy famous Mr. John Livingston", and histories have placed his name as "one of the most revered names in Scottish ecclesiastical history". He was given his Christian name to gratify Lady Lillias Graham, wife of the sixth Lord Fleming, of Cumbernauld, later on created Earl of Wigton, because her father, husband and son bore that name. When John was ten years old, he was sent to a Latin school at Stirling where "Mr. William Wallace, a good man and learned humanist, was schoolmaster", remaining there until 1617, when he was summoned to Lanark by his mother's death. Four years later he graduated as Master of Arts from the University of Glasgow.

In August, 1607, his father had repurchased on his son's behalf, the half of the glebe at Monyabroch that his grandfather had feuded to William Livingston in March 1561, and now he wished John to marry and settle on the estate. John, however, had privately determined to study in Paris for a life dedicated "to the knowledge and practice of medicine". When the parent learned that Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth, one of the lords of the Session, had regarded this land as an excellent place "to build ane burgh of baronie on at Burnsyde," he became more insistent.

To settle the disturbing problem, John selected a retreat and spent an uninterrupted day in meditation, resolving to abandon his Parisian plans and to enter the ministry. He had been devout from his early years and did not remember, as he tells us in his 'Autobiography', any particular time of conversion. He agreed to the disposal of his interest in the half glebe at Monyabroch to Sir William, but being a minor, the transaction was not fully complete until April 23, 1623, subscribing to the deed when of majority, June 27, 1624.

He was licensed a minister and began to preach in January, 1625, at

his father's and nearby churches. He was in great request as a preacher, but his refusal to give the promise then required of obedience to the articles of Perth stood in the way of his receiving ordination and consequently he was denied any living in Scotland. Lord Torpichen invited him to be his guest at Calder in order to assist an aged minister there, intending that Mr. Livingston succeed to that parish, but the bishop of Glasgow, having been offended when young Livingston refused to kneel at the communion table at the University, declined to allow the ordination.

The Presbytery of Linlithgow issued orders forbidding him to preach at Torpichen, and while waiting for an unhindered ordination, he was invited by the Countess of Wigton to go to her at Cumbernauld where her mother, a convert from the Catholic Church, was dying. For some time he officiated as the family chaplain, and it was there that he preached a sermon, June 21, 1630, at the Kirk of Shotts, which started a notable revival. This occasion, which over five hundred persons regarded as an "extraordinary appearance of God and downpouring of the Spirit with a strange, unusual motion on the hearers", bringing about "a discernible change wrought upon them, of whom most proved lively Christians afterwards", was long remembered.

With such lack of encouragement in Scotland, he accepted an invitation to go to Ireland in charge of a parish in Killinchy, the request coming from Viscount Clanboye, Sir James Hamilton, eldest son of Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop in Ayrshire. He went there in August, 1630, and his ordination was curiously arranged. He preached a sermon at Rathmullen, Lord Clanboye sending for Rev. William Cunningham, Minister of Holywood and some neighboring clergy to be present to give the imposition of hands after the service. John Livingston was handed the book of ordination and requested to pencil out those words or phrases which he found objectionable, but when he examined the page, he said, "I found it had been so marked by some others before, that I needed not mark anything." Thus he was ordained according to his views. Scarcely a year of peace at Killinchy was permitted him before the bishop suspended him for nonconformity, but through the intercession of Archbishop Ussher whom Livingston described as "Dr.

Ussher, called Primate of Armagh, not only a learned but a godly man, although a bishop'', he was allowed presently to resume his duties. Hearing of the matter, the bishops of Scotland brought pressure upon the Irish government, through the king, forcing Livingston to be deposed for non-conformity on May 4, 1632 the suspension covering two years.

He remained at Killinchy for some time, preaching privately, but soon was compelled to return to Scotland, where he preached from place to place as he travelled. He preached a time at Lanark, in his father's church, also for the Fleming's, his old friends, at Cumbernauld, and made a few trips to Ireland. At this disheartening time, he conceived the idea of going to America to seek freedom of religion in a new world. He carefully planned leaving on two occasions, but believed it a sacred intention that neither departure was carried out. The first time he boarded a vessel, a storm forced them to put back to Plymouth where William Wallace, the friend who was to accompany him, fell sick. Again in Sept. 1636 with other Scots and English Puritans numbering 140, he sailed for New England in a ship called the Eagle Wing, which they had built for this purpose. It is said that they were chiefly Presbyterians, but some of them inclined to independency and others to Brownism. Meeting with a storm half-way across the Atlantic, they were obliged to put back and returned to Lochfergus where they had embarked nearly two months before. In February 1637, to avoid arrest, he had to flee into Scotland where he took a prominent part in assisting the cause of the Solemn League and Covenant. On the signing of this document in the next March, he was delegated to visit London delivering copies to their friends at court. Upon his return, he found that the Covenanters had made much progress in changing church matters, and he was given charge of the parish of Stranraer, remaining there two years. In the summer of 1648 he was transferred to Ancram, Roxburghshire, by the general assembly, being accepted as a minister upon the presentation of the Earl of Lothian. He, his wife and six children travelled over one hundred miles of exceedingly rough road to reach this charge. The Church of Scotland nominated him one of the three delegates on the commission sent by the committee of Estates to

offer the throne of Scotland to Prince Charles. This culminated in a vote of the Scottish Parliament on March 8, 1650, ordering the commissioners to embark for Holland. Livingston was decidedly adverse to such a journey, but he obeyed instructions. He boarded the 'Schiedam', but because of poor accommodations changed the following day to 'The Sun' of Amsterdam and landed at Campvere, March 11, 1650. By the winter he was back in Scotland taking part in many stormy debates. After the Restoration, he was called before the Privy council and on refusing to take the oath of allegiance because of its Erastian terms was sentenced to banishment within two months from his majesty's dominions, and within forty eight hours from Edinburgh. He left that place for Leith within the specified time and on April 9, 1663 (1660?) he departed on board "old John Allan's ship" for Rotterdam, arriving there eight days later to find quite a colony of fellow countrymen there before him. To relieve the monotonous existence, he began to write, compiling a polyglot Bible and making a new Latin translation of the Old testament which was approved by eminent Dutch divines but was not published. His wife and children joined him at Rotterdam in the following December. Out of a family of fifteen children (footnote p. 15) which he mentions in his Autobiography, seven were alive in 1663.

Rev. John Livingston married, in the West Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, June 22, 1635, Janet (or Mary) Fleming, born at that place, Nov. 16, 1613, d at Rotterdam, Holland, Feb. 13, 1694, and was buried in the French Church in that city. Her mother was Marion (Hamilton) Fleming and her father Bartholomew Fleming, of the old Scottish family of that name, of which the then head was the Earl of Wigton, who with his eldest son, Lord Fleming, was present at the wedding. The husband's account of this event is of special interest because described in his own quaint and graphic manner: "In June, 1635, the Lord was graciously pleased to bless me with a wife, who, how well accomplished in every way, and how faithful a yoke-fellow, I desire to leave to the memory of others. She was the eldest daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, merchant in Edinburgh, of most worthy memory, whose brothers were John Fleming, merchant in Edinburgh, and Mr. James Fleming, minister at Bathans. Her father died at London in the year 1624, and was laid hard by Mr. John

Welsh, and these two only, of a long time, had been solemnly buried without the Service Book. Her mother was a rare godly woman, Marion Hamilton, who had also three religious sisters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Richard Dickson, minister at the West Church of Edinburgh, after at Kinneil; Barbara, married to John Mein, merchant in Edinburgh; and Beatrix, married to Mr. Robert Blair."

With history showing that John Livingston was an energetic preacher, much in request, and that he with his friends formed the first schism in the reformed church, we find his own modest appraisal of his sermons distinctly interesting. He says that he was generally 'timorous, averse from debates, rather given to laziness than rashness, too easy to be wrought upon.'

Footnote on fifteen children

1. *John*, born, Iron-furnace of Milton, Ireland, June 30, 1636, d. Stranraer, Scotland, Jan. 8, 1639, buried in Inch churchyard.
2. *William*, b. Lanark, Scotland, Jan. 7 1638, d. Edinburgh, buried in Greyfriars burial Ground, June 12, 1700, m. Dec. 23, 1663, Ann Veitch; two sons, Andrew and James, served as officers in disastrous Darien expedition.
3. *Bartholomew*, b. Stranraer, Scotland, Sept. 3, 1639, d. Sept. 24, 1641, buried in Inch churchyard.
4. *Agnes*, b. Stranraer, Sept. 20, 1640, d. Oct. 17, 1641, buried in Inch churchyard.
5. *Marion*, b. Stranraer, Oct. 10, 1642, d. Hawick, Scotland, July 1667; m. Sept. 28, 1658, Rev. John Scott, minister at Hawick.
6. *Janet*, b. Stranraer, Sept. 28, 1643, d. Aug. 1696; m. Andrew Russell, merchant of Rotterdam, Holland.
7. *John*, b. Stranraer, Aug. 20, 1644, d. there, Oct. 1645, buried in Inch churchyard.
8. *Agnes*, b. Stranraer, Aug. 18, 1645; m. David Cleland, a surgeon.
9. *James*, b. Stranraer, Sept. 22, 1646, d. Edinburgh, buried in Greyfriars' burial ground, June 4, 1700; m. twice, second time to Christian Fish, and he was father of 'Robert the Nephew'.
10. *Joanna*, b. Stranraer, Sept. 1647, d. Ancrum, Scotland, October 1648.

11. *Barbara*, b. Ancrum, Scotland, June 21, 1649; resided for a time in Rotterdam, Holland, but in 1698, returned to Scotland and lived in Edinburgh; m. James Miller, or Millar, a Scottish merchant carrying on business in Holland, who d. previous to 1690, leaving his widow in straightened circumstances to bring up three daughters.
12. *John*, b. Ancrum, June 24, 1652, d. there Oct. 12, 1652.
13. *Andrew*, b. Ancrum, Aug. 1653, d. there Feb. 7, 1655.
14. *Robert*, b. Dec. 13, 1654; m. Alida Schuyler.
15. *Elizabeth*, b. Ancrum, Jan. 7, 1657; d. Rotterdam, Oct. 31, 1666; buried in Zuideſ churchyard.

Sweet Land of Liberty

1. *Hon. Robert Livingston*, b. Ancram, Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654; came to Charleston, Mass., 1673, later moving to Albany, N. Y.; buried Albany, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1725; m. *Alida*, b. Feb. 28, 1656, dau. of Philip Pieterse Schuyler and wife *Margareta Van Schlitenhorst* (Slechtenhorst), see Chart No. 3 (or *Margareta Van Frelinghuysen*.)

Robert Livingston was the First Lord of the Manor of Livingston. He is generally distinguished in history as "Robert the Elder" because his nephew, likewise a prominent person in the colony, bore the same name and was known as "Robert the Nephew."

The first Robert is described as tall, a handsome man of courtly manner whose life was full of adventures as well as busy in the accumulation of a fortune. On the first of the two voyages which he made to England, he was shipwrecked off the coast of Portugal. On the second, he was made prisoner by a French privateer, and in his own words, "barbarously used." His prominence in the colony excited envy and made him bitter enemies who repeatedly planned his downfall. He was involved more than once in controversy with the representatives of the royal authority and had to fight hard to retain his estates and official position. He was a member of the colonial assembly for many years, being elected speaker in 1718. He was a man of strong individuality, original ideas and forcible character who is worthy to be remembered on his own account independent of birth or relationships—although the latter were of undoubted advantage to him in the New World.

The fortunate combination of his ancestry and his alliance with one of the leading families of New York by his marriage to *Alida*, daughter of Peter Schuyler, speedily made him prominent in the colony. He was only twenty-one when he was appointed "secretary of Al-

bany.' As clerk of Indian affairs, he gained knowledge of desirable lands along the Hudson River which the Indians were glad to sell, and he began to acquire property. The old Indian deeds, preserved among the State documents, give interesting details of the terms on which these purchases were made. The result was that in twelve years, Robert Livingston became an influential proprietor, and his estate was erected into the "manor and lordship of Livingston" by a royal charter from George I. The manor consisted of nearly a hundred and fifty thousand acres and included a great part of the present countries of Dutchess and Columbia.

When Robert was nine years old he accompanied his parents to Rotterdam, in the winter of 1663. During his stay there he learned to speak the Dutch tongue fluently, an excellent preparation for his coming to live in a Dutch colony in America. He was eighteen years old when his father died and being one of the minister's fifteen children, was thrown upon his own resources. He had no desire to follow in his father's footsteps, having suffered severely through the religious persecution of the family, hence he decided to test his fortune and taste the liberty of the New-World about which unexplored place everyone was talking. However, he went back to Scotland with his mother for a short stay after his father's death sailing on April 28, 1673 for Greenock on the ship "Catharine," Captain John Phillips, commander, bound for Charlestown in New England, according to his diary.

He soon moved to Albany, New York, where in a few months he began buying land, thus inaugurating his final achievement of being a great landed proprietor. He bought what was known as lot "No. 1 on the hill", in March, 1675, most of the people having residences along the level bank of the Hudson with gardens extending to the river. Not long afterward, he added the lot on the south which was the northwest corner of State and Pearl Streets residing there until he bought the land of his manor, transferring this Albany property to his son Philip, at the time the oldest surviving male child. He enjoyed the society of the leading families of Albany and married into one of the most prominent, that of the Schuylers, wedding Alida, widow of Dominie Nicholas Van Rennselaer, d. 1678, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler.

He soon held a great number of public offices, all at the same time. He acted as secretary to the commissioners until July 22, 1686, when that board was abolished upon Albany receiving a charter from Governor Thomas Dongan. He and Peter Schuyler were the two commissioners sent by the town to procure the charter in New York where Dongan resided as colonial governor. Their return to the rejoicing citizens is described in the first entry made in the official books of the City of Albany:

"In Nomine Domine Jesu Christi Amen. Att a meeting of ye Justices of the peace for ye county of Albany, ye 26th day of July A. D. 1686. Pieter Schuyler, gent., and Robert Livingston, gent. who were commissioned by ye towne of Albanie, to goe to New York and procure ye Charter for this citty, wh. was agreed upon between ye magistrates and ye right honl. Col. Tho. Dongan, Gov. Genld. who accordingly have brought the same along with them, and was published with all ye joy and acclamation imaginable; and ye said two gentm. received the thanks of ye magistrates and burgesses for their diligence and care in obtaining ye same."

According to the provisons of this charter, Pieter Schuyler became the first mayor of the City of Albany, and Robert Livingston, its first town clerk. Shortly thereafter, Governor Dongan went to Albany on official business, and in his report to the home government he wrote:

"I alsoe went up to Albany myself on purpose to settle his Matys business there where I made one Robert Livingston Collector and Receiver, with order to account with an into Mr. Santem (collector at New York) what money he should receive, for which he was to have 1 s pr pound for all the Town, that both places might afford him a competent maintenance."

When the common council met on September 14, 1686, the second month of its existence, they advanced Livingston's salary five pounds, thus making it twenty pounds a year. In 1693 he was appointed collector at a salary of fifty pounds per annum, and he was also commissioned secretary of Indian affairs, with a further salary of one hundred pounds. The latter was an important position, considering the facts, for Albany being a frontier town there were many dealings with a number of tribes of Indians who came for bartering and to decide official business between the redman and the Dutch settler. He was required at times to render the Indian language into the Dutch, and to suit others at a conference, into English.

Livingston weathered the disturbing period of Leisler's attempted usurpation valiently, but finding it difficult later to have his own claims settled on this side of the water owing to the disruption of the government located in New York, he set sail for London with his son, John, December 10, 1694, on the ship "Charity." They met disaster on the voyage due to tempestuous weather and were adrift five months. In a petition to hold his several offices for life, dated the 19th of Sept. 1695, he gives his own narrative.

"The petitioner being reduced to great straits by reason of his large disbursements for the crown, & his publick employments not affording him a competent subsistence, he was forced to come to England to seek relief; the which voyage [the ship loosing her rudder in a violent storm] he was exposed to the utmost hazards & extremities at sea above 5 months, being reduced to a pint of water & a little cocoa nutt, a day, for 17 weeks together, till he was driven upon the coast of Portu[g]al, from whence he travelled through that country & Spain, to the Groyn [Corunna], where he embarked for England."

It was at this time that he adopted a ship in distress for his crest, the demi-savage having been used by his family up to this time. He also changed the motto, "Si je puis," to "Spero meliora."

He did not reach Falmouth, England until July 18, and London not until the 25th, the journey altogether taking seven months. Among the witnesses examined when he appeared before the board of adjustment was the master of the brigantine, "Antiqua", William Kidd, who later turned pirate. Robert Livingston was treated with consideration, but with the decision in his favor, it was not until January 2, 1696, that the matter was settled.

On his return to America, he participated with William Kidd in a covenant with the Earl of Bellomont that Kidd should act against the king's enemies at seas, "to fight with, conquer, and subdue pyrates, and to take them and all their goods." The articles taken were to be conveyed to Boston without in any wise breaking bulk, and the prisoners delivered there also. In the end, Kidd turned pirate himself with the result that Livingston was brought into the matter as a participant, of which implication he cleared himself after much undue censure.

The Manor of Livingston originated when Robert Livingston petitioned Sir Edmund Andros' governor-general of New York province, to allow him to purchase some of the land on the east bank of

the Hudson river which was owned by the Indians. The grant was signed Nov. 12, 1680. There is nothing on record to show that he took steps at once to acquire any land for his bouwerie, or farm, as he expressed it in his petition, until July 12, 1683, when the Indian proprietors executed the deed of sale, ratified by their signatures on the 18th. The purchase price is recorded as follows:

“To wit, three hundred guilders in zewant, eight blankets, and two children’s blankets, five and twenty ells of duffels, and four garments of strouds, ten large shirts, and ten small ditto, ten pairs of large stockings and ten pairs of small, six guns, fifty pounds of powder, fifty staves of lead, four caps, ten kettles, ten axes, ten adzes, one hundred pipes, ten bottles, three kegs of rum, one barrel of strong beer, and twenty knives, four stroud coats and two duffel coats, and four tin kettles.”

This purchase began at Roelof Jansen’s kill as a southern boundary, and consisted of three plains, called Ne-kan-kook, Hick-ua and Wic-quas-ka-ka, to another creek flowing into the Hudson river opposite Catskill, called Wack-an-ek-as-seck; also a tract of two hundred acres south of Jansen’s kill, making in all about two thousand acres. The purchase was confirmed first by Governor Dongan, Nov. 4, 1684, and subsequently by George I. On August 10, 1685, another purchase, confirmed on the 27th, was made of Taghkanick, consisting of six hundred acres. Governor Dongan, on July 22, 1686, issued a patent to be found in Liber No. 1, pages 491 and 498, in the secretary of State’s office erecting this vast territory into a lordship and manor. Great Britain required in consideration an annual rental of twenty-eight shillings sterling, to be paid at Albany on March 25 of each year. Holgate states:

“The manor originally comprised between one hundred and twenty thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand acres, commencing about five miles south of the city of Hudson, running twelve miles on the Hudson river, extending back to the line of Massachusetts, and widening as it receded from the river, so as to embrace not far from twenty miles on the boundary of the later colony. The patent allowed the proprietor the privilege of holding a court leet and court baron, with the advowson and right of patronage of the churches within the manor. The tenants also having the privilege of assembling together to choose assessors to defray the public charges of cities, counties and towns within the province. It granted the privilege of fishing, hawking, hunting and fowling, the possession of mines, minerals (silver and gold only excepted), and the right to fish the Hudson river along the boundary of said manor. In 1715, the grant being confirmed by royal authority, the additional privileges of

electing a representative to the general assembly of the colony, and two Constables were conferred upon the tenants. About five or six thousand acres were taken from it in 1717, to constitute a settlement for the Palantines, which was called German-town. It was purchased for the crown for this purpose, for the sum of two hundred pounds sterling."

Although a mansion was erected upon his estate in 1692, he was so occupied with important matters taking him constantly to New York, Boston and London and keeping him officially busied in Albany, that it was not until 1711 that it was used by him as his home. In that year he was elected a member of assembly from Albany, and in June 1716, was chosen representative from his manor. He was chosen speaker in 1718, and retained that position until the autumn of 1725 when ill health compelled his retirement from public life.

It is believed that the first lord of the Manor of Livingston died at Boston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1728, a question arising from one of the records mentioning England when it is thought that New England is intended. He was buried in his family vault on his estate upon which site was erected the Livingston Memorial Church. His will was executed at the Manor, August 2, 1728, and probated in New York, October 15, 1728. The bulk of the estate, including the Manor House, was left to his eldest surviving son, Philip, who had already succeeded his father as secretary of Indian affairs. He was merchant in New York, serving as a member of both the provincial assembly and the council. The portion southwest of Roelof Jansen's kill, about 13,000 acres, went to his son Robert of New York City, and a seventh part of the Saratoga Patent went to Gilbert, the fourth son.

Descendants of Robert, 1st Lord of the Manor of Livingston in the State of New York, are eligible to the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of Colonial Dames. He was a member and speaker of the Provincial Assembly, 1718-1725; commander [Col.] of the fort of Albany, 1689; member of the King's Council, 1692-1720; Mayor of Albany, 1710-1719; and acting Governor of the Province, 1709.

The nine children of Robert and Alida Schuyler Livingston are:

1. Col. John Livingston, baptized Johannes, and named for his grandfather in Scotland, b. Albany, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1680, d. Feb. 19, 1720. When John was ten years old he accompanied his father to Hartford, Conn., fleeing persecution from the jurisdiction of Jacob

Leisler, the dictator. He was left there because of superior educational facilities in the care of his father's reliable and intimate friend, Fitz-John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut. Three years later, 1694, John accompanied his father on the long, perilous voyage to London, taking seven months because of disasters. Returning to America he again visited these friends where he fell in love with Winthrop's only child, Mary, and married her at New London, Conn., April 1701. She died, without issue, on the Livingston farm, Mohegan, seven miles from New London, January 8, 1713 and was buried there. His intimacy with the Connecticut governor brought about his commission in the militia of that colony and in 1704 when a captain he went on a mission to the Five Nations in New York and later went on an expedition into Canada to negotiate with the Marquis de Vaudreuil for exchange of prisoners. Five years later he was a major and served in an expedition against Port Royal which place surrendered. In 1710 he accompanied Baron de Castine to Quebec to transmit articles of capitulation. On this trip he was nearly slain by an angry Indian who supposed Livingston had taken his canoe. His later services brought him a colonel's commission. He m. (2nd) Oct. 1713, Elizabeth, dau. of Mrs. Sarah Knight, the latter author of a popular book of travels in New England published in 1825. His second wife died March 17, 1735 without issue.

2. Margaret, b. Dec. 5, 1681, d. June, 1758; m. Dec. 20, 1700, Col. Samuel Vetch, of the Darien company who became the first English Governor of Annapolis Royal. He d. 1732.

3. Johanna Philippina, b. Feb. 1, 1684, d. Jan. 24, 1690.

4. Philip, (Head of The Manor Line) b. Albany July 9, (25), 1686; m. Sept. 19, 1707, Catherine Van Brugh (Vergrugge), d. Feb. 4, 1749. Succeeded as Lord of the Manor; was Secretary of Albany. His six sons and three daughters were:

a. Robert, b. Albany, Dec. 16, 1708; d. Clermont, Nov. 1790; m. (1st), May 20, 1731, Mary or Maria, dau. of Walter and Catalyntie Van Dam Thong (or Tong), b. June 3, 1711; d. May 30, 1765. Had six children: Walter, who m. Cornelia Schuyler (and had a son Schuyler), Robert Cambridge, John, Henry, Alida and Catherine. He m. (2nd) Gertrude (Van Rensselaer) Schuyler.

b. Peter, b. 1710; m. Mary Alexander (sister of Lord Stirling), and had ch.: Catherine, who m. Nicholas Bayard; Peter Van Brug, Jr., who m. Susan Blundell; Susan, who m. (1) John Kean, and (2) Count Nemcawicx and had son Philip.

c. John, b. 1714, m. Catherine De Puyster.

d. Philip, b. 1717; m. Christina Ten Broeck, and had 8 ch.: Philip, b. 1741, Island of Jamaica, who m. Sarah Johnson and had 10 ch.; Dirck, b. 1743; Catherine, b. 1745; Sarah, b. 1752, m. 1775 Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., Pres. Queen's College, (of the Gilbert line), b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 30, 1746, d. New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 20, 1825.

e. Henry of the Island of Jamaica, ship owner, b. 1719; unm.

f. William, War Governor of N. J., b. 1723; m. Susannah French of New Brunswick, N.J. and had 13 ch.: Sarah, m. 1774 John Jay; Catherine (Kitty) who m. (1) Matthew Ridley, and (2) Col. John Livingston, son of Robert and Maria Thong Livingston; Susan (Susannah) who m. Hon. John Cleve Symmes.

g. Sarah, b. 1725; m. William Alexander, "Lord Stirling."

h. Alida, b. 1728; m. (1) Henry Hansen, and (2) Martin Hoffman.

i. Catherine, b. 1733.

Robert, the eldest son, succeeded his father as proprietor of the manor. His brother, Peter Van Brugh, was associated with his brother-in-law, Lord Stirling, as a merchant, and became a member of the New York committee of one hundred chosen in the emergency of 1775. He was president of the first provincial congress and took active part in many of the proceedings that led up to the beginning of warfare.

Philip Livingston, his father's namesake, was distinguished as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and was one of the first delegates to the Continental Congress. General Washington held a council of war at his home on Brooklyn Heights before the retreat from Long Island. A graduate of Yale, he was referred to as one of the fifteen persons in the colony with a college education. He was a man of great public spirit both in politics and philanthropic movements. He was identified with the begin-

ning of three institutions that are still in beneficent existence—King's College, now expanded into Columbia University, the New York Society Library, and the New York Hospital. His son Henry Philip, unm., was captain in General Washington's Life Guard.

William Livingston, the fourth of these brothers, was the "War Governor" of New Jersey, and his country house known as Liberty Hall, near Elizabethtown, was the scene of some notable events of the Revolution. British emissaries made several attempts to burn it but were still more energetic in trying to capture "the arch fiend" himself. Alexander Hamilton arriving as a poor, friendless boy from the West Indies was received and aided here. Gov. Livingston was also a friend of Rev. Aaron Burr whose son became Hamilton's slayer.

Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, Gov. Livingston's daughter, a famous beauty, was married at Liberty Hall to John Jay who became first chief justice of the United States. She so greatly resembled Marie Antoinette that upon one entrance to a theater in Paris, the audience arose to do her homage.

The Governor's son, Henry Brockholst Livingston, was a prominent officer in the Revolution and afterwards was appointed judge of the New York Supreme Court and later an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Walter and Henry Livingston, son and grandson of the third lord of the manor, Robert, were members of Congress, and the former was also one of the first commissioners of the Treasury.

5. Robert, b. July 29, (24) 1688; d. June 27, 1775; m. Nov. 11, 1717 Margaret Howarden. Had one son, viz:

Justice Robert R., d. Aug. 1718 (1719), d. Dec. 9, 1775 at Clermont, N. J. ; m. Dec. 8, 1742, Margaret Beekman; had four sons and six daughters, viz:

a. Jane (Janet), b. Aug. 27, 1743; d. Nov. 6, 1828; m. July 24, 1773,(1772), Gen. Richard Montgomery, No ch.

b. Catherine, b. Feb. 20, 1745; d. Apr. 29, 1752.

c. Chancellor Robert R., b. Nov. 27, 1746; d. Feb. 26, 1813; m. Sept. 9, 1770, Mary Stevens. One dau.

d. Margaret, b. Jan. 6, 1749; d. Rhinebeck, N.Y., Mar. 19, 1823, m. Feb. 22, 1779, Dr. Thomas Tillotson of Maryland.

e. Henry Beekman, b. Nov. 9, 1750; d. Nov. 5, 1831, Columbia Co., N.Y.; colonel in the 4th N.Y. line during Rev. M. Mar. 11, 1781, Ann Hume. Dau., Margaret Beekman, d. unm.

f. Catherine, b. Oct. 14, 1752, d. July 14, 1849; m. June 30, 1793, Rev. Freeborn Garretson.

g. Major John Robert, b. Feb. 13, 1755, d. Sept. 1851. Major of militia in Manor of Livingston Regiment. Married twice, having eight children by Eliza McEvers.

h. Gertrude, b. Apr. 16, 1757; d. Mar. 9, 1833; m. May 11, 1779, Major-General Morgan Lewis, prominent in Rev. and later governor of N.Y. Dau., Margaret, m. 1798, Maturin Livingston of Robert the Nephew line.

i. Joanna, b. Sept. 1759, d. Mar. 1, 1829; m. Hon. Peter (Philip) R. Livingston of Robert the Nephew line. No ch.

j. Alida, b. Dec. 24, 1761; d. Dec. 24, 1822; m. Jan. 19, 1789, Gen. John Armstrong who served throughout the Revolution, was minister to France, secretary of war, etc.

k. Hon. Edward, b. May 28, 1764, d. Rhinebeck, May 23, 1836. Member of Congress, mayor of N.Y., author of "Livingston's Code", minister to France, etc. Married (first), Apr. 10, 1788, Mary McEvers by whom there were three children all of whom died young. June 3, 1805. m. Louise Moreau de Lasy, nee D'Avezac, and had dau., Coralie, m. Thomas P. Barton.

Although Robert Livingston, the first lord of the Manor, left the bulk of his estate to his eldest son, Philip, he had set apart about thirteen thousand acres from the southern part, called the "Lower Manor" or "Clermont," which he bequeathed to his second son, Robert, in token of gratitude for his discovery of a plot on the part of some Indians to massacre the white inhabitants of the region. Robert was educated abroad and was known as a man of unusual attainments. He early looked and longed for the independence of the colonies.

His son, Judge Robert R. Livingston, who married Margaret, dau. of Col. Henry Beekman, was chairman of the committee appointed by the New York Assembly to correspond with other Assemblies in regard to the various grievances of the colonies; he was also a member of the Stamp Act Congress. His grand

son, Robert R. Livingston, who married Mary Stevens, was one of the leaders of the Revolution. He was a member of the committee of five appointed by Congress to prepare the Declaration of Independence and would no doubt have signed that immortal document had he not been absent, attending the provincial convention of New York. He helped to draw up the Empire State's Constitution and was its first chancellor, administering the oath of office at Washington's inaugural as President of the United States. Later, as minister to France, he was largely influential in procuring the famous Louisiana purchase for the United States. He was associated with Robert Fulton in launching the first steamboat, the Clermont—named after the chancellor's home—on the Hudson River. He was also one of the founders of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York. Franklin applauded his ability as an orator by designating him "the Cicero of America."

His brother, Henry Beekman Livingston, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and a close friend of General Lafayette. Their brother, Edward Livingston, was a member of Congress from New York and later Mayor of New York. Through a dishonest friend his property was swept away, and he went to Louisiana where he soon rose to prominence. He drew up the code of procedure adopted by the Louisiana legislature. By winning a celebrated controversy with Thomas Jefferson, then President, he greatly strengthened his reputation as a jurist. He was a member of Congress from Louisiana, a United States Senator, secretary of state in the administration of Andrew Jackson and minister to France.

6. *Gilbert*, b. Mch. 3, 1690; m. *Cornelia Beekman*.

7. William, b. Mch. 17, 1692, d. Nov. 5, 1692.

8. Johanna, b. Dec. 10, 1694; m. Cornelius Gerrit Van Horne, son of Gerrit Van Horne and Anne Reade. They had seven children.

9. Catherine, b. May 22, 1698, d. Dec. 6, 1699.

2. *Gilbert Robert (Hubertus) Livingston*, b. Albany, N. Y., March 3, 1690 (1689); d. Apr. 25, 1746. This third son of Robert and Alida was named Hubertus after his mother's brother. Robert, his father, said at the time of his birth, "The Lord help him and keep us from this dreadful tide of War." In another account it is said, "He (Gilbert) grew up a good Presbyterian."

From his father, he inherited a tract of land in Saratoga, N.Y. He was Register of Colonial Court of Chancery, 1720; County Clerk of Ulster, 1722, and Member of the Colonial Legislature of N. Y. for the Manor from 1728 to 1737, in the later years also serving as Major of Foot. Gilbert was a leading Republican and voted for the ratification of the Constitution in spite of the opposition of Gov. Clinton.

He married at Kingston, Dec. 22, 1711, Cornelia, b. June 18, 1693; d. June 24, 1742; dau. of Henry and Johanna (Lopers) Beekman. (See Chart No. 4.) Fourteen children are credited to them, but chronological order is not known. A conjectural order is:

1. *Major Robert Gilbert*, b. Dec. 24, 1712; d. Oct. 27, 1789; m. *Catharine McPhaedrus*.

2. Henry Gilbert, b. Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1714; d. Feb. 10, 1799; m. Susan, dau. of John and Joanna (Storm) Concklin (Concklin).

The Beekman Genealogy lists his children as follows, with marriages:

a. Catherine, b.
b. Joanna, b. 1752; m. Paul Schenck.
c. Susan, b. 1755, m. Gerardus Duychinck.
d. Alida, b. m. Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey.
e. Cornelia, b. m. Myndant Van Kleck.
f. Helen, b. m. Judge Jonas Platt.
g. Gilbert, b. m. Catharine Crannell.
h. Rev. John H., b. May 30, 1746; d. 1825; m. Sarah Livingston. Had one child, Col. Henry, b. 1775. John Henry Livingston was the President of Rutgers (then Queen's) College from 1770-1825. He was also Prof. of Theology there and has been styled the "Father of the Dutch Reformed Church in this country."

i. Henry, b. m. (1) Sarah Wells, (2) Jane Patterson.
j. Lieut. Robert, b. Oct. 28, 1760; m. Catharine Tappan.
k. Beekman, b. Dec. 11, 1762; m. Catharine Marsh.
3. Gilbert, Jr., b. d. unm.
4. John (Johannes), b. d. unm.
5. Samuel, b. d. unm.
6. Cornelius, b. d. unm.

7. James, b. m. Judith Newcomb; had Gilbert James, m. Susannah Lewis and Judith, m. Samuel H. Butler.

8. Aliada (Alida), b. m. 1735 Capt. John Rusten.

9. Joanna, b. m. Gen. Pierre Van Courtland, (Pierre Van Cortandt), Lieut-Gov. of N. Y.

10. Catharine, b. m. Jonathon Thorn (Thomas Thorne), from whom descends Gen. John C. Fremont, noted explorer and politician who became the first Republican candidate for President in 1856.

11. Margaret, b. June 1738, m. Peter Stuyvesant.

12. Philip, b. d. unm.

13. William, b. d. unm.

14. Lieut. Gilbert (of Bermuda,) b. m. Joy Dorrell; had two sons Dorrell and Gilbert.

In his will dated Dec. 12, 1745, Gilbert names eleven children as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Gilbert Livingston, of Kingston, in Ulster County, being sick and weak. Whereas there is to be raised out of the land given by my father-in-law Colonel Henry Beekman, to my beloved spouse Cornelia Livingston, deceased, the sum of 3000 pounds, for my 10 younger children, Henry, Gilbert, Philip, James, Samuel, Cornelius, Alida, wife of Captain Jacob Rutson, Joana, Catharine, and Margaret. The said sum shall be equally divided among them. And whereas there is to be raised the sum of 1000 lbs. for me and my heirs and assigns, I give the same and all my lands and estate to my eldest son, Robert Livingston, and my other 10 children. My executors have full power to sell all lands to pay debts. I make my sons Robert and Henry, and my son-in-law, Captain Jacob Rutson, and my beloved nephew, Robert Livingston, son of my brother, Robert Livingston, executors.

"December 12, 1745. Witnesses, Thomas Beekman, Johannes De Lameter, John Viele. Proved, August 29, 1746."

(N. B.—The original gives two spellings of "Rutson")

3. *Robert Gilbert Livingston*, b. Kingston, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1712 (Jan. 11, 1713); d. Oct. 27, 1789; m. Nov. 3, 1740, Catherine b. ; d. ; dau. of John and Helena (Johnson) McPhaedres.

"Livingston's of Livingston Manor", "Beekman and Van Dyke Genealogy" by Wm. B. Aitkin, and "Council of Appointments, Military Records 1784-1812," all give "Robert Gilbert Livingston 1713-1789, Major of the first Reg't. Minute Men."

Holgate's Genealogy gives his family as follows:

Robert G., m. Catharine Mack Phaedrix, had five children:

1. *Robert G. Jr.*, b. 1749: d. 1787: m. 1770, *Margaret Hude (or Hood.)*

2. *Henry Gilbert*, bap. May 1, 1754; m. 1761 Ann Nutter; d. at Harlaem, 1817.

The N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Records, Vol. 41, tell us that Henry Gilbert, 2nd son of Robert Gilbert, Sr., bapt. May 1st, 1754, was appointed Capt. of the 4th Duchess Regiment on the 8th of June 1775. He apparently declined the commission. He is reported commanding Fusileers at Kingsbridge, Aug. 11, 1775, with orders issued to Capt. H. G. Livingston above the signature of Gen. Israel Putnam. (N. Y. in Rev., p. 25, p. 93) We also find Henry G. Livingston, Capt. of Fusiliers in Col. John Lasher's Regiment of Militia, First New York Independents, 14 Sept. 1775 voting in favor of his regiment being incorporated in the Continental Army, 29 January 1776; appointed by Washington as Brigade-Major and aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling, 12 August 1776; recommended 7 Nov. 1776 by Brigadier General McDougall for promotion to the rank of Lieut. Col. in McDougall's regiment, although nothing came of this recommendation. (Liv. of Liv. Manor, p. 532.) In the Callendar of Historical Manuscripts he is noted as Capt. in Col. Jas. Holmes 4th N. Y. Reg't.

In the Archives of the State of N.Y., Soldiers of the Amer. Rev., Vol. I, we find: p. 51, "Henry Livingston,—Capt.-Lieut. 1st Battalion N.Y. "; p. 74, "Feb. 27, 1776, The Congress have also declared their intention of promoting Capt. Henry Livingston, who came express from Gen. Montgomery with the news of the surrender of Montreal, when an opportunity should offer; but nothing as yet has been done in his favor;" p. 269, "10th Reg't. Manor of Livingston, Oct. 1775, 1st Major, Henry Livingston;" p. 539, "Pay abstract, 3rd N. Y. Reg't of Levies, Col. M. Graham Commanding, 1780, Henry Livingston, Lt. Col."

In the Battle of Long Island, 27 Aug. 1776, Lord Stirling and most of his command were captured. Apparently Major Henry G. Livingston escaped as his name is not among American officers taken prisoner. He is next heard of in Connecticut and is persuaded by a friend to return to New York, then in possession of the British. Christmas Day, 1776, Lord Howe granted him a royal pardon. On the 9th of Feb. 1777, he escaped from Harlaem in a boat to the New Jersey shore and joined Gen. Geo. Clinton before whom he delivered up the Royal Pardon five days later. (N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Records, Vol. 40, 1910. See Public Papers of Geo. Clinton, No. 352, War of Rev. Series, Vol. 1, for pardon of Henry G. Livingston.)

Henry Gilbert and Ann (Nutter) Livingston had according to Holgate:

- a. Catharine, b. m. Palmer Cleveland (of Rochester).
- b. Valentine N. (d. unm.)
- c. Sarah, b. m. Hon. D. D. Barnard (of Albany).
- d. Antoinette, b. m. John T. Talman (of Rochester).
- e. Henry Gilbert, b. (died young.)

3. Catherine, b. m. (John?) Reade.

4. Helena, b. m.

5. Gilbert R., bapt. Sept. 27, 1758; d. 1816; m. Martha Kane; was Lieut. of the 3rd N.Y. Continental Regiment, 1776-1777. He was commissioned Ensign of the 1st N. Y. Reg't., on 24th Sept. 1776. He did not accept but volunteered for service in Canada with Col. Winds Regiment. He is noted as Ensign 3rd (Ulster) Reg't., Oct. 1776, and 2nd Lieut., Nov. 1776. (Vol. 41, N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Records.)

Gilbert R. and Martha (Kane) Livingston had eight children:

- a. Catharine, b. m. Henry Beekman (Merchant of N.Y.)
- b. Robert, b. (d. young.)
- c. John McP., b. (d. young.)
- d. Martha, b. m. David Codwise (counselloer at law.)
- e. Helen, b. m. Wm. Smith (son of Gov. Smith, Sharon, Conn.)

f. Rev. Gilbert R., b. m. ---- Burrell (dau. of Ebenezer Burrell, merchant of N.Y.)

g. Susan, b. m. John Constable.

h. James Kane (of Rochester), b.

4. *Robert Gilbert Jr.*, bap. 2 April 1749; d. 1787; m. 1770. Margaret Hude (or Hood), b. ; d. after 1792 (when mentioned in will of her mother-in-law, Catherine); dau. of Hon. James Hude, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J., the son of Adam and Marion Hude. He was Judge of the Court of Pleas, 1732-1743 and a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1738. He died Nov. 1, 1762. His wife was Mary (or Marion) Johnson, who was still living in 1770 when she was mentioned in the will of her brother, Simon.

Robert Gilbert Livingston, Jr., bap. 1749, was Col. in the Northern Army under Gen. Schuyler, 1775. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant General (N. Y.) under the command of General Schuyler, Aug. 23, 1775; commissioned 1st Major of Minute Men (Dutchess Co.) in Col. John Van Ness' Reg't. Oct. 17, 1775; elected member of Provincial Congress from Dutchess Co., 1775-6 according to the N. Y. State Archives and Callendar of Hist. Doc.

On August 23, 1776, General Ten Broeck recommends him to the New York Convention for promotion to the rank of Colonel of Militia, but nothing seems to have come of this recommendation. In January 1777 he was arrested as a "suspect" by order of the Rhinebeck Committee of Safety, tried, condemned and sent to Ulster gaol. He demanded a rehearing when it was ordered he should be reprimanded, and upon taking the oath of allegiance he was discharged, we are told in Livingston's of Liv. Manor.

The children of Robert G., Jr. and Margaret Hude, as given by Holgate, are:

1. Catharine (Catharina) bap. Dec. 3, 1772; m. (1) M. Brissac, (2) Claudius G. Massonneau.

2. Helen, b. m. Jeremiah Tronson (merchant of N. Y.) Comm. Gen'l. Hake?)

3. Cornelia, b. m. John Crooke (of Poughkeepsie.)

4. Margaret, b. m. Augustus C. Van Horne.

5. Robert G. (Robert Johnson), bap. Dec. 6, 1768, m. Martha de Riemer (of Poughkeepsie), resided near Auburn.

6. Henry G., b. Jan. 26, 1783 (bap. Oct. 21, 1784), m. Catharine Coopernail. Resided near Redhook.

It is here that our record differs from that of Holgate, for we believe that *Henry G. Livingston married Hannah Swift on June 1, 1805*. We know that these were the parents of our ancestor, Margaret Livingston. The graves of these two are in Brunswick, Ohio, with these inscriptions:

"*Henry Gilbert Livingston*, Died Apr. 13th, 1850 aged 67 years, 1 month, 10 days," and "*Hannah*, his wife, died Sept. 5th, 1866, aged 83 years, 7 months, 1 day."

This would give us March 3, 1783 for Henry's birthdate and February 4, 1783, for his wife's birthdate. Therefore the problem demands a search through the Livingston records for a Henry Gilbert of at least approximately the same birthdate (for we all have to confess after even a preliminary search of genealogical records that authorities sometimes differ greatly in vital dates concerning the same person.)

American Ancestry, in giving this line through Hiram Livingston of Albany, evades the problem by very evidently skipping a generation entirely. Holgate informs us that *Henry Gilbert* and *Ann Nutter* had a son *Henry Gilbert* whom we are told briefly, "died young." As this gives us neither a date, nor the hope that he lived to be 67 years old and was survived by a daughter, Margaret, we search for another more hopeful entry.

Henry Gilbert Livingston of the previous generation, b. 1714, had a son Gilbert and a son Henry, but these have family records which do not correspond with our data.

In the Dutch Church Records of New York, an entry tells us that *Robert Gilbert and Margaret Hude* had a son, *Henry Gilbert*, who was born Jan. 26, 1783, bap. Oct. 27, 1784. Here we find a relatively similar date to that of our cemetery record.

Holgate pigeon-holes this Henry Gilbert as having married Catharine Coopernail. From the coincidence of dates, we contend that there was either a second marriage to our known ancestor, Hannah Swift, with no family account of a first marriage,

or the noted genealogist's record is an error. From the breadth of his work, one understands that much of his compiling was dependent upon the information of others. Possibly Henry Gilbert was even confused with his cousin Gilbert who married Catharine *Crannel*; by some, might this not have been called Coopernail? And concerning the other genealogical entries of this marriage, which merely reiterate this meager note, how many of them did not refer to this authority who has so extended a record of the family? If they were otherwise informed, why do they not add further information?

It might occur to any reader that substantial proof might be found in statistics of the marriage certificate or other state documents. We do not know where they were married, and the offices of which we have inquired information have unfortunately no records dating as far back as that either through loss by fire or failure to record such items at the time. We have so far been equally unable to find any clew to either disprove our theory or place it past question. One sanction has however been afforded us in the official approval of the D. A. R. genealogical censors.

This statement of our problem may also serve another purpose than presenting our case to you. It gives a momentary flash into the labyrinth of Henry Gilberts, Gilbert Henrys, Robert Gilberts, and singly designated Henrys, Gilberts and Roberts. We wonder why a father or mother should be so devoted to any one name as to have each of three sons blessed with it. Surely they gave no thought to the inevitable confusion it would give to their posterity a half dozen generations later.

5.. *Henry Gilbert Livingston* son of Robert Gilbert Livingston b. Jan. 26, (Mar. 3) 1783, d. Apr. 13, 1850, was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812. He was engaged in Mercantile business in Castleton, N. Y. The History of Castleton tells us "one of the earliest stores in Castleton was kept by Livingston & Hurd. This store stood on the dock." Probably this was his place of business as he operated boats on the Hudson which on the trips from Castleton to Albany were loaded with land plaster one way. A sketch of the Vanderbilt family says that the founder of that family used to run a boat on the Hudson River and was a rival of a Livingston.

In 1805 he was married to *Hannah Swift*, b. Feb. 4, 1783, d. Sept. 5, 1866, daughter of Nathan Swift, a soldier in the Continental Army who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Twenty-nine years later, in 1834, the family moved to a farm one half mile west of Brunswick Center, Ohio. Later Henry purchased a farm about one and one-half miles east of the Center of Brunswick.

Henry Gilbert and Hannah (Swift) Livingston had eight children:

Margaret, b. Apr. 15, 1806, at Castleton, d. Feb. 8, 1868

William, b. June 3, 1808, d. Dec. 1, 1833

Jane, b. Dec. 31, 1810, at Castleton, d. March 6, 1890

Hiram, b. May 24, 1814, d. 1879

Mary, b. Apr. 6, 1816, d. Oct. 1838

Henry, b. Sept. 17, 1813, at Castleton, d. Aug. 3, 1900, at Brunswick, O.

Nathan, b. June 13, 1822, d. 1897

Alexander, b. May 19, 1827, d. Apr. 29, 1828

Descendants of Margaret [Livingston] Proseus

Margaret, oldest child of Henry Gilbert and Hannah (Swift) Livingston, b. in Castleton (perhaps Schodack, Rensselaer Co.) N. Y., Apr. 15, 1806, married Apr. 1824, Henry Proseus of Castleton, son of Joseph and Mary Proseus.

The History of Rensselaer County relates that "Joseph Proseus was one of the early settlers of Castleton, and one of the earliest stores was kept by Livingston, Hurd and Company and stood on the dock. One of the earliest taverns was kept by Joseph Proseus. It was located in the northern part of the village. The building is still standing and is now used as a tenement, but over the main entrance is the name of Joseph Proseus. In this old building many town and village meetings have been held and its walls have witnessed many jovial and hospitable scenes."

Resting in the Castleton cemetery are stones bearing these inscriptions;

"Joseph Proseus, died May 23, 1851,
aged 84 years, 14 days.

He hath gone to that blissful shore
Where the bowers are mansions of rest
Where weeping forever is o'er,
And the spirit form is blest.
M. W."

Mary, Wife of Joseph Proseus,
died Dec. 20, 1864, aged 87
Our Mother Dear."

Margaret and Henry had three children:
Albertine, b. Dec. 15, 1826 in Castleton, d. Jan. 1, 1887 at Berea, O.
Mary Jane, b. May 27, 1831, d. Oct. 1, 1866, at Hamden Conn.
Joseph, b. Nov. 7, 1832 at Brunswick, O. d. 1904 at Ridgeville, O.

After the death of Henry Proseus in Castleton, N.Y. which occurred while their children were still small, probably about 1834,

Margaret Proseus went to live with her parents in Brunswick, O. Some time later she married a Mr. Terrill. There was a daughter, Susan, by this marriage who died in childhood. Margaret Proseus is buried in the Livingston lot in the Cemetery of Brunswick Center, and Susan Terrill lies beside her.

I

Albertine, oldest daughter of Henry and Margaret (Livingston) Proseus, married at Brunswick, O., July 7, 1849, Samuel Gibson Cochran, son of John Cochran and Jane (Sample) Cochran, b. Mar. 16, 1829 at Copley, O., d. Aug. 17, 1876 at Berea, O. He and his wife are buried in Woodvale Cemetery, Berea.

Children of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran:

Harry Livingston, b. July 27, 1850 at Brunswick, d. Jan. 15, 1928 at Ravenna, Ohio.

William, b. Sept. 10, 1853 at Brunswick, d. May 24, 1918 at Berea.

Emma Ryder, b. Apr. 12, 1856 at Berea.

Walter Scott, b. Nov. 2, 1859 at Berea, d. Jan. 29, 1930 at Cleveland.

Maude, b. Feb. 5, 1866 at Berea.

Paul, b. Aug. 9, 1869 at Berea.

1. *Harry Livingston*, oldest son of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran married in Norwalk, O., 1874, Nellie Knapp, d. 1876 at Norwalk. He later married Hattie., of Chicago. There were no children by either marriage.

2. *William*, son of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran married in Berea, Ohio, August 7, 1872, Elva Bristol, daughter of Levant and Louise (Fowles) Bristol, b. April 15, 1852, Cleveland, d. May 27, 1920 at Berea. They resided at Berea and are buried in Woodvale Cemetery at that place.

Children of William and Elva (Bristol) Cochran:

Blanche Louise, b. Aug. 23, 1873.

Gwendolyn Albertine, b. Apr. 26, 1875.

Samuel Levant, b. July 6, 1878.

William Albert, b. Mar. 23, 1880.

Burt Bristol, b. July 10, 1887.

Blanche Louise, oldest daughter of William and Elva (Bristol) married at Berea, Feb. 16, 1898, Charles Boynton of Cleveland, son of Edward and Mary (Horeywell) Boynton, b. Feb. 16, 1873 at Cleveland. They reside in Cleveland at 3818 Spokane Ave.

Children of Charles and Blanche (Cochran) Boynton:

Eleanor May, b. May 13, 1908.

Edwin William, b. Apr. 29, 1910.

Charles Levant, b. Jan. 21, 1912

Eleanor May, daughter of Charles and Blanche (Cochran) Boynton, married in Cleveland, Feb. 21, 1930, Ralph Kiddle, son of Lee and Edna Kiddle. They have one child Eloise Jane, b. Dec. 27, 1931 at Cleveland.

Gwendolyn, second daughter of William and Elva (Bristol) Cochran, married Feb. 17, 1898, J. Francis Malling of Cleveland, son of Soren and Charlotte (Schwartz) Malling, b. Nov. 26, 1873 at Cleveland, d. Mar. 14, 1927, at Lakewood, Ohio. They resided in Cleveland and Lakewood.

They had two daughters both born at Cleveland:

Elva Charlotte, b. Oct. 8, 1899.

Ruth Eleanor, b. Sept. 1, 1905.

Samuel, oldest son of William and Elva (Bristol) Cochran, married at Berea, O., May 2, 1900, Nellie Mattison, daughter Thomas and Helen (Fowles) Mattison, b. August 5, 1878 at Berea. They reside at Berea.

They had four children, all born at Berea:

Grace Fowles, b. June 23, 1901

Gladys Mattison, b. July 20, 1902.

William, b. Aug. 3, 1904, d. Aug. 19, 1904.

Nellie May, b. Sept. 2, 1908.

Grace, oldest daughter of Samuel and Nellie (Mattison) Cochran, married at Berea, Dec. 24, 1925, Earle Caley, son of John and Anna (Mitchell) Caley, b. May 14, 1901 at Cleveland. They live at 71 Jefferson Road, Princeton, N.J.

Earle and Grace (Cochran) Caley have one child, Grace Virginia, b. Sept. 26, 1927, at Berea.

Gladys, daughter of Samuel and Nellie (Mattison) Cochran, married at Berea, June 23, 1928, Elbert Hartom of Detroit, Mich., son of O. S. and Florence (Ogden) Hartom, b. Feb. 26, 1900 at Sennatt, N. Y. They have one child, Elbert Merritt, b. Feb. 26, 1930 at Detroit. They reside in Detroit.

Nellie May, daughter of Samuel and Nellie (Mattison) Cochran, married at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 23, 1926, Tom Douglas Stroud, son of Edward and Cora (Campbell) Stroud, b. Apr. 19, 1907 at Lakewood, O. They have one child, Douglas Lee, b. Oct. 11, 1929 at Cleveland. They reside at Lakewood, O.

William Albert, second son of William and Elva (Bristol) Cochran, married at Cleveland, June 25, 1907, Jasmine DeEtta Matteson, daughter of John and Katherine (Welz) Matteson, b. Sept. 21, 1882 at Cleveland. They have one daughter, Marian Lucille, b. Jan. 23, 1910, at Cleveland. They reside at 21360 Lake Rd., Rocky River, Ohio.

Burt Bristol, youngest son of William and Elva (Bristol) Cochran, married at Cleveland, Nov. 23, 1909, Nellie Belle King, daughter of George Raynor and Alida Abby (Sperry) King, b. Oct. 13, 1888 at Kent, O., where they reside. They have one son, Howard William, b. Sept. 8, 1910 at Cleveland, who resides at 551 Linden Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.

Emma Ryder, daughter of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran, married at Berea, O., Nov. 25, 1876, Henry Kipp. Their children were:

Samuel Cochran, b. July 20, 1877 at Columbia, O.

Fanny, b. Jan. 26, 1879, d. April 18, 1879.

Rex, b. July 12, 1880 at Columbia, O.

Archibald Cunningham, b. May 12, 1833 at Columbia, O., d. July 5, 1911 at Akron, O.

Robert Allen, b. Mar. 13, 1835 at Columbia, O.

Helen Albertine, b. July 16, 1889 at Seville, O.

Harry, b. July 26, 1894 at Seville, O.

Samuel Cochran, oldest son of Henry and Emma (Cochran) Kipp, married at Mantua, O. Jan. 11, 1911, Florence Knight. They reside at Ravenna, O., They have two children:

Melva, b. Nov. 13, 1911.

Stanley, b. Sept 15, 1917.

Rex, second son of Henry and Emma (Cochran) Kipp, married in Willard, O., Nov. 4, 1909, Grace Reynolds, daughter of William and Elizabeth Reynolds, b. Dec. 4, 1886 at Willard, O. They reside at Willard. Their children are:

Charles, b. Sept. 21, 1910.

Gerald, b. Mar. 23, 1916.

Betty, b. Jan. 6, 1917.

Robert Allen, fourth son of Henry and Emma (Cochran) Kipp, married in Willard, O., Jan. 31, 1905, Alta Eastman, daughter of Albert and Mary Eastman, b. Jan. 11, 1889 at Steuben, O. They reside in Attica, O. They have three children:

Marion Leonore, b. Nov. 6, 1906, at Willard, O.

Donald Robert, b. Apr. 11, 1910, at Willard, O.

Raymond Allen, b. May 29, 1923, at Attica, O.

Helen Albertine, only daughter of Henry and Emma (Cochran) Kipp, married at Youngstown, O., Nov. 1, 1909, Joseph McBride, son of George and Mary McBride, b. Sept. 25, -----, at Warrensville, O. They have one child, Helen Louise, b. June 19, 1910 at Willard, O.

Harry, youngest son of Henry and Emma (Cochran) Kipp, married at Ravenna, O. June 6, 1915, Mary Jackson, daughter of Frank and Carheime Jackson. They reside at Ravenna where their two children were born:

Catherine, b. Feb. 20, 1917.

Paul, b. Sept. 26, 1918.

4. *Walter Scott*, son of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran, married in Berea, O., Sept. 19, 1882, Lillian Matilda McCormack, daughter of John George and Jane McCormack, b. Dec. 9, 1866 at Montreal, Canada. They reside in Cleveland, 1137 E. 144th St. They had two children:

Jennie Albertine, b. Sept. 4, 1886 at Berea, O.

Hazel Irene, b. Sept. 23, 1889 at Berea, O.

Jennie, oldest daughter of Walter and Lillian (McCormack) Cochran, married at Cleveland, Apr. 19, 1911, Charles K. Allen, son of Thomas and Emma (Yingling) Allen. They have one child,

Ruth Jane, b. Nov. 20, 1913. Their address is 2178 Concord Drive, Lakewood, O.

Hazel, second daughter of Walter and Lillian (McCormack) Cochran, married at Berea, O., June 10, 1908, Harlow F. Waters, son of Harlow and Ada (Tuttle) Walters, b. Watertown, N. Y. They live in Cleveland, 14532 Coit Rd. They had three children:

Donald, b. Jan. 7, 1909, d. Sept. 27, 1917.

Charles Douglass, b. Aug. 12, 1916 at Cleveland.

Kenneth Scott, b. Oct. 30, 1922 at Toledo, O.

5. *Maude*, daughter of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran, married in Columbia, O., June 15, 1881, Charles Squire, son of John and Jane (Walworth) Squire, d. Apr. 1, 1894. She married a second time, June 18, 1902 at Cleveland, Fred Wirt, son of Franklin and Frances Wirt, b. Oct. 24, -----, Cleveland. They reside in Cleveland, 2030 W. 98th St. They had three children:

Raymond Charles, b. Mar. 13, 1882, at Columbia, O.

Ruby Albertine, b. Mar. 3, 1884 at Columbia, O.

Nellie Jane, b. Sept. 10, 1887 at Amherst, O.

Ruby, oldest daughter of Charles and Maude (Cochran) Squires married in California, Aug. 1922, Oscar LeFeore. They have one daughter, Charlotte Beth, b. Sept. 2, 1923, at Fallbrook, Cal., at which place they live.

Nellie, second daughter of Charles and Maude (Cochran) Squires, married at Cleveland, Arthur Jennings, b. England, d. Aug. 10, 1919 at Cleveland. Married a second time, Oct. 1924, in California, Lealey Burnett.

6. *Paul*, youngest son of Samuel and Albertine (Proseus) Cochran, married in Berea, O., Aug. 15, 1888, Eliza Klink, daughter of John George and Louise (Fowles) Klink, b. Aug. 12, 1869, Berea, O. They have no children and reside in Los Angeles, Cal.

II

Mary Jane, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Livingston) Proseus, married in Brunswick, O., Mar. 5, 1851, Aaron Pierce

Hinman, son of Isaac and Sarah (Griffin) Hinman, b. Sept. 14, 1825, Kent, Conn., d. May 29, 1915, Berea, O.

Children of Aaron P. Hinman and his wife Mary Jane:

Byron, b. and d. 1852.

Eutoka Elnora, b. Nov. 14, 1853 in Hamden, Conn., d. Dec. 16, 1931, Bayfield, Wis.

Frank Isaac, b. July 26, 1855 in Brunswick, O.

1. *Eutoka Elnora*, daughter of Aaron and Mary Jane (Proseus) Hinman, married 1st in Berea, O., Sept. 25, 1873, Lorenzo French, son of Philo and Rozilla (Loomis) French, b. Nov. 20, 1849 in Liverpool, O., d. Oct. 14, 1892, Petoskey, Mich., buried in Berea, O.

Children of Lorenzo and Eutoka (Hinman) French:

Roy Aaron, b. Oct. 23, 1874 in Berea, O., d. at McKee's Rocks, Pa., Mar. 5, 1911, buried in Oakmont, Pa.

Ethel Mary, b. July 25, 1878 at Petosky, Mich.

Eutoka (Hinman) French married second, Dwight W. Lewis at New Haven, Conn., May 25, 1898. He died at Bayfield, Wis., Mar. 20, 1918.

Roy Aaron, son of Lorenzo and Eutoka (Hinman) French, served in the Spanish American War from July 1st, 1898 until mustered out Dec. 1st, 1898, as Sergeant in Company K, 1st Volunteer Engineers, married Apr. 17, 1901, Oakmont, Pa., Almira Litchfield, only daughter of Gen. Allyne Cushing and Susan (Carver) Litchfield, U. S. Consul General to India, 1870-80. She was born Nov. 21, 1875 in Calcutta, India.

Children of Roy and Almira (Litchfield) French:

Caroline Elizabeth, b. Jan. 24, 1903 at Oakmont, Pa.

Philo Lorenzo b. Dec. 23, 1904 at Oakmont, Pa.

Mary, b. Dec. 2, 1906 at Oakmont, Pa.

John Carver, b. Dec. 2, 1906 at Oakmont, Pa., d. Mar. 26, 1930, Ripley, N.Y.

Ruth, b. Jan. 10, 1910 at McKee's Rocks, Pa., d. Feb. 23, 1928, Ripley, N. Y.

Caroline, daughter of Roy and Almira (Litchfield) French, married in Ripley, N. Y., July 30, 1922, Harold Julien Case, son

of Julien W. and Lucy (Lorenz) Case, b. July 28, 1901, Detroit, Mich. They reside at Dunkirk, N. Y., 604 Eagle St.

Children of Harold and Caroline (French) Case are:

Patricia Mae, b. July 6, 1923 at Pittsburg, Pa.

Theodosia Jeanne, b. Dec. 16, 1926 at Waverly, Ia.

Mary, daughter of Roy and Almira (Litchfield) French, married Nov. 1, 1924 at Ripley, N.Y., Richard George Straub, son of Charles Joseph and Agnes (Quigley) Straub, b. Feb. 27, 1903, Gowanda, N. Y. They reside at Gowanda, N. Y.

Richard and Mary (French) Straub have one child, Richard Carver, b. Mar. 23, 1931 at Gowanda, N.Y.

Ethel, only daughter of Lorenzo and Eutoka (Hinman) French, married in New Haven, Conn., July 9, 1904, John J. Fisher, son of William and Josephine (Reed) Fisher, b. Apr. 9, 1871, Leavenworth, Kansas. They reside at Bayfield, Wis.

Children of John and Ethel (French) Fisher:

Eutoka Josephine, b. Feb. 14, 1906 at Appleton, Wis.

Marjorie Eunice, b. May 6, 1907 at Appleton, Wis.

Sarah Reed, b. Nov. 6, 1914, d. Mar. 15, 1915 at Bayfield, Wis.

John Merlin, b. Mar. 30, 1916 at Bayfield, Wis.

Elisabeth French, b. Feb. 25, 1922 at Bayfield, Wis.

Eutoka, oldest daughter of John and Ethel (French) Fisher, married July 9, 1931 at Ashland, Wis., David John Borth, son of Frank Carl and Amelia (Schmidt) Borth. b. Jan. 14, 1901, Kempster, Wis. They reside at 2822 15th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

5. *Frank Isaac*, son of Aaron and Mary Jane (Proseus) Hinman, married Jan. 29, 1880 at Columbia, Ohio, Harriet Amelia Cole, daughter of John Cole, b. May 11, 1855, d. 1902, Berea, Ohio where she is buried.

The children of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman:

Dana Bancroft, b. Sept. 17, 1880 in Columbia, Ohio.

Harry Cole, b. August 11, 1882 in Illinois.

Ruby Beth, b. Nov. 23, 1884 in Petoskey, Mich.

Agnes Pearl, b. Nov. 2, 1883 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Aaron Pierce, b. Apr. 16, 1894 in Berea, Ohio.

Mary Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1896 in Berea, Ohio.

Frank Hinman married second Edna Durling. He is married a third time and lives in Pueblo, Colorado, 2920 Cheyenne Ave.

Dana, oldest son of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman, married Nov. 11, 1908 at Williston, N.D., Alida Miller. They reside at Arnegard, N. D.

Children of Dana and Alida (Miller) Hinman:

Frank Isaac, b. June 14, 1910.

Mary Amelia, b. Dec. 18, 1911.

Fred Gilbert, b. Apr. 23, 1913.

Lyle Cole, b. July 21, 1914.

Burt Bancroft, b. Feb. 15, 1916.

Hattie Margaret, b. May 8, 1918.

Ada Grace, b. June 24, 1920.

Alida Agnes, b. Dec. 14, 1921.

Betty Ross, b. July 4, 1923.

Roy Robert, b. June 27, 1925.

Doris Bell, b. Mar. 30, 1927.

Donald Thomas, b. Mar. 30, 1927.

Doilie Elizabeth, b. June 26, 1930.

Ruby, oldest daughter of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman, married Dec. 3, 1907 in Berea, Ohio, William Allison Warner of Berea, son of John J. and Martha (Deming) Warner, b. Jan. 16, 1869 at Prairie Depot, Ohio. They reside at 508 North Eighth Avenue, Hopewell, Va.

Children of William and Ruby (Hinman) Warner:

Charles Hinman, b. July 21, 1909 at Chippewa Lake, O., d. Sept., 1925 at Hopewell, Va.

Roy Byron, b. June 16, 1911 at Chippewa Lake, O.

Lee Allison, b. Jan. 24, 1917 at Chippewa Lake, O.

Roy, second son of William and Ruby (Hinman) Warner, married in Wakefield, Virginia, Dec. 24, 1931, Isabelle Ola Joyner, daughter of Wm. Thomas and Martha (Cook) Joyner, b. Oct. 24, 1913 at Ivor, Virginia.

Agnes Pearl, daughter of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman, married at Hinckley, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1906, William Knapp Bagley of Granger, O., son of George Byron and Hannah Anne (Por-

ter) Bagley, b. Oct. 25, 1876, Granger, O. They reside at Chippewa Lake, Ohio.

Children of William and Agnes Pearl (Hinman) Bagley:

Hattie May, b. Oct. 4, 1909 at Sharon, O.

George Arthur, b. Aug. 15, 1911 at Sharon, O., d. June 23, 1912 at Sharon, O.

Lloyd Willis, b. Dec. 31, 1912 at Sharon, O.

Wayne Elton, b. Dec. 10, 1916 at Chippewa Lake, O.

Arlie Eugene, b. Aug. 26, 1920 at Chippewa Lake, O.

Frank Merle, b. July 27, 1922 at Chippewa Lake, O.

Aaron, youngest son of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman, married at Minot, N. D., Jan. 19, 1926, May E. Earley. They reside at Arnegard, N. D.

Children of Aaron and May (Earley) Hinman:

Eugene Pierce, b. Apr. 23, 1926.

Harold Horace, b. Sept. 15, 1927.

Margaret Hattie, b. Nov. 20, 1928.

Kenneth Ray, b. July 1, 1930.

Mary, daughter of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman, married at Arnegard, N. D., Aug. 7, 1917, Lester Leon Bayer of Arnegard. They reside at Grande Ronde, Oregon.

Children of Lester and Mary (Hinman) Bayer:

Terrence Leon, b. Oct. 3, 1920 at Arnegard, N. D.

Elizabeth Grace, b. Dec. 14, 1922 at Arnegard, N. D.

Harry, son of Frank and Harriet (Cole) Hinman, unmarried, lives in Mill City, Oregon.

III

Joseph, only son of Henry and Margaret (Livingston) Proseus, married at Elyria, Ohio about 1850, Emily Thompson, daughter of Jared and Sophrinia Thompson, b. in Grafton, O., Nov. 7, 1832. They resided at Fields Corners, Ohio.

Joseph and Emily (Thompson) Proseus had only one child, Fred, b. July 16, 1852 at Berea, O., d. Jan. 26, 1928, Cleveland, O.

1. *Fred*, son of Joseph and Emily (Thompson) Proseus, married at Medina, O., July 4, 1872, Mary Elizabeth Neff, daughter of Anthony and Paulina Neff, b. Feb. 20, 1850 at Liverpool,

now Valley City, Ohio, d. May 29, 1915, Cleveland, O., where they resided.

Children of Fred and Mary (Neff) Proseus:

Clarence Augustus, b. Feb. 20, 1873 at Ridgeville, O.

Mildred Marie, b. Sept. 18, 1881 at Belden. O.

Ernest Joseph, b. Nov. 8, 1883 at Ridgeville, O.

Clarence, oldest son of Fred and Mary (Neff) Proseus, married at Akron, O., May 5, 1896, Alice Henrietta Adams, daughter of Henry and Martha Adams, b. Mar. 13, 1875 at Cleveland, O. They had one child, Virgil, b. Mar. 6, 1897 at Cleveland.

Mildred Marie, only daughter of Fred and Mary (Neff) Proseus, married at Cleveland, July 19, 1917, William Sauer, son of Sebastian and Magdalene (Webber) Sauer, b. Mar. 3, 1882, Cleveland, d. July 25, 1917, Cleveland. They resided at Cleveland.

Descendants of Jane [Livingston] Ryder

Jane, second daughter of Henry Gilbert and Hannah (Swift) Livingston, b. in Castleton, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1810, d. Mar. 6, 1890, married Absolom Ryder who d. Oct. 25, 1877. Absolom Ryder and his wife Jane (Livingston) Ryder lived in Massilon, O. for many years. They and all their children are buried in the cemetery at that place.

Children of Absolom and Jane (Livingston) Ryder:

Alexander, b. 1836, d. Nov. 26, 1863.

Henry, b. 1842, d. Jan. 4, 1863.

Livingston, b. Sept. 5 or 25, 1845, Millersburg, d. Dec. 2, 1890.

Emma, b. Apr. 1840, d. Nov. 1840.

I

Livingston, son of Absolom and Jane (Livingston) Ryder, married Oct. 13, 1868 Anna Kitzmiller, daughter of Dr. Henry Kitzmiller of Newark, O.

Children of Livingston and Anna (Kitzmiller) Ryder:

Helen, b. Aug. 30, 1869, d. 1930.

Grace, b. Aug. 17, 1872.

Gilbert, b. Oct. 26, 1874, d. Dec. 17, 1884.

Alice, b. July 3, 1876, d. Jan. 1877.

Henry, b. Nov. 6, 1877, d. Nov. 1, 1907.

1. *Helen*, daughter of Livingston and Anna (Kitzmiller) Ryder, married H. W. Doremus of New York, Mar. 31, 1903. They lived at Hotel Madison, 62 Madison Ave., N. Y. They had no children.

2. *Grace*, daughter of Livingston and Anna (Kitzmiller) Ryder, married Frederick Miller of Chicago, Oct. 1903. They reside at Naples-on-the-Gulf, Florida.

Children of Frederick and Grace (Ryder) Miller:

Charlotte, b. Sept. 23, 1904.

Edith, b. May 23, 1912.

3. *Henry*, son of Livingston and Anna (Kitzmiller) Ryder, married Mary Williams of Massilon, O., 1898.

Children of Henry and Mary (Williams) Ryder:
Livingston, b. Aug. 2, 1900.

Elizabeth Jane, b. June 4, 1902.

Henry's widow and children reside at Massilon, Ohio.

Descendants of Hiram Livingston

Hiram, second son of Henry Gilbert and Hannah (Swift) Livingston, b. Mar. 24, 1814, d. 1879, married Deborah Smith, Dec. 5, 1838. They had two children, a daughter Caroline who married first an Elmendorf, and second, Stephen W. Whitney, but had no children, and a son, William H., who married and had one son, Frank, living in California and possibly other children.

Hiram was a merchant in Albany where he always lived and is probably buried there. His children also lived in Albany. William died before 1915. Caroline may be living, but her residence is unknown.

Descendants of Henry Livingston

Henry, third son of Henry Gilbert and Hannah (Swift) Livingston, b. in Castleton, (Schodack), N. Y. Sept. 17, 1818, d. Aug. 3, 1900 in Brunswick, O., married there, Oct. 12, 1839, Susan Hall, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Bontecou) Hall, b. in Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 13, 1817, d. in Brunswick, O., May 5, 1885. Henry and his wife, Susan, are buried in the Brunswick Cemetery.

One account says that Henry Livingston, the son of Henry Gilbert Livingston who settled in Brunswick, O. in 1834, was born in Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., where his father was engaged in the Mercantile business owning and running several vessels doing business between Albany and New York. When he was sixteen his father sold out and they started west on the 28th of June, 1834. For many years before her death, his mother made her home with him and his wife.

Children of Henry and Susan (Hall) Livingston:

Emma Eliza, b. Oct. 10, 1841, d. Jan. 16, 1904, Brunswick, O.

Amos Henry, b. Dec. 27, 1843, d. Oct. 20, 1920, Weymouth, O.

Mary Elbertine, b. Sept. 21, 1846.

William, b. Dec. 27, 1848, d. June 19, 1850, Brunswick, O.

Charles, b. Feb. 14, 1852, d. Mar. 29, 1852, Brunswick, O.

Frederick C., b. Feb. 14, 1852.

Hiram Edward, b. Mar. 24, 1855.

All of their children were born in Brunswick Ohio.

I

Emma, daughter of Henry and Susan (Hall) Livingston, married Feb. 28, 1862, William Peebles, son of John Peebles, b. Hinckley, O., Nov. 22, 1840, d. April 28, 1872 at Hinckley.

William and Emma (Livingston) Peebles had one son, Elwin, b. in Hinckley, Feb. 4, 1865.

Emma (Livingston) Peebles married second, July 27, 1881, Horace Carpenter, b. in Strongsville, O., Nov. 20, 1830, d. Jan. 17, 1916.

Horace and Emma (Peebles) Carpenter had one daughter, Etta Bontecou, b. July 14, 1882, at Brunswick, O.

1. *Elwin*, son of William and Emma (Livingston) Peebles, married April 26, 1887 in Brunswick, O., Gertie Carpenter, daughter of Horace and Julia (Maxfield) Carpenter, b. June 6, 1868.

Children of Elwin and Gertie (Carpenter) Peebles:

Rozelia Bendetta, b. Aug. 7, 1893, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gertrude Marguerite, b. Oct. 30, 1895, Salt Lake City, Utah, d. Oct. 3, 1926.

2. *Etta Bontecou*, daughter of Horace and Emma (Peebles) Carpenter, married Nov. 5, 1902, George Wolfe, b. Berea, O., Feb. 2, 1882, d. Feb. 1, 1905 at Brunswick, O.

Etta (Carpenter) Wolfe married second, William Foley, at Medina, O. Sept. 11, 1906 (1907), son of Peter and Mary (McDonald) Foley, b. Brunswick, O. Feb. 9, 1878 (1877).

Children of William and Etta (Wolfe) Foley:

Thelma May, b. May 3, 1908 at Brunswick, O.

Wm. Watson, b. Dec. 1, 1912 (1913) at Brunswick, O.

Kenneth Vivian, b. Aug. 13, 1916 at Brunswick.

Thelma, daughter of William and Etta (Wolfe) Foley, married at Medina, O. May 3, 1923, Frank Ashdowne, b. London, England, Nov. 26, 1900. They had one child, Marie, b. July 24 1924. She married second, Frank Byard, at Medina, O., June 8, 1929.

II

Amos Henry, oldest son of Henry and Susan (Hall) Livingston, married April 24, 1870 at Medina, O., Caroline Rettig, only daughter of John and Caroline (Case) Rettig, b. at Medina, Mar. 30, 1847, d. at Weymouth, O., Sept. 29, 1913.

Children of Amos and Caroline (Rettig) Livingston:

Donna Romaine, b. at Medina, O. June 18, 1872.

Susie Gay, b. at Medina, O., May 3, 1874.

Amos and Caroline (Rettig) Livingston are buried at Medina, Ohio.

1. *Donna*, daughter of Amos and Caroline (Rettig) Livingston, married June 2, 1891 at Medina, O., Will L. Warner, son

of Dr. Henry W. and Mary A. (Osborn) Warner, b. at Weymouth, O. Nov. 3, 1867.

Will L. and Donna (Livingston) Warner have one daughter, Beryl Mary, b. Nov. 3, 1892 at Weymouth, O. They reside at Weymouth.

Beryl, daughter of Will and Donna (Livingston) Warner, married Nov. 26, 1913 at Medina, O., Fred H. Davis of Granger, O., son of Fred W. and Minnie (Foltz) Davis, b. Sept. 24, 1889 at Akron, O.

Children of Fred and Beryl (Warner) Davis:

Donna May, b. Feb. 9, 1917 at Granger, O.

Dorothy Louise, b. June 11, 1918 at Weymouth, O.

Wilfred Rex, b. Oct. 14, 1919 at Granger, O.

2. *Susie*, daughter of Amos and Caroline (Rettig) Livingston, married at Medina, O., Oct. 6, 1897, Charles H. Edwards, son of Henry and Ann (Parkes) Edwards, b. Oct. 27, 1867 at Weymouth, O. They live at Weymouth O. There are no children.

III

Mary, youngest daughter of Henry and Susan (Hall) Livingston, married at Brunswick, O., June 14, 1864, William A. Gay, son of Luther P. and Almira (Williams) Gay, b. at East Bloomfield, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1833, d. at Brunswick, O., Sept. 24, 1911. Mary (Livingston) Gay died at Brunswick, May 22, 1932. There were no children.

IV

Frederick, son of Henry and Susan (Hall) Livingston, married May 13, 1878 (June 1877) at Brunswick, O., Ida Belle Moody of Brunswick, O., daughter of Ashel and Pauline (Culver) Moody, b. Jan. 22, 1860, d. Feb. 2, 1926.

Frederick and Ida (Moody) Livingston had one son, Jay Frederick, b. Oct. 10, 1886, married at Brunswick, O., Sept. 15, 1910, Bessie Freese of Brunswick, O., daughter of Henry W. and Mary (Bennett) Freese, b. Sept. 12, 1888. There are no children. They reside with his father on the old Livingston farm, one mile east from Brunswick.

V

Hiram, youngest son of Henry and Susan (Hall) Livingston, married May 11, 1881 at Middlebury, Conn., Hattie Curtis Ellis of Middlebury, daughter of Geo. Otis and Clarissa (Dunbar) Ellis, b. Aug. 9, 1861 at Middlebury.

Hiram and Hattie (Ellis) Livingston had one daughter, Clara Ellis, b. Feb. 5, 1882, married Oct. 3, 1908 at Waterbury, Conn., Frank Packard, son of Henry D. and Jennie (Miller) Packard, b. Aug. 30, 1885, Brattleboro, Vt. They have no children.

The Livingstons and Packards live at 86 Elmwood Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

Chart No. 2

See No. 9 on Chart No. 1.

1. *Johr*, King of Eng., had by his 2nd wife, Lady Isabel, dau. of Aymer de Taillefer, Count d' Angouleme:

2. *Henry III*, King of Eng., who had by his wife, Lady Eleanor, dau. of Raymond de Berenger, Count de Provence:

3. *Edward I.*, King of Eng., who had by his 2nd wife, the Princess Margaret, dau. of *Philip III*, King of France:

4. *Prince Edmund*, fourth Earl of Kent, beheaded 1330, who m. Lady Margaret de Wake, and had:

5. *Lady Joan Plantagenet*, "The Fair Maid of Kent," m. Sir Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and had:

6. *Thomas de Holland*, second Earl of Kent, and Earl Marshall, who had by his wife, Lady Alice Fitz Alan:

7. *Lady Margaret de Holland*, who m. John de Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset, and had:

8. *Lady Joan de Beaufort*, who m. 1424, *James I*, King of Scotland, and had:

9. *Princess Janet Stuart*, who m. (2nd) Lord Dalkieth, James Douglas, Earl of Merton, and had:

10. *Agnes*, who m., (his second wife), *Sir John Livingston*, No. 9 on Chart 1, which see.

Chart No. 3

See Hon. Robert Livingston p. 17 on Chart No. 1.

SCHUYLER FAMILY

In N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Records, Vol. 1, p. 18, is found the will of Philip Peter Schuyler. And in Vol. 2, p. 190, we have the following:

Philip Pieterse Schuyler, m. Dec. 12, (22) 1650, Margaret, dau. of Brant Aertse Van Schlitenhorst. Eleven children:

1. *Guysbert*, b. July 2, 1652.
2. *Geertruy*, b. Feb. 4, 1654, m. *Stephanus Van Courtlandt*.
3. *Alida*, b. Feb. 28, 1656, m. (1) *Dominie Nichalaus Van Rensselaer* who d. 1678; m. (2) *Robert Livingston*.
4. *Pieter*, b. Sept. 17, 1657, m. (1) *Engeltie Van Schaick*, m. (2) *Maria Van Rensselaer*. *Margarita*, b. Nov. 1682, dau. of *Pieter* and his first wife m. *Robert Livingston*, The Nephew, Aug. 26, 1697.
5. *Brant*, b. Dec. 18, 1659, m. *Cornelia Van Courtlandt*.
6. *Avent*, b. June 25, 1662, m. *Jennehe Teller*.
7. *Sybella*, b. Nov. 12, 1664.
8. *Philip*, b. Feb. 8, 1666, m. *Elizabeth de Meyer*.
9. *Capt. Johannes*, b. Apr. 5, 1668, m. *Elizabeth Staats*, widow of *Johannes Wendel*.
10. *Margaret*, b. Jan. 2, 1672.
11. *Catharine (?)*, b. m. *Pierre Guillaume De Peyster*.

Chart No. 4

See Gilbert Robert Livingston, p. 23, Chart No. 1.

THE BEEKMAN FAMILY

1. *Cornelius Beekman*, a wealthy burgher of Cologne, of a family distinguished since 1200, both in Germany and the Netherlands, m. *Christiana Hugges* of Cologne. He d. Dec. 4, 1606. They had two sons, Englebert and

2. *Rev. Gerard Beekman*, b. Cologne, May 17, 1558, d. Emmerick, Jan. 31, 1625; m. *Agnes Stuning* at Cleves, b. Jan. 13, 1557, d. Mulheim, March 10, 1614. He was a distinguished theologian and his services in translating the Bible were rewarded by King James I. of England. They were Protestants from the time of Martin Luther. His coat of Arms was granted to him by James I. of England. It is: A rivulet running between Roses. Crest, three feathers on a helmet of steel represented in purple. Motto: *Mens Conscia Recti*. There were five children: Harmon, Rev. John, Catharine, Margaretta and

3. *Hendrick Beekman*, b. Cologne, Sept. 14, 1585, d. Wenzel, Dec. 2, 1642. Sec'y of the city of Hasselden, Overijssel, and Sup't of the Magazines in the cities of Hassel and Wenzel. He was m. three times, 1st to *Gertryd Gomensboch*, Apr. 15, 1613. She d. Sept. 10, 1619. They had four children. He was m. third to *Alida Ottenbeck* and second to *Mary Bandertius* (b. 1600, d. Sept. 1630,) at Zutphen, Guelderland, Jan. 24, 1621, dau. of Rev. Wm. Bandertius of the Reformed Church at Zutphen. Their six children were:

1. Rev. Gerard, b. Feb. 26, 1622.
2. *Wilhelmus*, b. Apr. 28, 1623.
3. Martin, b. Aug. 25, 1624.
4. John, b. Nov. 26, 1625.
5. Andrew, b. d. unm. 1663.
6. Maria, b.

4. *Wilhelmus Beekman*, b. Hasselt, Overijssel, Apr. 28 1623, d. Sept. 21, 1707. Founder of the Beekman Family in America. Came to New Amsterdam, N. Y. in the ship *Princess* May 27, 1641, with Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. He was a religious man, with a good education and some wealth, backed by a splendid home training. He m. Sept. 5, 1649, the belle of the society of N. Amsterdam, Cataline de Boogh, dau. of the wealthy Hendricks de Boogh of Albany, N. Y. In 1653 he was appointed one of the 5 Schepens of New Amsterdam. Served as Lieut. in 1652 and 1658 of the Burghers Corps. In 1658 he was Vice-Director or Gov. of the colony of Sweeds on the Delaware River, where he resided until 1653, and then moved to Esopus (Kingston), N. Y. where he served as sheriff.

At Esopus he entertained Governors Cartwright, Nichols and Lovelace. Was Lieut. of Militia in 1673; deputy mayor of N. Y. City, 1681-1683. Left a will.

Children of Wm. and Catalina (Catharine) are:

1. Maria, bapt. June 26, 1650.
2. *Hendrick*, bapt. March 9, 1652.
3. Gerardus, M. D., bapt., Aug. 17, 1653.
4. Cornelia, bapt. Apr. 11, 1655.
5. Johannes, bapt. Nov. 22, 1656.

5. *Hendrick Beekman*, b. New Amsterdam (N. Y. City), bapt. Mar. 9, 1652; d. 1716; m. June 5, 1681, Johanna, bapt. Oct. 30, 1650, widow of Joris Davidson, and dau. of Capt. Luyt Lopers of Stockholm.

Only three children are recorded. They are:

1. Wm., b. d. in Holland, ae. 18.
2. Catharine, b. Sept. 16, 1683.
3. *Cornelia*, b. m. 1696, *Gilbert Robert Livingston*.

*The Kingly Lines
of the
Livingston Family*

ROYAL CAROLINIAN LINE

1. *Pippin*, the Old, Mayer, b. Fr. 560, d. 639, (Guizot's History p. 145); m. JETA of Germany. Father of daughter

2. *Ste. Begge* (Begga), (Dodo), Fr. d. 698, (Thatcher and Schwill Hist.); m. Angesus (Anseghis, son of Arnulf), Bishop of Metz, d. Fr. 685. Father of

3. *Pepin II.* de Heristel, Duke of Austrasia, b. Fr. c. 650, d. 714, (L' Arts de Verifier Les Dates, 1770); m. (2) 688, Alpaide. Father of

4. *Charles Martel*, Duke of Fr. b. 686, d. 741, (George's Genealogical Tables, XII), Conqueror of the Moors at Tours; m. (L' Arts p. 533) Retrude, d. 724. Father of

5. *Pepin III*, The Short, b. Fr. 714, d. 768 (L' Arts, p. 534), Conqueror of Lombards and Aquitaine; m. (3), Bertha de Laon, b. c. 725, d. 783. Father of

6. *Charlemagne*, Emperor, b. Fr. 742, d. 814, (L' Arts, p. 536), crowned by Pope Emperor of the West; m. (3) Hildegarde (ae. 13), de Savory, b. 755, d. 783. Father of

Note:—Charlemagne is said to have had nine wives or concubines. His third wife, Hildegarde, had a roaring voice and bellowed at him. He would not let his eight daughters marry because he wanted their company. He ate with his fourteen children and took them often with him. Charlemagne was a German but reigned over France, half of Germany and four-fifths of Italy. He taught himself to speak Latin and studied astronomy, rhetoric and music. He encouraged learning and established a school at Aix-la-Chapelle.

7. *Louis I*, the Gentile, reigned 814-843, m. 2nd Judith of Bavaria, d. on an island in the Rhine.

8. *Charles II*, "the Bald."

9. *Charles III*, "the Simple," m. Edgina, dau. of Saxon King Edward the Elder.

10. *Gisela*, daughter of above, m. 885 A.D., Rollo first Duke of Normandy, gigantic Norseman no horse could carry. His name is also given as Rolf, Hrolf or Rou. He d. about 930. He was a Norwegian Viking who ascended the Seine and took Rouen at the head of a band of Scandinavian pirates, and in 911 or 912 compelled Charles III, the Simple, to invest him with the sovereignty of the region between the Seine and the Epte, which received the name of Normandy. He on his part accepted Christianity, married Charles, daughter, Gisela, and recognized the king of France as his feudal superior:

SECOND ROYAL CAROLINIAN LINE

(See No. 6 p. 61)

1. *Charlemagne*, Emperor, b. Fr. 742, d. 814, (L' Arts, p. 536); m. (3) Hildegarde (ae. 13), de Savoy, b. 755, d. 783. Father of

2. *Louis le Debonnaire*, King, b. Fr. 778, d. 840, (L' Arts, p. 537); m. (2) 819, Judith The Fair, daughter of Count Welf (Guelf), named in other sources as Judith of Burgundy and of Bavaria, b. Ger. d. 843. Father of

3. *Charles II*, King of Fr., and Emperor of Ger., b. Fr. 823, d. 877, (L' Arts, p. 539); m. 842, Hermantrude De Orleans, d. 869. Father of

4. *Judith*, of Fr., b. Fr.; m. (2) 862, Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, b. Fl., d. 879, (L' Arts de Verifier, p. 628). Father of

5. *Baldwin II*, Count de Flanders, b. Fl. d. 918, (L' Arts, p. 629); m. 884 Elstrude, d. 929, dau. of Alfred The Great, King of England, and wife Elswitha (George's Tables, I.) Father of

6. *Arnoul I*, Count de Flanders, b. Fl. 884, d. 965, (Stemmata Illustria, 1825, p. 5); m. 934, Adlee De Vermandois, d. 972, dau. of Herbert II, Count De Vermandois. Father of

7. *Baldwin III*, Count de Flanders, b. Fl. 961, (Stemmata Illustria, p. 6); m. 951, Matilda (Maud) De Burgundy, d. 972, dau. of Conrad I, King of Burgundy. Father of

8. *Arnoul II*, Count de Flanders, d. 989 (Stem. III, p. 6); m. Rosalie, d. 1003, dau. of Berenger II, King of Italy. Father of

9. *Baldwin IV*, Count de Flanders, d. 1036 (George's Tables, XXIX); m. (2) 1027, Adela de Fr. Baldwin V. accompanied William the Conqueror to England 1066. Father of

10. *Matilda de Flanders*, d. 1083. By Guizot's Hist. of Fr., Vol. I, Chap. XV, she m. (1) Gerbod, a Flemish Burgess; m. (2) 1053 William the Conqueror. (George's Tables, III.)

ROYAL SAXON LINE

1. *Egbert*, 802-839,
2. *Ethelwulf*, 839-858,
3. *Alfred*, 871-901.

ROYAL ALFRED THE GREAT LINE

4. *Alfred the Great*.
5. *Edward the Elder*.
6. *Princess Edgina*, m. 1st Charles III of France, called "the Simple," d. 877.
7. *Gisela*, daughter of the above, m. 885 A. D. Rollo, gigantic Norseman Chief.
- 8-13. *Dukes of Normandy*.
14. *Robert*, "The Devil," had by Herleve illegitimate son, Wm. the Conqueror.
15. *Wm. the Conqueror*, m. Maude Matilda of Flanders.

SECOND ROYAL ALFRED THE GREAT LINE

1. *Alfred* the Great, 849-901, "The best king of all human history."
2. *Edward* the Elder, "First King of All England."
3. *Edgar*, "The Peaceable."
4. *Ethelred II*, "The Unready," m. 1st Elfeda.
5. *Edmund Ironside*, 1017.
6. *Edward*, "The Outlaw."
7. *Margaret*, m. Malcolm III of Scotland.
8. *Edith-Matilda*, m. Henry 1st of Eng. uniting Saxon and Norman.

Note: Queen Margaret and King Malcolm lived in splendor at the castle of Dumfermline. They had gold and silver dishes and the auburn-haired Margaret dressed beautifully. She was a Catholic and very benevolent.

THIRD ROYAL ALFRED THE GREAT LINE

1. *Alfred* the Great.
2. *Edward* the Elder.
3. *Princess Edgina*, m. 2nd Hugh the Great, Count de Vermandios.
4. *Hugh Capet*, 946-996, chosen King of France 987 A.D.
5. *Robert II*, "The Pious," 996-1031, m. 1st Bertha, 2nd Constance.
6. *Princess Adela*, m. Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
7. *Lady Matilda*, m. William the Conqueror of England.

ROYAL WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR LINE.

1. *Robert*, the Devil, Duke of Normandy, had by Herleve, a tanner's dau.,
2. *William the Conqueror*, 1027-1087, m. Maude-Matilda, of Flanders,
3. *Henry I.* of Eng. 1068-1135, m. Edith-Matilda, uniting Norman and Saxon Kings.
4. *Maude-Matilda*, m. Geoffrey of Anjou, called Plantagenet.
5. *Henry II*, 1113-1189, m. Eleanor, of Aquitaine, dau. of Wm. VII, Duke of Aquitaine.
6. *King John*, 1167-1216, m. (2) Isabella Angouleme (Lady Isabel, dau. of Aymer de Taillefer, Count d' Angouleme.)
7. *Henry III*, 1207-1272, m. Eleanor, of Provence, sister of French Queen.
8. *Edward I*, 1239-1307, m. (1) Eleanor, of Castile, dau. of Alphonso X; m. (2) the Princess Margaret, dau. of Philip III, King of France.

ROYAL SCOTTISH LINE

1. *Fergus MacErc*, Crowned 404 A.D., contemporary of King Arthur; elected King of Scotland for services in repelling the Picts.
2. *Domangart*, son of Fergus.
3. *Eocha*.
4. *Eocha III*.
5. *Aodh Finn*, son of *Eocha III*.
6. *Eocha IV*.
7. *Alpine*, d. 834 A.D., King of Scotland.
8. *Kenneth I*, Macalpine, d. 854 A.D.

9. *Constantin II*, d. 878 A.D.
10. *Donal IV*, d. 903 A.D. Called First Christian King of Scotland.
11. *Malcom I*, d. 958 A.D.
12. *Kenneth*, - also spelled Cenneth - d. 994 A.D.
13. *Malcolm II*, King of Scotland, d. 1041 A.D.
14. *Princess Bethoc*, m. Crinan Abbot of Dunkeld.
15. *Duncan I*, King of Scotland, murdered by his cousin MacBeth.
16. *Malcom III*, King of Scotland, m. St. Margaret, descendant of the Saxon Kings.
17. *Edith-Matilda*, m. Henry I. of Eng., uniting Norman and Saxon Kings.
18. *Maude-Matilda*, m. Geoffrey, of Anjou; contested throne with Stephen.

Note: The Irish Kings had been crowned at Tara on the Stone of Destiny. There was a tradition that it was the stone which Jacob used as a pillow at Bethel and that it had been brought to Ireland by wanderers from the East. It was taken to Scotland and there used as a coronation stone for Scottish Kings. Edward 1st had it removed to Westminster Abbey where it is still used at the Coronation of a Sovereign. There is a tradition that wherever the stone rests Princes of Scottish blood shall rule the land.

ROYAL FRENCH LINE

1. *Hugh Capet*.
2. *King Robert*,
3. *Henry I*.
4. *Philip I*.

5. *Louis VI.*
6. *Louis VII.*
7. *Philip II.*
8. *Louis VIII.*
9. *Louis IX.*
10. *Philip III.*

ROYAL ITALIAN LINE

1. *Louis le Debonnaire*, b. 778, d. 840.
2. *Eberhard*, Duke of Friuli.
3. *Berengarius I.*
- 4.
5. *Berengarius II*, d. 966. King of Italy 950-961.

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 ing First Settlement of Schoharie, 1680-1795.
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Index

- Adam, Hepburn the Younger of Barnard, Hon. D.D., p. 31
 Hales, p. 9
 Adams, Alice Henrietta, p. 47
 Henry, p. 47
 Martha, p. 47
 Adela, Princess, p. 64
 Albany, charter, p. 19
 Alexander I, King of Scotland, p. 7
 Alexander, Mary, p. 24
 William, "Lord Stirling", p. 24
 Alfred the Great, p. 63, 64
 Allen, Charles K., p. 41
 Ruth Jane, p. 42
 Thomas, p. 41
 Alphonso X, p. 65
 Alpine, King of Scotland, p. 65
 Alwin, p. 7
 Ancrum, p. 11
 Andros, Sir Edmund, p. 20
 Anjou, Geoffrey of, p. 65
 Aquitaine, Eleanor of, p. 65
 Ashdowne, Frank, p. 53
 Marie, p. 53
 Armstrong, Gen'l. John, p. 26
 Arnoul, I, II, p. 63
 Bagley, Arlie Eugene, p. 46
 Frank Merle, p. 46
 George Arthur, p. 46
 George Byron, p. 45
 Hattie May, p. 46
 Lloyd Willis, p. 46
 Wayne Elton, p. 46
 William Knapp, p. 45
 Baldwin I, II, p. 62
 Baldwin III, p. 63
 Baldwin IV, p. 63, 64
 Bandertius, Mary, p. 58
 Rev. William, p. 58
 Barton, Thomas P., p. 26
 Bayard, Nicholas, p. 24
 Bayer, Elizabeth Grace, p. 46
 Lester Leon, p. 46
 Terrence Leon, p. 46
 Beaton, Mary, p. 9
 Beaufort, Lady Joan de, p. 56
 Beekman, Andrew, p. 58
 Catharine, p. 58, 59
 Cornelia, p. 28, 59
 Cornelius, p. 58
 Engelbert, p. 58
 Gerard, p. 58
 Gerardus, p. 59
 Harmon, p. 58
 Hendrick, p. 58, 59
 Henry, p. 28, 31
 Col. Henry, p. 29
 Johannes, p. 59
 John, p. 58
 Rev. John, p. 58
 Margaret, p. 25
 Margaretta, p. 58
 Maria, p. 58, 59
 Martin, p. 58
 Thomas, p. 29
 Wilhelmus, p. 58, 59
 William, p. 59
 Beekman coat of arms, p. 58
 Begge, Ste., p. 61
 Bellomont, Earl of, p. 20
 Bennett, Mary, p. 54
 Berengarius I, II, p. 67
 Bethoc, Princess, p. 66
 Blair, Robert, p. 15
 Blundell, Susan, p. 24
 Bontecou, Elizabeth, p. 52
 Boogh, Cataline de, p. 59

Borth, David John, p. 44
 Frank Carl, p. 44
 Boynton, Charles, p. 39
 Charles Levant, p. 39
 Edward, p. 39
 Edwin William, p. 39
 Eleanor May, p. 39
 Brissac, M., p. 32
 Bristol, Elva, p. 38
 Levant, p. 38
 Bruce, Janet, p. 9
 King Robert, p. 9
 Sir Robert, Lord of Airth, p. 9
 Burnett, Lealey, p. 42
 Burr, Rev. Aaron, p. 25
 Burrell, Ebenezer, p. 32
 Butler, Samuel H., p. 29
 Byard, Frank, p. 53
 Caley, Earle, p. 39
 Grace Virginia, p. 40
 John, p. 39
 Caldcotis, Elizabeth de, p. 8
 William de, p. 9
 Callendar, p. 7
 Barony of, p. 8
 thane of, p. 7
 Campbell, Cora, p. 40
 Capet, Hugh, p. 64, 66
 Carpenter, Etta Bontecou, p. 53
 Gertie, p. 53
 Horace, p. 52, 53
 Carver, Susan, p. 43
 Case, Caroline, p. 53
 Harold Julien, p. 43
 Julien W., p. 44
 Patricia Mae, p. 44
 Theodosia Jeanne, p. 44
 Castine, Baron de, p. 23
 Charlemagne, p. 61, 62
 Charles II, p. 62, III, p. 62, 63
 Cleland, David, p. 15
 Clermont, p. 26
 Cleveland, Palmer, p. 31
 Cochran, Blanche Louise,
 p. 38, 39
 Burt Bristol, p. 39, 40
 Emma Ryder, p. 38, 40
 Gladys Mattison, p. 39, 40
 Grace Fowles, p. 39
 Gwendolyn Albertine, p. 38, 39
 Harry Livingston, p. 38
 Hazel Irene, p. 41, 42
 Howard William, p. 40
 Jennie Albertine, p. 41
 John, p. 38
 Marian Lucille, p. 40
 Maude, p. 38, 42
 Nellie May, p. 39, 40
 Paul, p. 38, 42
 Samuel Gibson, p. 38
 Samuel Levant, p. 38, 39
 Walter Scott, p. 38, 41
 William, p. 38, 39
 William Albert, p. 38, 40
 Codwise, David, p. 31
 Cole, John, p. 44
 Harriet Amelia, p. 44
 Concklin, see Conklin
 Conklin, John, p. 28
 Susan, p. 28
 Constable, John, p. 32
 Constantin II, p. 66
 Cook, Martha, p. 45
 Coopernail, Catharine, p. 33
 Crannel, Catherine, p. 33
 Crannell, Catharine, p. 28
 Crooke, John, p. 32
 Culver, Pauline, p. 54
 David I, King of Scotland, p. 7
 David II, p. 7, 8

Davidson, Joris, p. 59	Edmund, Prince, p. 56
Davis, Donna May, p. 54	Edward, 64
Dorothy Louise, p. 54	Edward I, King of England,
Fred H., p. 54	p. 56, 65
Fred W., p. 54	Edward the Elder, p. 63, 64
Wilfred D. Rex, p. 54	Edwards, Charles H., p. 54
Debonnaire, Louis de, p. 62	Henry, p. 54
Deming, Martha, p. 45	Egbert, p. 63
D' Avezac, Louise Moreau, p. 26	Ellis, George Otis, p. 55
De Callendar, Christian, p. 7	Hattie Curtis, p. 55
Patrick, p. 7	Elmendorf, -----, p. 51
De Lameter, Johannes, p. 29	Eocha I, III, IV, p. 65
De Livingston, Sir William, p. 7	Erskine, Christian, p. 9
De Peyster, Pierre Guillaume	Sir John, p. 7
p. 57	Ethelred II, p. 64
De Puyster, Catherine, p. 24	Ethelwulf, p. 63
Dickson, Richard, p. 15	Eva, p. 7
Domangart, p. 65	Finn, Aodh, p. 65
Donal IV, p. 66	Fish, Christian, p. 15
Dongan, Gov. Thomas, p. 19, 21	Fisher, Elisabeth French, p. 44
Doremus, H. W., p. 49	Eutoka Josephine, p. 44
Dorrell, Joy, p. 29	John J., p. 44
Douglas, Agnes, of Dalkeith,	John Merlin, p. 44
p. 8, 9, 56	Marjorie Eunice, p. 44
Sir James, of Dalkeith, p. 8, 56	Sarah Reed, p. 44
Lady Mary, p. 9	William, p. 44
Sir William, p. 7	Flanders, Matilda de, p. 63
Dunbar, Clarissa, p. 55	Fleming, Bartholomew, p. 14
Duncan, Thane of Callendar,	Elizabeth, p. 9
p. 7	James, p. 14
Dundas of Dundas, p. 8	Janet, p. 14
Durling, Edna, p. 45	John, p. 14
Duychinck, Gerardus, p. 28	Lord of Cumbernald, p. 11
Eagle Wing, p. 13	Marion, p. 14
Earley, May E., p. 46	Robert, Lord, p. 9
Eastman, Albert, p. 41	Foley, Kenneth Vivian, p. 53
Alta, p. 41	Peter, p. 53
Mary, p. 41	Thelma May, p. 53
Eberhard, p. 67	William, p. 53
Edgar, p. 64	William Watson, p. 53
Edgina, Princess, p. 63, 64	Foltz, Minnie, p. 54
Edith-Matilda, p. 66	

Forrester, Sir Duncan, of Garden, p. 10 Mary, p. 10	Henry II, p. 65 Henry III, p. 65 Hepburn, Alexander, p. 9 Hinman, Aaron Pierce, p. 43, 44, 46 Ada Grace, p. 45 Agnes Pearl, p. 44, 45 Alida Agnes, p. 45 Betty Ross, p. 45 Burt Bancroft, p. 45 Byron, p. 43 Dana Bancroft, p. 44, 45 Dollie Elizabeth, p. 45 Donald Thomas, p. 45 Doris Bell, p. 45 Eugene Pierce, p. 46 Eutoka Elnora, p. 43 Frank, p. 45 Frank Isaac, p. 43, 44, 45 Fred Gilbert, p. 45 Harold Horace, p. 46 Harry, p. 46 Harry Cole, p. 44 Hattie Margaret, p. 45 Isaac, p. 43 Kenneth Ray, p. 46 Lyle Cole, p. 45 Margaret Hattie, p. 46 Mary Amellis, p. 45 Mary Sarah, p. 44, 46 Ray Robert, p. 45 Ruby Beth, p. 44, 45 Hoffman, Martin, p. 24 Holland, Lady Margaret de, p. 56 Thomas de, p. 56 Hood, see Hude Horeywell, Mary, p. 39 Houston, Agnes, p. 9 Sir John, p. 9 Howarden, Margaret, p. 25 Hude, Adam, p. 32
Fowles, Helen, p. 39 Louise, p. 38, 42 Freese, Bessie, p. 54 Henry W., p. 54 Frelinghuysen, Margareta van, p. 17 Fremont, Gen. John C., p. 29 French, Caroline Elizabeth, p. 43 Ethel Mary, p. 43, 44 John Carver, p. 43 Lorenzo, p. 43 Mary, p. 43, 44 Philo, p. 43 Philo Lorenzo, p. 43 Roy Aaron, p. 43 Ruth, p. 43 Susannah, p. 24 Fulton, Robert, p. 27 Garretson, Rev. Freeborn, p. 26 Gay, Luther P., p. 54 William A., p. 54 George I, King of England, p. 21 Germantown, p. 22 Gilchrist, Earl of Montith, p. 7 Gislea, p. 62, 63 Gomensbock, Gertryd, p. 58 Graham, Lady Lillias, p. 11 Lord Patrick, p. 9 Griffin, Sarah, p. 43 Hake, Comm. Gen'l, p. 32 Hall, Amos, p. 52 Susan, p. 52 Hamilton, Alexander, p. 25 Hansen, Henry, p. 24 Hartom, Elbert, p. 40 Elbert, Merritt, p. 40 O. S., p. 40 Henry I of England, p. 64, 65, 66	

Hude, Hon. James, Esq., p. 32	Kipp, Charles, p. 41
Margaret, p. 30, 32, 33	Donald Robert, p. 41
Marion, p. 32	Fanny, p. 40
Hugges, Christiana, p. 58	Gerald, p. 41
Hugh the Great, p. 64	Harry, p. 40, 41
Hume, Ann, p. 26	Helen Albertine, p. 40, 41
Hurd, Livingston and, p. 35	Henry, p. 40
Ironside, Edmund, p. 64	Marion Lenore, p. 41
Jackson, Carheime, p. 41	Melva, p. 41
Frank, p. 41	Paul, p. 41
Mary, p. 41	Raymond Allen, p. 41
James, King of Scotland, p. 7	Rex, p. 40, 41
James II, King of Scotland, p. 8	Robert Allen, p. 40, 41
Jansen, Roelof, p. 21	Samuel Cochran, p. 40
Jay, John, p. 24, 25	Stanley, p. 41
Jennings, Arthur, p. 42	Kitzmiller, Anna, p. 49
Jeta, p. 61	Dr. Henry, p. 49
John, King of England, p. 56, 65	Klink, Eliza, p. 42
Johnson, Helena, p. 29	John George, p. 42
Mary (Marion), p. 45	Knapp, Nellie, p. 38
Sarah, p. 42	Knight, Elizabeth, p. 23
Joyner, Isabelle Ola, p. 45	Florence, p. 40
William Thomas, p. 45	Mrs. Sarah, p. 23
Judith, p. 62	Lafayette, General, p. 27
Kane, Martha, p. 31	Lasy, Louise Moreau de, p. 26
Kean, John, p. 24	Le Debonnaire, Louis, p. 67
Kenneth I, p. 65, 66	Le Feore, Oscar, p. 42
Kidd, William, p. 20	Charlotte Beth, p. 42
Kiddle, Edna, p. 39	Leisler, Jacob, p. 23
Eloise Jane, p. 39	Lennox, Earl of, p. 7
Lee, p. 36	Lewis, Dwight W., p. 43
Ralph, p. 39	Margaret, p. 26
Kilsyth, Viscounties of, p. 8	Morgan, Major-Gen'l, p. 26
Kilsyth, Wester, p. 9	Susannah, p. 29
King, George Raynor, p. 40	Linlithgow, Earldoms of, p. 8
Nellie Belle, p. 40	Litchfield, Gen. Allyne Cushing,
Kipp, Archibald Cunningham,	p. 43
p. 40	Almira, p. 43
Betty, p. 41	Livingston, Agnes, p. 10, 15
Catharine, p. 41	Alexander, p. 7, 8, 9, 10, 35

Livingston, Aliada (Alida), p. 29
 Alida, p. 23, 24, 26, 28
 Amos Henry, p. 52, 53
 Andrew, p. 15
 Antoinette, p. 31
 Sir Archibald, p. 7
 Barbara, p. 10, 16
 Beekman, p. 28
 Caroline, p. 51
 Catharine, p. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32
 Charles, p. 52
 Christina, p. 9
 Clara Ellis, p. 55
 Coralie, p. 26
 Cornelia, p. 28, 29, 32
 Cornelius, p. 28, 29
 Dirck, p. 24
 Donna Romaine, p. 53
 Dorrell, p. 29
 Edward, p. 26, 27
 Sir Edward of Balcastle, Viscount, p. 9
 Elizabeth, p. 8
 Emma Eliza, p. 52
 Eupheme, p. 8, 9
 Frank, p. 51
 Frederick, p. 54
 Frederick C., p. 52, 54
 George, p. 9
 Gertrude, p. 26
 Gilbert, p. 22, 27, 28, 29, 33.
 Gilbert, Will of, p. 29
 Lieut. Gilbert, p. 29
 Gilbert Jr., p. 28
 Gilbert Henry, p. 28
 Gilbert James, p. 29
 Gilbert R., p. 31
 Rev. Gilbert R., p. 32
 Gilbert Robert, p. 27, 59
 Helen, p. 28, 31, 32
 Livingston, Helena, p. 31
 Henry, p. 7, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 35, 52
 Col. Henry, p. 28
 Henry Beekman, p. 26, 27
 Henry Brockholst, p. 25
 Henry G., p. 33
 Henry G., Capt., p. 30
 Henry G., Major, p. 31
 Henry Gilbert, p. 30, 31, 33, 35
 Henry Philip, p. 25
 Hiram, p. 33, 35, 51, 55
 Hiram Edward, p. 55
 Hubertus, p. 27
 Isabella, p. 9
 James, p. 8, 15, 28
 James Kane, p. 32
 Jane, p. 25, 35
 Janet, p. 15
 Jay Frederick, p. 54
 Joanna, p. 26, 28, 29
 Johanna, p. 27
 Johanna Philippina, p. 23
 Johannes, p. 22
 John (Johannes), p. 28
 John, p. 7, 9, 20, 23, 24
 Col. John, p. 22, 24
 John, Master of Livingston, p. 9, 10
 Rev. John, p. 11
 Sir John, p. 56
 Sir John of Callendar, p. 7, 8
 John, 3rd Lord Livingston, p. 8
 Rev. John H., p. 24, 28
 John McP., p. 31
 John Robert, Major, p. 26
 Judith, p. 29
 Margaret, p. 9, 23, 25, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37
 Margaret Beekman, p. 26
 Marien, p. 8

Marion, p. 15	Livingston, manor of, p. 20, 21, 22
Martha, p. 31	Livingston Motto, p. 20
Mary, p. 9, 35, 54	Livingus, p. 7
Mary Elbertine, p. 52, 54	Loomis, Rozilla, p. 43
Livingston, Maturin, p. 26	Lopers, Johanna, p. 28, 59
Nathan, p. 35	Capt. Luyt, p. 59
Patrick, p. 9	Lorenz, Lucy, p. 44
Peter, p. 24, Peter (Philip) R., p. 26, Peter Van Brug Jr., p. 24	Louis I, p. 62, VI, VII, VIII, IX, p. 66
Philip, p. 22, 23, 24, 29	Malcolm, p. 7
Robert, p. 7, 8, 15, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 57	Malcolm I, II, p. 66, III, 64, 66
Robert the Nephew, p. 15, 57	Malling, Elva Charlotte, p. 39
Robert Cambridge, p. 23	J. Francis, p. 39
Robert G., p. 33	Ruth Eleanor, p. 39
Robert G., Jr., p. 30	Soren, p. 39
Robert Gilbert, p. 28, 29, 33, 35	Manor of Livingston, p. 20, 21, 22
Robert Gilbert, Jr., p. 32	Margaret of Dunbar, p. 9
Robert Johnson, p. 33	Marsh, Catharine, p. 28
Robert R., p. 27	Martel, Charles, p. 61
Robert R., Chancellor, p. 25	Massonneau, Claudius G., p. 32
Robert R., Judge, p. 26	Matilda, Lady, p. 64
Robert R., Justice, p. 25	Matteson, Jasmine De Etta, p. 40
Samuel, p. 28, 29	John, p. 40
Sarah, p. 24, 28, 31	Mattison, Nellie, p. 39
Schuyler, p. 23	Thomas, p. 39
Susan, p. 24, 28	Maude-Matilda, p. 66
Susie Gay, p. 53, 54	Maxfield, Julia, p. 53
Valentine N., p. 31	Mein, John, p. 15
Walter, p. 23, 25	Menteith of Kerse, p. 7, 9
William, p. 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 24, 25, 27, 29, 35, 52	Menteth of Carse, p. 7, 9
William H., p. 51	Meyer, Elizabeth de, p. 57
Livingston arms, quartering for Callendar, p. 8	Miller, Alida, p. 45
Royal Tressure of Scotland, p. 8	Charlotte, p. 49
Livingston crest, p. 20	Edith, p. 49
Livingston, Hurd and Co., p. 37	Frederick, p. 49
	James, p. 16
	Jennie, p. 55
	Mitchell, Anna, p. 39

Montgomery, Gen. Richard, p. 25	Plantagenet, Lady Joan, p. 56
Monyabroach, p. 10	Platt, Jonas, Judge, p. 28
Moody, Ashel, p. 54	Peebles, Elwin, p. 52,53
Ida Belle, p. 54	Gertude Marguerite, p. 53
Mac Erca, Fergus, King of Scot- land, p. 65	John, p. 52
Mack Phaedrix, see McPhaedres	Rozelia Bendetta, p. 53
McBride, George, p. 41	William, p. 52
Helen Louise, p. 41	Porter, Hannah Anne, p. 45
Joseph, p. 41	Proseus, Albertine, p. 37, 38
Mary, p. 41	Clarence Augustus, p. 47
McCormack, Jane, p. 41	Ernest Joseph, p. 47
John George, p. 41	Fred, p. 46
Lillian Matilda, p. 41	Proseus, Joseph, p. 37, 46
McDonald, Mary, p. 53	Henry, p. 37
McEvers, Eliza, p. 26	Margaret (Livingston), p. 37
Mary, p. 26	Mary, p. 37
McPhaedres, Catherine, p. 29	Mary Jane, p. 37, 42
John, p. 29	Mildred Marie, p. 47
McPhaedrus, Catharine, p. 28	Virgil, p. 47
Neff, Anthony, p. 46	Quigley, Agnes, p. 44
Mary Elizabeth, p. 46	Reade, Ann, p. 27
Paulina, p. 46	John, p. 31
Nemcacwicx, Count, p. 24	Reed, Josephine, p. 44
Philip, p. 24	Rennselaer, Dominie Nicholas van, p. 18
Newcomb, Judith, p. 29	Rettig, Caroline, p. 53
Normandy, Dukes of, p. 63	John, p. 53
Nutter, Ann, p. 30, 33	Reynolds, Elizabeth, p. 41
Ogden, Florence, p. 40	Grace, p. 41
Osborn, Mary A., p. 54	William, p. 41
Ottenbeck, Alida, p. 58	Ridley, Matthew, p. 24
Packard, Frank, p. 55	Robert, King, p. 8, 66
Henry D., p. 55	Robert, II, p. 64
Palentines, p. 22	Robert, "The Devil", p. 63,65
Parkes, Ann, p. 54	Rollo, p. 62, 63
Patterson, Jane, p. 28	Russell, Andrew, p. 15
Pepin II, III, p. 61	Rusten, Capt. John, p. 29
65, 67	Ryder, Absalom, p. 49
Philip I, p. 66, II, p. 67, III, p. 56	Alexander, p. 49
Pippin, p. 61	Alice p. 49
	Elizabeth Jane, p. 50

- Emma, p. 49
 Gilbert, p. 49
 Grace, p. 49
 Helen, p. 49
 Henry, p. 49
 Jane (Livingston), p. 49
 Livingston, p. 49, 50
 Sample, Jane, p. 38
 Sauer, Sebastian, p. 47
 William, p. 47
 Schenck, Paul, p. 28
 Schlitenhorst, Margareta van,
 p. 17
 Schmidt, Amelia, p. 44
 Schuyler, Alida, p. 16, 17
 Schuyler, Avent, p. 57
 Brant, p. 57
 Catharine, p. 57
 Cornelia, p. 23
 Geertruy, p. 57
 Gertrude (Van Rensslaer),
 p. 23
 Guysbert, p. 57
 Capt. Johannes, p. 57
 Margaret, p. 57
 Margarita, p. 57
 Philip, p. 57
 Philip Pieterse, p. 17, 57
 Pieter, p. 19, 57
 Sybella, p. 57
 Schwartz, Charlotte, p. 39
 Seaton, Mary, p. 9
 Slechtenhorst, see Schlitenhorst
 Smith, Deborah, p. 51
 William, p. 31
 Solemn League and Covenant,
 p. 13
 Sperry, Alida Abby, p. 40
 Squire, Charles, p. 42
 John, p. 42
 Staats, Elizabeth, p. 57
 Stevens, Mary, p. 25
 Stirling, Lord, p. 24
 Stone of Destiny, p. 66
 Storm, Joanna, p. 28
 Straub, Charles Joseph, p. 44
 Richard Carver, p. 44
 Richard George, p. 44
 Stroud, Douglas Lee, p. 40
 Edward, p. 40
 Tom Douglas, p. 40
 Stuart, Princess Janet, p. 56
 Mary, Queen of Scots, p. 9
 Stunning, Agnes, p. 58
 Stuyvesant, Peter, p. 29
 Swift, Hannah, p. 33, 35
 Nathan, p. 35
 Symmes, Hon. John Cleve, p. 24
 Talman, John T., p. 31
 Tappan, Catharine, p. 28
 Teller, Jennehke, p. 57
 Ten Broeck, Christina, p. 24
 Terrill, Susan, p. 37
 Teviot, Viscounties of, p. 8
 Thompson, Emily, p. 46
 Jared, p. 46
 Sophrinia, p. 46
 Thorn, Jonathon, p. 29
 Thomas, p. 29
 Thurstan, p. 7
 Thurstantus, p. 7
 Tillotson, Dr. Thomas, p. 25
 Tronson, Jeremiah, p. 32
 Tuttle, Ada, p. 42
 Van Brugh, Catherine, p. 23
 Van Cortandt, see Van Court-
 land
 Van Courtland, Gen'l Pierre,
 p. 29
 Cornelia, p. 57
 Van Courtlandt, Stpehanus, p. 57
 Van Dam Thong, Mary, p. 23

Vanderbilt family, p. 35	Waters, Charles Douglass, p. 42
Van Horne, Augustus, p. 32	Donald, p. 42
Cornelius Gerrit, p. 27	Harlow F., p. 42
Gerrit, p. 27	Kenneth Scott, p. 52
Van Kleck, Myndant, p. 28	Webber, Magdalene, p. 47
Van Rensselaer, Maria, p. 57	Weir, Marion, p. 11
Dominie Nichalaus, p. 57	Wells, Sarah, p. 28
Van Schaick, Engeltie, p. 57	Welsh, John, p. 15
Van Schlitenhorst, Brant Aertse,	Welz, Katherine, p. 40
p. 57	Wendel, Johannes, p. 57
Margaret, p. 57	Whitney, Stephen, W., p. 51
Vaudreuü, Marquis de, p. 23	Wigton, Earl of, p. 11
Veitch, Ann, p. 15	William the Conqueror, p. 62, 64
Vergrugge, see Van Brugh	William the Lyon, p. 7
Vetch, Col. Samuel, p. 23	Williams, Almira, p. 54
Viele, John, p. 29	Mary, p. 49
Wallace, William, p. 13	Winthrop, Fitz-John, p. 23
Walters, Harlow, p. 42	Mary, p. 23
Walworth, Jane, p. 42	Wirt, Frances, p. 42
Warner, Beryl Mary, p. 54	Franklin, p. 42
Charles Hinman, p. 45	Fred, p. 42
Dr. Henry W., p. 54	Nellie Jane, p. 42
John J., p. 45	Raymond Charles, p. 42
Lee Allison, p. 45	Ruby Albertine, p. 42
Roy Byron, p. 45	Wolfe, George, p. 53
Will L., p. 53	Woolsey, Melancthon Lloyd,
William Allison, p. 45	p. 28
Washington, General, p. 24	Yingling, Emma, p. 41