

HISTORIC FAMILIES OF AMERICA.

WILLIAM ALMY,

OF

PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND,

1630.

JORIS JANSSEN DE RAPALJÉ,

OF

FORT ORANGE (ALBANY),

NEW AMSTERDAM AND BROOKLYN,

1623.

PUBLISHED BY
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FOREWORD.

THE gathering of modern information for this work and the collection of matter from the ancestral records of the Almy family, was begun a few years since by Mrs. Polly Ann Almy-Miller, of Washington, D. C. To this the late Rear-Admiral Almy contributed valuable historic incidents, while further research and compilation of the material was completed by the publisher.

In the preparation of this book numerous authorities have been consulted and proper credit accorded to them.

The genealogical record, though not complete, is composed of facts gleaned from public and historic documents, and will be, it is hoped, of value to members of the Almy and Rapalje families who desire to trace their direct lineage back to William Almy, 1630, or to Joris Janssen de Rapalje, 1623.

C. K. M.

HISTORIC FAMILIES OF AMERICA.



ALMY.

1630-1897.

THE environments and circumstances which affect the happiness and comfort of man, moulds and develops his nature, and history, which is his handiwork, must be fashioned according to the capacity of the men who make it. Thus it is that we constantly find the same names, or variations of the same names, recurring through generations as taking prominent places in history; and as the muscle is developed by use, so are certain qualities of the mind transmitted from generation to generation, varying according to the ever changing circumstances which

surround us and are incidental to our planetary system. In every great crisis, in all the marked events of history, there always arises from the masses a man, or men, who becoming leaders, stamp their impress indelibly upon their followers and surroundings, and immortalize their names.

Originally from France, from whence he fled to escape the dangers of proscription, Almy seems to have been a "leader of men," for we find him among those intrepid Norman followers of William the Conqueror, the majority of whom were knights, and all of whom were soldiers. He was probably in the train of Hugh d'Avaranches, Earl of Chester, better known as "Hugh the Wolf," who crossed the Dee, invaded North Wales, made himself master of a part of Flintshire, built the castle of Rhuddlan, and prepared the way for the final subjugation of the Welsh, a project the Normans never abandoned until it was completed two centuries later by Edward I.

Having settled himself in Wales, the Earl of Chester apportioned the conquered lands among his Norman followers, and this, perhaps, will account for the appearance of the leek, the national emblem of Wales, upon the Almy crest, which was conferred by the King of England

for an act of personal bravery and gallantry, during the crusades. He was one of those heroic and intrepid soldiers, who so valiantly, on the retaking of Jerusalem from the infidels by the crusaders, scaled the walls of the citadel, and led the way for his comrades to victory.

The crest is a shield, upon which appears a turret and cross keys of a castle. This is surmounted by a cuirass, breastplate, helmet, buckler, bow and arrow, a sword, a flag and the cross. On either side of the shield, is a sprig of leek, and entwining these, a scroll upon which is inscribed: "By the Name of Almy."

It is inferred that Almy (Almond), commanding a Welsh regiment and bearer of the cross under the banner of St. George and the King of England, chose to anglicize his name and had covered himself with glory "by the name of Almy." (Nomine Almi.)

In a work recently published by Mrs. Crosland, the authoress mentions the effect which the Norman conquest had upon the civilization of England, by introducing an aristocracy; and how, centuries afterward, "the French Revolution indirectly leavened the coarseness of the English upper middle class." She also speaks of the beneficial effects upon society of the French refugees, who "were almost al-

ways well educated, with much more of all-round culture than the English of that period often attained; they were temperate in an age when nearly all men were more or less wine bibbers. They must have been astonishingly economical and thrifty to have lived as they did; * * * they were members of the old noblesse, all their previous lives accustomed to ease and luxury, who turned their acquirements to practical account; * * * they taught their own language, often painting and music as well, and even dancing. * * *

Doubtless the amalgamation of the Norman and Saxon produced good results, and evolved some of the noblest and most eminent men of England. There was the culture, refinement and chivalry on the one hand, and the bold, honest, hardihood on the other. If the Normans, and later the modern French, brought with them the results of higher education to England they had the benefit of freer institutions, a more fertile soil, better and more nourishing food, and were thus equipped to make the most of their surroundings and their environments, and to avail themselves of all such as would accrue to their personal protection and best advantage.

It was as natural and as common then, as it is to-day,

for men to be influenced by the opinions, associations and teachings of the people with whom they constantly mingled. It was then, as now, an ordinary thing to find some men rise above, and some fall below, the current of opinions; and there are always found in every society, those who, having more than ordinary prevision, are able to become teachers, leaders and exemplars of theories and principles.

By such leaders was the colony of New England founded; by men who professed "those great dogmas of which moral systems are composed," and who, animated by a desire for greater liberty of thought and action, had the courage to endure the hardships incident to life in a new, unsettled country.

It was in the company of such men as John Winthrop, John Eliot, Isaac Johnson and their class, that we find one of the Almy family of England coming to America, to plant the name which has branched out through New England and the United States.

WILLIAM ALMY, the common ancestor of all who bear the name in America, was a native of Belinden Parish, Kent County, England, and was born in the year 1601. He first came to this country in company with John Winthrop and

his associates about the year 1630, probably in 1629,* when Winthrop, for his superior executive ability and acknowledged integrity, was elected governor of the New England Colony.†

[John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson and his wife, Lady Arbella Johnson, sister of the Earl of Lincoln, with others, sailed from England in the ship *Arbella*, April 10, 1629].

The first official mention we find of the name, appears in the court records of the colony, Lynn, when on June 14, 1631, William Almy was fined 11s., "for taking away Mr. Glover's canoe without leave."

*"On June 6, 1629, the 57th day of the voyage from England's shores, Cape Sable was sighted on the Maine coast, but they sailed into Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts and here the passengers went ashore." John Winthrop made this entry in his journal: "We had warm, fair weather and so pleasant and sweet airs as did refresh us—then came a smell off the shore like the smell of a garden."

† From "Old Times in the Colonies," (p. 166). "A very important meeting of the Massachusetts Company was held in London, at John Goffe's house, Aug. 28, 1629. Matthew Cradock put this question to vote: Shall the government of the colony be in New England or here? All in favor of transferring it to New England will hold up their hands. The hands were raised. It is a vote.

Was it simply the transfer [from London] of the management of a company, across the ocean (to Massachusetts)? It was the beginning of a State. All the authority, all the power that they had desired from the King (Charles I.) to make laws and execute them, was transplanted to America by this vote."

On July 31, 1634, he was again "fined for not appearing at the last court, being summoned." He was probably absent in England, as he made two trips, to and fro, before he brought his family to the New World; on June 13, 1635, upon his second voyage to England, he presented his certificates of conformity to the Church of England and of loyalty to the crown, signed by his parish minister and a justice of the peace, and these, being approved and accepted by the commissioners of emigration, of whom Archbishop Laud, † of Canterbury, was president, he was permitted to embark on the ship *Abigail* commanded by Capt. Robert Hackwell.

The *Abigail* must have been a stout, commodious vessel, judging by the enrollment of her passengers, made by the commissioners of emigration and filed in the Rolls Court, London.

Among the 700 men, women and children, shipped for this voyage in eleven vessels appear some names which became prominent in New England and, indeed, in the United States, among the passengers aboard the *Abigail* were:

† Appointed in the reign of Charles I.

WILLIAM ALMY,* aged 34 years [husband].

AUDRY ALMY, aged 32 years [wife].

ANNIS ALMY, aged 8 years [daughter].

CHRISTOPHER ALMY, aged 3 years [son].

John, Elizabeth, and Deane Winthrop, aged respectively, 27, 19 and 11, are also enrolled on the list of the Abigail's passengers.

The date of sailing is not given but the ship could not have weighed anchor before the 10th of July, 1635, which is the date of enrollment of John Winthrop, son of the governor of Massachusetts Bay, but she seems to have landed her passengers safely in Boston on the 8th day of October of the same year.

William Almy did not follow the fortunes of his fellow-passenger. John Winthrop, son of the governor, had been commissioned to establish a trading fort on the Connecticut River, and it would seem from this, that Almy had already formulated his plans and prepared for the reception of his family at Sagus, near Lynn, Mass.

In 1636 he gained a suit and secured judgment against

*The names as they appear in the official record at London are "William Almond, Audry Almond, Annis Almy, Christopher Elmie." This was William Almy's second voyage to America.

the estate of David Johnson, but compromised the case with the widow, and on the same date, one Robert Way, was ordered to serve William Almy, until he had satisfied the sum of his indebtedness to him, which amounted to £111.

On April 3, 1637, Almy, with nine other men was given liberty to view and locate a place which would comprise sufficient land for the maintenance of three score families, and in the same month he removed with his family to Sandwich, Mass.

On April 16, 1640, he received a grant of eight and a half acres, but he seems not to have been satisfied with Sandwich as a place of abode, for he removed to Portsmouth, R. I., in 1641, and on June 22, 1642, he sold his house and land in Sandwich to Edmund Freeman, of that place, in the consideration of £18.

In 1644 he secured a grant of land at Wading River, and on January 5, 1656, he sold eight acres of it to Richard Bulgar.

William Almy was a member of a sect known as "Friends," afterward designated as "Quakers" by Justice Bennett, of Derby, in 1650, because George Fox, in one of his eloquent flights of oratory bade the people "quake at the word of the Lord."

The first use of this epithet, found in the records of parliament, was made in the journal of the House of Commons in 1654.*

Almy soon became a prominent man in Portsmouth; honest, intelligent and well-to-do, he was frequently appointed to official stations in the town of his adoption.

He was made a freeman in 1655; in 1656 he served on a jury; during the year between 1656 and 1663 he was commissioner. It was in this last year that Almy, now 63 years of age, was one of four men to insure the prompt payment of the tax due from the town of Portsmouth to the government. In 1668 he served as foreman on a jury.

Three children were born in America, to wit: John, Job and Catharine. (Christopher, the eldest son, was born in England, in 1632.)

William Almy died in Portsmouth, on February 28, 1677.

The executors to his will, which was proved April 23, 1677, were his sons, Christopher and Job.

His first provision was that his body should be laid beside that of his son, John, who had, presumably, fallen in

*Life of George Fox.

the Indian war raging at that time. In case that his wife should outlive him, William Almy devised to her the whole of the estate for life. Upon the death of his wife his son, Christopher, was to have half of the farm which adjoined the land he had given to his second son, John. To Job, his third son, he bequeathed the other half of the farm, with the dwelling house, orchards, etc. * *

* to his daughters, Anna* and Catharine he bequeathed each two parts of cattle and movables, and to Christopher and Job each one part. To Bartholomew West, son of his second daughter, Catharine, he left £ 20 to be paid to him equally by the executors when he should reach the age of 21.

Annis, or Ann Almy, as the eldest daughter is variously called, married, in 1648, John Greene, of Warwick, R. I., a son of John and Joan Tattersall, of Warwick, and brother to James Greene the great-grandfather of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. A history of the "Battles of the Revolution,"† has the following paragraph on page 371: "After the defeat of Col. Stuart in command of the British forces, in South Carolina, September 8, 1781,

*Anna was born in England 1627.

†By Chas. C. Coffin—Harper Bros.

people all over the country and across the water in England said, that next to Washington, stood Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island."

John Greene, brother-in-law of Christopher Almy, was general recorder of Rhode Island, 1652; general solicitor, 1657; attorney-general, 1657 to 1660; assistant, 1660 to 1690, and deputy governor 1690 to 1700.

Ann Almy Greene had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. She died May 17, 1709, at the age of eighty-two.

The late Brig-Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, United States Army, a distinguished engineer, is tenth in a direct line, through Ann Almy Greene, from William and Audry Almy. Gen. Casey is well known as the engineer who completed the building of the Washington monument and the war and navy department, and in 1894 was engaged in constructing the congressional library building at Washington, D. C.*

*From the Washington D. C., *Daily Post*, May 10, 1895: "Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, chief of engineers of the army, [retired May 10, 1895, at the age of sixty-four years], is one of the most noted engineers of his time, and his name has been connected with many public works. He was a member of the West Point class of 1852, and among his classmates were Generals Henry W. Slocum, George Crook,

Later we find that Christopher Almy, of Newport, R. I., born December 26, 1669, a nephew of Ann Almy Greene (second son of Christopher Almy, Sr.,) married April 16, 1690, first, Joanna Slocum, born October 9, 1672, who was a member of the Greene family.

Christopher, the eldest son of William Almy, Sr., married July 9, 1661, Elizabeth Cornell, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca, of Portsmouth, R. I. They had nine children, but only three sons and four daughters reached maturity. Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, R. I., born in Hertford, England (father-in-law of Christopher Almy), was ensign

Alexander McA. McCook and Jerome N. Bonaparte, a grandson of the brother of Napoleon. Gen. Casey had his first independent work on the Pacific coast, between 1859 and 1861, when he built a military road in Washington. He was very active in the war and had several important works. He became a captain in the early part of the rebellion and was breveted twice for meritorious service. He was with the North Atlantic squadron in the first expedition against Fort Fisher." Gen. Casey died at Washington, D. C., March 25, 1896.

"The Magazine of New England History," Newport, R. I., Vol. II., 1892, contains an article contributed by Gen. T. L. Casey, Washington, D. C., on "Some Descendants of John Coggeshall, First President of the Province of Providence Plantations." And in Vol. III., 1893, by the same author is another article on the "Early Families of Casey in Rhode Island." The same magazine, Vol. II., 1892, has "Extracts from the Friend's Records, Portsmouth, R. I., relating to the families of Almy, Anthony and Borden.

1642 to 1644. Like his father, Christopher Almy, held a high position in the estimation of his townsmen, and occupied places of honor and distinction.*

He was admitted a freeman in 1658.

In company with many others he purchased, in 1667, a large tract of land of the Indians at Monmouth, N. J., (see appendix). On March 5, 1680, he and seven others bought Pocasset (Tiverton) lands for £1,100, he having three and three-quarters ($3\frac{3}{4}$) shares of the whole thirty shares. The purchase was made of Gov. Josiah Winslow. Other lands in Tiverton were bought later by Job Almy, his brother, directly from the Indians, and this property is still in possession and occupied by one of the Almy descendants, who has the original deeds in his possession.

February 27, 1690, Christopher Almy was elected governor of Rhode Island, but for reasons satisfactory to

*" In an address made by certain inhabitants of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, bearing date July 16, 1686, to H. M. James II., for continuation of their privileges and liberties according to the charter, etc.," among the fourteen names signed to that petition, the eighth signature appearing thereon, is the name of Christopher Almy. [Vide Rhode Island Colonial Records, Vol. III., pp 194-195.]

the Assembly, he refused to serve.* This was the first election held for governor since the deposition of Gov. Andros.† During this year, however, he was appointed and acted successively as deputy and assistant to the general assembly. In 1692, he was made captain of militia, and in August, 1693, Christopher being in England as

*The Newport (R. I.) *Historical Magazine* (p. 132) contains an address delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society in March, 1879, by H. E. Turner (of Newport), in which he quotes from the Rhode Island Colonial Records, Vol. III., p. 259, the following account of Almy's election :

"February 27, 1690, this day our deputy governor and assistant within mentioned, with their assembly sat, and because Walter Clarke, (their governor) refused, they chose another governor, which was Christopher Almy, who refusing, they chose Henry Bull, who accepts and serves."

The following extract is from Vol. III., pp. 260-261, of the Rhode Island Colonial Records :

* * * "The governor elected was Mr. Christopher Almy, who being required, refused to serve in the place of governor, giving satisfactory reasons to the assembly; whereupon the assembly went to election of another and chose Mr. Henry Bull governor * * * Mr. John Coggeshall, assistant, being sent for, appeared and refused to serve, whereupon the court proceeded to election of an assistant, in his, Walter Newberry's room, and chose Mr. Christopher Almy, assistant." * * *

†Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Rhode Island, was arrested and imprisoned in October, 1689.

messenger from Rhode Island, he delivered the address from that colony and his own petition to Queen Mary, stating that he was sent over to present their grievances and told how he had come over 4,000 miles to lay these matters before Her Majesty, and prayed that she grant such encouragement as she saw fit, etc. The address showed, that there were those who presumed to affirm that the persons commissioned by Gov. Andros ought to continue in service, until some specified order should be made by the Crown of England.

In October, 1696, Almy was allowed £135, 10s. 8d. for his expenses in England for the colony's use.

September 4, 1708, Christopher Almy registered his will which was proved February 9, 1713, ten days after his death. There is a codicil to the will, bearing date September 17, 1711, proved February 9, 1713.

As the document is interesting and throws much light on the history of the family the following extract is made from J. O. Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 236.

He names his son, Job, executor. He declares himself to be in his seventy-seventh year. To his eldest son, William, he leaves, all housing and lands in Punkatest Neck,

Tiverton, other land, and negro Arthur. To son, Christopher, land in Pocasset purchase, Tiverton, land in Sapowet Neck and all lands in East New Jersey, not deeded before his decease. To his son, Job, all lands in Rhode Island, one-half upon the death of the testator and the other half upon the death of his wife, Elizabeth; also land in Tiverton and negro Ned. To his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Leonard, £40. To children of deceased daughter, Sarah, wife of Richard Cadman and afterward wife of Jonathan Merihew, he leaves 10s. to her first-born son, William, for the purchase of a bible. To her second son, Christopher Cadman, he leaves £10. To the two sons, John and Thomas, sons of Merihew, he leaves £10 respectively. To his grandsons, Richard and Thomas Durfee, sons of his daughter Ann, he makes a legacy, and also makes provision for his granddaughters, Mary Wodell and Amey Durfee. To his wife he leaves two negroes, Cumbo and Margaret; one year after the death of his wife these negroes to be freed and to have provided for them a bed, a cow and the use of twenty acres in Pocasset for their lives. Besides he leaves to his wife two cows, horses and the best feather-bed, and during life half the housing and lands in Rhode Island, half the fruit of the orchard and all the household

goods. To three children of his deceased daughter, Rebecca Townsend, £40, divided equally at age. To his son, Job, he leaves the rest of the Pocasset land.

The codicil provides that children not accepting these terms shall lose their shares. Christopher died January 30, 1713.

JOHN, THE SECOND SON of William Almy, Sr., was born in Portsmouth, R. I., and married Mary, daughter of James and Mary Cole, of Portsmouth. After his death, October 1, 1676, his widow married in 1677, John Pococke, a merchant.

John Almy was an aspirant for honors and in 1658 he was appointed commissioner; on July 24, 1667, he was chosen lieutenant of a troop of horse;* in 1676 he served

*It was the first military "troop of horse" organized in Rhode Island. Gov. Andros and Benedict Arnold were among its active members.

The map of a "portion of Plymouth Colony, Rhode Island,"—in Church's *Annals of Philip's War*—[Vol. I., p. 20] shows the location of Capt. Almy's house to be on the eastern shore of Portsmouth, near Fogland Point.

The "History of King Philip's War"—by Benjamin Church (J. K. Wiggins, Boston, 1865) Vol. I., p. 20, says: "Capt. Church, between March 11 to 13, 1676, arrived at Capt. John Almy's upon Rhode Island." *Ibid.*—Vol. I., p. 29. "Almy, of Rhode Island, buys land of Capt. Church."

as captain in King Philip's war, and was one of the many who fell victims to the treachery of the Indians. In 1671 he was allowed £9 10s. for the use of his horse and man, in going to Plymouth on public business.

One year previous to his death, he and his wife sold to Thomas Ward, of Newport, half a share of land at Seaconnet, for £7.

The town council made his will on October 20, 1676; made the widow executrix, and left to her use all personal property after payment of debts; the court of Plymouth Colony gave her the administration of the estate in that colony and also his real estate there for life.

John left no children, and although there was some difficulty between his widow and his brothers, Christopher and Job, with regard to the administration of the estate after her marriage to John Pococke, affairs were amicably settled.

JOB, THE THIRD SON of William Almy, Sr., born also in Portsmouth, married Mary, daughter of Christopher and Susanna Unthank of that town.

Their first two children, twins, William and Christopher, were born January 20, 1664, and died the following March. Another, William, born 1665, died in infancy, but

five daughters and three sons grew to maturity and were named respectively: Susanna, Audry, Deborah, Catharine, John, Mary, Job and Anthony. In December, 1705, Mary married Samuel Snell and her brother, Job, married Bridget Sanford, by whom he had nine children.

In 1660, Job Almy was on a jury in Plymouth Colony, in the case of James Pierce, of Boston, who "died by the immediate hand of God, thunder and lightning." In 1670-72 he was deputy from Warwick, and on May 7, 1673, he was appointed commissioner to treat with the Indian sachems, in order to consult with them the best means of putting an end to the excesses of drunkenness and other vices, into which the Indians were being betrayed by civilization. The sachems were: Mawsup and Ninecraft, of Narragansett, Philip of Mount Hope, Wetamo of Pocasset, and Awashunks of Seaconnet. In 1673-75 he was an assistant.

On March 5, 1680, Job and seven others bought Pocasset lands for £1,100, he having three and one-quarter ($3\frac{1}{4}$) shares (same as his brother Christopher) of the whole thirty shares. He died in 1684 and his widow married Thomas Townsend.

He left to his widow all visible estate, while a widow,

to bring up the children till of age. To his eldest surviving son, John, born January 25, 1676, all lands and buildings in Portsmouth, reserving the best room for his widow; to son John he also left lands at Pocasset. To Job all the lands in Punkatest except a meadow. To his youngest son, Anthony, the land at Sepowit Neck, etc. To his youngest daughter he left money, and to the four eldest daughters a share of land in Pocasset. He left two negro slaves and some Indian servants, cattle, horses, and other farming accessories.

He and his brother, Christopher, were among the purchasers of Pocasset (Tiverton) lands from the Indian sachems. They were then Plymouth colonists. These men were identified with the older and larger town of Freetown which included Fall River. Two years after the union of Plymouth with Massachusetts, the town was incorporated and received the name of Tiverton.

The property then purchased by the Almy brothers is still in possession of one of Job's descendants, who bears the name of Almy. * †

* "The History of King Philip's War," by Benj. Church, Vol. I., p. 10, mentions [this] "land owned by Samuel Almy and Horace Almy."

† A letter from Samuel E. Almy, Tiverton, Four Corners, R. I. (to

It is at this place that the "peas field" so graphically described by Capt. Benjamin Church, in his "Entertaining History," is located. In 1772 a party was sent out to identify the spot, which they located in the rear of the residence of Mr. Horace Almy, a little north of the Almy burying ground. There they found "Church's well," "a spring, stoned round like a well," from which a little rivulet trickled down to the sea, where Church had stopped to rest his men and water the horses before the battle of the peas field.

They saw the "black rock" spoken of by Church, and the "ruins of the stone house" on the bluff, upon which the Indians were perched to shoot the white man. Here, almost opposite to the residence of Mr. Samuel Almy, at the terminus of the road leading to Fogland Ferry, the party fixed, with sufficient accuracy, the "fence of Capt. John Almy's peas field," where the fight took place, as being near the juncture of Fogland Point with Punkatest Neck.

the compiler), dated March 16, 1897, says, "My late father, Samuel E., born February 18, 1800, son of Cook and Charlotte Almy, was one of the owners of the land on which the battle of the peas field was fought. I am one of the present owners of the property. It has been passed down from Job Almy, third son of William, (born 1601) to the present generation."

Punkatees Neck is about two miles in length and not over one mile wide at the widest point. It is southwest of Tiverton, Pocasset, and was connected with Portsmouth by means of Fogland or Cadman's Ferry. The following is an extract from Capt. Benjamin Church's "Entertaining History," describing the battle in Capt. Almy's peas field.

"Now they passed into Punkatees Neck, and in their march discovered a large wigwam full of Indian truck, which the soldiers were loading themselves with until Mr. Church forbid it, telling them that they might expect soon to have their hands full of business without caring for plunder. Then crossing the head of the creek into the Neck, they again discovered fresh Indian tracks, very lately passed before them into the Neck. Then they got privately and undiscovered into the fence of CAPT. ALMY'S PEAS FIELD, and divided into two parties. Mr. Church, keeping one party with himself, sent the other with Lake, that was acquainted with the ground on the other side. Two Indians were soon discovered coming out of the peas field toward them, when Mr. Church and those that were with him concealed themselves by falling flat on the ground; but the other division, not using the same caution, were seen by the enemy, which occasioned them to run. Which, when Mr. Church perceived, he showed himself to them and called, telling them he desired but to speak with them, and would not hurt them. But they ran, and Church pursued. The Indians climbed a fence, and one of them facing about discharged his piece, but without effect on the English. One of the English soldiers ran up to the fence and fired upon him that had discharged his piece, and they concluded

by the yelling they heard that the Indian was wounded; but the Indians soon got into the thickets, where they saw them no more for the present.

Mr. Church then marching over a plain piece of ground where the woods were very thick on one side, ordered his little company to march at a double distance to make as big a show as possible if they should be discovered. But before they saw anybody they were saluted with a volley of fifty or sixty guns. Some bullets came very surprisingly near Mr. Church, who, starting, looked behind him, expecting to have seen half of them dead, but seeing them all on their legs and briskly firing upon the smokes of the enemy's guns, for that was all that was then to be seen, he blessed God, and called to his men not to discharge all their guns at once lest the enemy should take advantage of such an opportunity to run upon them with their hatchets.

The next motion was immediately into the peas field. When they came to the fence, Mr. Church bid as many as had not discharged their guns to clap under the fence and lie close while the others at some distance in the field stood to load, hoping that if the enemy should creep to the fence to gain a shot at those that were charging their guns, they might be surprised by those that lay under the fence. But casting his eyes to the side of the hill above them, the hill seemed to move, being covered over with Indians, with their bright guns glittering in the sun, and running in a circumference with a design to surround them.

Seeing such multitudes surrounding him and his little company, it put him upon thinking what was become of the boats that were ordered to attend him, and looking up he espied them ashore at Sandypoint, on the island side of the river, with a number of horse and foot by them, and wondered what should be the occasion, until he was afterward in-

formed that the boats had been over that morning from the island and had landed a party of men to fetch off some cattle and horses, but were ambuscaded and many of them wounded by the enemy.

Now our gentleman's courage and conduct were both put to the test. He encourages his men, and orders some to run and take a wall to shelter before the enemy gained it. 'Twas time for them now to think of escaping, if they knew which way. Mr. Church orders his men to strip to their white shirts, that the islanders might know them to be Englishmen, and then orders three guns to be fired distinct hoping it might be observed by their friends on the opposite shore. The men that were ordered to take the wall, being very hungry, stopped awhile among the peas to gather a few, being about four rods from the wall. The enemy from behind it hailed them with a shower of bullets, but soon all but one came tumbling over an old hedge down the bank where Mr. Church and the rest were, and told him that his brother, Southworth, who was the man that was missing, was killed; that they saw him fall; and so they did see him fall, but it was without a shot, and he lay no longer than till he had an opportunity to clap a bullet into one of his enemies' foreheads, and then came running to his company. The meanness of the Englishs' powder was now their greatest misfortune, for they were immediately upon this beset with multitudes of Indians, who possessed themselves of every rock, stump, tree or fence that was in sight, firing upon them without ceasing, while they had no shelter but a small bank and bit of water fence. And, to add to the disadvantage, the Indians possessed themselves of the ruins of a stone house that overlooked them, and of the black rocks to the southward of them, so that now they had no way to prevent lying quite open

to some or other of the enemy, but to heap up stones before them.

At length came over one of the boats from the island shore, but the enemy plied their shots so warmly to her, as made her keep at some distance. Mr. Church desired them to send their canoe ashore to fetch them aboard, but no persuasions or arguments could prevail with them to bring the canoe ashore, which some of the men perceiving, began to cry out for God's sake to take them off, for their ammunition was spent, etc. Mr. Church being sensible of the danger of the enemies hearing their complaints, and being made acquainted with the scantiness of their ammunition, fiercely called to the boatmaster, and bid him either send his canoe ashore or else be gone presently, or he would fire upon him.

Away goes the boat, and leaves them still to shift for themselves. But then another difficulty arose. The enemy, seeing the boat leave them, were reanimated, and fired thicker and faster than ever. Upon which some of the men who were lightest of foot began to talk of an escape by flight, until Mr. Church solidly convinced them of the impracticableness of it, and encouraged them, yet told them that he had observed so much of the remarkable and wonderful presence of God hitherto preserving them, that encouraged him to believe with much confidence, that God would yet preserve them, that not a hair of their heads should fall to the ground, bid them to be patient, courageous, and prudently sparing of their ammunition, and he made no doubt they should come off well yet, etc., until his little army resolved one and all to stay with and stick by him. One of them was pitching a flat stone up on end before him in the sand, when a bullet from the enemy with a full force struck the stone, while he was pitching it on end, which put

the poor fellow to a miserable start till Mr. Church called on him to observe, how God directed the bullets that the enemy could not hit him when in the same place, yet could hit the stone, as it was erected.

While they were making the best defense they could against their numerous enemies, that made the woods ring with their constant yelling and shouting, night coming on, somebody they spied with a sloop up the river as far as Gold Island, seemed to be coming down toward them.

He looked up and told them that succor was now coming, for he believed it was Capt. Golding, whom he knew to be a man for business, and would certainly fetch them off if he came. The wind being fair the vessel was soon with them, and Capt. Golding it was. Mr. Church as soon as they came to speak one with another desired him to come to anchor at such a distance that he might veer out his cable and ride afloat, and let slip his canoe that it might drive ashore, which directions Capt. Golding observed; but the enemy gave him such a warm salute that his sails, color, and stern were full of bullet holes.

The canoe came ashore, but was so small that she would not bear above two men at a time, and when two were aboard they turned her loose to drive ashore for two more, and the sloop's company kept the enemy in play the while. But when at last it came to Mr. Church's turn to go abroad, he had left his hat and cutlass for the Indians; they should never have them to reflect upon him. Though he was much dissuaded from it, yet he would go fetch them. He put all the powder he had left into his gun, and a poor charge it was, and went presenting his gun at the enemy, until he took up what he went for, and at his return he discharged his gun at the enemy to bid them farewell for that time, but had not powder enough to carry the bullet half way to them.

Two bullets from the enemy struck the canoe as he went aboard, one grazed the hair of his head, another struck in a small stake that stood right against the middle of his breast."

"The History of King Philip's War," by the Rev. Increase Mather, D. D., also a history of the same war, by the Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., printed by J. Munsell, Albany, N. Y., 1862, has the following account on page 60: * * * "but Capt. Church was got into a peas field, where he, with his fifteen men, found himself suddenly surrounded with an hundred and almost five times fifteen terrible Indians. * * * So they fought it out bravely that whole afternoon without the least hurt unto any of their number, but with death given to as many as their number of their enemies. And at last, when their guns by often firing were become unserviceable a sloop of Rhode Island fetched them off also."

In the same book, on page 227, a letter from Capt. Nathaniel Thomas Mounthope, dated August 10, 1675, relating "An account of the fight with the Indians, August 1, 1675," says:

"We came to Pocasset about two hours after sunset, caused an alarm to be made to bring his (Capt. Henchman's) soldiers together, and next morning early, the last (day) of July (1675), in Mr. Almy's boat, with six files of English and sixteen Indians, wafted toward Rehoboth."

Catharine, the youngest daughter of William and Audry Almy, married Bartholomew West, son of Nathan West. She had four sons. The eldest, Bartholomew, is mentioned in the will of his grandfather, William Almy.

William, Christopher Almy's eldest son, born October

27, 1665, was twice married. His first wife, the mother of his children, was Deborah, daughter of John Cook, of Portsmouth. They had nine children, Mary, John, Job, Elizabeth, Samuel, Deborah, Rebecca, Joseph and William, (twins).

Job, born April 28, 1696, married Lydia Tillinghast, of East Greenwich. John, born October 10, 1692, married Anstice Ellery, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Ellery. Elizabeth, born November 14, 1697, married her cousin, Christopher Almy, born May 5, 1698, of Newport, R. I., son of Col. Job Almy and brother of Elizabeth, born August 1, 1703, who married William Ellery. Samuel, born April 15, 1701, married and had a son, William, mentioned in the will of his grandfather. Rebecca, born October 14, 1704, married one Slocum; either Mary or Deborah married one Ellet, and had a daughter, Amey, mentioned in her grandfather's will.

William Almy left considerable property, inventoried at £7,600, consisting of money, real estate, live stock, negro slaves and farming implements. He owned land in Dartmouth, Tiverton, and at Cadman's Neck, Punketst, etc. He makes mention in his will of his two great-grandchildren, Elisha and Anstice Almy, children of his

grandson, John, son of his son, John. To Benjamin, son of his son, John, he also makes a legacy. To his grandson, Job Almy, son of his daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin Christopher, he left £200. To his grandson, William, son of Samuel, he leaves property in Dartmouth. His grandson, Gideon, son of his son, William, is mentioned in the will of William Almy's widow, Hope Borden.

This Gideon Almy was deputy from Tiverton to the general assembly in 1776.

William Almy died July 6, 1747, at the age of 82, and his widow died fifteen years later at the age of 77.

He left something to each of his large family, but for the purposes of this research it is necessary to mention only the male descendants.

JOB, SON OF CHRISTOPHER ALMY, Sr., and younger brother of William, familiarly called "Colonel" Job,* was born October 10, 1675. He was twice married; first to Ann Lawton in 1696, and afterward to Abigail, widow of William Gardiner. By his first wife he had Christopher,

* Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, p. 238; Lamb's History of New York, p. 740. Records of Chamber of Commerce, New York, p. 125. Annual Register Society of Colonial Wars, State of New York (p. 58), 1895.

born May 5, 1698, who married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of William Almy and Deborah Cook; his daughter, Elizabeth, born August 1, 1703, died July 3, 1783, was married on January 3, 1723, to William, son of Abigail Wilkins and the Hon. Benjamin Ellery. She was the mother of the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

This is not the only instance of a connection between the families of Ellery and Almy. John, son of William Almy, Jr., had married Anstis Ellery, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Ellery and sister to William, husband of Elizabeth Almy. They had four children, to wit: John, Anstis, Mary and Benjamin. John left two children, John and Benjamin.

And again these families intermarried: Catharine, daughter of Benjamin and granddaughter of John, married Edmund Trowbridge Ellery, the grandson of Elizabeth Almy and William Ellery.

Conrad C. Ellery,* of Auburn, Maine, was issue of this marriage.

"Col." Job Almy† was appointed May 4, 1709, on a

*Died in March, 1895.

† The following extract is from a letter written (to the compiler) on March 25, 1895, by W. W. Chapin, a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.:

"Job Almy (according to Austin's), son of William and brother of of Christopher, died 1684. He was deputy from Warwick, 1670-72; com-

special council to assist the governor in the management and expediting of the expedition against Canada. Between the years of 1709 and 1726 he was made deputy from Newport to the general assembly. He was a wealthy merchant and a man highly respected for his integrity and generosity.

He and his first wife were Quakers, but his second wife, Abigail Gardiner, nee Remington, was an Episcopalian.

"Col." Job Almy,* we find to be the common ancestor of two families prominent in American history, grandfather to the signer of the Declaration of Independence, William

mittee to treat with Indian sachems, 1673; assistant, 1673-4-5. There is no mention in our (Rhode Island) published colonial records of his having received any military commission, indeed, colonels were very rare in those days. We find plenty of majors and captains. Job is mentioned in the records so late as 1680 (not later), and then as before, simply as *Mr. Job Almy*. It was usual to give the military title if authorized. *Job, son of Christopher* (1675-1743), *was appointed captain in 1726*. I doubt that Job, son of William, had any military title by authority." A letter written on same date (to the compiler), by Amos Perry, secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, says: "Mr. W. W. Chapin, a most intelligent member of this society, has looked over the record and made the enclosed note (as above printed). I have looked over the records enough to verify his statements. Job Almy was a highly esteemed citizen. His name occurs repeatedly and the term commissioner was applied to him."

* "Bridget Thompson, wife of John Thompson, and daughter of Col. Job Almy, of Tiverton, in the colony of Rhode Island, died May 15, 1759, age 43, buried in the old cemetery at Middletown, Conn."

Ellery, and great-great-grandfather of the late Rear-Admiral John Jay Almy, United States Navy.

John Jay Almy, of Washington, D. C., was named and christened John Jay, after the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born April 24, 1815, died on May 16, 1895; was twice married. By his first marriage he had five children, viz.: Charles G., Augustus C., William E., Annie and Sarah. His second wife was Alida Armstrong Gardner, daughter of Col. Charles K. Gardner, of Georgetown, D. C. Annie married Lieut. John C. Haines, fifth regiment of cavalry of the United States Army. Augustus C. is a lieutenant in the United States Navy and a charter member of the Florida commandery of the military order of foreign wars of the United States. William E. is a first lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, A. A. Q. M., United States Army.

Upon the death of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, in January, 1893, who was commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, as the vice commander, became the acting commander-in-chief for the remainder of the year.

The following item is from the Washington, D. C., *Daily Post* of May 17, 1895:

"John J. Almy was born in Rhode Island on April 24, 1815, and entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1829. He rose through the successive grades to be commodore on December 30, 1869, and rear admiral August 24, 1873. As midshipman and lieutenant he cruised all over the world in the old sailing navy, was at the surrender of Walker and his filibusters at Nicaragua, and commanded the *Fulton* in the expedition of Paraguay, was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan during the Mexican war, and at the navy yard, Brooklyn, in 1861-62. As commander during the Civil war he had charge successively of the gunboats *South Carolina*, *Connecticut* and *Juanita*. While in command of the *Connecticut* he captured four noted blockade runners with valuable cargoes [adjudged worth \$1,063,352.49], and ran ashore and destroyed four others. He commanded the South Atlantic squadron until 1867, and was then assigned to the Brooklyn navy yard, then the signal corps, and after a cruise in the Pacific in 1875 he was presented with the Order of Kamekameha by King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands as an acknowledgment of the courtesies shown to the latter during his passage on vessels of the Admiral's squadron to and from the United States." He was retired on April 24, 1877. [A war paper, No. 9, *Incidents of the Blockade, 1861-65*, was prepared, in pamphlet form, by Companion Admiral Almy, and read by him, at the stated meeting on February 3, 1892, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the District of Columbia, at Washington, D. C.]

WILLIAM ALMY, brother of Rear Admiral J. J. Almy's grandfather, Job, was an enterprising merchant of Provi-

dence, R. I. He was a Quaker and married Miss Brown, a sister of Moses and Obadiah. He established the first cotton manufactory in Pawtucket and, under the firm name of Almy, Brown & Slater, did a flourishing business in cotton goods.

An incident of his Quaker simplicity and conciseness is recounted by the late Rear Admiral Almy as follows :

"When Gen. Washington, as President, visited Providence, R. I., different societies and deputations called upon him to pay their respects. The chairman would advance and make an address of welcome, occupying from five to ten minutes, dilating upon His Excellency's virtues and services. The deputation of Quakers was headed by William Almy, who advanced toward Washington, extended his hand and said :

"Friend Washington, we are glad to see thee."

Anna A. Jenkins, of Providence, R. I., his only daughter, was born September, 1790. She was a Quaker and inherited a large fortune. Early in life Anna manifested a taste for preaching and soon became an acknowledged expounder of the doctrines of her sect. She traveled in the United States and in Europe, preaching the word of God from the Friends' standpoint.

Mrs. Jenkins founded a school and an orphan asylum for colored children in Providence. Her charities were not confined to this benefaction but were distributed in innumerable ways with unsparing hand and with so much modesty and unselfishness that many of her noble deeds are recorded only in heaven.

Her death was particularly sad. On the morning of November 20, 1849, her house was discovered to be on fire. Flames had already enveloped the building, and before rescue arrived she and her daughter perished in the conflagration.

It is often asserted that the Friends, as a sect, were averse to any participation in the Revolutionary war, but we find that at the general yearly meeting held by the Friends in Philadelphia, in 1774, a letter was formally approved and ordered to be sent to all meetings of Friends in America, warning the members of that society not to depart from their peaceful principles by taking part in any of the political matters, reminding them that under the king's government they had been favored with a peaceful, prosperous enjoyment of all their rights and would disown all members who disobeyed the order issued by the yearly meeting.

This letter was generally obeyed by most of the older members of the sect, but not by all; many of the younger members took an active part, declaring "that they should render duty to their government of willing obedience, so also they owed it their active support when threatened by invasion. * * * While agreeing with their elders as to the wickedness of aggressive war and needless strife, they took the ground that it would be inconsistent to accept the support of the Continental congress and armies and refuse to aid them by every possible means. * * * They served actively in the armies on the American side; they appeared in the committee of public safety; they were seated in the Legislature; they were concerned in the printing of the Continental money; and they gladly gave to the cause out of their purses and stocks of goods. Nor was it only by the men that these services were rendered; the women attended their husbands to the wars, and it is still remembered that during the battle of Trenton the wives of the Quaker soldiers helped on the battlefield to bandage the wounded, and the flags that were carried by the American armies were made by a Quaker woman. * * * On June 13, 1777, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law commanding all resi-

dents to forthwith appear before the justices or other officers qualified to take oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and the United States, and abjure forever all allegiance to the king and government of Great Britain. This brought the issue fairly and fully before the Society of Friends. The leaders of that society stood firm to the letter of the yearly meeting of 1774, and generally failed to comply with the law. * * * Some took the oath secretly, but some young Friends * * * attended publicly before the justices, and openly and willingly complied with the law. Among these was Samuel Wetherill, Jr., who was a minister or public speaker at the meetings of Friends, and also a very active man of affairs. Not only did Samuel Wetherill publicly take the oath of allegiance, but his public speech and ready pen were actively enlisted for the American cause. * * *

In 1775 he joined with Christopher Marshall and several other enterprising men in founding the first factory for weaving cloth in the colony, and when war broke out this factory was in active operation. The cloth woven by this factory was also supplied to the army, and it is said that a timely shipment of these supplies to the little army at Valley Forge saved it from disbanding. * * *

This action of Friends does not seem to have been confined to Philadelphia and its vicinity. Elsewhere in the colonies, notably in Maryland and Massachusetts, many Quakers were disowned for their service in the cause of their country."

Among these were: "Timothy Matlock, who was a colonel in the army and a member of the Committee of Public Safety. * * * William Crispin, who was commissary in Gen. Washington's army; Clement Biddle, who was disowned as early as 1775 for studying to learn the art of war; he afterward served as quartermaster general for the army under General Gates at Valley Forge and elsewhere; Owen Biddle, his brother, who was a member of the Legislature; Benjamin Say, a well-known physician; Joseph Warner, who served in the army, and who was at the battle of Trenton; Peter Thompson, employed by Congress to print the Continental money; Nathaniel Browne, Isaac Howell, Moses Bartram, Jehu Edridge and Jonathan Schofield. * * * Among the women the most famous were Lydia Darragh and Elizabeth Ross, who afterward married John Claypoole. Elizabeth Claypoole was employed in Gen. Washington's household, and it is quite certain that the first American flags used in the army

were made by her. The order of Congress directing her to be paid for this service has been preserved. She was familiarly known as 'Betsy' Claypoole. She died in 1833.

* * * Lydia Darragh's house was used by certain British officers as their headquarters during the English occupation of Philadelphia, and she accidentally overheard them in council of war plan a surprise by night of Gen. Washington's army, then encamped at White Marsh. She escaped from the city and made information of the intended attack to the American officers, thus saving it, and probably also the cause of her country, from destruction. * *

* Samuel Wetherill continued actively in the ministry until his eighty-first year. * * * He was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who, in turn, was succeeded by his son, John Price Wetherill, who, after worshiping alone for several years, closed the meeting for the last time, and meeting for religious worship by the Free Quakers ceased about 1836."

The preceding is an extract from an article by Charles Wetherill, in the *American Monthly*, the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for November, 1894.

BENJAMIN ALMY, maternal grandfather of Conrad C.

Ellery, was in the Revolutionary War; he was imprisoned in England for over twenty months and was finally released through the interposition of Benjamin Franklin. His daughter, Katherine, married Edmund Trowbridge Ellery.

This family had in its possession, a handsome bed quilt made by Anstiss Ellery, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Ellery, and wife of John Almy. This quilt, finished in the year 1684, before her marriage, was made of a rich piece of heavy blue silk on one side, while the reverse was chintz, and was beautifully stitched with thousands of evenly set stitches.

When George Washington visited Rhode Island in the last century, perhaps on the very occasion when William Almy headed the Quaker deputation and bade "Friend Washington" welcome, this bedquilt, with its innumerable fine stitches, was made historical by having been spread upon the bed occupied by the president in the house of Benjamin Almy at Newport. So impressed was Gen. Washington by this piece of handiwork that, having examined it closely, he sent his servant for a large sheet to cover it, lest some accident should befall it.

In 1877, when President Rutherford B. Hayes was entertained by Gov. Van Zandt, in Providence, R. I., Mr.

Conrad C. Ellery offered the quilt to the governor for the use of his guest.

Gen. Hayes, fully as careful as the "Father of his Country," had the quilt carefully covered to preserve it on the second occasion of its use, and later sent Mr. Ellery the following pleasant note in recognition of the compliment:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
July 4, 1877. }

MR. CONRAD C. ELLERY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*My Dear Sir:* "I write to thank you for the honor of sleeping under the beautiful historic quilt, once used by Washington in Newport many years ago. The quilt, the cordial welcome of the good people of Rhode Island, the many pleasant surroundings, all combined to secure sweet sleep and pleasant dreams. Accept my thanks, and believe me your friend sincerely."

R. B. HAYES.

The accompanying letter from Mr. Ellery's mother gives an interesting history of this ancient relic.

"MY DEAR SON: As it is your wish and request to have some account of the elegant blue silk bed quilt given you by your aunt and my sister, Anstis Ellery Johnston, I will gratify you and inform you that it was wholly wrought by your great-grandmother, Anstis Ellery, before her marriage to your great-grandfather, John Almy, my honored father's father.

The year she finished it is marked on said quilt curiously by her (1684).

Your great-grandmother, Anstis Ellery Almy, knowing her son disliked two names, was so fearful that Ellery would not be added,

that on the day the infant was carried to Trinity church, Newport, to be baptized, November 20, 1768, she sent a woman privately to listen to assure her of the fact; and when the babe was aloud named Anstis Ellery and carried home and placed in her grandmother's arms, she blessed and embraced her and laid her on this wonderful bed quilt, with rich, old-fashioned ornaments, and sent her to my mother's chamber with a heart much gratified that the babe bore her name. She was then eighty years old, and lived two years.

To you, my son, the value of this ancient, beautiful silk quilt will be greatly increased when you are informed by me that President Washington slept under it in my father's house, in Newport, R. I., and he is the only person that ever did; and, after long examining it, sent his servant for a large sheet to cover it, least (sic) any accident might injure the same.

What care did the blessed man evince, though unconscious of its antiquity!

While giving you this important record will add the ages of your grandparents:

Your grandfather, William Ellery, lived to be ninety-three.

Your grandfather, Benjamin Almy, lived to be ninety-five years, as erect as man could be, and the handsomest old man I ever saw in my life.

My sainted mother, Mary Gould Almy, departed life at seventy-two.

And your own mother, that writes these particulars, is now eighty-four years and eleven months."

Will only add KATHERINE ELLERY.

PROVIDENCE, January 15, 1855.

JOE ALMY, son of William Jr., born April 28, 1696, married Lydia Tillinghast, of East Greenwich, July 18, 1717. They had nine children, to wit: Deborah, Freelove, Samuel, Joseph, Job, Lydia, Thomas, Christopher and Hope.

Thomas, the fourth son, was born November 5, 1735, and was the father of Samuel Almy, who was born in Massachusetts, March 8, 1778. Samuel was educated in the schools of Massachusetts and was proficient in the higher mathematics. Grown to manhood and thirsting for adventure, in company with a friend, he tramped to the limits of a then unexplored country—central New York. In that picturesque locality, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, the young men came upon a settlement and tarried for a few days to rest. Here they met Jacobus Rappleye, who had come from New Brunswick, N. J.

He had a large family. The youngest daughter, Jane, with sweet face and laughing eyes, attracted the attention and captivated the heart of young Almy. Their stay was prolonged from day to day interrupted at times, by the further explorations of the two young men. After waiting some months Almy, inspired by a strong desire to have a permanent home, made a

clearing, built a log cabin, hollowed out the stump of a large white oak for a mill, in which to grind his corn, and offered himself and his worldly possessions to comely Jane Rappleye.

They were married November 1, 1801. In the list of her trousseau we find mention of the following articles: Twelve short gowns, twelve gores skirts, one blue silk dress, one white mull, embroidered in large flowers, and twelve turbans, high as could be, called "bee-hives."

Skilled in the higher mathematics, Samuel Almy was engaged by the government to survey many places in western New York. He was selected by the government to join Clark's surveying party for the purpose of locating and defining the boundaries of the States now known as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, then called the "Great Wabash Country." He was called into service during the war of 1812, and was thereafter known as "Capt." Almy.*

*Mr. Samuel Almy was called out for active duty, in an emergency, and organized a militia company in his neighborhood, to meet an anticipated attack of the British, in that part of the State. His name "has not been found on the rolls, on file in the War Department (at Washington), of any New York military organization in service during the war of 1812." [Compiled from a statement made by his eldest son, Ira Almy.]

Like the majority of the Almy family, Samuel had been brought up a Quaker, but was "read out" of the society for marrying out of the fold. The same thing happened in the case of another Samuel Almy (born March 19, 1780), father of the late Rear Admiral John Jay Almy.

Samuel Almy died August 14, 1825. He had a large family, to wit: Ira, Silvester, Milton Genoa, Lusally, Clarinda, Calista B., James G. and Polly Ann. His widow, born February 19, 1780, survived him thirty-eight years; died February 2, 1863.

Early in the century, life on the beautiful inland lakes of central New York was not as it is to-day. The country round about was sparsely settled, the forests were dense, roads nearly unknown and the snow falls of the winter season very heavy. Almost the only means of communication with the other settlements in the vicinity was by frail canoe on the too often turbulent lakes, and privations had to be endured by the stalwart settlers.

Samuel Almy finally bought a farm from Mr. Boudinot and many years afterward laid it out in lots, called it Farmerville and built the largest house at that time to be found between Geneva and Ithaca. Le Fevre, the architect

and author of the "Treatise on Architecture," was the builder and personally superintended the work.

Mr. Almy was an influential man in that section of the country and was, at one time, high sheriff of Seneca county. He left a considerable estate, which was divided among his surviving children. The following excerpt printed in 1858 in a weekly newspaper, the Ovid (Seneca county) *Bee*, gives this description of the town (Farmerville) founded by Samuel Almy:

"Among the pleasant places in our county (Seneca) there is none that surpasses Farmerville in point of beauty or the intelligence of its people.

"Located on the western bank of Cayuga lake, with the commanding view of the lake and surrounding country, we know of no place more favored by nature than this. Some of the finest farms in western New York are in this immediate vicinity, and great taste is displayed by the farmers in erecting their houses and barns and in cultivating the soil; in fact, they have elevated their occupation to the dignity of a science. They are ready at all times to exchange views, impart and receive valuable suggestions relating to agriculture, and by associating together become better acquainted and extend to one another those social and professional amenities which add so much to the enjoyment of individual life."

Samuel Almy's eldest son IRA, born September 15, 1802, at Ovid, Cayuga county (now Seneca), N. Y., was an enter-

prising dry goods merchant and grain shipper at Kidder's Ferry, Cayuga Lake. Boat builder and owner of a line of canal boats, by which he forwarded consignments of grain and produce to Syracuse before the construction of the Erie canal, and when that great enterprise was completed was the owner of the second canal boat that ever passed through the canal.

He was identified with the benevolent and religious interests of the community and was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in the State; was a charter member in 1825 of the Farmerville lodge, and during the anti-Masonic (Morgan) excitement in 1826-28 he preserved in safety the lodge jewels.

In 1845 was one of the projectors of the then unbuilt town of Farmer Village, about one-half of which has since been built on his father's farm. Was a life-long democrat and a delegate from Seneca County to the democratic national convention held in Chicago, in 1864, voting for Gen. George B. McClelland for presidential candidate.

He held a number of town offices including the highest, that of supervisor, and was superintendent of the poor for Seneca County.

He was probably more familiar than any of his contem-

poraries with the early history of the town in which he lived and his reminiscences were of exceeding interest and value. He aided in compiling the history of Seneca County, and in the preparation of several historical sketches of the town and village.

He loved little children, was kind to the poor and needy, and felt an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community in which he lived. "A man who loved his fellow men."

February 2, 1826, Ira married Mary, daughter of William Mundy, of Farmerville. Ira died November 12, 1884; three children survived him, viz.: Samuel, of Trumansburg, N. Y.; Josephine, who married February 24, 1847, Dr. C. E. Swift, of Auburn, N. Y.; and Sarah, wife of W. T. Hopkins (died April, 1897), of Benton Harbor, Mich. Adele, daughter of Josephine and C. E. Swift, married Horace J. Knapp (born October 7, 1848), who is one of the proprietors of the Auburn, N. Y., *Daily Journal*. Sylvester, born September 4, 1804, the second son, was a local politician and died a bachelor.

MILTON GENOA, born at Farmerville on October 4, 1806, married Sarah Wilcox, of Hartford, Conn. Had two children, Miranda, born June 4, 1836, and Miles, born

March 8, 1839. He was called "Prof." Almy because of his personal observations and researches for over a quarter of a century, as an entomologist. He gathered a large and varied collection of insects, and contributed to the public journals, many interesting articles on this subject.

He died at the home of his daughter in Newburg, N. Y., February 2, 1882.

The following extract was published in 1861, in a Seneca Falls, N. Y., weekly newspaper:

"One of the pleasantest features of our visit on this occasion [of a journey to Farmerville] was an inspection of the laboratory of M. G. Almy, a wealthy gentleman of that village, who has for twenty years devoted great attention to entomological investigations and research. His laboratory is arranged in the neatest manner with thousands of specimens of various insects. Mr. Almy is an enthusiast on the subject, and his scientific collection is a valuable one."

His son, Miles, settled in Chicago in 1860, reading law for five years, afterward engaging in the real estate business; married April 20, 1864, Gertrude Curtis, of Marcus, N. Y. His youngest daughter, Helen, died January 14, 1883. The eldest daughter, Edith E., married on October 17, 1896, Joseph Adams, a member of the firm of John Adams & Sons, Chicago.

M. G. Almy's daughter, Miranda, married April 13, 1864, William E. Bartlett, of Newburg, N. Y. He died October 19, 1892. Had three children, to wit: Frederick William, who married Mary Chittenden Hall, daughter of Rev. William. K. and Anna B. Hall. Harry Almy, who married Irene Moore, daughter of Hugh and Henrietta Moore, have two children, Walter Almy and Irene. The youngest son of William and Miranda is George C.

Miranda was a fine vocalist and composer of some popular melodies which were published in 1862. Mrs. M. A. Bartlett furnishes the following history of Washington Place and the old family homestead which has been occupied by the Bartlett family for four successive generations:

"The name Washington was given to it by Gen. Washington himself, at the time he established his headquarters there during the years 1779-81.

"This house, as we have the knowledge from the descendants of its early settlers since 1684, was built for Gen. Washington's occupancy—it being on the land surrounding the old stone house known as Washington's headquarters for officers and men. It was rebuilt in 1824 and again occupied by the McLeod family. In 1848, my late

husband's father, Thomas Bartlett, purchased the house and grounds known as No. 9 Washington Place. He rebuilt again with modern improvements, but the original oak beam and timbers are now, as in 1684, on the first and second floors, apparently as strong and good as ever. Gen. Winfield Scott also made that house his home while he was in Newburg on military duty, during the war of 1812. It is still owned and occupied by a member of the Bartlett family."

Lusally, eldest daughter of Samuel Almy, born February 24, 1808, married George W. Randall, of Canoga, N. Y.; at her death left one child. She died January 3, 1835. He died August 3, 1892.

CLARINDA, born January 26, 1814, the second daughter of Samuel, married, in 1834, E. Sanford Smith, of Albion, N. Y., they moved to Cassopolis, Mich., where he was appointed district attorney. They subsequently settled in Chicago in 1848, where he purchased land and erected a law office building known as 108 and 110 Adams Street, and occupied as a home the adjoining building, No. 112 (the present site of the Chicago post office and custom house building). They had no children. Clarinda died April 13, 1878 (and was interred in Oakwood

Cemetery, Chicago), her husband died February 22, 1879.

Clarinda soon after locating in Chicago united by letter with the First Baptist Church, then standing on the southeast corner of La Salle and Washington Streets, opposite the court house. She was beloved for her charity and respected for her faithfulness in all church duties and appointments.

MRS. SMITH was one of the original seventy, who organized the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago, in 1874, and prominently identified with its early work, as vice president, and one of the active members of the central committee.

At her funeral services (held in the First Baptist Church, southeast corner of South Park Avenue and Thirty-first Street), Chicago, at the close of the sermon, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, three ladies, respectively: Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. T. B. Carse, president, and Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, chosen representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, (nearly three hundred members of which were present,) delivered brief addresses on the exemplary life and Christian character of Mrs. Smith.*

* Vide Fifth Annual Report, p. 8, September 27, 1878, of W. C. T. Union.

The following extract is taken from the remarks made by Miss Frances E. Willard :*

"* * * Gazing upon this tranquil face, looking into your eyes dear sisters of our union, who loved so well her who has left us, I can utter no sad words. I know she is glad to see us here, grouped around her as before, for I feel sure, she is not far away. It is as she would have desired, no formal words, no stately ceremonies, only grouped with those who stood nearest by right of lifelong ties, the band of women who knew and loved her best. * * *

"We will miss her winning smile, the gentle face and kind voice, from our daily gospel meetings. * * *

"Our dear friend was a most faithful worker. In the early days when I was president of our union, no one stood by me more steadily in the every-day duties of a temperance worker. She was willing to go to dingy garrets and damp basements seeking out the tempted, the discouraged, or the desolate. Every request for such help was met by her bright smile and cheery promise 'to go this very day,' for she never procrastinated in work like this. Our union brings its floral tribute—a flower-wreathed sickel and sheaf. Never were such symbolic honors more worthily bestowed."

CALISTA B., born May 11, 1816, the third daughter of Samuel, married September 19, 1839, Jacob D. Winterstein, of Farmerville, N. Y. (formerly of New Jersey). Upon her death, November 6, 1858, left two sons,

* Miss Willard is president of the National W. C. T. Union.

John and Franklin Pierce, and a daughter, Jennie, who married Rev. Samuel Crane, D. D., a Universalist minister, now residing at Sycamore, Ill. John died in early manhood. Franklin P. resides at Hillsdale, Mich. Jacob D. was appointed postmaster at Farmerville by President Franklin Pierce, and again appointed postmaster at the same place by Grover Cleveland. He died on March 26, 1894.

JAMES G., born January 9, 1818, youngest son of Samuel, married April 14, 1847, Luna F. Wilcox, of Hartford, Conn. Born May 9, 1819, died February 13, 1870. The eldest daughter Grace Curtis, born February 17, 1850, died in 1875; the second daughter, Jessie C., was born October 9, 1856. The son, Albert Curtis, Ph. D., of the alumni of Cornell College and university of the city of New York, is a writer on metaphysical subjects. He was born February 11, 1848, resides at Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. Prof. Almy married Annie Bayles, of Port Jefferson, N. Y.

POLLY ANN,* the youngest daughter of Samuel Almy,

*A biographical sketch of Polly Ann Almy Miller was printed on pp. 208-214 inclusive, in the February number, 1894, of *The American Monthly Magazine*, Washington, D. C.

born September 16, 1820, married in 1845 Y. Woodhull Miller, born 1816, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. He was a dry goods merchant at Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y., and appointed postmaster by President Franklin Pierce; was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and noted for his generosity and integrity. In October, 1858, moved with his wife and family, consisting of two sons, James A., Charles K., and daughter, Jennie Eva, to Dunton (now Arlington Heights), Cook County, Ill., where he engaged in the dry goods and grain shipping business, under the firm name of Dunton & Miller (afterward Dunton, Miller & Brooks). He was a delegate from Cook County to the National Republican Convention in 1860, voting for Abraham Lincoln for presidential candidate. In October, 1863, removed with his family to Chicago, residing at 114 Adams Street (present location of the Chicago post-office and government building). He retired from business, and died at Monroe, N. Y., in April, 1882.

His wife united with the First Baptist Church, Chicago, in October, 1858, by letter from the Farmerville (N. Y.) Baptist Church. Was one of the seventy women who organized the Women's Christian Temperance Union of

Chicago (in 1874), and was also an active member of the union for nearly fifteen years. This work was interrupted by changing her residence in 1889 to Washington, D. C., where she became a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Press Club, Short Story Club, Travel Club and the National Geographic Society.

Mrs. Miller was one of the "fifty women of the Chicago Women's Christian Temperance Union, chosen to go before the common council of the city of Chicago, on Monday evening, March 16, 1874, to present a petition and protest against legalizing the sale of intoxicating drink on the Sabbath."

The following extract, is taken from pp. 103-106 of the book called "A Brave Battle," by Lucia E. F. Kimball, published in 1888.

"A meeting was called for prayer in the Clark Street Methodist Church, corner of Washington Street, Friday afternoon, March 13, 1874. It was there decided to circulate a petition to the common council against the repeal of the "Sunday Liquor Ordinance," the closing of the saloons on the Sabbath. Before the following Monday evening 16,000 names were obtained to the petition by a few devoted women.

Monday afternoon (16th) they gathered again in the Clark Street Church and for three hours continued in prayer and conference. The

police refused them protection and they went out, two by two, led by two eminent ministers* to the council chamber. At 8 o'clock, when a request was made by Alderman Campbell to defer for half an hour in order that the ladies present might have time to present their petition, cries of "No, no!" greeted the motion. And then followed a scene which the pen falters to record as ever having been enacted in a civilized land. Ribald jests and witless innuendo embellished the speeches of those who opposed the reception of this petition, and every vestige of manhood seemed lost in their abject subservience to the interest of the liquor traffic, albeit its actors were the city fathers set for the keeping of most sacred trusts. Notwithstanding plea and protest, the amended ordinance opening the saloons on Sunday was passed, twenty-two voting for it and fourteen against it."

The daughter, Jennie Eva, born Dec. 17, 1854, evinced marked ability as an elocutionist and artist. She entered the Hershey-Eddy musical institute, Chicago, as a pupil, in 1877, to cultivate these talents as an amateur.

The eldest son, JAMES ALMY, born January 29, 1847, at Lodi, was married on June 6, 1871, to Eleanor Flower, has one daughter, Lillian F., born July, 1872; married March 24, 1897, Earl Phelps Bodley. James was receiving teller in the First National Bank, Chicago, from which he resigned in 1875 to engage in the fire insurance busi-

*Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., Editor Chicago *North Western Christian Advocate* was one of the number.

ness, and in the year 1880 was the junior partner of the insurance firm of William G. McCormick & Co—[a nephew of the late Cyrus H. McCormick]—the firm name, was afterward changed to James A. Miller & Co. He became a member of the Chicago, Iroquois, and Illinois Clubs.

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER, the second son, born April 15, 1850, at Lodi, N. Y., married in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1879, Matilda, born at Cincinnati, September 9, 1849, eldest daughter of William Smith, editor and proprietor of Cincinnati *Price-Current* (a weekly commercial and financial newspaper), and superintendent for many years of the Chamber of Commerce. Charles K. was engaged in the newspaper and magazine advertising business, Tribune building, Chicago, under the firm name of Charles K. Miller & Co.; (but had no partner). After a successful career he retired from business in the year 1886.

Charles K. is a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois—sixth in lineal descent from Christopher Almy (born 1632), of Portsmouth, R. I.* Is also a life member of the Illinois society Sons of the

* "American Ancestry," Vol. X., 1895, pp. 65, 66. Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers, Albany, N. Y.

"Annual Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars," New York, 1895, p. 180.

American Revolution,* and a member of the Union League Club, Chicago.

Has two children, Arlowe Kingsbury, born at Chicago, December 7, 1881, and Loris Almy, born at Chicago, May 15, 1884.

DR. JOB ALMY, born 1782, died at Ogden, N. Y., March 6, 1854. His wife, Philomelia Vibbard, born 1788, died April 13, 1841. They had five children—Maria, Phœbe, Arathema, Philip and Harriet. Phœbe married Henry W. Gates; she died in 1886. Maria was born in 1809; she was married to Samuel Whittier, and died in 1891. Arathema was born in 1826; married M. Wheeler. Harriet was born in 1830 and married Dr. Moses B. Gillett; she had three children—Della M., born 1856; Hattie, was born in 1866; Frank W., was born in 1850, and died August 26, 1879. Della married Edwin B. Hutchinson, September 13, 1873, resides in Detroit, Mich. They had two children—William G. Hutchinson, born June 23, 1876; Bessie Adele, born April 8, 1886; died July 11, 1887.

PHILIP GREENE ALMY, born July 10, 1818, at Auburn,

* "Year Book—Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution"—1896. P. 191.

N. Y.; was married to Mary Elizabeth Osburn, September 1, 1846, the daughter of Nehemiah Osburn, one of Rochester's oldest pioneers, who settled in Rochester in 1821. Philip was a druggist in Rochester and died May 21, 1873; had two sons, Elmer Eugene, born April 28, 1851; Willey Henry, May 15, 1858, and daughter, Sarah Louise, Dec. 18, 1849. She is an excellent amateur artist in crayon, was married to W. L. Angevine, February 28, 1867, he died in 1872, and she married Frank J. Stewart. By first marriage had one son, Harry Osburn Angevine, born October 20, 1869; married, March 18, 1896, to Grace Dana Hall. Mrs. Mary E. Almy married ex-Mayor Michael Filon in 1884; he died in 1893, and his wife died January 21, 1897. The following notice is from the *Rochester Daily Herald* of January 22, 1897.

"Mrs. Almy-Filon was a lifelong member of the First Methodist Episcopal church. From her earliest years she had been interested by personal work in every movement of the church's life, working as a Sunday school teacher and a member of the ladies' societies of the church. Her earnest Christian life was a source of edification to all. Her charities were hidden from the world, although they were many and great.

In early life Mrs. Almy-Filon was prominent in the society of Rochester, but the infirmities of advancing years caused her to retire

from its ranks. The friends which her amiable disposition gained in her youth were retained in her old age and were added to constantly by new ones."

Philip's oldest son, Elmer Eugene, is proprietor of the New Osburn House, Rochester, a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar, Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

He was married April 16, 1884, to Nellie Bly Card, of Rochester. Mrs. Almy has considerable ability as an artist, possesses a fine soprano voice and has attained local celebrity as a vocalist.

Willey Henry Almy, second son of Philip, is a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution and manager of the two large estates of Nehemiah Osburn and Michael Filon. He married Jessie L. Start, April 23, 1887. They have four children—Charles Osburn, born March 4, 1888; Herbert Eugene, born May 3, 1890; Philip Girard, born May 29, 1892; Hartwell Start, born August 11, 1895.

BRADFORD ALMY, the son of Quaker parents, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1775, died at Ithaca, N. Y., in the year 1823, "from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Lundy Lane; he at his death having two bullets in his body, which the skill of the surgeons at that time were unable to locate."

His son, Bradford Lakisly Almy, born at Ithaca, N. Y., October 19, 1819, died in Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., January 12, 1892. His son, Bradford Almy, of Ithaca, N. Y., was born at Enfield, February 10, 1845, is a lawyer and was elected in November, 1891, to the offices of county judge and surrogate at Ithaca, N. Y. Married Frances E. Vant in 1876. Has a daughter, Mabel C. His grandmother, who was a Paddock, is said to be a descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Massachusetts.

William Almy, Sr., born 1601, died 1676, had a third son, Job, of Rhode Island; died February, 1684. His son, also named Job, born March 3, 1681, died January 25, 1767; married Bridget Sanford, died 1766; had son John, born April 18, 1720, died September 19, 1844; married Hannah Cook, died 1765, whose son, Sanford, born August

28, 1759, married Lydia Gray, born 1763, died 1835; they had son Pardon, born June 18, 1792, died November 2, 1864; married Mary Cook, of Rhode Island, born June 5, 1799, died February 5, 1856.

She had eight children born between the years 1819 and 1839. The eldest son, Charles, born June 8, 1819, in Rhode Island, died November 1, 1886; married Mary Ann Cummings, born January 6, 1823; had four children, viz.: Helen Wayne, born August 19, 1847; Charles, born January 23, 1851, and twin sons, Frederic and Francis, born November 28, 1858; both have resided in Buffalo, N. Y., since 1883. Frederic is a practicing lawyer and also secretary of the Charity Organization Society (1895). Francis is engaged in commercial business.

CHARLES ALMY, (born 1819) held civic offices in New Bedford, Mass.; was a member of the Massachusetts' State Legislature and for four terms was the candidate of the Prohibition party for governor of Massachusetts.

His brother, Pardon, was in the civil war, and died in the second battle of Bull Run in 1864.

Four of the family are of the Harvard College alumni. Charles, the eldest son, is a practicing lawyer in Boston, Mass. Was appointed justice of the Third District Court of

Eastern Middlesex in 1891. Married in 1882 Helen Jackson Cabot, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cabot, of Boston. They have five children, to wit: Mary, Helen Jackson, Annie Cabot, Charles and Elizabeth Mason.

From Christopher Almy, born in 1632, there followed in successive line his descendants, Christopher William, Job, his son, Job, Tillinghast and Albert H. Humphrey, the grandfather of Leonard Ballou Almy, M. D., of Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Almy, seventh in descent from Christopher Almy, Sr., is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution, in the State of Connecticut; also, chairman of the "Red Cross" committee of the association of Military Surgeons of the United States. "The members of this society wear the red cross by authority of 'General Orders' and the civil branch would come to their aid in time of war." He is medical director and lieutenant-colonel of the Connecticut National Guard. He married Caroline Stowell Webb, June 21, 1876; has two children, Lydia B., born November 5, 1881, and Marguerite Leonard, born August 1, 1885.

In 1765 a village in Massachusetts was named Bedford in honor of Joseph Russell, a settler who bore the family name of the Duke of Bedford. The inhabitants were mostly Quakers. In 1787 it was set off from the old township of Dartmouth and the word "New" prefixed to distinguish it from another Bedford in the State. New Bedford became a shire-town in March, 1828, an incorporated city in 1847. There lived in Rhode Island William Almy, whose son, Jacob, married Charlotte Sherman—their son, Holder, born in New Bedford, married Patience Russell Waddy, who had a son, John Winthrop, born in Newport, R. I., February 14, 1843. He was an ensign in the United States Navy, serving from 1861 to 1869, was married twice; by first wife had two sons: Charles Dennison and John Winthrop. After her death he became manager of the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., and married in that city Helen Gordon. They have two daughters—Natalie and Helen Gladys. Reside in New York City.

Benjamin Almy, of Newport, R. I., states in his letter of July 18, 1895 [to the compiler], that "Benjamin Almy, of Newport, who married Mary Gould (second wife) October 22, 1762, was the grandfather of Thomas Coggeshall Almy,* who died in December, 1813, and that Thomas' father, John, married twice. His first wife's maiden name was — Coggeshall, and his second wife was a Gould. Thomas was issue of first marriage, taking for his middle name that of Coggeshall."

The records of the United States Navy Department at Washington show that "Thomas Coggeshall Almy was appointed a sailing master, on June 26, 1812, ordered to report at the New York navy yard, to Capt. Chauncey, for duty. His acceptance of appointment on July 3, 1812, is on file in the navy department. The appointment was

*R. Hammett Tilley, genealogist and formerly editor of "The Magazine of New England History," Newport, R. I., writes April 2, 1895, that Thomas Coggeshall Almy "was a descendant of Christopher Almy, born in 1632."

addressed to him at Newport, R. I., and his acceptance sworn to before a justice of the peace, named Jonathan Almy." Lossing's Fieldbook of the War of 1812, Roosevelt's History of the War 1812, Usher Parson's Discourse before Rhode Island Historical Society, February 16, 1852, Sketches of the War 1812 (anon) printed in Rutland, Vt., 1817, all contain reference to this Thomas Coggeshall Almy. At the age of twenty-one years he was sailing master of the war vessel Somers, joined the squadron at Newport, R. I., and was transferred to Lake Erie, where he distinguished himself in Perry's memorable battle on Lake Erie. He died of pneumonia at Erie, Penn., three months after the battle. Almy was presented with a sword for his gallant conduct in the fight. On one side of the sword was a view of the ships forming in line of battle, including his own, and on the other side the motto: "*Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur.*" [They highest go, who strive to reach the summit.]

Sir Ambrose Gifford, a direct descendant of the Duke of Buckingham, had a son, Walter, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1630, and was the founder of the American branch of this ancient family. Walter Gifford had a son, William, whose son, Christopher, had a son named Enos, and he a son named Elijah. This son, Elijah, married Deborah Wilbur, of Little Compton, R. I. They had four sons and four daughters. The second daughter, Rachael, married Perry Macomber; they had eight children; their fifth child, Edith G., married Langworthy Almy, of Portsmouth, R. I.

Langworthy, was the son of Benjamin and Hannah Tibbits Almy. He served in the war of 1812, and was elected by the General Assembly to the office of ensign of the fourth company of infantry, in the town of South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island. During the war, this company was called into active service to defend the American ship Whampoo, which was driven ashore on Boston Neck, R. I., by the British frigate Orpheus, on the 29th of April, 1813. Among the trophies obtained after the battle was a British cannon-ball, secured by Langworthy Almy, and presented by him to Redwood Library, at Newport, R. I., which is there on exhibition.

The five children of Langworthy and Edith Almy were: Phebe T., William M., Hannah T., Sarah G., and Charlotte E. The second child, William M. Almy, married Genevra Allen, born in Tiverton, R. I. They had six children; Annie G. and George F., died in infancy; Genevra M., the youngest daughter, resides at the home of her parents, in Fall River, Mass. William F., married Lillian Wilbur; Rachel B., married Frederick C. Dodge and Edith L., married Edward S. Raymond, who is engaged in the insurance business at Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

“THE ALMY CREST is composed of the breast plate, cuirass, helmet, buckler, shield, cross, bow and arrows, turret and keys of castle and leek.

This insignia of rank was the crusader's crown of favor. It is the regalia of the officer of the crusader and was granted by the crown of England to this intrepid soldier, for an act of personal bravery and warlike courage during the crusader's war.

He was one of those heroic and invincible soldiers who so valiantly, in the retaking of Jerusalem by the crusaders

from the infidels, ascended the walls and entering, LED THE WAY for the besieging army on to victory and glory.

The crest is commemorative of some history of the family and contains an allusion to the name and office of the bearer.

In England the name was written Almy, in Wales, Almond. The leek is the national emblem of Wales. Hence it implies that this officer was from Wales and commanded a company of the Welsh army, but retained the English name. This event elicited the attention of the king's court by whom the honor was transferred, the officer unwilling to change his name, was allowed the request, and it was engraven":

"By the name of Almy."

Whithead's East New Jersey, page 45, says:

"The patentees of the large tract, including Monmouth County, N. J., were: [here follows the name of Walter Clarke and a list of eleven others] and their associates were: [then follows an additional list of seventy-nine names, among whom are] Christopher Almy, Job Almy,

Richard Borden, Bartholomew West, John Coggeshall, William Codington and Henry Bull. A majority of the above individuals, it is supposed, did not become actual settlers, but the descendants of many of them are yet to be found residing within the boundary of the patent. This patent was granted April 8, 1665; it led to the settlement of Middletown and Shewsbury; was disallowed by the Duke of York, but subsequently Gov. Carteret and council compromised with the claimants, who received individual grants for their lands." [As per pp. 46 and 47 of the same book (Whithead's)].

HON. WILLIAM HUNTER, L. L. D., delivered an address before the Redwood Library and Athenæum at Newport, R. I., on their centennial anniversary, August 24, 1847, from which the following extract is taken as printed in Vol. II., pp. 135 and 136, of "National Historical Magazine," Rhode Island:

"To this general West India trade I have already adverted. The trade to Honduras was principally conducted by "Friend" Almy, the ancestor of William Almy, a native of this island, who showed himself in later times, in conjunction with Slater and the venerable Moses Brown, to be as energetic in manufacturing enterprise as his ancestor had been in commercial.

From the revolution of 1688 England was either constantly at war with France and Spain or in expectation or preparation for it. Rumors affecting the stocks and commercial speculations were constantly prevalent. Almy had four considerable vessels at the Bay of Honduras. They greatly outstaid their time; a French or Spanish war had either broken out or was deemed inevitable. No insurance (or at ruinous rates) could be procured; the strong, and in general, calm mind of Almy was disturbed—nearly his all was at stake.

His friend, Godfrey Malbone, Sr., at their club—aye! club, for Rhode Island found the Gould's, the Scott's, the Richardson's and Robinson's at that day were neither antisocial nor ascetic—rallied him upon his low spirits, and upon being distinctly told the cause, which he before presumed, offered his bond for the full amount of the value of the vessels, cargoes, outfits, etc. The offer was accepted, the bond was duly executed, Almy was indemnified from loss and his overanxiety of mind relieved. Malbone's share in the transaction was at the time deemed beyond measure, vast and extravagant. What was, however, a mere indemnity to Almy proved a large increase of fortune to Malbone. A few days after one of the vessels arrived and brought intelligence of the rest. They all arrived and anchored safely in the harbor."

Extract from letter of J. O. Austin, Providence, R. I., March 25, 1895, to the compiler :

"I have no question at all that " Friend " Almy, referred to by Wm. Hunter, meant that of his being a friend, *i. e.*, Quaker. As to identifying the William (Almy) of hardware trade, I have not the local knowledge to do it, and so have sent your letter to Dr. Henry E. Turner, of

Newport, president Newport Historical Society, particularly well acquainted with everything touching Newport and Portsmouth. * * *

DR. HENRY E. TURNER, Newport, R. I., who is a direct descendant of William Almy, born 1601, through his daughter, Ann Almy-Greene, wrote April 14, 1895 (to the compiler), as follows: "I will endeavor to give you what light I have been able to get on the points in which you are interested, which from the very imperfect state of our [public] records, are very difficult of elucidation.

The William, to whom William Hunter refers, was his own contemporary, William Almy, of Providence, well known in all my early life, as one of the wealthiest citizens of Providence, he was born in Portsmouth, R. I., February 1, 1761, and died at Providence, February 5, 1836. He married Sarah Brown, daughter of Moses and Ann, June 6, 1789. This William, if I am right, did not come from Christopher, as Mr. Hunter supposes, but from his brother Job, thus: William, wife Audry, Job, wife Mary Unthank. Job, born March 3, 1681; died January 25, 1767; married Bridget Sanford, daughter of Gov. Peleg and Mary, December 6, 1705. Job, born May 16, 1722, married, first, Alice 1744, second, Kath. Slocum, daughter of Peleg (Dartmouth). William, born February 1, 1761; died February 5, 1836. His daughter, Anna, born September 1, 1790,

married William Jenkins, of Providence, July 17, 1823, and she was burned to death November 20, 1849, in the conflagration of their mansion, in Behefit Street, Providence, together with her daughter, Sarah Brown Jenkins, age 22 years. I have reason to believe that my conclusions as herein expressed, approach accuracy. I have given it a great deal of time and research, and trust it may contribute to your satisfaction. I believe I have all the material accessible or ever likely to be so."

From the Newport, R. I., "Historical Magazine," p. 218: "Tiverton, R. I., town records, names of those that were inhabitants of Tiverton, when it was made a town, by order of court, bearing date March 2, 1692," contain the names of Christopher Almy and William Almy. *Ibid.* p. 151, "Gov. Samuel Cranston was Walter Clarke's nephew." "John Coggeshall was a justice December 11, 1688."

"Sir Edmund Andros, arrested, at Newport, R. I., August 3, 1689, and confined in Lieut.-Col. Peleg Sanford's house, corner Broad and Farwell Streets." "Peleg Sanford was judge of court of admiralty in the colony of Rhode Island, June 26, 1697." "By his daughter, Catharine, who married James Gould, Walter Clarke [governor of Rhode Island] was the ancestor of many of the prominent people in Newport and Providence, among whom are Ellery's, Brinley's, Johnston's and Almy's."

From Newport (R. I.) town records: BIRTHS.

SARAH ALMY, daughter of Christopher and Mary, January 26, 1706 or 1707.

CHRISTOPHER ALMY, son of Christopher and Mary, June 10, 1711.

JOHN, son of John and Anstice, July 9, 1718.

ANSTICE son of John and Anstice, August, 7, 1720.

MARY, daughter of John and Anstice, February 3, 1721 or 1722.

BENJAMIN, son of John and Anstice, December 16, 1724.

Christopher Almy, Jr., married Mary, — 8, 1705.

Job, son of Job, Portsmouth, married to Bridget Sanford, daughter of Peleg, Newport, December 6, 1705.

John Almy married to Anstice Ellery, August 30, 1716.

Christopher, son of Job, married to Elizabeth, of Tiverton, April 30, 1720.

Benjamin, son of John and Anstice, married to Sarah Coggeshall, daughter of Thomas and Sarah, May 22, 1751.

Benjamin Almy, married Mary Gould, second wife, October 22, 1762.

Capt. Job Almy, of Newport, and Ann —, married by Giles Slocum, assistant; March —, 1696.

Christopher Almy, Jr., son of Christopher and Elizabeth, married Joanna Slocum, March —, 1696.

Job Almy, of Portsmouth, married Kath. Slocum, September 2, 1756.

"Holder Almy (of Portsmouth) was son of Job, of Newport, and Hannah Brownell, daughter of Stephen, of Portsmouth, married by William Anthony, justice, October 10, 1765; married Sarah Lawton, October 13, 1875. Must be second wife.

"Jacob, son of Holder, married Charlotte Sherman, daughter of Richard, December 6, 1804."

"GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE, son of N. G. and Mary Moth (second wife), born July 27, 1742. His father, Nathaniel Greene, born —, was a Quaker preacher of Warwick; married April 18, 1739, (his second wife). Vol. V., p. 34. [*Vide Vital Records of R. I., Vol. I., 1636 to 1650*].

The *Newport, R. I., Historical Magazine*, edited and published by Henry E. Turner, 1880-81, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 17, contains the following item:

"Mrs. Mary (Gould) Almy, daughter of James and Mary [Rathbun] Gould, the wife of Benjamin Almy, was the great granddaughter of Gov. Walter Clarke, of Rhode Island. (This) Mrs. Almy owned the quilt Gen. Washington slept under. "It was made by Miss Anstiss Ellery. who married John Almy." This Anstiss Ellery was the mother of above named Benjamin Almy, granddaughter of James and Catharine (Clarke) Gould."

Ibid—p. 17—says:

"Mrs. Mary Gould Almy, while her husband, Benjamin Almy, was with Gen. Sullivan's besieging army before Newport, and she, with her children, were in the beleaguered city, wrote a journal of the siege of Newport, R. I., August, 1778, giving an account (which is printed on

pages 18 to 38 in the *Historical Magazine*), of the commanding of the French fleet, by Count D'Estaing at Newport while in possession of the British army, July 29, 1778."

Page 18 of same journal has the printed endorsement of Mrs. E. Trowbridge Ellery, to-wit:

"My blessed mother, Mrs. Mary Almy's account of the commanding of the French fleet, Count D'Estaing on Newport, R. I., while in possession of the British Army, July 29, 1778."

Mrs. Almy's first letter to her husband (Benjamin) is dated September 2, 1778. The narrative of the progress of the siege is embraced in a series of twenty-eight (28) letters written by her (to her husband) between the dates of July 29 and August 24, 1778.

The following excerpt is taken from one of her letters printed on page 24 in the *Historical Magazine*. In a letter of Friday, August 7, 1778, during the siege, she says:

"* * * We were making our way to Church's house, and before we came to Jemmy [James] Coggeshall's—that (war) ship, after giving a broadside [shot], passed * * * Cousin Coggeshall's, and, seeing our movements, came to our assistance. * * *."

The Historical Sketch of Newport, R. I., by James T. Taylor & Co., New York, 1842, p. 182 says:

"Rev. William Ellery Channing, D. D., of Boston, is a native of Newport. His [Channing's] grandfather was the late William

Ellery, also a native of Newport, R. I.; a senator of the United States in the first congress, and one of the signers of the Constitution."

From "Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636 to 1650, by James N. Arnold, 1891."

Vol. IV., p. 4, (Newport) has: — Almy, son of Job, married by Samuel Cranston, governor, December 6, 1703. *Ibid.* John Almy and Anstice Ellery married August —, 1716.

Vol. I., p. 80: Job Almy, Justice of Peace, March 3, 1674-75.

Vol. I. Mary Almy married John Greene, of Warwick, December 8, 1739. (?) Was this *Anna* Almy? [Ann Almy, born 1627, married about the year 1648, John Greene, of Warwick (born 1620).—Compiler.]

Vol. IV., p. 2: Sarah W. Almy married Nathan Simons, March 17, 1840.

Vol. II., p. 208: Annab Evans Almy, daughter of Benjamin R. and Hannah Evans, was born April 22, 1848.

From "Records of Marriages, Rhode Island, 1628 to 1641."

Vol. I., p. 88: William Almy, fined 1s., 6d., June 14, 1631, for taking Mr. Glover's canoe without permission, (page 44); fined 10s. and discharged July 1, 1638.

Ibid. p. 122: Fined 10s. July 1, 1634, for not appearing at last court, being summoned and is enjoined to bring to next court an inventory of the goods he received of Edward Johnson's, duly prized by indifferent men.

From "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers

of New England—Those who came before May, 1692, by James Savage, 1860."

Vol. I., p. 45: John Almy, Captain in King Phillips' war, 1675.

From "Memoirs of American Governor's," by Jacob Bailey Moore (Gates and Steadman), New York, 1846.

Vol. I., pp. 243-45, says: Spring, 1630, a fleet of fourteen vessels was got ready to sail. John Winthrop embarked on board Arbella, one of the principal ships at Southampton, in March. It was detained by wind at Cowes and again at Yarmouth. Before leaving Yarmouth, signed an address on April 7. Sailed after this date (on April 8,) from Yarmouth, seventy-six days' journey; arrived off Cape Ann, Saturday, June 12, 1630, at 4 o'clock A. M., and on the following day sighted the harbor of Salem (Mass.) and disembarked on July 8. A day of thanks was kept for the safe arrival of the fleet. The fleet contained about 840 passengers, of various occupations, some of whom were from the west of England, but most from the neighborhood of London. Came over at same time, Isaac Johnson, Sir Richard Saltonstall, William Coddington, Thomas Dudley and others.

Also in the "Life and Letters of John Winthrop, by Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, 1867," on p. 21, is given the date of sailing of vessels and their arrival in New England.

"The ship Abigail; in June, 1628, set sail with John Endicott and wife and one hundred colonists; landed at Salem, Mass."

[It was either on April 10, 1629, or, in April 1630, that William Almy, of Belinden Parish, England, born 1601, made his first voyage to America.—Compiler.]

From the "Annual Register of officers and members of the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, January, 1895."
[p. 48.]

"Rolaz Horace Gallatin, eighth in descent from Col. Job Almy deputy from Warwick to the colonial assembly of Rhode Island, 1670-72. Commissioner to treat with the Indian sachems, May 7, 1673."

"R. Horace Gallatin, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, of New York, is a descendant of Albert Gallatin, who, next to Alexander Hamilton, had of all men most to do in shaping the financial policy of the United States."—From the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, July 30, 1895.

Extract from a letter received from Miss Henrietta C. Ellery, dated Newport, R. I., March 26, 1895 :

"My cousin, Conrad C. Ellery, of Auburn, Me., died, so I am informed, at the house of Col. Burrill, when he was on a visit in Auburn, Mass., early this month. * * * Ex-mayor, Thomas Coggeshall (of this city) is the son of Alice Almy, sister of Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States Navy. He has a son residing in New York, Dr. Henry Coggeshall."

The following interesting account of an historic homestead is reprinted from the Newport, R. I., *Daily News*, of June 11, 1895 :

"The recent sale of the Coe estate on Thames Street, will mark a

new era in an estate that has been prominent in Newport history for nearly two hundred years. * * * The estate is part of the Brenton homestead. William Brenton came to Newport in 1638. It is understood that the house now on the estate was built in 1720. The house was up to the highest standard of the day—was honestly built and of the best materials, and has come down to us in a good state of preservation. The houses of 1720 were rich in details, and the halls were made a beautiful feature, for they were broad and ran through from front to rear. The house was undoubtedly built by the eldest son of Gov. William Brenton, who was a collector of the port under Queen Anne of England, and used this house as his office. The homestead went to his nephew, who occupied it, entertaining extensively, until 1767. During a portion of the (American) Revolution, and for several years afterward, the house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Almy, and in 1790 they there entertained Gen. Washington. In 1787, the estate was sold to George Irish, who re-sold to Capt. Jacob Smith, who, in 1800, disposed of the property to Ebenezer Burrill, who three years later sold it to Walter Channing. It then became known as the Channing house, and in 1817, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was a tenant of the house.

The next owner of the property was Hugh Swinton Ball, of Charleston, S. C. (who married Mr. Channing's youngest daughter). The house was sold in 1832 to Theodore Phinney, and by him in 1842, to George Engs, and a few years later passed into the hands of Adam S. Coe, from whom it acquired its modern name. Its next purchaser was Daniel T. Swinburne, whose heirs transferred it to P. H. Horgan and Edward Newton. For many years it has been occupied by the United States engineers. The estate is in the heart of the business

portion of the city, and has been frequently spoken of as a most desirable location for the new city hall."

From the Ovid, N. Y., *Bee*, February, 1863:

"Jane Rappleye-Almy, the wife of Capt. Samuel Almy [called captain after the war of 1812], the founder of the village of Farmerville, to whom she was married in 1801, died at the residence of her son, Ira, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Almy was one of the oldest residents of this section of the country. She came here in childhood with her parents from New Jersey in 1797, by way of Mohawk river, then the only open way of immigration. She left three sons in Farmerville, two daughters in Chicago, and a large number of relatives, who are among the oldest inhabitants, her brother, William Rappleye, being the oldest person in the town. Mrs. Almy was one of the five original members of the Baptist church organized in 1819."

A letter written by Conrad C. Ellery from Auburn, Me., to Ira Almy, Farmerville, N. Y., July 6, 1883, says that Ira and himself are cousins, and that his, (Conrad's,) grandfather, William Ellery, signed the Declaration of Independence of the United States 107 years ago. Also mentioned that the silk quilt, which Ex-presidents George Washington and Rutherford B. Hayes once slept under, is in his possession and owned by him for 40 years. [Compiler.]

Extract from the National Year Book, p. 173, 1895, National Society Sons of the American Revolution:

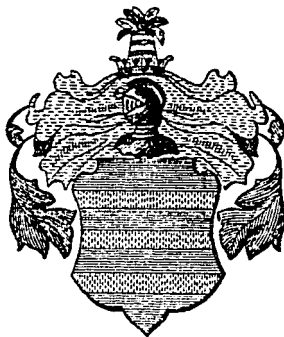
"On October 19, (1894), at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, a dinner

was given by the Illinois Society (Yorktown Day), at which the Chicago Continental Guard appeared for the first time in full continental uniform. On this occasion the guard was presented with a beautiful stand of silk colors, flag and guidons, the gift of Charles Kingsbury Miller. The following excerpt is taken from the *Chicago Daily Inter Ocean* of October 20: In the course of the presentation speech Mr. Miller said: " * * * The flag as designed, was adopted by the Continental congress and recognized by an act of legislation as the national standard in 1877. * * * After this occurrence, at the siege of Yorktown, Gen's. Rochambeau and La Fayette participated in the achievement of an immortal victory. Could there pass before your eyes this evening, the stirring historical events, which have transpired from the time of the heroic struggle of our ancestors for their rights, on the Revolutionary grounds at Lexington, to the close of our civil war for the preservation of the union, on the battle-field at Appomattox, you would behold this triumphant flag for nearly a century, leading the way to honor and national supremacy, its cluster of stars and shining folds waving in undiminished glory. * * * "

From the *Spirit of '76*, New York City :

"At a general court of the Society of Colonial Wars, State of Illinois, held on April 27 (1895), at Chicago, a national flag committee of three was appointed, and Charles Kingsbury Miller chosen as secretary. The object is patriotic, its purpose being to obtain national legislation to prevent the misuse of the national flag of the United States from desecration." [Vide pamphlet, thirty-two pages, printed July 4, 1895, Chicago. "The Misuse of the National Flag of the United States of America, an appeal to the LIV. Congress of the United States."]

HISTORIC FAMILIES.



RAPPLEYE.

1623-1897.

THE de Rapalyé family, from which the numerous branches in the United States are descended, was prominent in Bretagne, France, where, as early as the eleventh century, it possessed large estates and ranked among the *arrière-ban* of the French nobility. Some of its members were distinguished as military leaders in the crusades, others were celebrated for political eminence

and professional talent, and all seem to have acquired a reputation for independence, firmness and integrity.

Like most names, de Rapalyé has varied its orthography with its change of country.* Thus, we find it sometimes written de Rappailego, then in Holland it was natural for the Dutch to write *j* for *y*, Rapaljé; and in the United States there is a tendency to contract, so that in some parts of the country the name is written Rappleyea, Raplee, Rapalyea, Rapaley, Rappeley, Rappley, Rapley, Rapalje, Raplejé, Rappelje, Rappalyee, Rappalye, and even Raply; but through all its changes and gradations it is traced back to the common source, de Rapalyé, of France.

Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé was born† early in the sixteenth century at Châtillon, sur Loire, France, just ten years before the accession of Francis I. to the throne.

His birthplace is noted in history as the rendezvous of reformers and headquarters of the Protestants. It was also the birthplace of another Gaspard, the great Admiral Coligny, of Huguenot fame.

There is no period in history so replete with interest for

*The name Rapalyé appears in American records spelled in sixteen different ways. ["American Ancestry," Albany, N. Y., 1895. Vol. X., p. 66.]

†In the year 1505.

the whole world as is that of the renaissance of literature and the arts which, under the fostering care of Francis I. and his intellectual and enthusiastic sister, Queen Margaret of Navarre, took such impetus that, notwithstanding the rashness of the warlike monarch and the incessant wars and political complications which harrassed the kingdom, its progress has never been stayed.

It was an age of courtesy and gallantry; it was the time when the French language was enriched by Villon, and Clement Marot, with whom Colonel Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé was contemporary; and when the wars which raged, from time to time, between Charles V. of Spain and the King of France, tended to develop all that was bold and courageous in the soldier. Col. Colet de Rapalyé was in sympathy, too, with such reformers as Berquin and Lelerc, the scholarly courtier, and the learned wool carder, who suffered martyrdom for their faith; his comrades in arms were Condé and Coligny; and their teachers, Farrel, Saunier and Calvin, his countryman, and only four years his junior.

In 1545, worn with long military service and covered with glory and honor, we find him, two years before the death of Francis I., a colonel of infantry.* About the year

*Appointed colonel December 22, 1545.

1543 a man came one day to Meaux, France, bringing with him a bible which had been translated into the French language. He preached faithfully, and diligently spread the word of God among the people, so that in a short time the place became one of the most orderly in the country. Decrees were issued forbidding the reading of the bible, and denouncing as heretics those who assembled after the day's work was done to worship God according to their own consciences. Notwithstanding this, prayer meetings were nightly and secretly held, and the new religion began to spread throughout the kingdom; the priesthood complained that people stayed away from mass to read the bible; intrigues were started at the Vatican, Catherine de Medici, the Pope's niece, was betrothed to Prince Henry, and the leaven against Protestantism was set. On the other hand, Queen Margaret, of Navarre, at heart a Protestant, befriended the new religion and protected its adherents; printing presses were at work, and the bible, in a language the people could understand, was secretly distributed.

As the new religion spread and obtained a foothold in the kingdom, its adherents strove for political recognition, and then there arose a new party, denominated Huguenots.

In time, nearly a quarter of the population in France were protestants, and the party became a formidable menace to the Church of Rome.

Francis I., who, though a Catholic, was always liberal and even indulgent, had passed away;* Queen Margaret was no longer a power at the French Court, Henry had abjured the protestant religion, and he too, was dead,† and Catherine de Medici, as regent of France, carried out the plans of the Vatican at Rome. Cardinal Lorraine issued a decree for the extermination of the Huguenots, and Catherine undertook to persuade her son, the wavering, feeble-minded Charles IX., to sign it. He hesitated long, often changed his mind, but at last his mother's powerful will controlled the poor lad, and he put his signature to the edict that deprived the kingdom of many of its best subjects. Not less than two hundred noblemen were slain on the eve of Saint Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, in the courtyard of the palace. Admiral Coligny was attacked in his bedroom by the emissaries of the Prince of Guise; he was killed and his body thrown from the window

*Francis I., died March 31, 1547.

† Henry II. (son of Francis I.), reigned from 1547 until his death, July 26, 1559.

into the court beneath; then the Prince of Guise spurned it with his foot and ordered the body to be beheaded. King Charles IX. never recovered from the shock of the massacre, and on his deathbed complained to his nurse, herself a protestant, that his weak assent to the atrocity had blighted his life.

Henry of Navarre, one of the leaders of the Huguenots, publicly abjured the protestant faith, and after his accession to the throne as Henry IV., he published the Edict of Nantes, on April 15, 1598. Then followed the religious wars which rent the fair land of France and agitated the whole civilized world. Those protestants who escaped the cruel massacre of Saint Bartholomew fled the country, and among these the de Rapalyé family. Naturally they turned to Switzerland, where Calvin had been the dominant spirit for many years, and where he had instituted that ecclesiastical organization of protestantism not yet begun in France, and to the Netherlands, where the family subsequently acquired large possessions.

The seal of the Huguenots had on it a representation of an anvil surrounded by broken hammers and this legend :

“ Hammer away, ye hostile bands;
Your hammers break,
God's anvil stands.”

In 1548, about a year after the death of the monarch he served so well, Col. de Rapalyé was deprived of his military commission by Henry II., and he fled to Holland with others of his family.*

The insurrection at Bordeaux, against the gabel, or salt tax, was at its height; La Rochelle, a stronghold of the Rapalyé family, was in sympathy with the revolting provinces, and that, added to the fact that Col. de Rapalyé had embraced protestantism, may suffice to explain the action of King Henry II.

In Antwerp, Col. de Rapalyé married a daughter of Abram Janssen, a celebrated dramatic painter of that city.

Breckie, a daughter of this marriage, married her cousin, V. H. Janssen, in 1569, and their son, Abram Janssen, was a celebrated Dutch painter.

But the Huguenots had little peace in the country of their adoption. Like the first settlers of New England, this proscribed race, called in Holland "Walloons," had been driven from their homes by religious persecution, but it had been of a fierce and more relentless kind than that waged against the English Puritans.

*Gifford's History of France says, "500,000 of the best families fled from France during the persecutions."

Their industry and intelligence made them a desirable people, but they formed a class sharply distinct from the mass of the people by whom they were surrounded. Speaking French that was even then quaint and old, professing the protestant or reformed religion, they were a marked race, out of place among the Spanish and Flemish subjects of King Philip II., whose cruel persecution drove them finally into the freer southern Netherlands. There they settled for a time, seeking, by industry and remarkable skill, to retrieve the fortunes they had lost in France.

But many of them longed for a country they could call their own and the enjoyment of that liberty of conscience which could never be acquired in a country ruled over by a Catholic sovereign. They craved the blessing of permanence and security which home alone can give.

Naturally they turned to the New World as a haven of rest, and made preparations to emigrate.

In 1609 the Dutch East India Company, hoping to find a northern passage to India shorter than that around the Cape of Good Hope, sent Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in command of the "Half-Moon," on an exploring expedition. How successful he was in discovering the North River all the world knows, and doubtless the Company

found the fur trade of America quite as lucrative as the spices of the Indies.

In 1614 the territory discovered by Hudson and Block was formally named New Netherlands. Agents were kept in the new colony to trade with the Indians and at regular intervals ships came from Amsterdam to bring supplies and carry back the pelts.

In 1618 the charter of the Company expired, and in 1621 the Dutch West India Company was organized and obtained from the States-General of Holland the exclusive privilege to trade and plant colonies on any part of the American coast, from the Straits of Magellan to the extreme north.

According to Hazard's State Papers, it appears that Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, cost the company 4,172 guilders 10 stuyvers, and that New Netherlands (the province) cost 412,800 guilders and 11 stuyvers.

"The government of this commercial and military monopoly was intrusted to a board of nineteen directors called the College of the XIX., of which Amsterdam furnished eight, Zealand four, the Maas two, North Holland two, Friesland and Groningen two, and the States-General one."*

*Peter Stuyvesant ("Makers of America"), by Tuckerman.

Through Sir Dudley Carleton the Walloons of the Netherlands "applied to King James and the Virginia Company for permission to emigrate to Virginia, but only unsatisfactory conditions were offered them."

"The West India Company, hearing of their application, made them tempting offers which they accepted, and they sailed in the ship, the New Netherlands, under command of Capt. Cornelis Jacobse Mey."

It was in the spring of 1623 that the first agricultural colonists were sent out from Holland in the ship New Netherlands, and in the same year the ship Unity was dispatched with several Walloon or Protestant families, eighteen of whom settled at Fort Orange. They bought lands at the Waal-Bogt, now Wallabout Bay, the site of the United States navy yard, on Long Island.

Among the passengers on the Unity from Holland, was Joses Janssen or Joris Janssen de Rapalje, one of the proscribed Huguenot race, formerly of La Rochelle, France, and his wife, Catalyntie, daughter of Joris Frisco. Madame de Rapalje was born in Paris in 1605 and died in New Netherlands, September 11, 1689.

Joris Janssen de Rapalje was a grandson of Col. Gaspard Colet de Rapalye, and was born August 24, 1572.

M. de Rapalje settled at Fort Orange, a trading post, now Albany, and here his daughter, Sarah, the first white child born in New Netherlands, saw the light on June 9, 1625.

In later years Sarah figures in history as the first pension hunting widow on the American continent.

As the ancestor of the old patroon families of Bergen, Bogart and Polhemus, Sarah Rapalje must, of necessity, occupy considerable space in this sketch of of the Rappleye family.

"FIRST PENSION-HUNTING WIDOW.

**THE CLAIM OF SARAH RAPALYE AND THE DANGEROUS PRECEDENT THAT
IT ESTABLISHED.**

Just now the president of the United States, [Grover Cleveland,] is examining and vetoing widows' claims for pensions, says a writer in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*. There is an honest difference of opinion as to the justice of thus invoking the executive prerogative in defense of the treasury, but with that we have nothing to do other than to use it for a peg upon which to hang a historical incident. Widows are credited by many married men and most bachelors with possessing superlatively winning ways. True it is that they present more strikingly novel claims for consideration in support of their demands for treasury pay than the most original tramp who personates a long-since deceased soldier. One of the widows whose hopes were recently crushed by the unsentimental president remembered in her eightieth year of widowhood that her hus-

band fell out of a baggage-wagon one day and probably hurt himself. He never found it out, but that was only a little obstacle for a determined widow. Another widow discovered eight years after the late lamented's demise that he had been struck by a piece of shell in the foot and side and thus contracted neuralgia of the heart. At the date of the alleged wounding the husband was absent from his company on leave of absence in consequence of a real old-fashioned dose of fever and ague, and the poor man never to his dying day imagined that he was a scarred hero who had marks of two fragments of shells upon his mangled body. But the widow discovered it, probably aided and advised for a consideration by an astute pension agent. But these modern female petitioners are not up to the standard by a long way. They are more than two hundred years behind the age, and were outdone by the very first woman who tried her hand at a petition for a pension, and that woman also was a Brooklyn woman, and, more, she was the first white person born in New Amsterdam, or, for the matter of that, on the American continent north of Virginia. The story is illustrative of the old saw, that there is nothing new under the sun, save the spectacle of a man paying a forgotten loan.

The old patroon families of Bergens, Bogarts, and Polhemuses glory in being the lineal descendants of Sarah Rapalye, the first born of Joris Janssen de Rapalye, the first settler in Brooklyn, who got possession of a tract of land at the Wallabout. Sarah, it is claimed, was born in Brooklyn, or what was earlier, Williamsburg, but this appears to be an error, for this remarkable lady was born at Fort Orange, (Albany) on June 9, 1625. One year later, Joris Janssen Rapalye, removed to New Amsterdam, where he remained until the eleventh, and last child was born, when he took his large family to the Wallabout, where he had 400 acres of

land given him by the Dutch West India company. It was in 1650 that the grandmother of all the Rapalyes, Bergens, Polhemuses and Bogarts crossed over to Wallabout. In 1639 she had married Hans Hansen Bergen, the progenitor of the Bergens who spread over Long Island and New Jersey. Hans Bergen settled on the Rennegaconck farm, with his wife's parents. The United States marine hospital now occupies the site. Hans Hansen Bergen, whose pet name among his neighbors was Hans the Boer, obtained a patent for an additional 400 acres of land at Rennegaconck, which carried his possessions from the creek of that name emptying into the Waale-bocht to what is now Division Avenue. Hans was a tobacco-planter and a crony of Gov. Van Twiller. When he passed to his reward, in 1654, his good wife was so well disposed toward the married state that she lost no time in providing a new father for her six children, and Theunis Gysbert Bogaert was the fortunate man.

Although Sarah was descended from a line of French Huguenots, her father and mother both being Parisians, her lifelong association with the thrifty Hollanders and her years of wifehood with Hans the Boer, appear to have imbued her with quite a Dutch eye for the main chance. Anyway, a year after making Theunis Bogaert happy she conceived the idea of getting a pension, and even went a step further; she wanted to be relieved of taxation. Sarah did not want fleeting gold in monthly pittances. She wanted good, old-fashioned real estate, and to that end she memorialized the governor and council in 1656, petitioning that a piece of land 400 acres in extent, adjoining the farm she lived upon at the Wallabout, be granted to her. She complained that certain grasping neighbors who had pieces of land of their own, per-

sisted in mowing on the meadow, and the honest Hans Bergen not having enjoyed the distinction of fighting in any war recently wound up, she set her claim upon the ground that she was a widow and was burdened with seven children. If the council would give her the 400 acres and remit the taxes she thought she could get along. The lady, like many other ladies before and since, was absent-minded and neglected to state that her days of widowhood had closed their mournful engagement a year and a half before, and that one of the said seven children, of this forlorn widow with 400 acres of her own, was Aartje, the first born to her second husband, Theunis Bogaert, baptized on December 19, 1655. But in 1655, as in 1686, a slight omission of so little consequence was not taken into consideration, when by granting the prayer of a petitioner, the legislators got solid with the constituents, living contiguous to the party interested.

The forlorn widow got her 400 acres, but the council refused to remit the taxes. As soon as the English kindly relieved the Dutch of all further worry about their American possessions, good old Mr. Bogaert had this 400 acres and the 400 belonging to Bergen's children—his step-children—conferred upon himself, and the records fail to show that either of the six young Bergens ever got any of the property. Sarah Rapalye-Bergen-Bogaert lived to the age of sixty-nine, and passed away suddenly, having twelve children, six by each husband, and to-day the descendants of this remarkable woman, the first born in Dutch-American possessions, and the original pension hunting widow, are as many as the children of Abraham of old."

M. De Rapalje remained at Fort Orange but three

years. In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam, now New York, and the rallying center for the proscribed Huguenots from Holland.

Peter Minuit, a Huguenot, had been sent out by the West India Company to organize permanently the prosperous young colony, and he soon mustered around the new Block House, on Manhattan, over which he presided, a number of families of French and Dutch extraction, and made the Huguenots as welcome in New Amsterdam as they had ever been in Holland. These Huguenots and Walloons were well equipped, both physically and mentally, for the laborious task of founding a substantial colony. "The ablest, most cultivated and philosophic minds had exercised their best efforts in developing the character and purposes of the puritan and the pilgrim." Common schools and universities had been open to all the people in Holland before the settlement of New York or New England. The people of Holland had been obliged to beat back both the waves of the ocean and the hordes of Spain, rescuing their land from Neptune and their liberties from Philip the Second. Their declaration of rights was copied by the English bill of rights, and incorporated in our Declaration of Independence, and their scheme of

Federal Union was the model upon which our Republic was constructed.

Having themselves suffered from persecution, the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam were remarkable for their freedom from bigotry. They had a law under which no other sect than the Episcopal could build churches within the limits of the city; but they rescued the first Catholic missionary who came to New York, and refused to give him up, though the savages threatened to attack the white settlements; they paid the ransom demanded for him, and defrayed his expenses to France.

During the hardships of a new colony, in a foreign land, the French-Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam still practiced the amenities of life, and never forgot in distress or prosperity, that they sprang from the most polished nation in the world. A pen picture of the households and homes of our Holland ancestors, the Huguenots in America at New Netherlands, has much the same description everywhere, the Hollander and his son and his son's son after him for all generations. The floor about him strewn with clean sand, swept in curves and figures; the room scrupulously clean with frequent scourings; in his hand a long clay pipe; within the living room, the settle and straight-

backed leather chair, the great glass-doored cupboard for delft and plate, the huge linen chest, the ponderous curtained bed shut into its alcove or closet, replaced in poorer houses by the mere bunk along the wall—all, recalled the furniture of Holland, from whence indeed, most of it had been brought.

The garden was filled with hyacinths, tulips and pinks, over the Dutch gable of this house swung the traditional weather-cock, the porch or stoop had its benches where the family collected on summer evenings. Hospitality was boundless. With hard work of every day life, was mingled a good deal of jovial festivity. In the winter were quaint tea parties, for the elderly people, and balls for both young and old, at the town tavern, called the "Stadts Huys," even the staid city and provincial officials had their times of unbending, from five in the afternoon, until the watch made the rounds at nine o'clock, warning all to go home.

Families other than Dutch, for at this date, 1669, many English had located in the colonies, and as often as twice a week, had constant meetings at each other's houses, in turns. There were out-door sports in the day time on the snow and ice. If they had not the canals of Holland, New Amsterdam was a place of ponds and the undisturbed

waters of the two rivers and bay, were no doubt, much oftener covered with solid ice than now. It was admirable, says the chaplain of the fort, to see men and women flying, as it were, upon their skates from place to place, with markets upon their heads and backs.

In the summer were excursions to gather peaches and strawberries. The trees of the village were literally borne down with fruit and the ground covered with those that had fallen; as for strawberries, the fields and woods on Long Island, were crimson with them, and the country people armed with bottles, measures of wine, cream and sugar, would wend their way to the fields, some on foot, and some on horseback, with their wives behind them; and there remain, till the vines were stripped of their luscious fruit.

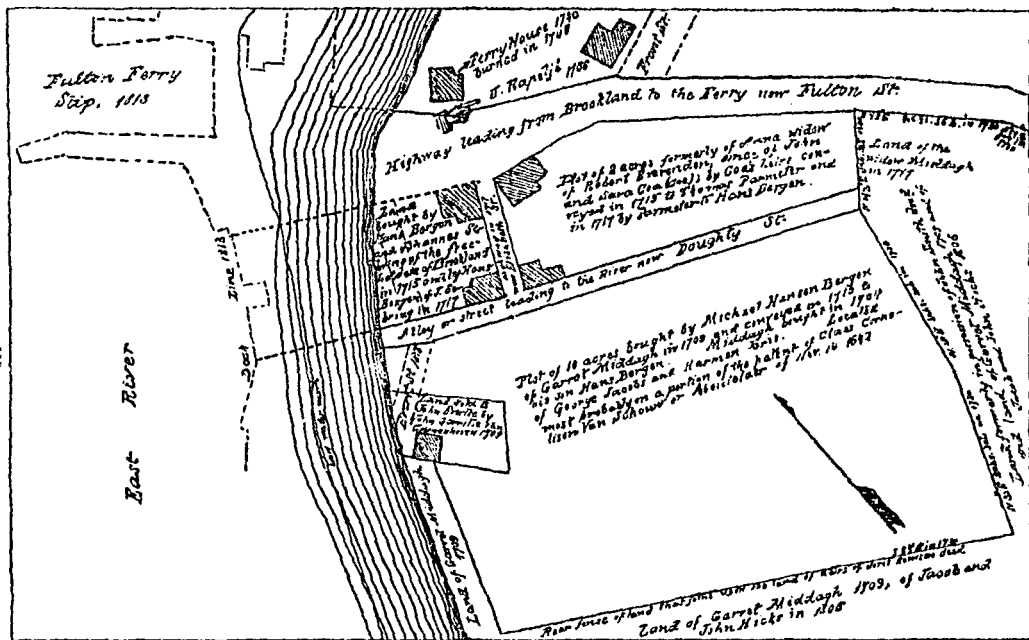
Contrasting the simplicity, the contentment, the easy-going industry, and the love of harmless amusement in these Dutch communities, with the restless character which belonged to the Southern Colonies, and the bitter theological and political controversies which shook those of New England, it is plain that New Amsterdam must have been, at this time, the happiest, though not the most prosperous of the colonies of the new world.

On June 16, 1639, Joris Janssen de Rapalje, bought from the Indians 335 acres of land called Rennagaconck, now that part of Brooklyn comprehending the land occupied by the Marine Hospital. Here he settled down for the balance of his life. He became a prominent citizen, holding positions of trust and power, and his name is recorded as among the magistrates of Brooklyn. He died soon after the Dutch were superseded by the English in the colony, about the year 1661.

By his wife, Catalyntje, daughter of Joris Frisco, of Paris, M. de Rapalje had eleven children, to wit: Sarah, the first white child born in the colony, June 9, 1625; Marretje, born 1627; Jannetje, born 1629; Judith, born 1635; Jan, born 1637; Jacob, born 1639; Catelyntje, born 1641; Jeronemus, born 1643; Annetje, born 1646; Elizabeth, born 1648, and Daniel, born Dec. 29, 1652.

Jeronemus de Rappleye, the eighth child, was born June 27, 1643, and married Anna, daughter of Teunis Denyse. Like his father, he occupied prominent positions in the colony, and was at one time a justice of the peace, and deacon in the Brooklyn Church.

Teunis, one of his sons, born May 5, 1671, married Sarah Van Vechten. They left several children, to wit:



This map shows the plat of land owned by Joris Janssen Rapalje in 1700, located on the Highway, leading from Brooklyn to the Ferry, (now Fulton Street). Vide, p. 210, "The Bergen Family," published 1876, New York.

Jeromus, Derrick or Richard, George, Teunis, Folkert, Jane and Sarah. Jeromus and Richard settled in that part of New Netherlands which, in 1673, embraced "Achter Cul," (now New Jersey), New Orange, Maryland, and all the sea-coast from Massachusetts to New Jersey.

The colonists of New Jersey had no need to complain of lack of progress and prosperity in the new colony during the first few years after it came into their possession. The established government was acceptable to the people; the climate was good and the soil productive; the proximity of older colonies made it easy to supply the wants of the settlers, and exempted them from the extreme privations and hardships which necessarily attended a settlement in an isolated wilderness.

Accounts of their prosperity spread to England and brought emigrants to the new colony. The discontented, and more enterprising in the New England colonies, desirous of more room, as well as restless for political and religious freedom, believed that they could better their condition by a removal to the new province.

Towns, in consequence, sprung up rapidly; and the axe and the plow encroached upon the primeval forest and the virgin soil.

A vigorous, well balanced race, energetic and social, made of these numerous Huguenots, a people whom other nationalities honored, respected and admired.

Middlesex county, the locality of the Rappleyes, was fast becoming the center of civilization and intelligence. The inherited virtue of desire and ambition to acquire knowledge stimulated them to efforts beyond the comprehension of many of their sturdier neighbors; ever loyal to the principles of right and truth, careful of infringing upon the rights of others, they lived in peace and happiness in their families and the community at large.

A printing press was set up in 1683. From the time of the first settlement of New Netherlands it was seventy years before any book or paper was printed there.*

The progress of the country was beyond conception, likewise the growth and development of these well-disciplined ancestral families, faithful to the lawful government, they watched with fearful apprehension the encroachments of England upon the legal birthrights of the Colonies. Her oft-repeated usurpation of colonial authority, the promulga-

* The first book printed in America was in 1640, the first pamphlet printed was an almanac in 1639, and in 1638 the first school in America was opened in Cambridge, and subsequently named Harvard College.

tion of new and wicked restrictions limiting the well-regulated and accepted customs of the people; these, with many other unlawful antagonisms, were asserted with presumptive and overbearing insolence; petitions denied or defied, taxation without representation enforced, was the culmination. Reluctantly and anxiously they awaited the crisis of long deferred and long hoped for redress. Their souls were fired with indignant protest, becoming and appropriate to a patriot devoted to the welfare of one's country, actuated by the laws of inalienable rights, they resented in terms and acts not to be misunderstood. Heroically and nobly, amid painful and overwhelming odds, trusting in God and the justness of their cause, they voluntarily shouldered their muskets and bade adieu to their loved ones and home, marching to battle for liberty or death.

The struggle for freedom from unjust taxation and merciless cruel exactions of intolerant England, called the war of the "American Revolution," lasted for years. Its cause, continuation and end, is familiar history.

Our noble ancestors, armed and equipped with the principles of right, the invincible panoply of the daring and successful soldier, fought courageously through sacrifices, untold sufferings, unheard of and unbearable priva-

tions without complaint, as good soldiers, whose faces were set toward independence of old England.

Jeromus, the oldest son of Teunis and Sarah Van Vechten, married Altie Van Courtlandt Van Arsdalen, daughter of Cornelis, September 19, 1719. He settled in New Brunswick, N. J., where he died in 1775, leaving issue: Cornelis, Teunis and Sarah.

Derrick, or Richard Rappleye, son of Teunis and Sarah Van Vechten, who, with his brother, Jeromus, had settled in New Brunswick and prospered, married Aultie —, and when he died, during the Revolutionary War, he left two sons, George and Jeromus.

Sarah, daughter of George Rappleye, born February 3, 1767, married George Onderdonck, a name well known in many States of the Union.

Jacobus, familiarly called Gedoke, son of Jeromus and sixth in lineal descent from Joris Janssen de Raplejé,* was born in 1743 and lived in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey. He was a merchant, kept a store and had a large house on the site where now stands a fine church.

*Mrs. Polly Ann Almy Miller is eighth in lineal descent. Vol. X., p. 66, "American Ancestry" (Munsell's).

In 1775, when the war of the American Revolution broke out, he enlisted in the New Jersey militia and served as a soldier during the struggle. He placed his spacious house at the disposal of the continental forces and it was used as headquarters for the Revolutionary army and by the troops under Gen. LaFayette.

At the close of the war, Jacobus Rappleye, like many other patriots who had faithfully served their country, found himself almost impoverished; his business had been neglected and destroyed. He eventually disposed of his property, including a farm and the site of the old fort on the banks of the Raritan River, and in 1797, with his family, emigrated to the "far west," which was then Central New York, now Seneca County.

"Just 100 years ago," says the Watkins (New York) *Democrat*, "all the land west of the Genesee river in this State was sold to a syndicate of Hollanders for \$100,000. There were only about 4,000,000 acres of it, and it seemed a trifle high at twelve and one-half cents an acre to the men who bought it. It is now worth hundreds of millions."

Mr. Jacobus Rappleye, must have been one of the purchasers of a small portion of that land.

In 1796, accompanied by his son, Teunis, and several

sons-in-law, Jacobus Rappleye explored the picturesque country lying between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, selected the site of his future home, built a snug log cabin in the primeval forest, and arranged for the transportation of his family. In the following year, 1797, they started from New Brunswick to New York in the flat boats or bateaux; thence up the North River and the Hudson to Albany; then over land to Schenectady, where they again launched their bateaux on the Mohawk and glided along to Fort Stanwix (Rome). Here they were again obliged to carry their boats overland until Wood's Creek, now called Fish Creek, was reached, when they embarked once more, floating along until they entered Oneida Lake, then across the lake and down the Oswego River to what is known as Three Sisters Point. Thence, proceeding up Seneca River, to Cayuga Lake, and on that lake for a distance of twenty miles, they landed on the west shore near what is now called Morehouse Landing; here, they disembarked upon a firm, flat rock, for many years known as "Rappley's Landing," and which, unmoved by time or tide, rests as firm in its watery bed as it did when, a century ago, Jacobus Rappleye with his wife and twelve children landed upon it.

Then with sledges, improvised from felled trees with the bark removed, and drawn by oxen, they slowly moved two miles inland, cutting their way through the dense forest. The journey had consumed thirty-five days at a cost of about one pound sterling per day, and is proof of the many difficulties which had to be encountered before Mr. Rappleye could reach the spot which he had selected for his future home. Then the sturdy father and sons went to work. They cut down the mighty forest, and by their labor cleared the way for future generations, and for their own prosperity.

Jacobus Rappleye married Sarah Williamson; they had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. He died October 27, 1827, at the age of eighty-four.* His wife, Sarah, died fourteen years previously. Six sons and five daughters and ninety-eight grandchildren survived him.

Of his children, Charity was married three times ;

* "A genuine bronze marker and tablet, (such as was officially adopted by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for designating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers,) was recently furnished by C. K. Miller and placed by Hudson Rappleye, (a descendant,) over the grave of Jacobus Rappleye in the Lake View Cemetery, Farmer, N. Y. The inscription, in raised bronze letters, on the tablet is: "The grave of Jacobus Rappleyea—a soldier in the Revolutionary War, New Jersey Militia."—*Farmer Review*, April, 1895.

first, to Springer, then to Demelt and lastly to Vandyke, and had six children. Lucretia married Mr. Gruandyke and had six children. Sallie married James Colgrove, and had thirteen children. Polly married Tobias Boudinot, in New Jersey, and had three or four children. Auly married Reuben Updyke, and had nine children. Teunis, the eldest son, married Catherine Schneider, and had seven children. William married Barbara Swich and had thirteen children. Peter married Mary Covert, and had nine children. John married Peggy Tyler and had seven children. Nicholas married Lucy Larraway, and had ten children. Jeremiah married Sarah Benjamin and had five children. Jane, the youngest child, married Samuel Almy, November 1, 1801, and had nine children.

John Rappleye, son of Jacobus and Sarah Williamson served in the war of 1812, and had no less than seven bullet holes in his body. One was through the wrist and one he carried in his hip and was thereafter crippled.

Some of the works from which this genealogical sketch has been made, Riker's Annals of Newtown, N. Y.; Bergen's Kings County, N. Y., Early Settlers; Holgate's American Genealogy, and Prime's History of Long Island, all testify to the longevity of the Rappleye family.

In New Brunswick, N. J., there still lives [1894,] Mrs. Margaret Rappleyea at the age of 105. In the same town lives the widow of Andrew Rappleyea, in whose possession is a bible printed in London in 1625. The printing is in Italic and old English black letter and is still very clear and distinct, testifying to the excellent quality of the ink and paper used in those days. In 1690 and for some years after the bible belonged in the family of Francis Wilson, the birth of several children being recorded from 1690 to 1699. "On the fly-leaf of the bible was inscribed: "This is the property of Richard Rappleye."

This Richard must have been Derrick, the father of George and Jeromus and a son of Teunis and Sarah Van Vechten.

Mary Lindley, wife of Robert Murray, a near relative of the Rappleye family, figures in history as one of the strategists of Revolutionary times. During the attack on New York, as the British drew near the house on Ingleberg, as Murray Hill was then called, Howe and his officers ordered a halt. Mrs. Murray invited them to luncheon, and so entertained them with the excellence of her viands, old Madeira, and the good humor with which she parried the officers' jests at her sympathy with the rebels,

that she whiled away two hours or more of their time, and Putnam's division was enabled to retreat in good order, and every American soldier of that regiment was saved.

Maj. Daniel de Rapalje, son of Johannes, and fifth in direct line from Joris Janssen, was born in 1748. He married Agnes, daughter of Johannes Bergen, on April 29, 1770, and died at New Lots, L. I., in 1796, leaving issue—John, Daniel, Simon and Michael. Maj. Daniel Rapalje* served in the war of the Revolution, and his marriage license, still preserved, was issued by the Hon. Cadwalader Cobden, H. M. lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief of the province of New York, and is dated on the nineteenth day of April, 1770.

The following communication was printed in the Ovid (N. Y.) *Weekly Bee*, August 6, 1858:

"Peter Rappleye, of Farmerville, [third brother of Mrs. Jane Rappleye-Almy, wife of Samuel Almy,] was born at Penn's Neck, N. J.,

*Mrs. Eliza Williamson (New Lots Road) Brooklyn N. Y., a great-granddaughter of Maj. de Rapalje, states in her letter of Dec. 14, 1892; that she has a portion of the silk sash worn by him, while serving in the army.

February 22, 1776; visited this section, (Farmerville,) in the spring of 1795; returned here to reside permanently in spring of 1797. In November, 1799, purchased same farm he occupied at his death. Left seven children, thirty-three grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren living. Served as magistrate in several town offices, with equal credit to himself and advantage to the public, with unwavering tenacity in the discharge of his duty. He was an ardent friend to the church, an elder and a member for half a century, one of the active organizers and member of the building committee of Reformed Dutch Church of Farmerville, and was one of our most substantial and esteemed neighbors, friend and citizen. Indeed, there is perhaps no other man in our vicinity, who is so entirely deserving a place in our hearts as he. Was always ready to extend the hospitable hand at his door, generous, obliging and reliable, never leaving us after calling us friend, though all the world should forsake us. Never leaving us except when he became convinced, not by hearsay, that venter of slander and falsehood, but by ocular proof, that we are not worthy of regard.

He took for his guide the bible alone. For truthfulness, honesty and integrity, his life was a model worthy of the consideration of all. He was of a strong, firm and decided temperament. Many came to him for counsels and advice."

History of Farmerville.—From the Rochester, N. Y., *Daily Post-Express*, November 9, 1895:

"It is true, no village of its size has progressed more rapidly within the past twenty-five years than has Farmer; is delightfully situated in the northern part of the town of Covert, on the Ithaca branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad, almost half way between Ithaca and Geneva and two and one-half miles west of Cayuga lake, a sheet of water that is noted for its purity, and along its shores for its unsurpassed scenery. The village, which has about 1,000 inhabitants, is made up of a class of men who thoroughly believe in enterprise and advancement, men who do their part toward making the place what it is to-day—one of the wide-awake villages in this part of the State. It is the fourth important village between Rochester and Sayre and is located in what is known as the best grain and fruit growing region in the world. The finest orchards and vineyards, and the best laid out and well cultivated farms in the county are observed in the vicinity; no one will deny this fact. The village is well drained, and the streets are well laid out, dotted with finely developed shade trees and on which are seen many of the finest residences and business blocks to be found in this part of the Empire State. The visitor is pleased with the place at first glance, owing to its attractive appearance. The village, too, is noted for its history. It has been in existence about 100 years; and it is really surprising to note the changes for the better that have been made within the past quarter of a century. There are a few of the older inhabitants now living who can remember when this place was hardly recognized by the outside world. But now its name is often quoted by our leading dailies and men of prominence throughout this great country. Farmer has sent forth, con-

sidering the size of the place, her share of men who have been prominent in the various affairs and avenues of life.

What would our grandfathers who cut their grain with the sickle and our grandmothers who spun flax and wool, have to say if they could only see the progress that has been made in Seneca county within the past fifty years? Indeed they would be surprised to note the development in this village. The steam cars have taken the place of the stage coach; the mower, reaper and twine binder and corn harvester have taken the place of the sickle, grain cradle and corn cutter, the grain drill the place of sowing grain; and many other improvements in tilling the soil. The telegraph, the telephone, phonograph and kinetoscope have all been introduced since the pioneers of this county opened up this settlement.

Tunis S. Rappleye, born July 8, 1805 (son of William, who came here in 1797), is the oldest man in Seneca county, having reached the advanced age of ninety years. He well remembers the war of 1812, and can tell many things that transpired at that time. The first white settlers were William and Peter Rappleye. When they came to the place it was a wilderness inhabited by Indians, bears, deer, wolves and wild game of all kinds.

The names of Almy, Wheeler and Covert have long been identified with the town. The oldest frame dwelling in the county was erected in 1800. The first hotel was built by Jacobus Rappleye a (cousin of Tunis S.) about 1823. Job Almy kept the first store. The first postmaster and justice of the peace was Peter Rappleye. Among the names of the oldest merchants were Almy & Rappleye, Almy & Green, Butts & Rappleye, Almy & Ryno, J. B. Almy. Mr. Rappleye is

a Republican in politics, his memory is good and he is an interesting conversationalist. The name of the village was first called Farmer-ville, and changed to Farmer Village in 1863, after which, in 1892, was given its present name of Farmer."

APPENDIX.

An association known as the "Rappleye and Raplee Family," organized June 18, 1880, at Farmerville, New York, holds regular annual reunions in different parts of the State. On the list of eighteen officers, appears the name of Hudson Rappleye, as president, Miles W. Raplee, treasurer, Dundee, and Mrs. R. Vosburg, historian, Dundee, N. Y.

"Jacques Rapalje (New York) was captain of Losher's regiment, New York Militia, from July 1776, to January 1777. [From Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army. By B. F. Heitman Washington, 1893.]

"Hudson, Long Island, the Connecticut River, Black Island, Naragansett Bay and all the shore along which Capt. Block had sailed, was called New Netherland by the

Dutch Commercial Company, at Hague, in Holland, October 11, 1614."—Extract from Records.

—o—

"In 1623, people calling themselves "Walloons" came from Holland. Through the influence of the West Indies Company, a great and powerful corporation, whose capital was two and a half million dollars, which in time, from having captured Spanish ships, laden with gold, silver, etc., was increased to six millions."—Extract from Records.

—o—

"The ship New Netherlands, commanded by Cornelis Mey, came in the spring of 1623. [Mey was also commander of the ship Unity, the same year.] The first boat brought thirty families of Walloons from Holland. The ship entered Hudson River. Eight families landed on Manhattan, some of them went up the river and built a new fort at Albany, which they named Fort Orange. In midsummer more Walloons came to Manhattan. Some of them became Patroons, or Feudal chiefs."—Extract from Records.

—o—

"In August 1641, William Kieft, governor of New Netherlands, representing the West India Company,

called the men of Manhattan together, and chose twelve to consult with the governor. *This was the beginning of Representative government in America.*" [Joris J. DeRapeljé, was one of these twelve men representing the New Netherlands, in 1641.] Extract from "Early Settlers of Kings County," Bergen, p. 234, 1881. Also pp. 37 and 38, Peter Stuyvesant, by Bayard Tuckerman, 1893, contains the names of the twelve men elected; among whom is George [Joris] Rapaljé. Mr. Tuckerman says, "The Dutch wrote very little, and on the whole their records are meager." He derives considerable of his information from the two volumes of Holland documents, published by the State of New York and the proceedings of the burgomasters and schepens of Manhattan Island.



The "Story of Liberty" [Harper Bros.], p. 216, says:

"It was Francis I. who erected on the field of the cloth of gold, [at Dover, England,] late in the spring of 1520, a grand pavilion covered with cloth of gold, lined with blue velvet and studded with silver stars in which Henry VIII. of England, Charles of Spain and Francis took part in the tournament on June 11." Gaspard Colet De Rapalyé was fifteen years of age at the time of this event.

Ibid, page 283 :

"About the year 1543, in the reign of Francis I. at Meaux, in France,

one day a man came bringing a bible, (translated into the French language). He preached faithfully and told the people that they must repent of their wrong doing and live righteously. In a short time the place became one of the most orderly in France. After the work of the day was over, they held prayer meetings. The new religion began to spread. According to decrees it was a crime to read the bible. Priests called them heretics for staying away from mass, reading the bible and worshipping God in their own way. Printing presses were at work, copies were supplied which the people read secretly and so the new religion got a foothold all over the kingdom.

Those who accept the new faith, sing psalms; those who laugh at them for being so religious call them Huguons (people who sing in the streets). They soon are known as Huguenots. In time the Huguenots became a political party. One quarter of the people of France were Huguenots. Admiral Coligny, of the French army, was their leader.

Charles IX. was king, his mother, Catherine de Medici planned, and the Cardinal of Loraine issued a command for the extermination of the Huguenots, many of whom had come to Paris and were among the noblest men in the kingdom. At the massacre of St. Bartholomew 200 of these nobles were slain in the court yard of the Louvre, and Admiral Coligny killed in his own room. Henry of Navarre was seized, but subsequently became King Henry IV. and publicly abjured the Huguenot faith."



The following extracts are from "Riker's Annals of Newtown, in Queen County, New York; Its History from Its First Settlement." By James Riker, Jr., New York.

Published by D. Fanshaw, 108 Nassau Street, 1852, (p. 267):

"The Rappleye Family—Its Genealogical History." This numerous and reputable family is descended from that of de Rapa-lié, which, as early as the eleventh century, possessed large estates in Bretagne, and ranked among the "arrière-ban" of the French nobility. Some of its members were distinguished as military leaders in the Crusades; others were celebrated for political eminence and professional talent.

But in the religious wars of the sixteenth century, being known as Protestants, they became the victims of papal animosity and were scattered and expelled from France. The family subsequently gained prominence in Switzerland and Belgium, where they acquired large possessions and continue to the present time. Their ancient coat-of-arms, [see p. 91,] is intended to represent the noble birth and origin of the family and their reputation for firmness and fidelity.

Joris Janssen de Rapalié, one of the proscribed Huguenot race, from "Rochelle in France," was the common ancestor of all the American families of this name. He came to this country in 1623 in the ship *Unity* and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, where he continued three years. In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam and resided there till after the birth of his youngest child. On June 16, 1637, he bought from the Indians a tract of land, computed at three hundred and thirty-five acres, called Renegaconck, now included within the town of Brooklyn and comprehending the land occupied by the United States Marine Hospital." [Vide p. 234, "Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York." By Teunis

G. Bergen, 1881, New York.] "Here de Rapalje finally located and spent the remainder of his life. He was a leading citizen, acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony, and served in the magistracy of Brooklyn (1655-62). He died soon after the Dutch administration, his widow, Catalyntie, daughter of Joris Frisco, surviving him many years. She was born in Paris, France, and died September 11, 1689, aged sixty-four."



Their chronology as taken from the original family record preserved in the New York Historical Society, were as follows, to wit:
" * * * * Jacob, sixth child, born May 28, 1639, was killed by the Indians. Jeronimus (eighth child), born June 27, 1643."

Ibid, p. 268.

"Sara Rapalié, daughter of Joris Janssen Rapalié and his wife, Catalyntie, born June 9, 1625. Sara married Hans Hansse Bergen [first] and Teunis Yejsberts Bogart [second]. This lady was the first born Christian daughter in New Netherlands [vide p.102, this edition].

In honor of this the Dutch authorities presented her with a tract of land at Wallabout. This circumstance has probably given rise to the belief that she was born at the latter place, but the statement in the text (based upon New York documentary history, Vol. III., p. 50, and other records) show that her parents were living in Albany at the time of her birth. Her parents subsequently settled at the Wallabout. Her lineal descendants are numerous, include the Pohlemus family, the Bergens of Kings county, and part of the Bogart family."

[Among the list of twenty-five directors (1894) of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn N. Y., is the name of Henry D. Pohlemus.]

Extracts from American Genealogy. By Jerome B. Holgate, A. M., Albany, N. Y., 1848, page 17:

"The elder brother [of Joris J. de Rapalje], William Janssen de Rapalié, (sometimes called the chevalier) in consequence of the disappointment, [disappointed in love] which afflicted him deeply, determined to emigrate to America; and having his brother, George, (Joris) to accompany him, he set sail in 1623 with Peter Minuit, a director for the West India Company, in the ship of Capt. Mey. William never married; died in 1631 [at the house of his brother, A. J. Van Salers."]

Ibid, page 18:

"Near the navy yard in Brooklyn was built *the first house on Long Island*, inhabited by Joris Janssen de Rapalje, one of the first white settlers of Long Island. This house was made of logs in the usual primitive style, a story and a half high, with one room on the ground floor, appropriated as parlor, kitchen and bedroom, and curtain screens were used as partitions."

Ibid, page 20:

"Jane de Rapalje, fascinated with gold lace and epaulets, at the sweet age of seventeen eloped with a British officer and was married by the Rev. Mr. Walters, of Trinity Church, New York. This officer's name was Edward Goldstone Lutwyche. He was colonel of a regiment in New Hampshire in 1761. He owned a fine farm pleasantly situated on the banks of the Merrimack."

Ibid, page 17:

"Breckie de Rapalje married her cousin, Victor Honorius Janssen, in

1569, by whom she had one son, Abram Janssen, who is said to have been a historical painter of considerable eminence.

Abram Janssen, married June 18, 1594, a daughter of Hans Lodewyck, of Amsterdam, by whom he had three sons, viz.: William Janssen de Rapalje, *Joris Janssen de Rapalje* and Antonine Van Salers*, so called from the circumstance of inheriting property left him by one of his grandfather's relations, who resided at Salers, a town of France, in upper Auvergne."

Ibid, page 17:

"Abram Janssen, an excellent artist, was born in Antwerp in 1569. With a wonderful genius for painting, in his youth he executed some pieces which set him above all the young painters of his time, but enamored of a young woman at Antwerp, whom he obtained in marriage, he gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, which soon impoverished him and his temper.

He grew jealous of Rubens and sent a challenge to that painter, with a list of the names of such persons as were to decide the matter, so soon as their respective works should be finished; but Rubens, instead of accepting the challenge, assumed that he willingly yielded him the preference, leaving the public to do them justice.

There are some of Janssen's works in the churches at Antwerp. (A portrait by this distinguished artist, can be seen in the Catherine Wolfe collection at the Metropolitan Art Gallery, Central Park, New York.—

* Peter Stuyvesant (by Tuckerman), p. 29, says: "The settlement of Gravesend, [Long Island], was begun by a Huguenot named Anthony Salee, [Antoine Van Salers], who obtained 200 acres opposite Coney Island."

Compiler.) He painted a descent from the cross for the great Church of Boisle Duc, which has been taken for a piece of Rubens, and is thought no ways inferior to any of the works of that great painter, but his chief work is the resurrection of Lazarus in the Düsseldorf gallery."

Ibid, page 17:

"Gaspard Colet dé Rapalyé was born in France at Châtillon Sur Loire, in 1505. He was made a colonel of infantry on December 23, 1545. He became a Protestant in 1548, and when the king (Henry II.) began to enforce the edicts issued against all of the Protestants he was deprived of his command and compelled to flee to Holland. Here he married the daughter of Victor Antoine Janssen, an historical and scenic painter of art, by whom he had three children, viz.: Gaspard, Abram Colet, and a daughter named Breckje. She married her cousin, Victor Honorius Janssen, in 1569, by whom she had one son, Abram Janssen, who is said to have been an historical painter of considerable eminence."



In addition to the authorities consulted and acknowledged in the preceding pages of this book, the following named should be included: [Compiler.]

"Mills' History of the Crusades," "Keightley's Crusades," "Records of Colonists to America During 1600," "Records of United Colonists" (Hazard, Vol. II.), "Arnold's History of Rhode Island," "History—Troubles with the Indians," (Increase Mather), "Hubbard's Indian Wars," "Anne Rowland's Captivity," "State of New England and other Tracts" (reprinted by Drake, 1833-36), "History of English Colonists in America" (H. Cabot Lodge), "Bancroft's History of the United States," "Life of John Winthrop."

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