

RESOLVED WALDRON'S DESCENDANTS

VANDERPOEL BRANCH

DESCENDANTS IN THE VANDERPOEL BRANCH OF
RESOLVED WALDRON, WHO CAME FROM
HOLLAND TO NEW AMSTERDAM
IN 1650

JAMES HENRY SLIPPER, M. A., Compiler

1910

Blazon on Coat of Arms.

Shield, arg. Three Bulls's Heads, cabosed, armed.

Crest, Lion passant.

Motto, Sic vos, non vobis.

Cabosed, full faced, no part of neck visible.

Armed, means having the horns, teeth, etc., of a different color from the rest of the body.

Passant, passing, walking.

HERALDIC SYMBOLISM.

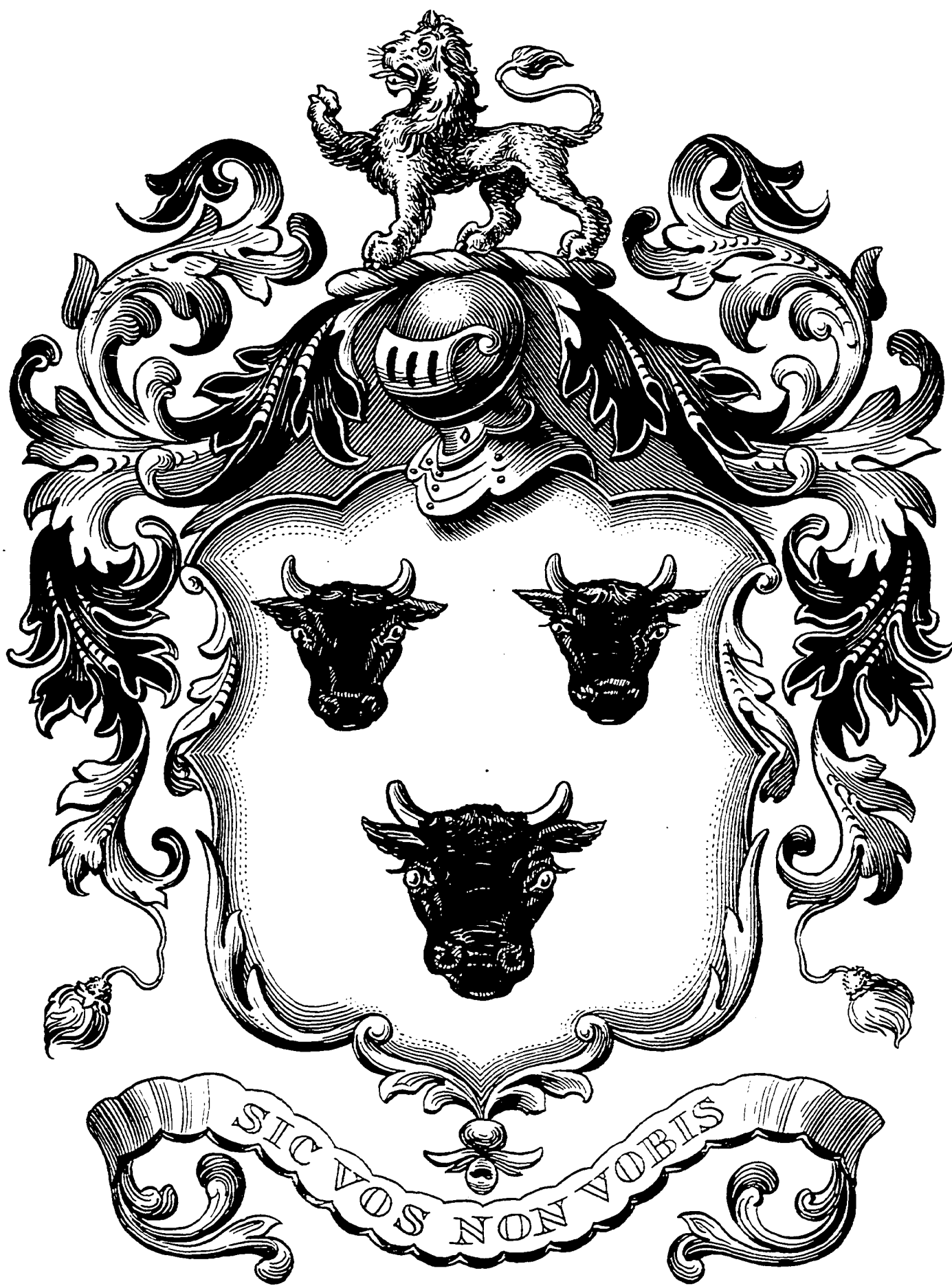
The bearing of a bull, or the head thereof denotes Valor and Magnanimity.

Lion denotes Courage and Watchfulness.

It is reported that the lion sleeps with its eyes open.

In Christian Art the Lion symbolizes the Resurrection.

The Eastern legend is that they produce their whelps dead, and the cubs are licked to life by their sire.



WALDRON

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FOREWORD

In presenting this compilation of the Waldron Genealogy, it may be well to give a brief preliminary history of the events leading up to the founding of the colony on Manhattan Island.

In connection with this is given a short account of the Waldron family in other parts of the country, as well as reference to their English forebears.

While the link connecting the Holland branch with the English root may not be now directly traceable, still the following suggestions may show that they come from the same stock.

In walking through a primeval forest if one should gather a number of leaves and take them to a skilled botanist and ask him from what trees they fell, upon examination by him it is likely that he would say: I cannot tell from which individual tree these leaves fell, I can tell you from what stock they came. One was from an oak, one from a maple, another from a pine, and so on. In some such way, I take it, would the trained genealogist report on evidence given of family traits.

For example, we find that one branch of the Waldron family migrated to the Barbadoes, where a member of it became chief justice in the judiciary of the island; another branch of it migrated to New England, where a member of it held high office there, becoming judge and chief magistrate of New Hampshire; still another Waldron migrated, via Holland, to New Amsterdam, and held high judicial office there.

Now the same ancestral traits appearing in these different Waldrons, clearly show that they all sprang from the same ancestral stock, although we may not now be able to pick out the particular tree from which they came.

That Resolved Waldron came of English ancestry is clearly stated, but when the family migrated to Holland is not clear, but the above mentioned traits seem to show the relationship.

I

THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW NETHERLAND.

1609-1664.

An English navigator named Henry Hudson, in the employ of London merchants, had, like Frobisher, made several fruitless voyages in search of the northwest passage, as well as north-eastward by Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. With the expectation, as it appeared, of reaching India, directly across the North Pole, he still continued his solicitations, but the scheme meeting with no further encouragement in England, he applied to the Dutch. That nation had but recently escaped from the domination of Spain, and its thrifty merchants were sending vessels in all directions, reaching out for a supremacy of maritime commerce. They were depriving the Portuguese of their rich possession in India, while that great monopoly—the Dutch East India Company—had been formed, with branches in the principal cities of the Netherlands. The Dutch had suddenly become the Phœnicians of modern times.

The application of Hudson having been made to the Amsterdam branch of the great corporation, he was furnished with a vessel, the *Half Moon*, and, in the year 1609, proceeded to try again his fortune in the Arctic regions. Frustrated in his design—as every explorer for the “pole” has been, even to the present day—Hudson directed his course along the shores of Acadia and New England to Chesapeake bay; thence, proceeding again northward, entered that beautiful haven which Verrazzani had visited in 1524, and which became known a few years later as the Bay of New York. The river, thence known as the Hudson, he ascended as far as the Catskills, but the Indians, who were wonder-struck at sight of the vessels, he treated badly, and consequently they rejoiced when his vessels’ sails were spread, and he and his crew departed down the river.

A chronicler relates the following regarding that trip:

“It is a striking coincidence that the Iroquois Indians were first unhappily made acquainted with their two greatest enemies, rum and

gunpowder, by the rival discoverers, Hudson and Champlain, during the same week of the same year, 1609. While Henry Hudson was cautiously feeling his way, as he supposed, into the Northern Ocean, through the channel of the river which bears his name, Champlain was accompanying a war party of the Hurons against the Iroquois, upon the lake receiving its name from him. Hudson discovered a company of the Iroquois upon the banks of the river, whom he regaled with rum. Champlain discovered a body of Iroquois warriors upon the coast of the lake, near the spot afterwards selected for the site of Ticonderoga, and there first taught them the fatal power of gunpowder."

On coming out of the great river, on the 4th of October, Hudson left behind him the shore which the natives called Manna-hatta, and on the next day he sailed out through the Narrows, and headed for Europe. On the 7th of November the Half Moon arrived at Dartmouth, and the Englishmen in the crew compelled the captain to land there. He sent to Amsterdam a report of the voyage, with a request for more money and half a dozen fresh men in place of the unruly ones; then he proposed to start in March on a fresh search for the northwest passage. But meanwhile King James had interfered, with an order forbidding him to leave the country. The foreigners were not to be allowed to have so valuable a man, and so Hudson was unceremoniously brought back into the service of the Muscovy Company. The Half Moon was sent on her way to Amsterdam, a new ship was fitted up by Sir Dudley Digges and others, and in the following April our bold navigator set sail once more for the New World.

The voyage was full of hardship as the ship made her way into the great inland water which has ever since been known as Hudson's Bay, but ought rather to be called Hudson Sea, since it is bigger than the Black and Caspian together. From the 3rd of November, 1610, till the 18th of June, 1611, the ship was locked in ice in James's Bay, at its southern extremity. During this long and unexpected delay the supply of food fell short and Satan found mischief for idle hands and busy brains. The crew insisted upon returning home as soon as the ice should break up, but the captain, nourishing his great purpose and finding himself on this broad western sea, naturally wished to press on westward. On this ship was a young man named Henry Green, of worshipful parents, but of forward and unseemly life, whom the cap-

tain had befriended and sought to reform and to have for his secretary. This viper devised a mutiny, and one midsummer day, three days after leaving winter quarters, Henry Hudson, with his son John Hudson, and seven sick men, were set adrift in an open boat upon that waste of water, while the ship faced about for England. Our chronicler tells us with satisfaction that before reaching the ocean, the faithless Green and his abettors were slain by the Indians. On arriving in England the crew were thrown into jail and an expedition was sent out in search of the great navigator; but in spite of diligent seeking no more was ever seen or heard of Henry Hudson.

These northern voyages of Hudson, aside from their intrinsic interest in the history of navigation, are memorable for two things. First, they revealed the existence of whales in vast numbers about Spitzbergen, larger and better in bone and blubber than any hitherto known, and thus they led to a revival and extension of whale-fishery, in which Holland kept the lead until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Secondly, on the 21st of May, 1609, while doubling the North Cape on his return to the Atlantic waters, Hudson made the first recorded observation of a sun spot. It was a year and a half later that sun spots were observed by Harriot and again by Galileo, to the holy indignation of good Aristotelians, who deemed it flat blasphemy to say that the eye of the Universe could suffer from ophthalmia!

By virtue of the discovery of Hudson's while sailing under the Dutch flag, that nation claimed all the territory extending from the Delaware or South Bay, to Cape Cod, and conferred upon it the name of New Netherland.

The management of New Netherland affairs passed, in 1621, into the hands of a new corporation, which had been formed under the title of the Dutch West India Company. Peter Minuit came out, in 1625, as Director or Governor for the company. With him came the first regular colonists, for those who had preceded them were but traders who had not as yet decided to make their homes, though they might make their fortunes, in the New World. Early in May, 1626, Minuit arrived at Manhattan and took command of New Netherland.

The first important act of Minuit's administration was the purchase of the island of Manhattan from the natives. For the name Manhattan many explanations have been suggested, and among other things we have been told that the island was named after the tribe

which inhabited it. From these island Indians, Minuit bought the whole island, containing about 22,000 acres, for the value of 60 guilders in beads and ribbons. These 60 guilders are usually mentioned as equivalent to twenty-four gold dollars of the present day; but the purchasing power of gold was then five times as great as now, so that the price paid for Manhattan was really equivalent to about one hundred and twenty dollars. That must have furnished enough ribbons and beads to give every brave and every squaw a chance.

In 1633 Walter Van Twiller succeeded Minuit as director of the colony. Within a few months after his arrival from Holland, there arose serious disputes with the English, who were then rapidly occupying New England, and were about to encroach upon land which the Dutch claimed as their own. The most threatening complication was in regard to the possession of the Connecticut river.

The history of Van Twiller's administration is in great part a monotonous record of such bickerings with the English. Being charged with many irregularities, he was removed by the Company.

The person appointed to succeed Van Twiller as Director-General was named William Kieft. He was appointed in September, 1637, and arrived at New Amsterdam in March, 1638. Loud complaints being made about his management resulted in the recall of Kieft in the year 1647, after he had been the Company's Director for nine years. Kieft sailed for home in a vessel richly laden with furs, but it was cast ashore on the coast of Wales and he and eighty others perished.

The petition for a new governor was promptly granted. The person selected for Governor was Peter Stuyvesant, lately Governor of the Island of Curacoa. Having lost a leg in a fight with the Portuguese at San Martin, he returned to Holland in the autumn of 1644, and was appointed in May, 1645, to replace Kieft in the government of New Netherland. Various causes, however, delayed the Company in completing its preparations and instructions, so that it was only after the lapse of two years, in May, 1647, that Stuyvesant arrived at Manhattan.

The predominating trait in the character of Stuyvesant was pertinacity. An opinionated man is very apt to be a persecutor, and such the director would doubtless have proved; but, fortunately for the province, his intolerance was held in check by explicit orders from

the company that individual rights of conscience should be respected.

Bickerings between the Dutch and English communities in America continued to go on in Stuyvesant's time as in the times of Van Twiller and Kieft. During this prolonged state of tension in the New World there was profound peace between the Netherlands and England. Nevertheless, Charles II. had made up his mind to seize New Netherland by surprise. An expedition was organized in deepest secrecy, lest their high mightinesses should take alarm and send a fleet to the defense of New Amsterdam. Four ships were fitted out, and 500 veteran troops were embarked in them, under command of Colonel Richard Nicholls, groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York, and already appointed governor of the provinces about to be seized, or—as he would have phrased it—from which a trespassing governor was to be expelled.

While Stuyvesant was busy with his Indian troubles a courier came spurring in wild haste to tell him that the English fleet was sighted and was hourly expected to show itself off Coney Island. Stuyvesant hurried down the river. The day after his arrival in Manhattan, the stately black frigates with the red ensign of England flying at their mastheads, were seen coming up the Lower Bay, where they anchored just below the Narrows, and sent ashore a company of soldiers, who seized the blockhouse upon Staten Island.

On Tuesday morning a boat with a flag of truce rowed up to Whitehall, and Governor Winthrop, with half a dozen other gentlemen, came ashore. They were escorted to the parlor of the nearest tavern, where Stuyvesant and the city magistrates received them politely. Winthrop in his most kindly manner tried to persuade the gallant director to accept the inevitable, but his arguments fell upon deaf ears. Then Winthrop handed a letter to Stuyvesant, and the English gentlemen returned to their boat, while the Dutch dignitaries proceeded to the fort. The letter, addressed by Nicholls to Winthrop, was then read aloud by Stuyvesant.

This wise and kindly document wrought a visible effect upon the burgomasters present, and they wished that it might be read to the citizens who were gathered in a vast crowd outside. But Stuyvesant, who did not wish to have any such effect produced, stoutly refused, and when the burgomasters insisted, he flew into a rage and tore the letter into small pieces. Thereupon several of the magistrates, gravely of-

fended, left the room. The news was told to the throng of people, who received it with hisses and growls. Three prominent citizens came in where the director was standing and demanded the letter. Amid vociferous uproar Stuyvesant retreated into the council-chamber, while Nicholas Bayard, who had gathered up the fragments of the letter, pieced them together and made a true copy, which was read aloud to the people with marked and wholesome effect. There were many in the town who did not regard a surrender to England as the worst of misfortunes. They were weary of hard-headed Peter's arbitrary ways and disgusted with their high mightinesses and the West India Company for leaving them unprotected, and in this mood they lent a willing ear to the offer of English liberties. Was it not better to surrender on favorable terms than to lose their lives in behalf of—what? Their homes and families? No, indeed, but in behalf of a remote government which had done little or nothing for them! If they were lost to Holland it was Holland's loss, not theirs. With such a temper the tact and moderation of Colonel Nicholls were likely to prevail.

Stuyvesant for a long time was anxious to fight the English, but he was met with entreaties and remonstrances signed by ninety-three leading citizens, among whose names he read the name of his own son Balthazar. Women and children flocked about the brave old man and added their tearful entreaties. "Well, let it be so; I would rather be carried to my grave." In a few moments the white flag fluttered over the ramparts of Fort Amsterdam and so the rule of Holland in America came peacefully to an end.

About a year after the surrender of New Amsterdam, the director returned to Holland to make his report to the States General. He returned to New York in 1667 and passed the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement on his Bowery. A warm friendship sprang up between the genial Governor Nicholls and the gallant old Dutchman. Stuyvesant was much interested in church affairs and in city improvements and his venerable figure was one of the picturesque sights of the town. The long, stormy day had a bright sunset. He died at the Bowery in 1672, at the age of 80, and was buried in the little church which stood just east of his house. The will of his widow, who died in 1687, founded St. Mark's Church, and upon the very same site the present church edifice was built in 1802. A tablet in its wall tells us that Peter Stuyvesant lies buried within.

II

DUTCH CHARACTERISTICS.

There are few persons, especially of Dutch descent, who are not increasingly interested in all that pertains to the earliest colonies.

The Dutch held very similar religious and political views to those of the New England colonists, but their commercial instincts were stronger.

The Dutchman was an inborn republican as an educated Calvinist, and our country owes much of its subsequent prosperity to the Dutchman's commercial and industrial instincts.

The Hollanders were natural traders, industrious, thrifty, honest and persevering.

Probably no nation had fewer vices or more virtues, and the last were of a kind that bring prosperity in their train.

An eloquent brief for the Dutch has been prepared by Douglas Campbell in his work entitled "The Puritans in Holland, England and America."

The Dutch, according to Motley, in his work entitled "Rise of the Dutch Republic," were the most energetic and quick witted people of the world, indeed the Yankees of Europe.

A grand example of their true character may be found in the fact that Leyden, to commemorate its relief from the famous siege, by the provinces of Holland and Zealand under the patronage of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, instead of celebrating this deliverance with fireworks or statues, built a splendid university—built it in 1575—as one of the rewards to the citizens of Leyden for their heroic defense of the place against the Spaniards.

It has been said by a great historian that "the English Courtiers sneered at the honest Dutchmen of the Netherlands, whose virtues were a reproach to them and their king and whose national prosperity caused them intense jealousy."

Honesty, industry, economy, self reliance, truthfulness, patience and forbearance were characteristics of these people; but as some one has wisely said "these are not flashy virtues, they are not even attract-

ive to thoughtless youth and they are despised thoroughly by reckless adventurers. Nevertheless, they are the virtues which make good and happy homes, a stable government and a prosperous community."

Carlyle, speaking of them, says: "Those Dutch are strong people. They raised their land out of a marsh, and went on for a long period of time breeding cows and making cheese.

"They might have gone on with their cows and making cheese till Doomsday, but Spain comes over and says 'we want you to believe in St. Ignatius.' 'Very sorry,' replied the Dutch, 'but we can't.' 'God! but you must,' says Spain, and they went about with guns and swords to make the Dutch believe in St. Ignatius.

"Never made them believe in him, but did succeed in breaking their own vertebral column forever, and raising the Dutch into a great nation. This persecution by the Spanish made possible the extension of the commercial power of the Dutch in America."

No settlers in the New World were fairer in their treatment of the Indians than were the Dutch, a fact admitted even by the New England school of historians.

Berthold Fernow, keeper of the New York State Historical Records, author of the brief chapter allotted to the "Dutch in North America," in the extended "Narrative and Critical History of America," says: "This mode of acquiring lands from the Indians, by purchase, established from the beginning the principle by which the intercourse between the white and the red man in the valley of the Hudson was to be regulated.

"The great Indian problem which has been, and is still, a question of paramount importance to the United States Government, was solved by the Dutch of New Netherland without great difficulty.

" Not less religious than the Puritans of New England, they made no such religious pretexts for tyranny and cruelty as mar the records of their neighbors."

1622 to 1660—Holland was now overflowing with people, all intent on making a livelihood, but "where one stiver was to be gained there were ten hands ready to receive it." Many, on that account, were leaving that country in search of other homes, where they could find better opportunities, and obtain

a living more easily. The possessions of the Dutch in America, known as New Netherland, presented to such persons special advantages, and very alluring was the offer of the West India Co. to grant each colonist as much land as he should be able to cultivate. So, while many of the sturdy sons of Holland were turning their faces thitherward, the subject was daily becoming of wider and more practical interest. Amsterdam, as the great commercial mart of Holland, and the seat of the principal business chamber of the Dutch West India Co., had become the great point of embarkation for colonists going to New Netherland. Amsterdam itself gave many of her resident families, such as Waldron and others whose names are found as prominent citizens of our state.

MANHATTAN AND NEW HARLEM AGAIN UNDER DUTCH RULE.

The news that the Dutch were again masters of New York was received in New Harlem with enthusiasm. Vander Vin's confirmatory bulletin ran thus: "This day, 10th August, 1673 (new style), have the Holland and Zeeland fleets captured the fort at New York, in the name of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, and His Highness the Lord Prince of Orange; and the Fort is renamed William Hendrick, and the city obtained the name New Orange."

After this follows orders from the Schout, burgomasters and schepens of the city of New Orange to the inhabitants of the town of New Harlem to nominate eight persons for magistrates from whom the New Orange Schout and burgomasters will elect four as magistrates. From this list Resolved Waldron was one of the chosen ones and was elected to the position of Schout.

April 18, 1674, was issued practically the last official document to Harlem by the revered Dutch government at New York, for now came news that peace had been declared between England and Holland. More disheartening still, Secretary Bayard announced that New Netherland had been ceded by Holland to England; that New Orange was again to be called New York, and that on July 11, 1674, in the forenoon, religious service should be held and the proclamation of peace published.

THE TITLE TO MANHATTAN ISLAND.

The English possessions in America were not claimed by right of conquest, but of discovery, and were held by the King as the representative of the nation for whose benefit the discovery was made.

England claimed to have discovered Manhattan Island before Holland—England in 1498, Holland in 1623. Holland claimed title to the Island not only by right of discovery in 1623, but by immediately following actual occupancy, and, further, by purchase of the whole island from the Indians through Governor Minuit for the sum of \$24.00. Holland, therefore, claimed to have a better title than England, whose “discovery” was not followed by occupancy and whose title had not been acquired from the Indians. England, from time to time after occupation by the Dutch, gave notice of her claim to Holland through the States General at The Hague, and through the Governor at Manhattan Island. No attention being paid to her demands by Holland, England, in 1664, took forcible possession of the fort at the lower end of the island (The Battery). This act alone might have been considered as vesting the title in England by conquest, but for the fact that at that time peace existed between England and Holland; England claiming, in extenuation of her act, the right to take forcible possession of what was already her own property By the surrender of the Dutch at this time (1664) and by the Treaty of Westminster in 1674. Holland conveyed to England all her rights in Manhattan Island, and thus confirmed and perfected England’s title.

III

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. 1626-1752.

1626. On May 4th Peter Minuit arrived at Manhattan in the capacity of Director-General of New Netherland. He organized a Provisional Government and purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians. He paid about twenty-four dollars (\$24.00) for the island. One of the historians says: "This is a small sum, but had it been put at compound interest, at the rate of 6 per cent, it would have amounted, at the end of 265 years to \$122,472,560.
- In 1628 Michaelis, a member of the Reformed Church, came over and organized a church with fifty communicants. Before that time Consolers of sick, as they were styled, had read to the people, on Sundays, texts of the Bible and Creed. These persons were of a class of recognized officers in the Church at Holland.
1629. To encourage the co-operation of capitalists in the settlement of New Netherland, the Dutch West India Co. offered to any of the members, who should plant a colony in any part of New Netherland, except Manhattan, certain exclusive privileges, coupled with certain conditions, and he should be acknowledged as the feudal chief or Patroon of such colony.
1633. The first church on Manhattan Island was erected this year, on the site of the present Pearl Street, between Broad and Whitehall Streets.
1640. The first distillation of brandy in the colonies was commenced by the Dutch on Staten Island.
1642. A stone church and a stone tavern were erected at New Amsterdam. The tavern was built on the East River, near the present Coenties Slip, and was afterwards converted by the Dutch into a City Hall.
1643. The Colonists of New Netherland suffered from the ravages of the Indians in this and the next year.

- 1646. Brooklyn was settled this year, named from "Breucklen" in Holland.
- 1646. First instance of capital punishment for witchcraft, occurring in Colonial history, was this year in Massachusetts.
- 1650. Negro slaves were introduced into New Netherland about this time.
- 1656. The first Quakers that appeared in New England arrived this year in Massachusetts. They were banished from the colony. At this period New Amsterdam contained seventeen streets, 120 houses and about 1,000 inhabitants.
- 1659. Two Quakers, who returned to Massachusetts after banishment, were executed. The manufacture of bricks was now commenced at New Amsterdam, and brick buildings from this time began to be erected. Before this bricks had been imported from Holland, and seldom used for other parts of the house than for chimneys and ovens.
- 1660. To indicate the value placed upon poultry by the early settlers of Manhattan, we mention the following circumstance: the Dyckman Estate, comprising some 200 acres at the end of the Speedway, now worth over \$1,000,000, was rented to its first tenant, some 250 years ago, for two hens a year, for seven years.
- 1664. King Charles II. granted a patent to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, for several tracts of land in America. An expedition was fitted out in England, under the command of Richard Nicholls, for the conquest of the Dutch in America. Nicholls appeared in the harbor of New Amsterdam in August, and demanded the surrender of the town and fort from Governor Stuyvesant. Letters and messages were exchanged, and at last the Dutch Governor agreed to capitulate, and articles to that end were signed the 27th of August. By the terms of the surrender the Dutch were to continue free denizens, to retain their estates, to enjoy their ancient customs, with regard to inheritance, to enjoy their modes of worship and church discipline and they were allowed a freedom to trade with Holland. In honor of the Duke of York, New Amsterdam now took the name of New York.

- 1665. The City of New York was incorporated, a mayor, five aldermen and a sheriff were chosen.
- 1673. A war having broken out between England and Holland, the Dutch sent an expedition to destroy the commerce of the English in America. The Dutch, learning the defenseless condition of New York, proceeded to that city and forced its surrender. Upon the execution of a treaty of peace between the two nations, in the following year, these possessions were restored to the English. This same year the first mail was established between Boston and New York "for a more speedy intelligence and despatch of affairs." The letters were to be carried by a messenger, who was directed to go and return once a month.
- 1678. There were 343 houses in the City of New York.
- 1690. The first newspaper published in America was issued at Boston on the 25th of September, and was called "Public Occurrences." Before the second number appeared the Legislature suppressed its publication.
- 1692. Twenty persons were put to death this year in Massachusetts, upon their conviction of practicing witchcraft. A whipping post, pillory and ducking stool were established in the City of New York.
- 1693. William Bradford set up the first printing press in the Province of New York.
- 1696. The City of New York contained 594 houses, 6,000 inhabitants.
- 1697. The streets of New York were now ordered, by the Common Council, to be lighted. The lighting was to be done by a lantern suspended from a pole stretched out from the window of every seventh house—a night watch was also instituted.
- 1699. William Kidd, the noted pirate, was executed in England. He was formerly known as one of the boldest and most successful ship-masters that sailed from New York. In May, 1691, the Common Council of New York awarded him 150 pounds sterling for services to the Colony. Receiving from King William a commission as Captain of a Galley of 30 guns, for the suppression of piracy, he sailed from England in 1696, but turning pirate himself, returned in 1698 with a large booty to New York, escaped to Boston, where he was apprehended and sent to England for trial.

- 1700. The authorities of New York and Massachusetts passed acts for the banishment of all Popish priests and Jesuits from their Provinces.
- 1703. The "King's Farm," in the City of New York, was granted to Trinity Church by Queen Anne. This gift laid the foundation of the vast revenue of that society.
- 1704. The first newspaper published in America (excepting the single issue in 1690), was issued on the 24th of April at Boston. It was called the Boston News Letter, published weekly, and printed on a sheet twelve inches by eight.
- 1709. A slave market was established in New York.
- 1710. A Post Office establishment for the Colonies in America was created by act of Parliament—the chief office was made in New York, and sub-offices at such other places as the Postmaster-General might direct.
- 1712. The negroes in the City of New York formed a plot to set fire to the City, in its execution killed several of the inhabitants. Nineteen of the negroes were convicted and executed.
- 1720. Clocks were introduced into America, heretofore time was marked by the hour-glass.
- 1725. The first newspaper published in the Province of New York was issued on the 16th of October by William Bradford in the City of New York called the New York Gazette.
- 1730. A line of stages was established between New York and Philadelphia, making bi-monthly trips.
- 1741. A conspiracy of negroes and others was formed in New York to burn the city.
- 1752. Heretofore in all the British dominions, the New Year commenced on the 25th of March. By an Act of Parliament it was made to date hereafter on the first day of January.

IV

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN WALROND, OF OT-
 TERY, ENG., TO THE REV. WILLIAM WALDRON,
 MINISTER OF BOSTON, AND BROTHER OF
 SECRETARY WALDRON.

OTTERY, ENG., Mar. 8, 1725-6.

Rev. and Dear Sir: It was a very pleasant surprise to me to receive a letter from you, who no doubt are of the same Name & Family with myself, tho' a letter in it be transposed, and who, by Dr. Mather's character of you, are not the least in your Father's house.

I have made some Enquiry about the Somersetshire Branch of our Family, from whence you are descended, but cannot exactly determine, tho' I am apt to think it must be from one of these two Gentlemen, of which, one was Walrond, of Illbrewers, who had about five hundred pounds per Annum, or more, and the other Walrond of Sayre, of about the same value, and I think both of them Justices of the Peace, in that County, one of them I am sure was so, viz., the former; both of them degenerated into looseness of living in Charles 2nd's reign, and both ruined their Estates & dyed poor above 20 yrs. since. Walrond of Illbrewers was a great persecutor of dissenters, but in the conclusion wanted bread. There is an honest family of about a hundred Pounds per annum, still living at Wellington, in Somerset, very excellent men, great supporters of Religion, and one of the Brothers, about your age, a very good Minister, living now in Dorsetshire. The Head of all our Family still remains in a good Estate, about a thousand Pounds per Annum, from whom I am the second Generation. The seat is called Bradfield in Devon. It was granted by the Crown, about six hundred years since, to one Richard Walerand, and has continued in the Family to this Day; The last Gentleman that dyed was a very pious good man, about eighty years of age and an excellent Magistrate in his county, that could at any time lead three hundred Freeholders, to the Election of a Shire.

Knight; but his son is degenerate & very wicked; I conversed much with the old Gentleman, but this is no friend to my Profession.

Another Branch sprung from Bradfield House in this county, (beside those two families in Somerset before mentioned) which is seated at Bovey, in the East of Devon, which Branch sprang from its Root about 340 years since, and now inherits at least, a thousand pounds per Annum. This also has degenerated and become like other Gentlemen in England; For Religion, indeed, is almost quite gone out of the Familys of the Gentry, by means of a loose & licentious Clergy. I never could find any of our Name, in all England, but in the Western Counties, and from thence, a family went, as Merchants to Barbadoes, grew rich; and was in the Government there; and the last Gentleman, a Batchelor, seated himself at Greenwich near London, was morally honest and very charitable, but having a great loss, in the South Sea, of almost all his Money could not bear it, but shot himself in the Head.

Our Coat of Arms, is three Bull's Heads, as you'll see by my seal on this letter. But, *Stemmata quid faciunt?*

I find our Name in Skinner's *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*; towards the end of which Book, in his *Onomastichon*, he has the word *Walarand*, olim *Praenomen*, nunc *Cognomen*, ab *Anglo Sax Walpian*, *volvere*, et *Rand*, *Scutum*, *volvere clypens*, i. e., *qui Clypeum huc illuc circumagit*. *Waldron autem cognomen contractum est a Walarand*. I have transcribed what he says, lest the Book should not be common with you.

I wish you had let me know into what Family your Grandfather married, for that might perhaps have given Light into the Enquiry, however I will examine farther, and take the first opportunity to inform you, as I can get Intelligence; but I know of no male Posterity left of the two Somersetshire Familys that I mentioned above. I am much pleased with your Correspondence, and shall at any time be obliged by letters from you. As to Ecclesiastical Information I must refer you to Dr. Mather's which encloses this:

May the Lord of the Harvest prosper you and make you a burning and shining Light. You and I are of one Family, Faith & Profession. Let us particularly pray for each other, tho we should never see each other's face on Earth. Oh, that the God of all Grace may excite us both to work the Works of him that sent us while it is

DAY, that we may have a comfortable Requiem, from our Labors at last, and be accepted when our Lord shall come, with which I conclude,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Kinsman & Servant,

JOHN WALROND.

To the Rev. William Waldron, Minister in Boston.

V

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES REGARDING
THE NAME OF WALDRON.

1st. Domesday Book.—This, one of the most ancient records of England, is the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, service, and tenure of lands therein described. The exact date is differently stated above 1086. In the volume of the index we find the name of Waldrene (evidently an earlier form of Waldron), who is mentioned as Comes of Moreton, i. e., of Robert Earl of Moretaine, in Normandy, who was advanced soon after the Conquest to the Earldom of Cornwell. Comes, in ancient Rome and the Roman Empire, was a companion or attendant upon a great person; a prototype of the Medieval Count, whence the name of County.

2nd. In the Roll of Battle Abbey we find that Sir Alexander Plunkett, in 1272, succeeded his mother's brother, Robert de Walraund, to the Herefordshire Barony of Kilpeck (see the Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords, by C. Robison). Walraund is, no doubt, another form of spelling Waldron. In Genealogical works we find many different ways of spelling the name. It may not be superfluous to explain of what this roll of Battle Abbey consisted. In October, A. D. 1066, the Battle of Hastings was fought, and William the Norman was seated on the throne of England under the historic title of William the Conqueror. Close by the field of Hastings William caused a stately pile to be erected, which was named Battle Abbey, in commemoration of his victory. A roll or catalogue was prepared, in which were carefully recorded the names and titles of the Norman chivalry who had followed William's banner in the enterprise. This was the famous "Roll of Battle or Battel Abbey."

3rd. "History of Christian Names," by Charlotte M. Yonge. In glossary-Waleran-folio, 326—Valeren—we find a long section tracing Waleran back to Valeo, the Latin, meaning to be "Strong."

4th. "History of Family Names." We find it stated that "Surnames" were not in use in England and Scotland before the Norman Conquest; that they were first to be found in the Domesday Book. A

book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England, undertaken by order of William the Conqueror and completed in 1086.

5th. In "Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae," by Dr. S. Skinner, the Fifth part, is given the etymology of the name (this extract is given in the letter of the Rev. John Walrond, given in another part of this work).

6th. "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" gives a long lineage of one branch of the family. There is also given the Coat of Arms that the Rev. John Walrond uses, adding the motto "Sic vos non vobis." The classic story connected with this motto is given elsewhere in this work. Burke in another place says that the names were often altered for the sake of euphony, or to suit the idiom of various dialects.

7th. Lower, in "Patronymica Britannica," says: "Waldron, the personal name Waleran, common in Norman times."

8th. Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England" gives "Waldron, Walderne, or Walrond" often in old records; the name is Walden.

9th. In "N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register" we find the following variations of the name: Waldron, Walden, Waldern, Walderne, Walderon, Waldin, Waldon, Waldren, Waldrene, Waldrond, Wall-dine, Walldone.

That various ways of spelling surnames in olden times in England was not uncommon, not to mention the name of the "myriad-minded" Shakespeare, is shown by the fact that Miss Louise Creighton, in her article recently published in "The Cambridge History of English Literature" on "Sir Walter Raleigh," adopts this mode of spelling the name out of seventy different ways in which the name is found written.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MOTTOES AND CRESTS.

Mottoes are perhaps more ancient than "Coat-armor," and many of the older ones were originally the war-cries of the family or clans. Later they were chosen to express the predominant passions of piety or love. By rules of heraldry women do not bear mottoes; the Sovereign alone excepted. In England bishops do not bear mottoes. Crests (from the Latin *cresta*, the tuft or comb which grows on the heads of many birds) were placed upon the top of the helmet of chieftains, so that their followers might readily distinguish them in battle. Commanders alone were entitled to bear it. Another name by which it is frequently called is "Cognizance" (Latin *cognosco*, to know), since by it the leader was recognized. It was usually the figure of some animal or bird placed on top of the helmet. Its height made the wearer seem taller and more imposing.

Alexander the Great adopted the Ram's Head. Julius Caesar was known by a Star, the Head of a Bull, an Elephant or the She Wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus.

While crests are traceable to very early days, their use was not general until mediæval times. It is probable that families derived crests as badges of distinction in peaceable times from the devices which their leaders had worn in recent warfare.

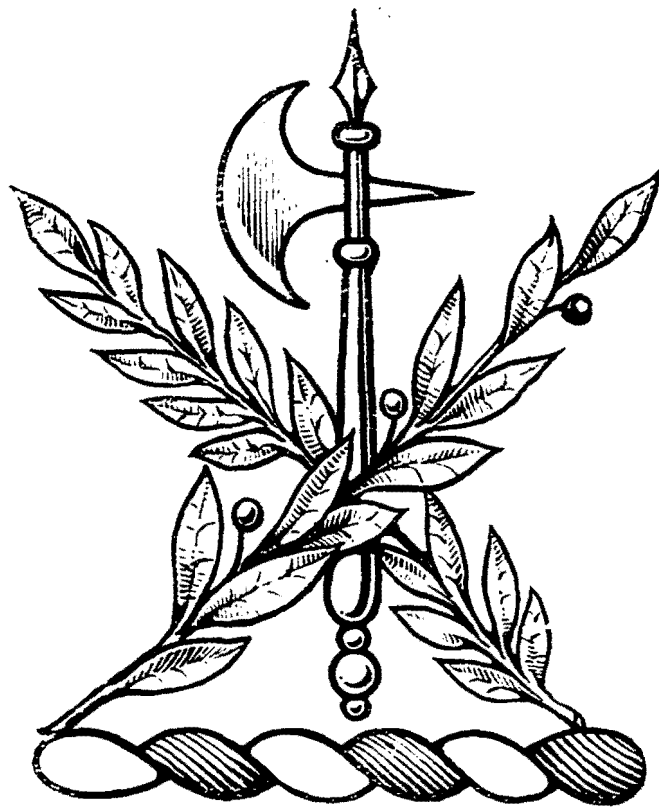
Guillem says: "The bearing of a Bull or Ox, or the head thereof, is a note of valor, or magnanimity." An Ox was borne by the Athenians on one of their coins. It was worshipped by the Egyptians as a god, under the name of "Apis, the soul of Osiris," a specially marked living Bull was always kept as the object of their worship.

Crest of the Waldrons.

TIME OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

BLAZONRY.

Two Laurel Branches in Saltier with Battle Axe.



HERALDIC SYMBOLISM.

The right of bearing a Crest was considered even more honorable than that of Coat Armor, for to the latter one succeeded by birth, but to attain the former one must have been a Knight in active service.

Crests belong essentially to the person of a Military Commander. The Laurel is the Emblem of Victory.

IN THE ENCYCLOPEDIA HERALDICA, BY WILLIAM BERRY.

We find several armorial bearings used by the different Waldron families from the time of William the Conqueror. As the blazonry is too technical for our work, we merely give the characteristic differences and refer the reader to that work for fuller information regarding them. On one are three greyhounds, heads erased. Another has three griffins' heads. (NOTE: The griffin is an imaginary animal, represented by the ancients to be one-half like an eagle, the other like a lion. A device to express strength and swiftness combined.) On one is shown a lion, passant, on another an eagle displayed with two heads is shown.

Three different members of the Waldron family have on their shield three bulls' heads, cabossed. On one of these there is, as a crest, a tiger, sejant, armed, tufted and maned. Waldrynde, or Waldringbirch, or Waldron used three (3) birch branches radicated two in one.

The three bulls' heads has been selected for illustration, as it was the one mentioned in the letter of the Rev. John Walrond to the Rev. William Waldron, which is given in this work and also because it is used by the larger number of the Waldron families.

The Motto, "Sic vos, non vobis," among those given as belonging to the Waldron family has a most interesting history.

The verses were written by Vergil to confuse an inferior poet, Bathyllus, who had been rewarded for claiming some verses which Vergil wrote anonymously in honor of Augustus when, during a series of brilliant outdoor celebrations, a clear day had followed a stormy night. On that occasion Vergil posted this compliment to the young Caesar:

"It rains all night; the shows go on in the morning. Caesar and Jupiter rule jointly side by side."

Bathyllus claimed the verses, and, to expose him, Vergil wrote again the same statement followed by these words:

Hos ego versiculos——
 Sic vos non vobis——
 Sic vos non vobis——
 Sic vos non vobis——
 Sic vos non vobis——

Bathyllus was called on to complete them, which he could not do. Then Vergil completed all the lines as follows:

“ ‘Nocte pluit tota; redeunt spectacula mane;
 Divisum imperium cum Jove Caesar habet.’ ”
 “Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores;
 Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;
 Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves;
 Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
 Sic vos non vobis fertis aratia boves.”

Which latter, being freely translated, may mean:

“I wrote these lines, another is rewarded.
 “Thus you, not for yourselves, build nests O birds;
 “Thus you, not for yourselves, grow fleeces, sheep;
 “Thus you, not for yourselves, store honey, bees.
 “Thus you, not for yourselves, drag plows, O oxen.”

VI

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF MAJOR RICHARD WALDRON.

Major Richard Waldron was a native of Somersetshire, Eng., and was born about the year 1609. At the age of twenty-six he came to this country with his brother William and settled at Dover, New Hampshire. He was the only Chief Justice who, from the first settlement of New Hampshire to this day, has passed upon any person sentence of death on a charge of high treason. Edward Gore, of Hampton, in 1633, was indicted for this offense, tried before Waldron as judge, with Vaughn and Daniel assistants. It was a painful duty, for Gore was convicted and Waldron wept while pronouncing sentence; that he should be carried back to the place whence he came and from thence be drawn to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck and cut down alive, and his entrails be taken out before his face, and his head cut off, and his body divided into four quarters, and his head and quarters be disposed of at the king's pleasure. It is gratifying to know that this sentence was not carried into execution. After several years imprisonment here and in London, Gore was pardoned and returned home with an order for the restoration of his estate, which had been seized as forfeiture to the Crown. Another sentence of Waldron's as a magistrate, when viewed in connection with its partial execution, is still more repulsive. In 1662, while this Province was under the government of Massachusetts and the laws against Quakers were rigidly executed, three women of that denomination visited Dover to denounce woe upon the people and make proselytes. They were arrested and carried before Waldron who, after trial, made the following order, as preserved in Sewall:

"To the Constables of Dover and other towns named in the order, until these vagabond Quakers are out of your jurisdiction. You and every-one of you are required, in the king's name, to take these vagabond Quakers and make them fast to the cart's tail, and drawing the cart through your several towns, to whip them upon their naked backs, not exceeding ten stripes a-piece on each of them, in

each town, and convey them from Constable to Constable, till they are out of this jurisdiction as you will answer it at your peril; and this shall be your warrant. Per me

“RICHARD WALDRON.”

“At Dover, dated Dec. 22, 1662.”

In Dover, Hampton and Salisbury this disgraceful order was executed, but in the last named town Walter Barefoot performed about the only praiseworthy act that stands to his credit in history, by taking these persecuted females from the constables, under pretense of delivering them to the constables of Newton, and securing them from further cruelty by sending them out of the province. It is worthy of remark that in Dover, where only within this Province the Quakers were persecuted, that sect has flourished perhaps to a greater extent than in any other town in New Hampshire.

THE CRUEL MASSACRE OF MAJOR WALDRON.

The treachery of the soldiers under Major Waldron, some ten years before, still rankled in the memory of the Cocheco Indian tribes.

Ostensibly, they were at peace with the provinces, when near the end of June, 1689, they assembled in the neighborhood of Dover, the veteran magistrate, Richard Waldron, feared no treachery. Some of the inhabitants were uneasy on account of meeting so many Indians and warned Waldron, without effect.

There were five garrisoned towns near the first falls of the Cocheco River, Major Waldron's and four others. One of the chiefs, Mesendowit, was hospitably entertained by Major Waldron the day before, and the squaws told him to expect a trading visit from the Indians the following day.

The Indians sent two squaws to each of the garrisoned houses in the evening to ask shelter for the night, they were welcomed at all except one, young Coffin's, and allowed to sleep at the open fire; when the family had retired and all was quiet the squaws opened the gates and admitted their confederates. The Indians rushed into the Major's apartment.

Awakened by the noise he sprang out of bed, seized a sword and though 80 years old drove them through two or three rooms, but returning for other arms they came behind him with a hatchet and overpowered him. Drawing him into the hall they placed him in an elbow chair on a long table with a derisive cry, "Who shall judge Indians now?" They then obliged members of the family to get them some supper; when they had finished eating, they cut the Major across the breast with knives, each one saying with a stroke, "I cross out my account." Cutting off his nose and ears, they thrust them into his mouth, as he was falling down, spent with the loss of blood, one of them held his own sword beneath him, he fell upon it and his suffering ended.

VII

RESOLVED WALDRON.

Resolved Waldron, perhaps the most noted of the Harlem Patentees, respected and beloved by all for his clear judgment, wide experience and unfailing affability, came from English stock, of the time of William the Conqueror, but was born and raised at Amsterdam and acquired many of the characteristics of the Hollanders, in fact, so thoroughly Dutch was he in his leanings, that when the English conquered the province, he retired from New York to Harlem in disgust.

One reason for this, perhaps, rested in the fact that he was a great favorite with Governor Stuyvesant, to whose notice he had come shortly after the governor's entry upon public service in New Amsterdam in 1657.

On April 17th of that year he was made an overseer of workmen. So conscientiously did he perform his duties, that the Director and Council in the following year appointed him Deputy to the Attorney-General, and the Burgomasters were ordered to recognize him a Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. Waldron, with his English blood and Dutch training, was the kind of man who would carry out an order to the letter. He was charged by the Quakers, some of whom he arrested, with being hard-hearted. But how his obedience must have appealed to Governor Stuyvesant, one may imagine who has read the story of Stuyvesant's constant insistence upon the enforcement of obedience.

Mr. Waldron visited, upon public errands, every part of the province, and even neighboring colonies; and, in 1659, was sent to Maryland to vindicate the Dutch title on the Delaware. The next year the Directors in Holland would have made Waldron Sheriff of the towns on Long Island had it not been for the Governor, who insisted that he could not spare him.

"Respecting the person," (Resolved Waldron), said the Governor, "we may be permitted to remark, that when appointed as a deputy to the fiscal, and as Schout-by-nacht in this city, he conducted himself with so much fidelity and vigilance, that he gave to us and the

magistrates great satisfaction, so that his services, both as respects the company and the fiscal, can hardly be dispensed with."

So the Governor was permitted to retain his favorite officer until the arrival of the English, on which occasion, says Riker, Waldron took the oath of allegiance (October, 1664), but retired to private life at Harlem, with all the disappointments of one whose interests, as well as sympathies, lay with the former government.

The withdrawal of the Dutch soldiers from Harlem—most of these at the surrender returning to Holland—and the abrupt departure of others, gave an air of desertion to the village; but into this breach Waldron now stepped, with the assurance of one thoroughly familiar with governmental affairs and with the management, not only of New Amsterdam, but of the various colonies along the coast.

Stern, resolute, unbending, yet tender hearted withal, Mr. Waldron helped to mold the affairs of the little village with the master-hand of one who felt well qualified for the position at New Harlem's helm. He was a grand man morally, intellectually and socially. A model Christian, citizen and friend. One whose sound judgment, practical common sense and genial manners won the implicit confidence of all who knew him.

WALDRON'S EMBASSY TO MARYLAND.

On the second day of October, in the year 1659, a small canoe containing two white men and an Indian guide glided swiftly and noiselessly over the waters of Chesapeake Bay in the direction of Kent Island. Both men of stately bearing and countenance, bespeaking the weighty business upon which they traveled. They were Resolved Waldron and Augustine Herrman, who had come from Manhattan by way of New Amstel (New Castle), a long and tedious journey at that time, bearing dispatches from Governor Stuyvesant to the Governor of Maryland upon the momentous question of the rights and privileges of the Dutch, which was causing no small alarm among the early settlers.

Some six months previous to this a number of soldiers of the Dutch service for some unknown reason deserted from their settlement on the banks of the Delaware River and sought refuge among the English in Maryland.

The Council of New Amstel demanded a return of the deserters; this demand was met by Governor Frandell of Maryland by a retort well calculated to alarm, namely, that the colonies located south of the fortieth degree north latitude were within the territory of Lord Baltimore and that the Dutch were warned to depart.

Many fled to Virginia and elsewhere and many a home was left for a time desolate, but the braver of them, making a bold stand for their liberties, sent messengers to Governor Stuyvesant of Manhattan to apprise him of the state of affairs, so that in the autumn of the same year we find Waldron and Herrman sent into Maryland as his ambassadors.

At Kent Island they were received with all fitting courtesy, and obtained a satisfactory interview with the Governor and Council when they brought to their notice that Lord Baltimore, by his charter, was given only such land as was inhabited by Indians, while the country lying along the Delaware River was settled long before the charter was issued and therefore could not be rightly claimed by him. This shrewd argument, after some further parley, finally settled the question of the limits of the Dutchmen's jurisdiction.

Well satisfied with the accomplishment of their mission, Waldron

returned to Manhattan, but Herrman journeyed towards the south, where he found much to desire in the rich timber and fertile soil so productive of tobacco and grain that he determined to settle there.

But our story deals with Resolved Waldron and his descendants. This account of his mission shows in what high esteem he was held by Governor Stuyvesant. It also serves to give an idea of the mode of travel in those early days.

The following items of interest regarding Mr. Resolved Waldron are well worth recording: About 1670 Resolved Waldron made over to Jan Nagel part of lot No. 4 on Jochem Pieter's. This set the village gossips buzzing. Some one suggested that the young Hollander, who was said to be a widower, had been several times on Church Lane with Rebecca, daughter of the esteemed Resolved Waldron. In fact, those best posted in the village society news of the day affirmed that there was a possibility of a double wedding in the Waldron household, for Aeltie Waldron and Johannes Vermilye were said to have been pierced by Cupid's shafts. No one was astonished, therefore, when these four appeared at Stadt-huys in New York and "entered their bans of matrimony before his Honor, the Mayor of this city, to be proclaimed at the usual time and place." The prophesied double wedding followed in due course. Mr. Waldron's generosity in giving to the support of the town of his adoption is often spoken of; others gave liberally, but he led them all.

In 1669 he was appointed a commissioner for the Harlem district, his duties being to see that New York and Harlem be connected by a suitable roadway at the earliest possible moment.

VISIT OF THE LABADISTS.

The Labadists were a religious sect entertaining different views from either the Dutch or their European persecutors. Two of them, named Sluyter and Dankers, from Wieward, Friesland, visited New Harlem. An account of their visit to Resolved Waldron is given herewith.

The following extract is from the Journal of two Labadists who visited New York in the autumn of 1679 as emissaries. An English version of which, edited by the Hon. H. C. Murphy, forms the first volume of the Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, 1867:

"After leaving the Bowery tavern they proceeded through the woods to New Harlem. A rather large village directly opposite the place where the north-east creek (Harlem River) and the East River came together, situated about three hours distance from New Amsterdam, like as the old Harlem in Europe is situated about three hours distance from the old Amsterdam.

As our guide, Gerrit, had some business here and found many acquaintances, we remained over night at the house of Resolved Waldron, the Schout (Sheriff) of the village who had formerly lived in Brazil, and whose heart was still full of it. His house was all the time filled with people mostly drinking that execrable rum. He had also the best cider we have ever tasted.

The morning after this hilarious night at the Schout's, our friends set out from Harlem to go up to the end of the island. Perhaps it may have been the thirst which sometimes ensues upon such nights that made them exclaim over the deliciousness of the juicy morning peaches.

. . . . We were now again at New Harlem, and dined with Resolved Waldron, at whose house we had slept the night before, and who made us welcome."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

As all the early settlers of this and the neighboring towns came from Holland, they were united in one religious faith. They all professed the doctrines and order, which were established by national Synod, which met at Dordrecht in the years 1618-19.

The Synod was summoned by the authority of the Staats General of Holland, and was attended by the most eminent divines of the United Province and deputies from the reformed Churches of England, Scotland, Switzerland, Bremen and other places. Seldom, if ever, has a more learned, pious and venerable assembly convened. The early inhabitants here received as the symbols of their faith the Belgic Confession, the Heidleburgh Catechism and the Canon of the Synod. But as there was no ecclesiastical organization in the country at that time they were placed under the oversight and authority of the classis of Amsterdam, to whom the interests of all the Dutch and German churches in America were confided.

This arrangement continued until the year 1772, when the organization of the present Reformed Dutch Church in this country took place, and independent Classes and Synods were established, on the model of the church in Holland.

1686.

BUILDING OF A STONE CHURCH IN HARLEM, OF WHICH THIS IS THE SPECIFICATION.

Specification of the Church at Harlem: The size of the Church, across it either way, is 36 Dutch feet; upon which Wm. Hellaker undertakes to construct a roof, with an arch therein, and a small steeple upon it, and to cover it properly with shingles, and to make a scuttle thereto; upon the condition that the people of the town shall be obligated to deliver the timber at the building place. For which the Constable and Magistrates promise to pay the aforesaid Wm. Hellaker the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Guilders in wheat, to be paid in the month of January following this year, 1686, the wheat to be delivered at the current price. Thus arranged and agreed to in the presence of the after-named witnesses and which, with our usual hand, is subscribed.

Done at New Haerlem, this 30th day of March, 1686.

Witnesses:

JOHANNES VERMILYE.

RESOLVED WALDRON.

WILLIAM HELLAKER.

JAN DE LAMATER, Constable.

DANIEL TOURNEUR.

JAN NAGEL.

Before me,

JAN TIBOUT, Clerk.

The corner-stone was laid by Resolved Waldron on the 29th of March, 1685.

Here the Dutch congregation at Harlem was to worship until the Revolution, during which the building was destroyed. It was replaced by another on the same site in 1788, and remained the only church in the entire district of Harlem until the organization of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Manhattanville, in 1823.

To undertake to construct an arched roof, with its clamps, angle irons, bent timbers and miscellaneous iron work, was no child's play in those days.

VIII

EXTRACT FROM WALDRON ANCESTRY.

I

The Waldron family appears to have been of English origin, and were influential residents of the southern and eastern counties, where the name is still found. As early as the sixteenth century we find Waldrons among the nobility of England.

Sir Richard Waldron emigrated to America soon after the settlement of the Province of New Hampshire, and was a wealthy and important resident of the Colony. His descendants have been traced, and are recorded in the Cutts Family Genealogy.

After the breaking out of hostilities between Spain and the Netherlands at the opening of the Thirty Years' War, it was no uncommon occurrence for adventurous young men of good family in England to cross to Holland and take part in aiding the Hollanders in their heroic struggle for independence from the yoke of Spain. Many stories of such adventures have come down to us, showing that the relations between Protestants in England and in Holland were made closer and warmer by their common hatred of the despotism of Spain. We do not certainly know whether these were the motives which, about 1570, led certain members of the Waldron family to Holland, or whether they were influenced by reasons of a business or commercial nature; for commercial and mercantile exigencies required such changes of residence then, although not so frequently as in our generation. The fact remains, however, that one, or perhaps more, members of the Waldron family visited Amsterdam soon after the Spanish war broke out, and eventually one at least took up a residence there, marrying a Holland maiden and becoming identified with the interests of his adopted country.

We find that Johannes Waldron was born at Haarlem in 1579. His parents were people of means and position, but had suffered loss owing to the disastrous siege of Haarlem and its capture by the Spanish in 1573.

The grandchildren of Johannes Waldron are given in genealogical table on another page.

Resolvert Waldron was born in 1616 during the truce between Spain and Holland, and the child was named Resolved, or Resolvert, as an indication of the steadfastness of the parental devotion to the cause of liberty and religion.

In 1650 Resolvert emigrated to America, sailing on the ship *Princess*, from the Texel for New Amsterdam. His history and his prominence in the Colony are fully brought out in the historical extracts found in the *Waldron Ancestry*, and also in *Riker's History of Harlem*.

Resolvert Waldron married in Amsterdam Rebecca Koch, daughter of Hendricks Koch. After her death, which occurred soon after reaching America, he married Tanneke Nagel. He received a patent or grant of land on the east end of Manhattan Island, called New Harlem, and here his grandson Johannes built a mansion with bricks imported from Holland, and named it Waldron Hall, Horne Hook. (See illustration.)

Resolvert died in 1690, and devised his large estate to his fourth son, Samuel.

Extract from the *New Harlem Register*. (N. Y. Historical Society's Library.)

A genealogy of the descendants of the twenty-three original patentees of the town of New Harlem. It contains proofs of births, baptism and marriages from the year 1630 to date 1903.

"In 1666, Charles II., King of England, issued to his brother, the Duke of York, a patent or grant conveying, with other lands, the island of Manhattan.

"The Duke of York, through his deputy, Gov. Nicolls, issued the first patent to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of New Harlem (alias Lancaster), upon the Island of Manhattan."

A second and third patent confirming the others were subsequently granted. Resolved Waldron's name is found on these patents as one of the patentees.

On April 3, 1665, he and his brother purchased a house and lot in Broadway, near the present Wall street, New York City, but later removed to Harlem. On April 17, 1657, he applied for the Burgher right, being admitted on May 30, having taken the oath of fidelity. In 1659 he was sent with Augustine Heerman to Maryland to vindicate the Dutch title on the Delaware.

He was one of the five patentees named in Nicolls patent, and was so mentioned in the Dongan Patent of the town of Harlem, in 1686. Was an elder of the church, which he joined at an early date, also being appointed as constable, June 17, 1665; overseer, October 2, 1668; schout and schepen, August 23, 1673; and assessor, December 10, 1683. His second wife was the daughter of Barent Nagel of Groningen.

Of Resolved Waldron's four daughters:

Altie married Johannes Vermilye.

Rebecca married first Jan Nagel and afterwards Jan Dyckman.

Ruth married first Jan Delamater and afterwards Hendrick Bogert.

Cornelia married Peter Oblinus, and their brother, Johannes, married Anna Von Dolsen.

These marriages resulted in the binding by ties of close kinship the seven families of Waldron, Nagel, Dyckman, Vermilye, Oblinus, Delamater, Bogert.

The following is a summary of the estimated number (including main line and branches) descended from Resolved Waldron, one of the twenty-three Harlem Patentees.

Main Line.....	557	Ostrander	33
Branches	365	Henderson	19
Supplements	150	Byron	20
Shaw	110	Phillips	77
Hopper	10	Southwick	64
Forker	60	Peterson	17
Hennion	37	Weiant	40
Woods	30	Tipton	33
Beckman	150	Varick	16
Goodwin	10	McGuire	18
Campbell	47	Hoyt	12
Mandeville	4	Yates	14

Number of Descendants already traced, 1893.

WALDRONS IN TOWN OFFICES, 1660 TO 1710, WITH
DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

Waldron Barent, court messenger, September 25, 1673; assessor, September 29, 1698; surveyor of highways, September 29, 1702; collector, September 29, 1703.

Johannes, surveyor of highways, November 9, 1700; overseer, September 29, 1701; constable, September 29, 1703; surveyor of highways, September 29, 1704; assessor, September 29, 1705; constable, September 29, 1706; surveyor of highways, September 29, 1709.

Resolved, constable, June 17, 1665; overseer, October 2, 1668, December 7, 1669, February 7, 1671; schout and schepen, August 23, 1673, October 1, 1674; overseer, October 29, 1675; constable, October 23, 1676; October 28, 1678, November 10, 1680; assessor, December 10, 1683, October 13, 1685.

Samuel, authorized man, November 29, 1691; assessor, September 29, 1693; surveyor of highways, September 29, 1696, September 29, 1697; constable, September 29, 1699; authorized man, December 14, 1699, assessor, September 29, 1702.

Note explanatory of the duties of "Authorized man."

One of the first acts of the new Common Council (after the occupation of New Amsterdam by the English) was to adopt the following, June 15, 1665:

Resolved, to send for the Court at Harlem, and the constable, Resolved Waldron, by letter to come hither by Saturday next.

Punctually those sent for appeared and the record reads thus: "Resolved Waldron, entering, is notified that he is elected Constable of New Harlem, which accepting, he hath taken the proper oath; and the Magistrates who accompanied him are informed that they are discharged from their office. The aforesaid Constable is authorized to select three or four persons, who shall have power to decide any differences or disputes to the extent of Five Pounds Sterling in Sewant, and no higher; and if the party who shall not be satisfied with the decision of those elected as aforesaid, shall be bound to pay him, the Constable, the sum of Six Stivers, and further to bear the costs of proceeding before this bench of Justice."

(From the foregoing it seems that "Authorized man" was a minor Magistrate of limited jurisdiction.)

IX

CALENDAR OF NEW YORK HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

On the 24th of April, 1863, on motion of the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, the Senate of the State of New York resolved, that the Clerk of the Senate cause to be printed 500 copies of the calendar to the land papers from 1643 to 1803, and the calendar of the Historical Manuscripts in the Department of the Secretary of State, from 1638 to 1801. This latter calendar embraces the Records of the Government while the colony was in possession of the Dutch.

This country having been resorted to for some years after its discovery by private traders and companies of Holland, they established posts on the island of Manhattan, and at other points.

Navigators in their service discovered the Connecticut River, explored the shores of the Sound, of the Atlantic, and of the Delaware River.

Dutch traders visited these coasts bartering their commodities with the natives for beaver and other furs.

The country thus discovered and explored extended from Chesapeake Bay to Cape Cod, and was called New Netherlands.

Merchants in Holland possessing enterprise and capital were soon made familiar with the richness of this territory, the pleasantness of its waters, and the fertility of its soil.

A vast commercial organization to monopolize and control the entire trade between the Republic of the United Netherlands and America was organized, and the States General incorporated it under the name and style of the West India Company.

(Preamble to the Charter of the Dutch W. I. Co. 1621. "Finding by experience that without the mutual help, assistance, and interposition of a general company, the people designed from hence for these parts cannot properly be protected and maintained in great risk from pirates, extortion and otherwise, which will happen in so long a voyage.")

The Records of a Government which thus introduced civilization, and founded courts, churches, schools, and similar institutions in our

State are deserving of every care and worthy of particular preservation. They are the groundwork, the foundation stones of the history of New York, and if destroyed, the record evidence of its antiquity is irreparably lost.

It is from these records, preserved by these resolutions, that many of the facts in the life and history of Resolved Waldron are taken. These records are, with the exception of two volumes, all in the Dutch language, and constitute the original records of the State from 1630 to 1664. They are deposited in the third story of the State Hall, and consist of twenty-three volumes of manuscript.

The collection of Dutch manuscripts is, it will be seen, quite voluminous and very valuable. They contain the original patents for lands after 1630, to the Patroons of New Netherland.

The series divides itself into two classes; one relating to titles of real estate; the other to matters historical.

The facts herein mentioned are mainly from these purely historical records.

DUTCH, 1630 TO 1664.

1655.

Deed.—Cornelis Grosens to Joseph and Resolved Waldron, of a house and lot, on the east side of the common highway in New Amsterdam.

1658.

vol. 8. page 595.

Order. Increasing the salary of Resolved Waldron.

Appointment of Resolved Waldron to be provost and deputy sheriff, and his oath of office.

page 1015.

Order burgomasters and schepens to recognize Resolved Waldron as deputy sheriff.

1662.

vol. 10. page 166.

Letter to the authorities in New England to assist Deputy Sheriff Waldron in arresting three fugitives from service, one of whom is a tall, black fellow, a carpenter.

1662.

vol. 10. page 208.

Notice.—Magistrates of English towns in New Netherlands to assist Resolved Waldron in arresting all persons who attend unlawful or prohibited meetings.

1659. Correspondence. vol. 13. page 60.
December 26. Stuyvesant's letter to the Directors at Amsterdam, telling of Heerman and Waldron's embassy to Maryland.
1659. vol. 18.
Commission appointing Augustine Heerman and Resolved Waldron to be Commissioners to Maryland.

X

WALDRON GENEALOGY.

FIRST GENERATION.

Grandchildren of Johannes Waldron.

William, born 1611;	Resolveert, born 1616;
Cornelia, born 1612;	Antje, born 1621;
Joseph, born 1614;	Joris, born 1623.

SECOND GENERATION.

Resolveert or Resolved Waldron, born May 10, 1616; married, first, Rebecca Hendricks, before 1647, had three children. He married, second, Tanneke Nagel, May 10th, 1654, had five children, and died in 1690. He had issue by first wife:

1. William, born at Amsterdam, Holland, February 10, 1647, married Engeltie Stoutenberg, February 10, 1671; had seven children.
2. Rebecca, born at Amsterdam, in 1649, married, first, John Nagel, August 27, 1670, had ten children; and, second, John Dyckman, May 15, 1690, had two children.
3. Aeltie, born at Amsterdam, in 1651; married Captain Johannes Vermilye, August 27th, 1670; had ten children.

Issue by Second Wife.

4. Barent, born at New Amsterdam, in 1655, married Jannetie Meynderts, September 25, 1687; had six children.
5. Ruth, baptized May 10, 1657, married, first, John Delamater, August 11, 1678; had nine children. She married, second, Hendrick Bogert, September 15, 1703.
6. Cornelia, baptized February, 1659, married Peter Van Oblien, June 8, 1685.
7. Johannes, born at Harlem, September 12, 1665, married Anna Von Dolsen, April 25, 1690; had seven children, and died in 1753.

8. Samuel, born at Harlem, April 10, 1670, married Neeltie Bloodgood, March 5, 1692; had ten children, and died in 1737.

Samuel Waldron (son of Resolved), purchased the paternal farm upon Van Keulen's Hook, November 25, 1690. He married Neeltie, daughter of Francis Bloodgood, of Flushing, March 5, 1692. Waldron was among the first to discard the common fences. On October 26, 1704, he gave notice that he should do so, and, within a year and six weeks, fence in his lands on Van Keulen's Hook. The same notice was given by Arent Bussing; and also by Johannes Waldron, Joost and Peter Van Oblien, and Barent Nagel, owning lots on Jochem Pieters. Waldron had a share in the Hoorn Frigate, a somewhat noted vessel, which, being sent out by Governor Sloughter on the public service, was captured by the enemy. In 1710 he bought the John Delamater lands, including the Hoorn's Hook farm, two north gardens, next to the Church Farm, a lot on Montanye's Flat, and No. 1, Van Kuelen's Hook, the last adjoining his farm there, which embraced lots 2, 3, and half of 4. This farm he sold March 23, 1711, to Capt. Charles Congreve and John James, reserving the morning rights, but allowing the purchasers "all those undivided sixteen acres of land in the commons of Harlem, of the first and second draft belonging to the said Samuel Waldron." On selling this farm to John Van Horn, March 27, 1711, Congreve substituted for this sixteen acres his lot No. 7, Second Division, retaining his lot in First Division, which he sold, December 26, 1713, to Johannes Waldron. Removing to Hoorn's Hook, Samuel Waldron secured a patentee deed for his new farm of 115 acres, December 20, 1712.

Waldron died in 1737, his lands, now rated 156 acres, passing to his son Johannes, and from him in 1741, to his brother William, who the year following conveyed part of the farm (17 acres, say the Hopper place) to his brother Benjamin, and the lot on Montanye's Flat, with lot No. 12, Fourth Division, and four acres of the ten-acre lot aforesaid to his brother Peter.

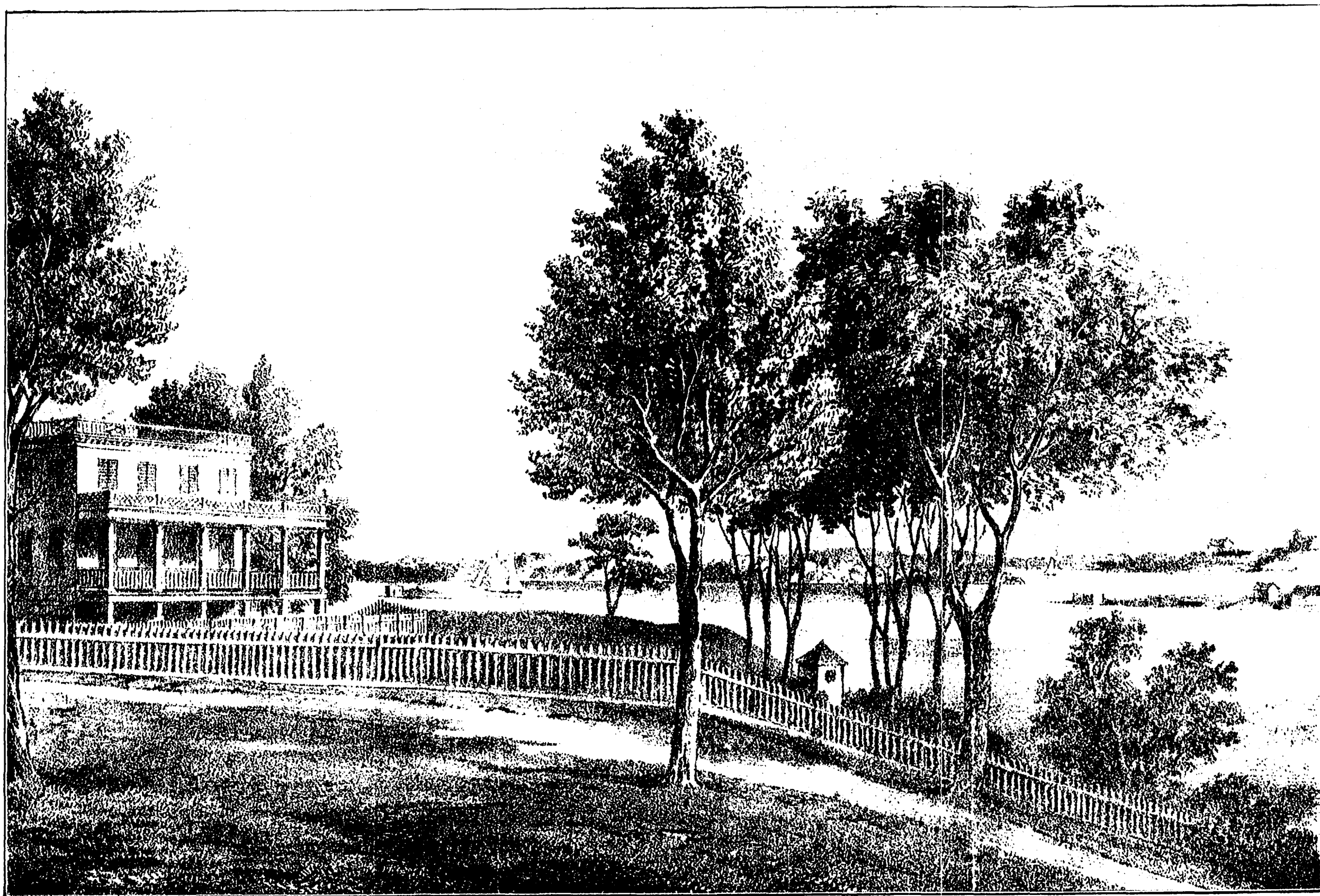
THIRD GENERATION.

Samuel (Son of Resolved), had issue:

1. Johannes, born December 23, 1693, died without issue, November 7, 1741. He was assistant alderman of the Out

Ward from 1731 to 1737, excepting one year. A stone rudely inscribed IWxDx23xAOx1693x and rescued by Mr. Rufus Prime from the venerable Waldron house built by Johannes (see illustration), (86th Street, north side, a little east of Avenue A), when its walls were demolished in 1870, takes us back to the boyhood of Johannes Waldron; his own record, no doubt, of his initials and birthday. "Johannes Waldron, December 23, Anno 1693."

2. Francis No. 1, born September 1, 1695, died December 19, 1695.
3. Francis No. 2, born February 14, 1697, married Catherine Brunneal; had thirteen children, and died in 1765.
4. Resolved, baptized May 14, 1699, married Janetie Myer, January 25, 1722; had four children, and died October 21, 1772.
5. Elizabeth, born January 26, 1701, married Martin Beekman, June 21, 1724; had five children, and died November 27, 1760.
6. Tanneke, born April 7, 1703, married Johannes Benson, September 17, 1722, but died without issue.
7. William, born February 10, 1705, married, first, Angie Sammon, April 13, 1729, second, Catherine Mandeville, October 6, 1734, and, third, Antie Myer, August 24, 1744. By his three wives he had fourteen children, and died December 5, 1769.
8. Peter, born January 15, 1708, married Elizabeth Myer, January 24, 1732; had four children, and died July 12, 1772.
9. Samuel, born February 13, 1710, married Anna Delamater, April 6, 1739; had eight children, and died August 23, 1771.
10. Benjamin, born November 15, 1714, married first, Elizabeth Sammon, September 19, 1736; had eight children. He married second, Deborah Nagle, July 23, 1762, and died in 1782.



COPY OF AN OLD CUT OF THE WALDRON HOUSE, BUILT OF BRICKS BROUGHT FROM HOLLAND.
It was located on the north side of 86th Street, a little east of Avenue A. Demolished in 1870.

FOURTH GENERATION.

William Waldron, (son of Samuel), born February 10, 1705, married first, April 13, 1729, Aggie, daughter of Jacob Sammon. Second wife, October 6, 1734, Catherine, daughter of David Mandeville, and his third wife, August 24, 1744, Antie, daughter of Adolph Myer, who survived him. He had 14 children. He was made constable in 1734, and soon after sergeant in the company of Capt. Stuyvesant. Enjoying the confidence of his townsmen, by whom on various occasions he was intrusted with the public interests, Mr. Waldron fairly represented the stability and respectability so largely characteristic of the family. He died December 5, 1769, and was buried with his fathers in the old graveyard at Harlem.

William had issue by first wife:-

1. Tanneke, born April 22, 1730, married Matthew Mandeville, October 26, 1751, had seven children.
2. Jacobus, born November 6, 1731, died 1740.

Issue by second wife:

3. Aggie No. 1. Born August, 1735.
4. David, born May 23, 1737, married first, Cornelia Waldron, December 1, 1763; had four children. He married second, Sarah Meyer, 1802, but died without issue by second wife, October 10, 1813.
5. Maria No. 1, born January 8, died in infancy.
6. Mary (Maria No. 2) born October 12, 1740, married first, Stephen Brinckerhoff, April 3, 1755, had one child. She married second, John Vredenburgh, 1760, had three children.
7. Samuel, born August 3, 1742, married Aefie Waldron, April 10, 1774; had four children, and died in 1798.

Issue by third wife:

8. Aggie No. 2, born July 19, 1745.
9. William, born September 11, 1746, married Lena Van Tassel, July 26, 1760; had six children.
10. Adolph, born April 4, 1748, married Christina Zabriskie, September 12, 1775; had seven children, and died April 1, 1798.

11. Margaret, born December 8, 1749, married Abraham Lent, January 10, 1779; had eight children.
12. John, born November 3, 1751, married first, Elizabeth Oaks, November 12, 1772; had five children. He married second, Aletta Bicker, October 9, 1785; had eight children, died September 19, 1798. Was a tailor.
13. Peter, born April 23, 1734, married Edna Swartwout, February 21, 1796, had ten children, and died May 10, 1827.
14. Benjamin, born February 15, 1759, married Maria Brinckhoff, December 5, 1779; had seven children.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Adolph, (son of William), had issue:

1. William, born July 23, 1776, died single, March 14, 1807.
2. Catherine, born September 17, 1778, died unmarried, October 2, 1798.
3. Wilhelmus, born December 27, 1780.
4. Antje (Anna); born September 23, 1783, married John Young; had four children, and died June 18, 1825.
5. Tunis A., born April 10, 1786, married first, Julia St. John; had five children. He married second, Amanda Buckley, June 28, 1834; had two children, and died March 2, 1861.
6. Sarah, born October 29, 1788, married Thomas Williams; had three children, and died in 1862.
7. Benjamin A., born November 18, 1794, married Ann M. Donaldson, October 12, 1816; had two children, and died February 18, 1828.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Benjamin A. (son of Adolph), married Ann M. Donaldson, had issue:

1. Catherine Ann, born 1818, married Jacob Vanderpoel, November 4, 1835; had six children, and died 1872.
2. James, born 1820, single, was killed in the Mexican War.

James entered the United States Army at the outbreak of the Mexican War. He went safely through several engagements and



PHOTO OF MISS CATHERINE ANN VANDERPOEL,
GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF MR. BENJAMIN
A. WALDRON, WHEN 10 MONTHS OLD.

wrote to his family of his experience and prospects several interesting letters. Then his letters ceased to come, there was a long interval of suspense and anxious, prayerful waiting; and then word was received that James Waldron had been severely wounded in one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and had died either in being carried to the hospital, or soon after reaching it. It was never known quite certainly which. His remains were buried in the soil of Mexico.

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1909.

The records show that one James D. Waldron (name not found as James Waldron), Troop H, 2nd Dragoons, war with Mexico, was enlisted April 26, 1846, at Point Isabel, Texas; that he was transferred to Troop C, same regiment, May 29, 1846, and that he died in the second quarter of 1847, at Pueblo, Mexico, date of death being unknown.

The records do not show whether his death was due to injuries received in the battle of Chapultepec, which engagement occurred September 12 to 14, 1847.

F. C. AINSWORTH.

The Adjutant General.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Catherine Ann Waldron, born July 5, 1818, died July 14, 1872, married Nov. 5, 1835, Mr. Jacob Vanderpoel, born June 19, 1812, died Feb. 6, 1884, issue six children.

1. Benjamin Waldron, born November 23, 1836, died at Antwerp, Belgium, May 5, 1878.
2. Mary Elizabeth, born August 26, 1838, died June 26, 1903, married April 5, 1860, Mr. John Vanderpoel, who died in Chicago, May 31, 1869, no issue.
3. Julia Augusta, born 1844.
4. George Burritt, born August 29, 1846.
5. Charles, born 1848, died 1850.
6. Dr. Waldron Burritt, born August 16, 1854.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Benjamin Waldron Vanderpoel married Ellen Nevins; had one child, Mary Elizabeth, born 1869.

Vanderpoel, Captain Benjamin Waldron, born November 23, 1836, died in Antwerp, Belgium, May 5, 1878, from wounds and disease incurred in the war of the Rebellion. Served in the 59th N. Y. Volunteers; confined as a prisoner of war in Libby, Salisbury and Danville prisons.

Julia A. Vanderpoel married Judge F. W. Loew, December 19, 1867, who died Nov. 7, 1909, in his 75th year, issue two children.

1. Julia Vanderpoel, born 1869.
2. Charles E., born 1871.

George Burritt Vanderpoel married Miss Maria Louise Ely, October 14, 1868, issue three children (see Vanderpoel lineage) :

1. Julia Louise, born July 31, 1870, died December 28, 1874.
2. Catherine Ann, born June 11, 1872, died August 28, 1872.
3. Ambrose Ely, born August 9, 1875.

Vanderpoel, Waldron Burritt, physician; born in New York City, August 16, 1854, son of Jacob and Catherine Ann (Waldron) Vanderpoel. Educated at Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass., 1872; Dartmouth Coll., A.B., 1876; N. Y. Coll. Phys. and Surg., M.D., 1879; N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1901. Married, 1905, Anne Marie Brennan; one daughter, Catherine Ann, born 1908. Formerly attending physician of Demilt Dispensary; also visiting physician at Randall's Island Hospital, Member N. Y. County Med. Soc., N. Y. State Med. Soc., Am. Med. Ass'n., N. Y. Acad. Med., Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Holland Soc.

NINTH GENERATION.

Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Vanderpoel, married twice; first to Mr. John J. Sinnott, issue two children.

1. John J., born 1895.
2. Helen, born 1897.

Second marriage to Dr. Johnson.



PHOTO OF THE DONALDSON FAMILY PLOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, WHERE THE
WIDOW OF MR. BENJAMIN A. WALDRON IS BURIED.



PHOTO OF PLOT OF MR. JACOB VANDERPOEL IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
WHERE MR. BENJAMIN A. WALDRON IS BURIED.

XI

RECORD OF BENJAMIN A. WALDRON.

Mr. Benjamin A. Waldron's name appears in the New York City directories from 1814 to 1827, as an active business man.

He was a thrifty brass-founder, but while giving constant attention to his growing business, he did not neglect the duty he owed to the State, as the accompanying extract from the "Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York" shows:

Extract from the "Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York."

75th Regiment of Infantry, N. Y. County.

1815. Ensign, Waldron, Benj. A.

1816. Lieutenant, do do

1817. Captain, do do

1819. Resigned, do do

The above is from a work published by the State of New York.

Mr. Benj. A. Waldron was called to his heavenly home at the early age of 37 years, in the bloom of his early manhood, when life seemed to be opening up to him with the promise of a bright and happy future, but the promise was not fulfilled. Leaving a widow and two young children to battle alone with the trials, cares and vicissitudes of this mortal life, he passed away.

His mortal remains were laid away in one of the burial places of the city until at a later day his daughter and son-in-law obtained a resting place in beautiful Greenwood for their loved ones, who had gone before. Then with loving hearts and tender thoughts they had his remains removed to their plot.

At the same time they brought the original tombstone, from which the gnawing tooth of envious time had nearly obliterated the inscription; but the loving hands of his grandchildren have had it restored. The tombstone now stands as one of the oldest of the marks of love and affection in that beautiful resting place for the departed. This is the inscription:

The Grave of Benj. A. Waldron; Aged 37 yrs. 4 mos. and 18 days.

When those we love are from us torn,
 'Tis meet that kindred hearts should mourn
 O'er him who slumbers with the dead.
 The husband, Father sleeps beneath,
 For him we weave the Cypress wreath.
 While the bright spirit mounts the sky
 To mingle with the blest on high.

There, with his kindred dead, his body rests, until, in the words of that grand old Latin hymn, Dies Irae, they shall hear, resounding through the world:

"Tuba mirum spargens sonum,
 Per sepulchra regionum.
 Coget omnes ante thronum.
 Teste David cum Sybilla."

FUNERAL NOTICES OF MR. BENJAMIN A. WALDRON, FROM THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

Evening Post, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1828.

Yesterday morning, after a short and severe illness in the 37th year of his age, Benjamin A. Waldron. The friends of the deceased and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at half-past three o'clock from his late residence, No. 56 Mulberry Street.

From the New York Enquirer, Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, 1828.

Yesterday morning after a short and severe illness, in the 37th year of his age, Benjamin A. Waldron. The friends of the deceased; of his brother Tunis A. Waldron; of his father-in-law James Donaldson; and his brothers-in-law Thomas Williams and Wm. E. Lewis are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at half past three o'clock, from 56 Mulberry Street.



MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF MR. JACOB VANDERPOEL.
TAKEN IN 1835.

XII

VANDERPOEL LINEAGE.

VANDERPOEL, GEORGE BURRITT, of New York City, b. there Aug. 29, 1846, grad. Dartmouth Coll. 1868, A.B., A.M., 1871; appointed Appraiser in Damage Bureau appraiser's stores in 1875; appraiser in seizure room Custom House, New York, under Hon. Chas. B. Arthur in 1876; tax commissioner 1878-83; secy. to the mayor 1876-8; deputy tax commissioner 1870-2 (m. Oct. 14, 1868, Maria Louise, dau. of E. C. and Julia A. Kitchell Ely, and gr.-dau. of Ambrose Kitchell, of Hanover, N. J., and had three children: Julia Louise, b. July 31, 1870, d. Dec. 28, 1874; Catherine Ann, b. June 11, 1872, d. Aug. 28, 1872; and Ambrose Ely, b. Aug. 9, 1875); son of Jacob of New York City, b. there June 19, 1812, d. there Feb. 8, 1884; dealer in mahogany and rosewood, dealer in varnish and essential oils, factory 1st Ave., 30th to 31st Sts., New York; school commissioner 1876; dock commissioner 1877-83 (m. Nov. 5, 1835, Catherine Ann., b. July 6, 1818, d. July 14, 1872. dau. of Benjamin and Ann Maria (Donaldson) Waldron of New York City); son of Jacob of New York City, b. in Chatham, N. J., May 6, 1776, d. in New York City; merchant (m. Apr. 9, 1796, Elizabeth Smith, b. Apr. 18, 1778, d. July 25, 1849); son of David of Chatham, N. J., b. Feb. 1735, d. in Chatham, N. J., Jan. 26, 1821, captain in the Revolutionary War, name was usually pronounced Pool, tanner (m. Aug. 20, 1757, Deborah Lane); son of Johannes of Newark, N. J., b. in Albany, N. Y., bap. there Aug. 3, 1707, d. in Newark, N. J., (m. 1732, Apphia Davis); son of Wynant of Albany, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., b. in Albany 1681, bap. Oct. 14, 1683, d. in Newark Apr. 14, 1750; freeholder in Albany 1720; during the same year his brother Melgert was freeholder in Kinderhook (m. Aug. 17, 1706, Katherina De Hoogen, b. 1687; d. Jan. 12, 1744); son of Melgert Wyantse Vanderpoel of Albany, N. Y., b. there 1646, d. there 1710 (m. 1668, Adriaantje

Verplanck) ; son of Wyant Gerritse Vanderpoel of New York City and Albany, N. Y., b. in Amsterdam 1620, d. in Albany 1699 (m. 1642, Tryntje Melgerse) ; son of Gerrit Vanderpoel of Amsterdam, Holland, b. 1598, and his wife Tryntje Melgert, also of Amsterdam.



MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF MRS. JACOB VANDERPOEL, DAUGHTER
OF MR. BENJAMIN A. WALDRON, TAKEN IN 1835.

XIII

RECORD OF THE HONORABLE FREDERICK W. LOEW.

Frederick William Loew, twelfth Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Alsace, December 20th, 1834, and when about three years of age was brought by his parents to the United States; died in New York City, November 7, 1909.

His ancestry on both sides sprang from old Alsatian stock residing in Strasburg in Alsace. Many of them occupied high social and political positions in their ancestral city and other parts of France.

When about sixteen years old he lost his father, Frederick J. Loew, and was left with his mother and four younger brothers. He was educated in English, French and German schools of New York City.

Having artistic tastes of a high order he determined to adopt engraving as a profession, and accordingly studied under one of the most talented engravers in the city. He applied himself so industriously to his art and attained such proficiency, that before he was twenty years old he received two silver medals and a handsome edition of Webster's dictionary for works of his exhibited at the American Institute and other expositions. The dies for medallions, etc., exhibited at the American Institute, were announced as having been cut and exposed by him expressly for the competition and he carried off the highest prize for the same as against the works of some of the most celebrated engravers of the country.

Close application, however, and the habit of constantly stooping over his artistic work, had seriously impaired his health, and by advice of his physician he undertook a journey South.

Being a passenger on board the ill-fated steamer *Crescent City*, he was shipwrecked on the Bahama banks on December 7th, 1855, and after two nights and days of privation was finally taken from the wreck by a wrecking schooner to the Island of Nassau. He sailed from thence to Havana, and later to New Orleans, where for some time he was seriously ill. The excitement and hardship, however,

had called out all the latent energy of his system, and thus what was at first supposed would prove fatal tended to his recovery.

Returning home, he was obliged to choose a more active profession than art and entered upon the law. After holding a position as law clerk in the Sheriff's office for a time, devoting his leisure to professional study, he was admitted to the bar in 1860. From the start his practice was attended with success; his specialty was the examination of titles to real estate and conveyancing.

In the fall of 1863 he was elected by a large majority for a term of six years, Justice of the Fifth Judicial Court of New York City, comprising the Seventeenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards. Under his able and faithful management the business of the Court increased steadily from year to year, as is shown by the official records.

In the spring of 1867 he was chosen by the electors of the Twelfth Assembly District as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, in the work of which body he took an active part. In November, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Hoffman, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill the unexpired term of Hon. George C. Barrett, resigned, and at the general election in the same month was chosen by a large popular vote for the full term of six years commencing January 1, 1870.

As a Justice of Court of Common Pleas, Judge Loew made good his highly creditable record in former offices, and tried many notable and difficult cases with marked ability and impartiality. His decisions were very seldom reversed by the Court of Appeals.

In October, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Tilden to hold a special term for the trial of jury cases in the Supreme Court.

In 1875 he was nominated by the Democracy for Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of fourteen years, but owing to the sweeping victory of the combination of Republicans and Independent Democrats which had been made, he was unsuccessful although he led the entire ticket by several thousand votes, and he, therefore, returned to active practice at the bar.

In 1877, after repeated refusals, he was finally persuaded to accept the Democratic nomination for Register of New York City and County, and notwithstanding a similar combination to that of 1875 had been entered into between the Republicans and Independent

Democrats, he was, after a very excited and closely contested canvass, elected by several thousand majority, serving through the years 1878, 1879, 1880.

Some time after the expiration of his term of office his health, never robust, at last gave way and he was obliged to discontinue active practice and seek relief in travel.

He has since resided mostly in Paris, making occasional visits to New York or traveling throughout Europe and the Orient.

Judge Loew was careful and conscientious. His motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," found ample expression in his judicial life. The unqualified painstaking, and intense devotion to details which won him distinction in his first calling, characterized the whole of his public life.

He was married in New York City, December 19, 1867, to Julia Augusta, granddaughter of Benj. A. Waldron and daughter of the late Jacob Vanderpoel, formerly Dock Commissioner, and a descendant of the old Holland Dutch family which settled in New Amsterdam in the earliest days of the colony.

XIV

OBITUARY NOTICES FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.

EX-COMMISSIONER JACOB VANDERPOEL.

Mr. Jacob Vanderpoel died yesterday at his residence in Lexington Avenue, the direct cause being a cancerous affection of the glands of the neck. It developed with great rapidity and baffled the skill of his physicians. Mr. Vanderpoel was born in 1812 and belonged to the Knickerbocker stock. He received his early education in the best of schools and when he entered a mercantile life became prominent in the mahogany trade; subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of varnish and built a large factory on the east side. He retired from active business in 1862 with a large fortune. Later he was tendered the nomination for mayor, which he declined, but consented to serve as a school commissioner in the Nineteenth Assembly District. Subsequently he became a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and was shortly after appointed to the office of Dock Commissioner.

He was a man of large experience, popular and possessed pronounced business ability. This was one of the secrets of his success. His death was not unanticipated. He knew that it was approaching rapidly and he calmly made every arrangement for the future with the surviving members of his family.—(*From New York Herald, February 9th, 1884.*)

JACOB VANDERPOEL.

Ex-Dock Commissioner Jacob Vanderpoel died at his residence, No. 342 Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning of malignant tumor of the throat. He had been confined to his house for four or five weeks, but his death was entirely unexpected.

Mr. Vanderpoel was born in this city in 1812; he began to earn his own living as an apprentice to John Budd, a cabinet maker in Fulton Street. While still young and at the age of twenty, he bought the remainder of the time he was to serve. Subsequently he became a dealer in mahogany and made a great deal of money in the business.

This he invested in real estate, which rapidly rose in value and largely increased his fortune. A great deal of the real estate he retained possession of up to the time of his death, holding, it is said, nearly one million dollars worth.

In 1876 Mayor Wickham appointed Mr. Vanderpoel a school commissioner. This office he held until May, 1877, when Mayor Smith Ely appointed him a Dock Commissioner. He served in this position until the expiration of his term in May, 1883. From the fall of 1877 until last spring he held the office of Treasurer of the Board of Dock Commissioners.

Mr. Vanderpoel leaves two sons, George B. and Waldron B. Vanderpoel, and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Ex-Register Loew. He was a Mason. The funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church at Park Avenue and 39th Street at 3 p. m., tomorrow. There will be no pall bearers, Mr. Vanderpoel being opposed to any ostentatious display.—(*From the New York Times, February 9th, 1884.*)

JACOB VANDERPOEL.

Ex-Dock Commissioner Jacob Vanderpoel died yesterday morning, at his home, No. 342 Lexington Avenue. He was taken sick about six weeks ago with what developed into an ulcer of the throat. For a month he had suffered excruciating pain. For a week he had been much depressed, but on Thursday he was more hopeful. Dr. Sands, the attending physician, did not give much encouragement. It was decided that a consultation of physicians should be had yesterday afternoon. Shortly after six a. m. the attending nurse noted that his breathing was difficult and called Dr. Vanderpoel, a son of the sick man. Soon afterwards the patient breathed his last.

Mr. Vanderpoel was born in this city in 1812. His education was limited, and when a mere lad was apprenticed to Cabinet Maker Budd, whose place of business was in Fulton Street, near the North Dutch Church. At the age of twenty he purchased the remainder of his time and became a journeyman.

In 1832, when the cholera was raging in this city, he bought a lot of mahogany at auction, at a low rate, and sold it later at a large advance. He was successful in other ventures. He purchased a good deal of improved real estate in and around the "Swamp" and Frank-

lin Square, and he owned for many years a good deal of tenement property in Cherry and adjacent streets. Good judges estimate that he was worth in real estate alone over one million dollars.

In 1876 he was appointed School Commissioner by Mayor Wickham.

In the following year Mayor Ely nominated him as Commissioner of Docks. He was confirmed and served as such until last May; during most of the time that he was in the Board he served as Treasurer. While so serving the chief bookkeeper abstracted fifteen thousand dollars from time to time, and finally fled to Canada. The three Dock Commissioners made the amount good. Later another bookkeeper confessed that he was a defaulter to the amount of eight thousand dollars, and this was paid by Mr. Vanderpoel.

Not long ago Mr. Vanderpoel bought a handsome brown-stone house in West 31st Street, near Fifth Avenue. He had extensive alterations made in the interior and was to have had an addition built for a conservatory and art gallery, when he was taken sick.—
(*From the New York Tribune, February 9th, 1884.*)

XV

CLAIMS OF DESCENDANTS OF HARLEM PATENTEES
TO HARLEM LANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.

Descendants of Original Settlers Serve Notice on City Officials.

Papers in the suit of the various descendants of the twenty-three men who founded the town of New Harlem to recover from the city of New York all the land between 76th Street and 129th Street, running from river to river, were served yesterday upon the Corporation Counsel and Comptroller.

This action is brought by Toler & Nutting, the senior member of which firm is a brother of Henry Pennington Toler, who resigned from the Stock Exchange a year ago to press the suit. The papers are entitled "The Town of New Harlem, Plaintiff, versus the City of New York, Defendant." The claim sets forth that in the year 1664 Charles II., of England, issued to his brother, the Duke of York, a charter conveying to him the island of Manhattan; that in 1666 York issued a patent grant to the Freeholders of the Town of New Harlem and the town was duly incorporated, embracing territory to which claim is made.

It is stated further that in 1688 the King of England through his Deputy-Governor Thomas Dongan issued a third grant to the inhabitants of New Harlem, confirming the other two grants, and that this last grant is now on file at Albany. To the others is affixed the seal of the Town of New Harlem embracing the years 1666 to 1674.

MRS. EDDY MADE TOLER QUIT.—FOLLOWER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LEADER RESIGNS HIS PART IN FIGHT FOR HARLEM PROPERTY.

Henry Pennington Toler, the leader in the movement to sue for the recovery of Harlem property claimed by descendants of early settlers, has given up his efforts in that direction because of the opposition of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. She did not want Christian Science mixed up in the contest for property. Mr. Toler, who is a

devout follower of Mrs. Eddy's doctrines, had sold his seat in the New York Stock Exchange to devote his time and his money to the cause of the descendants of the original settlers of New Harlem.

Mr. Toler issued a statement yesterday to explain his position. He believed he had found Divine direction through opening the Bible at random, where passages seemed to him to foretell that the New Jerusalem was to be established on the northern end of Manhattan Island, but he has changed his mind. He feels that he was mistaken in the call to leadership. He has not entirely deserted the cause, having turned over the affair to his brother, William P. Toler, and H. S. Nutting, partners in a law firm.

He also has given them money to prosecute the suits for the recovery of the Harlem land. One of his fellow Christian Scientists said that Mr. Toler had thrown away a fortune for the sake of his religious connections.

Mr. Toler says in his statement that, inasmuch as the impression has gone forth that Christian Science, despite denials, is behind the movement to recover the Harlem properties, he wishes it to be understood that the work of recovery in the Harlem lands began solely with him. It had been carried on without any association with Mrs. Eddy or any other person of similar belief. Continuing Mr. Toler says:

"For the past two years I have been convinced that the recovery of the Harlem rights and properties was the fulfillment of prophecy, but from the attitude of our leader, the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, in relation to the Harlem movement, as a loyal Christian Scientist, with a full recognition of her wisdom, I freely admit that I must be mistaken in my Scriptural interpretations on the subject.

"Having entered into obligations, however, to the town of New Harlem and its members, and being duly authorized by it and them to prosecute suits, etc., in the recovery of the Harlem lands and rights, I have transferred all the authority conferred upon me by the said corporation in relation thereto to Toler & Nutting, attorneys, and deposited moneys to carry a test case to a final determination."—*New York Times*, Dec. 13, 1903.

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