THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY  170 CENTRAL PARK WEST
(Erected by the Society 1908)
Wings to be erected on the 76th and 77th Street corners

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY
For Three Years, ending 1929

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JOHN ABEEL WEEKES

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
WALTER LISPenARD SUYDAM

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TREASURER
R. HORACE GALLATIN

LIBRARIAN
ALEXANDER J. WALL
With the death on August 25th, 1927, of Robert Hendre Kelby, Librarian Emeritus of The New York Historical Society, there closes the longest chapter in its history. For it is to be noted that Mr. Kelby's father was employed by the Society on July 7, 1857, when Luther Bradish was President of the Society. Following that, his son, William Kelby, brother of Robert, according to the Minutes, entered the employ of the Society on December 17, 1861, became its Librarian in 1893, and continued so until his death in 1898. Our lamented late Librarian, Robert H. Kelby, continued the name in the records of the Society until the present year 1927, closing an uninterrupted service of seventy years. During these years its greatest treasures were acquired, and from a small, struggling Institution, it has risen to its present position and acquired the palatial home it has to-day.

Robert Hendre Kelby was born on August 31, 1847, in the City of New York. He was the son of Thomas Kelby and Margaret Mathews, who came from Fortland, in County Sligo, Ireland, where William Kelby was born. The family name Kelby is derived from the town of Kelby in Lincolnshire, England. They were of the Scotch-Irish race.

Mr. Kelby's parents emigrated to America, arriving in New York in June, 1842, and after migrating about the State of New York and Canada, returned to New York City in July 1847 where they made their permanent home.

Mr. Kelby enlisted in the United States Navy in 1864, at the age of eighteen years, and served during the remainder of the War of the Rebellion. His sense for historical records is in early evidence by the fact that while he was very young, he kept a diary which is in his family's possession.

On April 21, 1868, Mr. Kelby entered upon his duties as assistant in the library of The New York Historical Society, serving under his brother, William Kelby, then Assistant Librarian. At that
time Mr. George H. Moore was the distinguished Librarian of the Society, and under these two bibliophiles Robert H. Kelby received his early training. In 1876 Mr. Moore became Librarian of the Lenox Library now amalgamated with the New York Public Library. The successive Librarians under whom Mr. Kelby served were John Austin Stevens 1876–1878, Jacob B. Moore 1879–1887, Charles Isham 1888–1892, and lastly, his brother, William Kelby 1893–1898. With the exception of William Kelby, in each of these instances, the office of Librarian was nominal, and the duties of the office devolved upon the Assistant Librarian. With the election of his brother to the Librarianship in 1893, Robert H. Kelby became Assistant Librarian, and upon the sudden and untimely death of William Kelby in 1898, he became Acting Librarian in September of that year, and was elected Librarian of the Society in January 1899.

It was during these thirty years of Mr. Kelby’s apprenticeship before assuming the position of Librarian, that the Society received many of the important collections it so highly prizes to-day. To the Bryan Collection of Old Master paintings, received in 1867, was added in 1882 the Louis Durr Collection of 182 paintings, and with the many important historical portraits of distinguished Americans, the Gallery of Art grew to the recognized position it now holds. This is equally true of the Society’s Museum in adding to its relics of local interest. Previous to the incorporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1875, the Society was the recipient of a number of collections which seemed foreign to its purposes but which it accepted both for their importance, and because it was the only institution in existence which could house them. So that at the time of Mr. Kelby’s guardianship of the Society’s treasures, it was a fixed policy that, while the Society would maintain these collections in art and archaeology, it would no longer add to them excepting where the objects pertain’d to American history, and in particular, the City and State of New York.

Definite figures of a count of the library at the time of Mr. Kelby’s joining the staff in 1868 are not available. In 1857 there is a record that the Society had 17,000 volumes, and a fair estimate would place the library at about 20 to 25 thousand volumes in 1868. With our Society now housing 150,000 volumes and 160,000 pamphlets and its great newspaper and manuscript collections, is clearly shown how, during Mr. Kelby’s life, he saw the transition from a
BREAKING GROUND FOR THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1902.

Left to right: Mr. O'Rourke (Contractor), Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman, President; Mr. Robert H. Kelby, Librarian; Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Recording Secretary; Philip Sawyer (Architect).
small collection to one which taxes to capacity our present building. It is natural that Mr. Kelby had much to do with this growth. His influence and contacts brought many gifts to the Society, while the work of indexing and making accessible the accumulation of material was his life’s interest.

When he entered the employ of the Society, the sum total of our endowment funds was $15,300, representing the bequests of Isaiah Thomas in 1832, $300; Elizabeth Demilt in 1849, $5,000; and Seth Grosvenor in 1858, $10,000. In contrast to the total of our invested funds as shown by our last annual report of $1,109,754.01, this increase in the Society’s finances during the 59 years of Mr. Kelby’s connection with the Society was very gratifying to him, for to my personal knowledge, which began in 1898, when Mr. Kelby was Acting Librarian, no New Yorker of means who came to the Society ever left the building without his attention’s being called by Mr. Kelby to the Society’s needs. Inspired by his brother, whose interest in old New York is testified to by the invaluable collection of notes and memoranda in the library of the Society, culled from the early newspapers, manuscripts and generally inaccessible sources of the City’s history, Mr. Kelby did much to further this research. While William Kelby copied every inscription on the tombstones in Trinity Churchyard, Robert Kelby copied all those in St. Paul’s Churchyard, and these records, with a great quantity of notes, form the foundation of the genealogical history of many old New York families which the Society will do well some day to publish.

At the time of the Centennial Celebration in 1889 of the first Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, a very valuable volume was published by the Committee who had in charge this celebration. It deals chiefly with the portraiture history of eminent Americans, arising from a loan exhibition of portraits held at that time. This huge volume has as fine an index as was ever made for any book, consisting of 120 pages, three columns to a page, and is the work of Robert Kelby, who often remarked to the writer that it was a severe task, and I say a creditable one.

In 1905 the Society published the only book whose title bears Mr. Kelby’s name. It is an outline history of the Society entitled “The New York Historical Society 1804–1904 By Robert Hendre
LECTURE HALL

Kelby," published, as its title implies, in commemoration of the Society's one hundredth birthday. It was at the dinner on this occasion in November, 1904, that Mr. Kelby, as Librarian, modestly said: "As I look back to the first years of my connection with the Society, I feel that if I have been of any service, it is due to the careful training and inspiration of the scholarly men who filled this office."

And it was also on that occasion, that Mr. Frederic Wendell Jackson, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented to Mr. Kelby a copy of The New York Historical Society's Centennial Medal, struck in gold as a testimonial of their esteem and affection for his services in the Society.

It was ever the lot of the Society's Librarian to have in charge the Gallery of Art and Museum in addition to his library work, as well as generally to watch the Society's affairs. These varying activities brought manifold duties which continually increased with each new activity or acquisition of special collections. And so it is not surprising that there was little or no time to write for publication, especially when we consider that it also fell to the Librarian to edit the Society's publications consisting of one volume each year, to be sent to the shareholders of the Publication Fund. When Mr. Kelby assumed the duties of Librarian in 1899, the Publication Fund, in the yearly delivery of its dividend volume was far behind, some twelve to fifteen years, caused chiefly by lack of sufficient income to pay for their printing. By soliciting especially donated funds for the work, and his appeal to General John Watts de Peyster, who bequeathed $25,000 to the Society for the Publication Fund, Mr. Kelby, in the course of years, succeeded in bringing these volumes up to date, and established for all time an income which will always be sufficient to carry on these valuable publications of original source material for American history.

Mr. Kelby, during his long association, served under ten Presidents of the Society. Beginning with Hamilton Fish, the list includes: Thomas DeWitt, Augustus Schell, Frederic De Peyster, Benjamin H. Field, John Alsop King, Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman and Mr. John A. Weekes. The most valuable gift which came to the Library during Mr. Kelby's administration, due chiefly to his efforts, was the library of Rufus King, consisting of 5,247 volumes, presented by the late Miss Mary
A ROOM IN THE ART GALLERY
Rhinelander King and the late Mrs. Charles Ray King in 1906. This collection, containing many of the rare books relating to American history, which private collectors alone may indulge in to-day, was perhaps the most important addition to the Society's library, at any one time, in its history. This gift also augmented the donation, a few years earlier, of the Rufus King Papers, presented by the late Edward King.

Having acquired the Stephen Whitney Phoenix Collection of 3,634 titles on genealogy and heraldry in 1881, it was one of Mr. Kelby's constant efforts to keep that important branch of the library up to date by purchasing every available genealogy. It was Mr. Kelby's policy never to beg a book, and whenever he wrote to an author for a copy of his work, it was always to ask the cost, which was invariably followed by an order, and while many books were sent as gifts to the library, it was Mr. Kelby's boast that he never asked for them without offering to pay.

Another commendable policy of Mr. Kelby's was that each day he answered every communication which came to his desk. What a source of satisfaction that was to those who addressed their queries to the Society is well known to everyone who may have attempted gathering information by correspondence.

By the time Mr. Kelby took full charge of the Society in 1899, the old building on Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, opened in 1857, was filled to capacity. Paintings, museum objects, books, manuscripts and old newspapers suffered alike for lack of space, accessibility and arrangement. In 1891 the Society acquired the site on Central Park West, and it was due to Mr. Kelby's efforts that a campaign to raise the funds for the erection of the present building was successfully accomplished. Almost immediately upon his election as Librarian, he began to circularize the members of the Society, and with the help of President John Alsop King, he raised $17,000 in 1899. The campaign was renewed under Presidents Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman and his son, Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman, to the effect that on November 17, 1903, the cornerstone of the present building was laid. With an insufficient sum in hand, the progress of the building was necessarily slow. Due to Mr. Kelby's sole efforts to interest Mr. Henry Dexter in the completion of the building, that gentleman generously provided the funds to complete the central portion of the building which was opened
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOM

to the public on December 15, 1908. The following year brought the Hudson Fulton Celebration, in which the Society took an active part, with Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Kelby conducting a large loan exhibit of Robert Fulton material in the building of the Society.

In this sketch of Mr. Kelby's life, I have touched only upon the outstanding events of his connection with the Society. To recite the many valuable and interesting things which have come to the Society, and incidents of lesser importance although forming a part of the history, would be unnecessary in calling attention to his faithful service of a lifetime. Unostentatious in thought and manner, Mr. Kelby shunned publicity, and all his work was done within the walls of the institution he was serving. His quiet disposition rarely, if ever, gave vent to excitement, but rather, his quick wit and genial humor turned a tense moment to laughter. In fact, many of his library friends often called to spend a little time with him just to be cheered in their jovial meeting. To those who met Mr. Kelby for the first time, his manner sometimes seemed stern and indifferent, but when he realized their quest was one deserving encouragement, no stone was left unturned in bringing forth every scrap of information which could be found in the library.

In 1893, following a custom, Mr. Kelby was elected a Life Member of the Society in appreciation of his twenty-five years of service with the Society. In 1918, which marked his half century of service, he was requested to sit for his portrait, which was painted for the Society by Mr. Irving R. Wiles, and this excellent likeness hangs in the library of the Society to-day where it fittingly belongs.

Mr. Kelby was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, American Museum of Natural History and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was also a member of the George A. Ricard Post, Grand Army of the Republic. For quite a while Mr. Kelby lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and about twenty-five years ago removed to Freeport, L. I., where he continued to live until his death.

In June, 1869, Mr. Kelby married Jennie Corrigan, who survives him. Their home life was very happy, and to them were born three children, Edith Kelby, who married Harry V. Allison, Justice Charles H. Kelby and Jennie Kelby.

In November, 1920, Mr. Kelby suffered a stroke of paralysis which for a time deprived him of his speech, and although he always
INTERIOR AND LIBRARY FLOOR

looked forward to the time when he might take up some of his work again, it was not to be. For the next six years Mr. Kelby was up and about, and having regained much of his speech, it was a pleasure to call upon him quite frequently and consult with and keep him informed on Society matters about which his mind was always so clear, while his humor never forsook him, even in his last days when both speech and hearing were gone.

In April, 1921, at his own request, he was relieved of his duties as Librarian of the Society, and was elected Librarian Emeritus.

Mr. Kelby was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church which he attended regularly, and to the many who often inquired if the Library were open on Sundays, he replied: “No, we go to church on Sunday.”

One other task which Mr. Kelby inherited was that of examining all application papers for membership in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, which have always been referred to the Librarian of the Historical Society, for the reason that the idea of creating the Sons of the Revolution Society came from William Kelby, and it was organized in the rooms of The New York Historical Society under his guidance.

The funeral services were held in his home, 112 Lena Avenue, Freeport, L. I., on Saturday, August 27, 1927, and his body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Kelby was a man of strong determination and quick decision. That he gave his best in the interests of the Society is well known to those who were close to him. And while the Society goes on, as everything must, I shall often reflect on the sound advice he gave me, and his sparkling wit which brought pleasure to the day’s work.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809–1865)
Painted by William E. Marshall
(Presented to the Society by Mrs. Oscar Marshall and her children, 1926.)
CONSIDER THE REVOLUTIONARY BULLET

By William L. Calver

Chairman of the Field Exploration Committee

In the course of their investigations about the camps, barrack sites, and fortifications of Revolutionary date, the members of the Field Exploration Committee make some curious and unexpected finds. Notable among these are the bullets in their various sizes and forms. Probably no class of objects found on sites occupied by the American and British troops, with their auxiliaries, would be considered as having less individuality than the leaden balls provided for use in the various fire arms of the soldiery of the several armies engaged in the struggle. These missiles are found of many sizes; such, for instance, as would be required in each case for the muskets, the rifles, the pistols, and the blunderbusses of the day. While they were universally spherical in form, they vary in color as they have been affected by the different chemicals inherent in the soils from which they have been recovered. In their errands of death "then the blue bullets flew," but we find them to-day varying in shades from snowy whiteness to coal black. In contour, certain specimens of bullets are little wonders of perfection; others are only nominally "spheres," for employment and neglect sometimes reduced the bullet moulds, with which they were made, to a condition approaching uselessness for the purpose.

Revolutionary bullet moulds are not plentiful. On Plate I is shown a British mould for musket bullets. This specimen was recovered from the floor of a dug-out hut in a British camp site at Inwood, New York City. In company with this mould were some bullets and many globules of lead,—the drippings caused by the unsteady hand or carelessness of the moulder. Not content with casting bullets for his professional needs, the British soldier had essayed to cast a Spanish milled dollar from the base metal at hand. These several objects are displayed in the Dyckman House collection, at Broadway and 204th Street, New York City.

The leaden balls for the various arms rank among the most numerous of the mementoes recovered from the camps of the War of
Independence. In their original spherical form the bullets have for us a military interest, and this interest is increased in certain other specimens treated in peculiar manners to perform a more deadly work. To this class belong numbers 1, 2, 3, and 6 on Plate III. Specimens number 1 and 3 may be classed as the “dum-dum” bullets of eighteenth century warfare, having been partially halved or quartered in order to spread upon contact, and so to inflict a more dangerous wound. Specimens number 2 and 6, on the same plate, are probably related, number 2 being complete, and number 6 lacking the small hand forged nail which rendered it originally like number 2. Such were the peculiarly wicked missiles alluded to in General Lord Howe’s complaint to Washington in September, 1776. Howe’s communication reads:
"My aid-de-camp will present to you a ball cut and fixed to the end of a nail, taken from a number of the same kind, found in the encampment quitted by your troops on the 15th inst. I do not make any comment upon such unwarrantable and malicious practices, being well assured that the contrivance has not come to your knowledge."

From his Headquarters on Harlem Heights, on September 23, 1776, General Washington replied to Lord Howe as follows:

"Your aid-de-camp delivered to me the ball you mention, which was the first of the kind I ever saw or heard of. You may depend the contrivance is highly abhorred by me, and every measure shall be taken to prevent so wicked and infamous a practice being adopted in this Army."

The specimens of bullets with nails shown herewith are from the British camp at Inwood, and go to show that the King's troops were not above the practice complained of by General Howe.

Specimen number 4 on Plate III is supposed to be a 'chewed' bullet. It is more than a tradition that bullets were given to culprits in the army that they might chew them to ease their agony while being flogged. The record appears in Joseph Moors' "Recollections of a Revolutionary Soldier" (in Simms' Frontiersmen of New York, I, 588-590). Near West Point, he saw a sergeant, a corporal, and two privates stripped and flogged one cold morning, each receiving one hundred lashes upon his bare back. The two privates were the youngest boys in their regiment. They did not utter one word of complaint, but each, taking a leaden bullet in his mouth, bit upon it as the punishment was inflicted.

Specimen number 5 on Plate III is a flattened, or spent, bullet, and was found at Fort Wyllys at West Point. In connection with this, we quote from Thacher's Military Journal: "After the defeat of Burgoyne's Army a brave soldier received a musket ball in his forehead between the eyebrows. Observing that it did not penetrate the bone, it was imagined that the force of the ball being spent, it rebounded and fell out; but on close examination by the probe, the ball was detected spread entirely flat on the bone under the skin, which I extracted with the forceps. He received the ball while facing the enemy."

Associated with the bones, recently excavated, of the American victims of the British raid at Young's Corners near White Plains, on February third, 1780, were several battered or deformed bullets. Were these deformities caused by the bullets striking large bones,
or were they the result of “chewing” by the unfortunate wounded men in attempts to ease their last sufferings?

The other objects shown on Plate III, are derived from bullets, and reflect the whims of the British soldier, his pastimes or his needs. The rounded end of number 8 betrays the bullet origin of this “lead” pencil. Specimens number 7 and 9 were probably used as weights, one half ounce, and one ounce respectively. In the 1890’s there were old residents who would tell of ounce bullets passing for cents in their youth, when coined money was scarce in their locality. So a half bullet could have answered for a farthing in the eighteenth century.

Specimens number 10 and 11 are dice, which were certainly fabricated from bullets. They are eloquent of camp life as it existed in the vicinity of Seaman Avenue, west of Broadway, and prove the British soldier’s ability to meet his needs with the material ready to hand.

To complete the picture of the Revolutionary soldier’s hopes and fears, his joys and his sorrows, we show on Plate III Specimens number 12, 13, and 14, which are probably all sinkers. Specimen number 12 was found in the American camp at Cat Rock Road in the Hudson Highlands, opposite West Point, and is probably a fish line sinker. A half dozen specimens like number 13 were found in the moat of the British fort at Richmond, Staten Island. They are quite likely net sinkers, and number 14, too, may have served as such.

With all the foregoing we have not as yet exhausted the evidences
of uses to which the Revolutionary bullet was put. In one instance we know of, a British soldier spliced his broken clay pipe stem with a beaten-out bullet, and the soldiery of both the American and British armies apparently used bullet lead, thinly spread out, as sheathing for their musket flints. Furthermore, it is not improbable that, covered with cloth, a bullet, either in its spherical form or a bit flattened, served a temporary need as a button upon a soldier's garment. Serving in this capacity it returned the compliment of some buttons of an earlier date. It is related that at the battle of Carrickfergus Castle, the men of the 63rd Regiment, after they had expended all their bullets, improvised such missiles by pounding up their buttons. In remembrance of this exploit, the buttons of the 63rd, in later days, bore a dent, or splash.

On Plate IV are shown some specimens of an interesting class of objects. They are "buzzers" made by soldiers for the amusement of the children in the British camps. The teeth at the edges of these leaden discs were set to right and left alternately, like those of a circular saw, to produce a humming, or buzzing noise. Driven with a loop of stout twine, they can to-day be made to sound their eighteenth century notes. If our surmise be correct that these toys were evolved from musket bullets, they stand in strong contrast to the deadly purpose for which they were created.

While we find among the refuse of the camps marbles of the usual sort, certain bullets with many facets upon their surfaces, suggest that they too served to piece out the scant supply of playthings of the children of the regiments. Shot, as they perhaps were, by little hands, these improvised marbles were faceted by their impact with others of their kind. It is improbable that such ready-to-hand potential toys could escape employment by the children of the camps.

Tiny facets upon the surfaces of numerous bullets found are the result of the balls bouncing around in a partially filled cartridge box. The cartridge box, or "ball pouch," of the British soldier was a capacious leather affair, and had a flap which came down over the outside. Upon this flap there was usually a brass badge with the royal crown and the numerical designation of the regiment. The pouch with its badge and allotment of bullets, or cartridges, was a burden in itself.

A bullet mould found in the Hessian Yager camp at 238th Street
and Riverdale Avenue, New York, is shown on Plate II, about two thirds natural size. This mould casts bullets nine sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The Yagers were armed with rifles having a caliber of about three quarters of an inch. The leaden bullets for these weapons equaled in size those used by the British soldiery in their Brown Bess muskets. These Yagers were originally, at home, woodsmen, hunters, or game keepers, and corresponded to the light infantry, the chasseurs, and the rangers of the other contending forces in the Revolution. It is somewhat of a surprise to learn that a rifle could have a bore of three quarters of an inch, or even eleven sixteenths of an inch, as appears in one German rifle. The Ferguson rifle devised by Major Ferguson of the 71st Highland regiment of the British Army, had a caliber of eleven sixteenths of an inch, but this
was large compared to the bore of the general run of American rifles. Indeed, the bullets for the military pistols of the day probably exceeded in bulk the missiles suited for the American riflemen's weapons.

While the Brown Bess musket of the British soldier was supposed to be of three quarters of an inch bore, the bullets recovered from the camps usually measure only eleven sixteenths of an inch. Some specimens measure a few thousandths of an inch more than this in diameter. We need not wonder at the shortness of the range of the British weapons, nor the poor marksmanship of the troops which handled them. The relation of the diameter of the bullets to the bore of the musket was not as favorable as the comparison of a dime to a cent. Measuring a score of musket bullets from Fort Haldimand on Carleton Island in the St. Lawrence River, and about fifty specimens from the fort at Richmond, Staten Island (two sites purely British of Revolutionary date), we find an average diameter of about \( \frac{694}{1000} \), and a minimum diameter of \( \frac{687}{1000} \), which equals \( \frac{11}{16} \) of an inch, and a maximum of \( \frac{700}{1000} \), which approaches \( \frac{45}{64} \) of an inch. These balls run about fourteen to the pound. When one realizes that such bullets had a clearance of from \( \frac{3}{64} \) to \( \frac{1}{16} \) of an inch in the musket barrels, we must suppose that the waste of ammunition at long range was immense.

Bullets from West Point, dating towards the latter part of the Revolution, measure about five eighths of an inch in diameter, and run twenty to the pound. Such bullets, sheathed with a patch of
greased linen or buckskin, which made a gas tight fit as they were forced home, or spread out, as was the practice, by a few blows of an iron ramrod to close contact with the rifling of the American fire arms, insured a greater range and deadlier aim than it was possible to secure with the opposing smooth bore musket; and were, no doubt, an important factor in bringing to a successful conclusion the struggle for American Independence.
SILVER MOUNTED WOODEN DRINKING VESSEL OR MAZER

( Presented in 1498 to Seigneur Jean Gallatin by Philibert II, Duke of Savoy.)

Gift of the late Frederic Gallatin, 1908. Diameter of bowl 6", diameter of foot 4½", height 6½".
NOTES

Mr. Edwin W. Orvis, a member of the Society, generously donated the sum of two thousand dollars to the Memorial Funds of the Society in memory of his brother, the late Charles Eustis Orvis, a member from 1903 to 1915, and a member of the Executive Committee for 1914—1915.

Mrs. Walter Pierson presented an oil portrait of the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, D.D., (1727—1779), Minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York City, 1764—1779; also one of his wife, Mary Hoffman. The Library has received from Mrs. Pierson, books and manuscripts from the Richard Varick Dey estate relating to genealogy, local history and American horses, a total of 184 volumes and 129 pamphlets; deeds, wills, letters, etc. pertaining to the Scott and Dey families, a total of 1 volume, 105 manuscripts; also 22 manuscript papers of the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, 1721—1772, containing a collection of Colonial sermons.

Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman presented a collection of 21 pieces of pottery made in various places in New York State, 1798—1860— one made by “J. Remmey, Manhattan-Wells, New York,” and two by “Cammeraws,” Corlears Hook, N. Y.

Mr. Robert Fridenberg kindly presented a portrait of a man, after Titian in Colonna Palace, Rome, by Asher B. Durand, painted in 1841.

Mrs. Carrie E. Karstens has generously added to the Crolius Collection, a large blue platter, two plates, a bowl, cup and saucer, and two crystal salts, all used in the Clarkson Crolius family; also daguerreotypes of Clarkson Crolius, Sr. and Jr.

Mr. R. Horace Gallatin presented the medals and badges formerly belonging to his father, the late Frederic Gallatin. They include the badges of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and St. Nicholas Society; also medals and badges made for the Centennial Celebration in 1876, and George Washington’s Inauguration Centennial in 1889.
The Mazer Bowl presented by the late Frederic Gallatin in 1908 for deposit with the Gallatin family papers and relics has been placed on exhibition in the main corridor of the building. This rare object is illustrated in this issue of the Bulletin.

Dr. John E. Stillwell presented a death mask of Aaron Burr.

Mr. John C. Travis presented a typewritten copy of "The Memoirs of Stephen Allen 1767-1852," sometime Mayor of New York City.

A collection of Post Revolutionary broadsides has been placed on exhibition in the corridor cases; also examples of reprints of the well-known Ulster County Gazette of January 4, 1800 with originals of other dates of that newspaper, for comparison. An original for January 4, 1800 has not come to light, but reprints have appeared for the past seventy-five years. The issue of January 4th contains the Proceedings of Congress on the death of George Washington.

Mr. Harry Bland presented a "Rent Roll of Robert Van Rensselaer, 1775," and a Letter of Attorney from Lt.-General James Robertson to John Watts, Dec. 1791.

Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild generously presented the following manuscript letters: Letter from J. B. Barnard to Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Sept. 27, 1864; letter from C. D. Humphrys to Col. Varick, July 7, 1782; letter from Col. [A.] Hamilton to Col. Varick, Jan. 10, 1785; letter from Peter Stout to Jacob Stout, June 29, 1795; and one from A. Lincoln dated Washington, July 28, 1864 [to Governor Seymour].

An oil painting of the Hudson River Valley from Ft. Putnam, painted by George H. Boughton about 1856, was presented by Mr. John V. Irwin and his brother William F. Irwin.

LECTURES

January 3: "High Lights of Fashion during the Past Three Centuries" by Miss Esther Singleton.

February 7: "Historical Pitfalls" by Mr. Poulteny Bigelow.

March 6: "The Historical Significance of the Sullivan Expedition in 1779" by Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian.
MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. Edith Kermit Roosevelt was elected an Honorary Member of the Society

Mr. Edwin W. Orvis was elected a Fellow of the Society.

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Walter Pierson  Miss Elizabeth Rutgers Baldwin
William F. Irwin  Miss Margaret Bayard Baldwin

ANNUAL MEMBERS

William D. Bloodgood  Charles H. Lawson  William A. Robbins

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Edwin H. Shethar

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, a life member since 1901 and Fellow since 1904, died at Lenox, Mass., October 3, 1927 in the 91st year of her age.

James Griswold Wentz, a life member since 1909, died October 15, 1927.

David Williams, a life member since 1902, died October 28, 1927 at Lake George, N. Y. in the 86th year of his age.

Rev. Isaac C. Sturges, a life member since 1904, died October 31, 1927 at Montrose, N. Y., in the 78th year of his age.

Henry Ingersoll Riker, a member since 1917, died November 14, 1927.


Walter Comstock Hubbard, a member since 1908, died November 24, 1927.

William Carpender, a life member since 1892, died November 25, 1927 at Plainfield, N. J., in the 84th year of his age.

Webster Cummings Estes, a life member since 1911, died November 26, 1927 at New York City.
1767—April 22. License of Edward Edwards to be Attorney at Law.
April 23. Commission of Edward Dawson to be one of the Surrogates for the County of Queens.
April 24. Additional Instruction to Gov. Moore, directing that the Law Officer of the Crown institute an action to try the title of Col. John Van Renselaer to certain lands in the Province of New York.
May 2. License of Abrm. Wm. De Peyster to be Attorney at Law, in the several Courts of Record in the Province.
May 4. — William Hannah to be Attorney at Law.
July 31. — Jenkins Williams to be Attorney at Law, in the several Courts of Record in the Province.
Sept. 18. Commission of Frederick DePeyster to be Treasurer of the Colony of New York.
Oct. 8. — Rutgert Van Brunt to be Sheriff of the County of Kings.
Oct. 8. — Danl. Graham to be Sheriff of the County of Ulster.
Oct. 8. — Harmanus Schuyler to be Sheriff of the City and County of Albany.
Oct. 8. — James Livingston to be Sheriff of the County of Dutchess (imperfect).
Nov. 23. Additional Commission of the Peace for the County of Albany, appointing John Munroe of the Quorum, Edward Jessup and Robert Lewis.
Nov. 27. Pardon of Catharine Carroe, adjudged to pay a Fine of one hundred pounds, for keeping a disorderly house in the City of New York.
1768—Jan. 22. Commission of P. P. Schuyler to be a Master in Chancery.
March 12. Dedimus Potestatem to Abm. Douw to tender the usual Oaths to P. P. Schuyler, one of the Masters in Chancery.

March 18. Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly from the 22d March to 5th July 1768.

March 19. Ordinance for the erection of the County of Cumberland.


March 29. Additional Commission of the Peace for the County of Albany, appointing Benj. Roberts to be a Justice of the Peace for said County.

March 31. Commission of John Arms to be Sheriff of the County of Cumberland.

March 31. License of Solomon Phelps to be Attorney at Law.

March 31. Commission of Tho’s. Chandler to be Surrogate for the County of Cumberland.


April 7. the Peace for the County of Cumberland.

April 7. Timothy Olcott to be Coroner for the County of Cumberland.

April 7. John Chandler to be Clerk of the County of Cumberland.

April 7. Amos Tute to be Coroner for the County of Cumberland.

April 7. Dedimus Potestatem to Tho’s. Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells and John Chandler to swear all officers appointed for the County of Cumberland.

April 7. Ordinance for establishing a Court of Common Pleas, and a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the County of Cumberland.

April 12. Commission of William Hannah to be Notary Public for the City and County of Albany.

April 19. Jared Landon to be one of the Surrogates for the County of Suffolk.
1768—April 28. — Peter Silvester to be Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the City and County of Albany.

May 18. — Ordinance prolonging the Sitting of the Annual Circuit Court for the County of Albany.

May 27. — Royal Warrant directing the appointment of John Tabor Kempe as attorney general.

Nov. 15. — Commission of John Tabor Kempe to be Attorney General for the Province of New York.

June 3. — Commission of Philip J. Schuyler to be Commissioner for taking affidavits in the City and County of Albany.

June 3. — Abrm. Wm. DePeyster to be Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the City and County of Albany.

July 7. — Francis Child to be Judge of Probate for the Province of New York.

Aug. 18. — Philip Livingston Junr. to be Judge of Probate for the Province of New York.

Sept. 8. — License of Rutger Bleecker to be Attorney at Law, in the several Courts of Record in the Province.


Oct. 14. — Lewis Graham to be Sheriff of the County of Westchester.


Oct. 14. — Adam Lawrence to be Sheriff of the County of Queens.


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FORM OF A BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to “The New-York Historical Society,” founded in the year 1804, and incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1809, the sum of _dollars._
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