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Waller

Handwritten text, likely a list or ledger, written in cursive script. The text is arranged in several columns, with some entries appearing to be dates or numerical values. The handwriting is somewhat faded and the paper shows signs of age.

Poor 57,

General Building

New York June 11 1888

Dear Sir

On the 7th I received Messengers
I sent to you a Library copy of the Master
of the St. George's Society of New York 1781 to 1886 -

The messenger stated he handed the
same to you and in uniform with the

Accompanying - Note - Please pay to

June 1877

Per Dollar

George H. Moore Esq

Dec 9 1877

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Handwritten notes in the center of the page, appearing to be a list or a series of entries.

Prof. Dr. L. H. H. H.
(Water)

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~~END~~

To
The Lenox Library
with the compliments of the
Authors & Compiler
New York May 1888

A SKETCH
OF THE
ORIGIN, PROGRESS
AND
WORK
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
OF
NEW YORK,
A. D. 1786 TO 1886,
WITH
MEMOIRS
OF ITS
PRESIDENTS AND OTHERS
PROMINENT IN ITS HISTORY.

Checked
May 1913

NEW YORK :
HENRY DAWSON, PRINTER,
54 NEW STREET.

TO THE
PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
OF
NEW YORK

THIS SKETCH

IS

Respectfully Dedicated

BY THE

AUTHORS AND COMPILERS.

ROBERT WALLER
E. F. BEDDALL,
H. A. RACKER.

NEW YORK, 1887.

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PREFACE.

SAINT GEORGE, as every one knows, is the patron Saint of old England. But who this Saint George was, what was his origin, when and where he was born and what he did to deserve martyrdom are matters of dispute down to the present day. It has been claimed, for example, that this revered Saint of England was one George, Bishop of Alexandria, "a furious Arian and bloody butcher of the true Christians," who was born at Cappadocia in the third century, and was slain in a tumult among his own people, A. D. 361. That such a barbarous and bloody tyrant as history tells us this man was should be canonized and his memory honored by the dignity of martyrdom, even at a period when virtue and honesty were less revered than now, surpasses belief, and we have therefore unhesitatingly to discard his claims for distinction and look elsewhere for the origin of our worthy Saint.

The true Saint George was likewise born in Cappadocia, or, as some assert, in Syria, of Christian parents in exalted position, by whom he was brought up in the true religion and fear of God. He had no sooner reached the years of discretion than he lost his father, but bravely encountering the enemies of his faith he departed with his bereaved mother into Palestine, of which she was a native,

and where good fortune and fair inheritance befell him. Thus qualified in birth and means, and being of a vigorous frame and of an age fitting him for warfare, he joined the army and was forthwith made a Colonel, in which position he gave such frequent proofs of his valor and withal behaved himself so nobly that the Emperor Diocletian, not knowing he was a Christian, promoted him to a seat in his Council. In due course his mother died, and he, following the bent of his inclinations, and with the increase of his income thereby occasioned, gave his services exclusively to his Sovereign, having then reached the twentieth year of his age. At this time it would appear that trouble had arisen in the government of the Roman Empire, and Britain, then one of its dependencies, having revolted, steps were taken to subdue it, which having been accomplished the Emperor's troops thus released were then used in the fierce and savage persecution of the Christians, no part of the Empire in which this sect were found escaping the general slaughter.

The persecution then resolved on and already begun at the seat of government quickly extended to the other provinces of the Empire, and Diocletian himself in person, having urged in the Senate the prompt execution of his cruel behests, young George could contain himself no longer, and having been an eye witness to the murderous and diabolical barbarities practised upon these unoffend-

ing Christians, he abandoned his military profession, and having previously donated all his substance to the poor, boldly entered the Roman Senate and addressing the members then in session denounced these unjust and cruel laws, and demanded the immediate cessation of their inhuman tyrannies. This valiant stand, however, availed him nothing. Upon his constant and persistent profession of the Christian faith, they wooed him, first, with promises of future honors and more material advancement, but finding him inflexible and not to be brought over, they then resorted to torture, not sparing anything which might express their cruelty or ennoble his affliction. And at last, when they found that neither their blandishments, their threats nor their cruelties moved him they procured his sentence to prison, and on the following day had him drawn through the city and beheaded, and thus this George was invested with the glorious crown of martyrdom, upon the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 290. The nature and severity of the punishments which are said to have been endured by this Saint in defence of his faith and his fellow Christians, his victorious encounter with a venomous Dragon upon Dunsmere Heath, and of his subsequent return to Coventry, where he became the father of Guy, the famous Earl of Warwick, these can be believed or not as the reader pleases. But if he be an Englishman, it were heresy of a damnable kind to deny

Saint George, reject his saintship, or throw discredit upon his noble deeds as a Christian martyr.*

Such then was the Saint whose memory Englishmen delight to honor. In all parts of the world where the English tongue is spoken Saint George's fame extends. Here a church, there a charity, dedicated to the good Saint, attest the popular appreciation of his worth. And what more fitting title then for a society associated together for the purpose of relieving the wants and distresses of Englishmen who may be found stranded in the great City of New York than that of the Saint George's Society. Could the good old Saint awaken from his slumbers of sixteen centuries and see for himself the readiness with which the means necessary to the carrying on of the Society's beneficent work have been, and are being supplied, the self-denial and philanthropic zeal exhibited by its members in attending to the duties incidental to the fair, and equitable distribution of its funds, he would certainly rejoice in the assumption of his name for the furtherance of such an object. And on the twenty-third day of April, the anniversary of his martyrdom, as each year rolls around, his face would surely beam with pleasure ineffable as he witnessed his merry sons regaling themselves in the good old Anglo-Saxon style, keeping his memory green and his good deeds in glad remembrance.

* Vide *The Historie of that most famous Saint and Soldier, Saint George of Cappadocia*, by Peter Heylyn.

INTRODUCTION.

THE author of our being intended man for society and has impressed him with principles of a social nature. A disposition to benevolence is implanted in his heart, and unless eradicated by the prejudices of education, will extend itself in such a manner as to comprehend the human race,

The effects of this amiable disposition cannot, however, be exerted in the same manner towards all mankind. Our family, our friends, and our countrymen have claims upon our affections prior in order and superior in strength to those that result merely from our common nature.

Even in particular societies, besides the ties of friendship and family, other circumstances will exist by which individuals find themselves more intimately connected with each other than with the rest of their fellow citizens. Thus the graduates of a particular University or the natives of a particular Province consider themselves in all countries as bound to each other by a more immediate relation than that in which they stand to other communities.

In a country like North America, the inhabitants of which have derived their origin from different parts of Europe, it is not surprising that they should

be attentive to that circumstance. Though now, blended in one political body, they are still distinguished by the places from which they sprang, and look back to England, Scotland or Ireland as the country of their ancestors.

Hence have arisen societies distinguished by names peculiarly adapted to each country, and so far from prejudicing, they promote the general interest of humanity by directing, and fixing the attention to particular objects.

Many acts of the most beneficial charity have owed their existence to these societies. And merit in distress might frequently have passed unnoticed if there had not been a body to whom it could make application with confidence of success.

Even in a political view, considering this country as deriving infinite benefit from the emigration of foreigners, these societies have their use. They may afford counsel and assistance to strangers upon their first arrival, and by leading ~~them~~ to prosperity encourage the emigration of others.

A SKETCH
OF THE
ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND WORK
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.

THE occasion of the approaching celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of our Society has suggested the appropriateness of reviewing its history and work from the date of its formation, in 1786, down to the present time, and at the quarterly meeting held at the offices of the Society, No. 13 Trinity Place, on October 10th, 1885, effect was given to this idea by the adoption of the following resolution :

“ That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a record of the work of the Society since its commencement, to be published during the Centennial year of the Society.” Whereupon, the President appointed Messrs. Robert Waller, E. F. Beddal and H. A. Racker as such committee.

In entering upon the duty thus assigned to us we

would preface our sketch by the remark that the Minute Books of the Society, from which our facts are chiefly taken, supply but little material for the work before us beyond a simple recital of the official doings of the Society at their regular and special meetings. In a period of one hundred years, and with a Society whose duties are almost exclusively charitable, and therefore gratuitously performed, it would necessarily happen that changes in the location of its offices, and in the personnel of its executive would frequently occur, and that in consequence of such changes records of important events would either be lost, mislaid or destroyed. Thus it is that we have to present an apology for any meagreness that may be noticed in our details, which, had they been more complete, would doubtless have proved both entertaining and instructive ; but we trust that enough is here produced to serve the purpose of our appointment and to demonstrate the value of the services performed to suffering humanity during the period over which this history extends.

In starting out upon this interesting research we regret to find that during the confusion consequent upon the yellow fever epidemic of 1822 the early records of the Society, comprised in the Book of Minutes, were lost, and that the only data at our disposal prior to that time are found in the following interesting sketch prepared by George Chance,

Samuel Corp, Robert Barnes, and Joseph Fowler, a committee appointed at a quarterly meeting held in January, 1828, and presented and adopted at a subsequent meeting in April, 1830 :

“ The St. George’s Society of New York was established in the year 1786, immediately after the date of the introduction prefixed.

“ It arose from the congenial feelings of some native English then settled here, who felt, that though this was to be their permanent residence, they could not restrain the gratifying recollections of their native land, or be unmindful of the condition of any who might resort to their vicinity in a state of indigence or distress.

“ They formed a band who should delight in periodical meetings, with the view of cherishing social intercourse among themselves, and devising means for the relief and happiness of others.

“ The most prominent character in organizing the Society was Mr. John Wilkes, a true born Englishman, with a heart full of kindness and abounding in all the social affections, whose worth, justly appreciated as it was by numerous and respectable connections, soon created subscribers to a constitution, and the English of character, finding their way hither, almost without exception became members, either permanent or honorary, according as their residence was either fixed or transient.

“ Although it is said that this Society was estab-

lished in 1786, yet, as there had existed one before the Revolutionary War, with the same title and of somewhat similar character, it was resolved in the following year to make eligible and to invite, as new members, any of the antecedent Association, or their immediate descendants or friends, though natives of this country, who might be desirous of enrolling themselves, and thus evincing respect for the land of their ancestors and manifesting their sentiments of charity and benevolence.

“ The few lines of introduction to these sheets were from the pen of the late Richard Harison, Esq., of this city, to whose memory, whether we regard individual worth or professional renown, every tribute of respect, every token of our esteem is due. Of capacious mind and expanded imagination, it was natural that the associations he indulged in should draw and fix his admiration upon the land whence were derived the precepts which had been the subjects of his ardent and unwearied studies, and that with this enlightened bias, he should look with a friendly eye and a feeling heart toward an institution of this character, and he became one of the Society.

“ In like manner, a most exemplary and estimable personage, long since deceased, the Rev. Dr. Moore, afterwards the venerated Bishop of the Diocese, was an early, cheerful and efficient member, long acting as one of the Charitable Committee.

“The expressive motto on the seal of the Society was of his selection—

‘Let Mercy be our Boast and Shame our only Fear.’

“The present members of the St. George’s Society, united as all preceding them have been, in the bonds of charity and good will, feel grateful for the aid their cause has received from their own countrymen and from so many distinguished citizens of the State. Their institution rears its structure upon the basis of benevolence and love of country, and ought to be supported by every native of character who lands upon the American shore. It is their determination to dispense what good may be in their power, and although most of them may have made their homes in this, their adopted country, they cannot cease to venerate that of their forefathers, or rejoice in holding up the virtuous characters to whom it has given birth, as examples for emulation.”

By a reference to the Book of Minutes containing the earliest proceedings of the Society, now in our possession, commencing April 16th, 1823, it would appear that the original Constitution was lost, probably at the same time and under the same circumstances as the first Book of Minutes disappeared, and at a meeting held at the time a resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary to advertise for it in the *Evening Post* and the *New York Gazette*. Whether this effort to regain it was successful or

not does not clearly appear, but as a result of diligent search and careful inquiry, we have discovered a copy of it in the possession of Mr. J. H. V. Cockcroft, a grandson of James Cockcroft, elected in 1787 a member of the Society, through whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce it here.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

Rule I.—That this Society be called the Society of St. George, established at New York for the purpose of relieving their brethren in distress.

Rule II.—That no person who is not an Englishman, or the descendant of an Englishman, shall be admitted a member of this Society.

Rule III.—That no person shall be admitted a member of this Society unless chosen by ballot, and no one shall be balloted for unless he is nominated at a meeting previous to a ballot being held (excepting honorary members, who may be proposed and elected at the same meeting). That no election shall be held unless twenty-four members be present, and no person shall be admitted a member unless he be chosen by three-fourths of the members present.

Rule IV.—That the Society shall meet four times every year, to wit : on the 23d day of January, on the 23d day of April, on the 23d day of July, on the 23d day of October, and that the Society shall dine together on St. George's Day, and that the other meetings shall be in the evenings.

Rule V.—That a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, four Stewards and a Charitable Committee, to consist of seven, shall be appointed annually (the same Officers who served the previous year may be re-chosen); and that the 23d day of January shall be the day of election.

Rule VI.—That every member shall pay an annual subscription of thirty shillings to the Treasury, on or before the first day of April, and every member neglecting to pay his subscription shall no longer be esteemed a member of the Society, unless he be re-elected by ballot.

Rule VII.—That the Charitable Committee shall, with the consent of the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, or any two of them, distribute any sum or sums in charities between the times of quarterly or Special Meetings, provided such distribution does not in the whole exceed one-fourth of the annual funds of the Society.

Rule VIII.—That every member absenting him-

from the Annual Dinner, shall pay to the Treasurer ten shillings as a fine for such absence, and four shillings for absenting himself from the quarterly meetings, unless prevented by sickness.

Rule IX.—That no resident of this City who is eligible to be a member of this Society shall be admitted as a visitor.

Rule X.—That a majority of votes shall decide every question [the Chairman to have a casting vote], except to annul or alter any former rules, in which case three-fourths shall be requisite. That no number under twenty-four shall constitute a meeting for the purpose of making or altering rules.

Rule XI.—That the President, Vice-President and Officers shall have power to call Special Meetings on giving three days notice to every member residing in the City of such meeting and the business, and as great inconvenience may result from members not attending Special Meetings that may be called shall pay a fine of four shillings towards the Charitable Fund unless prevented by sickness.

Rule XII.—That any non-resident being an Englishman or the descendant of an Englishman, who may apply to become an honorary member of this Society, may be proposed and admitted, agreeable

to the rules of the Society, on payment of forty shillings, to be applied to the Charitable Fund.

ORIGINAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

FRANCIS ATKINSON,
 GEORGE APPLEBY,
 SAMUEL ANDERSON,
 CHARLES ALLINGHAM,
 JOHN BERRY,
 THEOPHYLACT BACHE,
 RICHARD BAILEY,
 THOMAS BARROW,
 GOLDSBROW BANYER, Prest.
 SAMUEL CORP.
 JAMES CASEY,
 FREDERICK COCKLE,
 HENRY CHAPMAN,
 JAMES COCKCROFT,
 JOHN DEWHURST,
 ROBERT DALE,
 GILCHRIST DICKINSON,
 JOHN EVERS,
 JOHN ELLIS,
 ABRAHAM EVENING,
 THOMAS ELMES,
 CHARLES JOHN EVANS,
 SAMUEL ELAM,
 RICHARD HARISON,
 ANDREW HAMERSLY,
 JAMES JOHNSON.
 WILLIAM KENYON,
 THOMAS KETLAND,
 JOHN CHARLES SHAW,
 JOHN SADLER,

SAMUEL KIRKLAND,
 JOHN KIRKMAN,
 WILLIAM LAIGHT,
 GABRIEL W. LUDLOW,
 CAREY LUDLOW,
 WILLIAM LUDLOW,
 GEORGE LUDLOW,
 DAVID LUCAS,
 REV. MR. MOORE,
 GILBERT MOREWOOD,
 RICHARD MORRIS,
 THOMAS MAULE,
 DANIEL MCKINNON,
 HENRY NASH,
 HENRY PHILIPS,
 WILLIAM PARSONS,
 THOMAS RANDALL,
 PAUL ROBERT RANDALL,
 WILLIAM ROWLETT,
 EDWARD KING ROSTON,
 JAMES RIVINGTON,
 MICHAEL ROBERTS,
 THOMAS ROBERTS,
 WILLIAM SETON,
 RICHARD SMITH,
 WILLIAM STAPLES,
 JOHN SMITH,
 CHARLES STARTIN,
 HENRY WADDINGTON,
 WILLIAM WALTON,

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN THOMPSON,
DANIEL TUCKER,
JOHN THURMAN,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
WILLIAM VENNING,
JOSHUA WADDINGTON,
WILLIAM YOUNG.

GERARD WALTON,
ABRAHAM WALTON,
ROBERT WOODRIFFE,
JOHN WILKES,
CHARLES WILKES,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
RICHARD WILSON,
ADOLPHUS YATES,
LAWRENCE R. YATES.

When and what amendments to the Constitution were adopted between 1786 and 1824 cannot now be ascertained, but from the Treasurer's books for 1809 to 1812, 1815 to 1819, and subscription lists for the annual dinners 1819, and 1822, which have fortunately been preserved, it would appear that at some time previous to 1809 the dues from members had been changed from an annual subscription of thirty shillings, to an initiation fee and annual subscription of five dollars respectively, and that in 1816 the initiation fee was raised to ten dollars. In 1815 it is recorded over the signature of the Secretary, Thomas Procter, that "during the war no annual meetings were called" and that at a meeting held at the Bank Coffee House on April 3d, of the same year, a resolution was passed making it optional with members to pay their arrears. From the Minute Book commencing April 16th, 1823, already referred to, we find that the name of the Society was changed in the year 1824 from the "Society of Saint George" to "The St. George's Society of New York." Provision had also been made for the election of Life Members on the payment of a sum of not less than fifty dollars, which, together with any donations received, was to constitute a Permanent Fund and the interest thereon alone was to be used in charity. The dates of the quarterly meetings had been changed from the 23d of January, April, July and October, to the 10th

day of those months, the number of the Stewards increased from four to six, the fine for absence at the Annual Dinner and at the quarterly meetings had been abolished and a set of By-Laws framed for the government of the Society, which have been maintained up to this time substantially as they were originally drawn.

At the quarterly meeting held January 10th, 1825, the following additional article to the Constitution was unanimously adopted :

“ No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, unless such alteration shall have been proposed at a previous quarterly meeting,” and on January 10th, 1828, a further amendment was made providing for the election of one or more physicians in addition to the other officers.

In the previous year [1827] the then President, Mr. Thomas Dixon, received an invitation from the St. Andrew's Society to be present at their annual banquet, but which, owing to his absence in Canada, he was compelled to decline. A similar invitation was given the following year by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which was accepted. From the prominence given in the minutes to these incidents it would appear that this was the commencement of a practice, since so happily followed, of inviting the Presidents of each of these sister Societies to be present at the annual banquets given by the others.

About this time the Treasurer of the Society was

embarrassed by the retention on the roll of the names of members, who, whether from absence, or a change of circumstances, had failed to pay their annual dues, and a resolution was adopted ordering their names to be stricken from the list.

In 1830 a motion was presented by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, "that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing in this City, an English Emigrant Office under the patronage of this Society, for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to persons newly arrived in this country, and if expedient to report a plan for carrying the design into effect," which having been carried, a committee of five was appointed to consider the subject, and in June of the same year a report was presented recommending the establishment of such an office; but in January following, the effort was abandoned, the committee having been unable to raise the funds necessary to carry out the project. The difficulty of obtaining a quorum at the quarterly meetings appears to have received the attention of the officers at this time, and in 1831 a motion was made to amend the Constitution so as to make nine a quorum, but the proposition was negatived, as likewise was a motion made at this date also to prevent the re-election of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. In this same year an effort was made to amend the clause in the Constitution relating to the Secreta-

ries, by making it read *two* Secretaries in place of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, which was not successful; but a motion to reduce the number of the Stewards from six to four, made at the same meeting, was adopted.

In January, 1835, the Treasurer's report, showing a debit balance of \$264.06 against the Charitable Fund, a committee of three was appointed to devise means for replenishing that fund; but at a subsequent special meeting held in the following month the committee reported that having referred to the Constitution "they discovered that the only constitutional power they possessed of enlarging the charitable or disposable fund consisted in obtaining new members," and the matter was then dropped. An informal resolution, however, was passed by the meeting to the effect that each member should exert his influence with those of his acquaintances who were eligible to obtain their consent to be proposed as members of the Society at their next meeting. Following up this idea a committee of five was appointed at a special meeting held March, 1835, "to collect and present at a future meeting of the Society the names of Englishmen residents and such others as are eligible to become members of the Society," and this committee appears to have done its work well, for at the next regular meeting, held April 10th, sixteen new members were proposed and afterwards elected. At a special meeting held the week fol-

lowing a slight amendment was made to the fifth By-Law, under which, as originally drawn, it was provided that the expenses of the invited guests at the annual dinner should be borne by the Society, by striking out the words "the charge of whom shall be borne by the Society," and substituting the words "but no expense attending the dinner shall be chargeable to the Charitable or Permanent Fund." The second article of the Constitution defining who were eligible for membership was likewise amended at the same meeting, and made to read as follows :

"The following persons may be admitted members of the Society :

1st.—A native of England.

2d.—A son of a native.

3d.—A grandson of a native.

4th.—British officers and their sons, wherever born.

5th.—Natives of British Territories who may be sons or grandsons of Englishmen."

In this year (April 10th, 1835), the minutes show that a committee was appointed "to prepare for the press a list of members, with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and that 500 copies of the same be printed as early as practicable * *

* * and that the committee be instructed to draw up an address expressive of the nature, wants and claims of the Society, and that a copy thereof and of the list of members be transmitted to such

persons as may by membership or otherwise be likely to promote the interests of the Society. This committee, consisting of Joseph Fowler, James Chesterman, Charles Edwards, Moses Isaacs and Dr. Bartlett, having concluded their work, presented a report at the quarterly meeting of the Society, held January 11th, 1836, which was accepted, and from which we make the following extract :

“ A scheme which has for its object the benefit of its fellow creatures never fails to awaken in the breast of the philanthropist a lively interest in its favor. To the humane and benevolent, therefore, no apology for the members of the St. George's Society will be required for placing before them some of the characteristics of an institution which its officers have reason to believe has been sometimes misrepresented and is not generally well understood.

“ Half a century has elapsed since the formation of this Society, and it had been continued with little interruption in useful, though not extensive operation to the present day. An erroneous idea has prevailed, and which may not in every instance have been removed, that the funds of the Society have been lavished at the festive board. This is not true. The annual dinner is provided at the expense of the members who partake of it, and in some instances a surplus of money arising from the subscriptions to it has been transferred to the Treas-

ury Box of the Society. If sometimes at a meeting the social glass and the national song have found a place, all will agree that it was in good keeping with natural feeling, and few will be found to condemn the practice. For the more extensive usefulness of the Society the great want is, in plain language—money. There are other means, however, by which great service may be rendered, such as seeking out proper objects and examining the cases of applicants for relief, certificates of which will always be cheerfully attended to by any member of the Charitable Committee, whose duty may be thereby rendered less burdensome and its performance facilitated.

“ The great claim on the members, and on those who may, by becoming members, or in any other way, enjoy the privilege of doing good, is—their countrymen in distress, strangers in a strange land,—and although few have it in their power to relieve every case, to the credit of humanity be it said, fewer still is the number of those who can look on such a scene with cold indifference, It need hardly here be stated that the cases which call for charitable aid are numerous. Those who, urged by philanthropy, or in the course of their duty as officers of some charitable institution, have made a winter’s walk through the narrow streets and by-lanes of this large city—those and those only can duly appreciate the value of a few dollars, or what good even a

single dollar may sometimes effect in the garret, the cellar and the hovel, when properly distributed and seasonably applied. It is not so much the common beggar, whose home is in every street and at everybody's door, who claims the attention of the Charitable Committee; it is more frequently the silent sufferer who has seen better days; assistance to whom, when administered with delicacy, comes nearer the heart of both him who gives and him who receives. Benevolence is the avowed purpose of the Society, the every-day work of the Charitable Committee, and may it not shine forth once a year through the fellowship of that band, united for the perpetuity of the means which may keep the hands of Charity in constant exercise."

The address concluded with an appeal to all who were charitably disposed to assist the Society, either by becoming members, if eligible, or by donations to its funds; but the success attending its circulation was apparently limited, since at the April quarterly meeting of the same year the question of "how to further increase the membership" was again considered, and a committee of eighteen was appointed to promote this object. At this meeting a committee of five was selected to devise means for increasing the Permanent Fund, to which the President was subsequently added. The records fail to show what success attended the efforts of the first named committee, but the second would seem to have taken up

the subject vigorously, for in January of the following year they were able to report a substantial addition to the Permanent Fund of the Society.

It is proper to state here that the fiftieth (jubilee) anniversary of the Society was fitly celebrated by a dinner given at Mr. W. Niblo's saloon, now Niblo's Theatre, on April 23d, 1836, at which upwards of 130 members and their friends are said to have been present.

At the quarterly meeting held April 10th, 1837, a committee was appointed to devise a plan by which the private donations made by individual members of the Society, for the relief of distressed applicants, might come under the recognition of the Society, and at a special meeting held June 10th, in the same year, the committee reported :

“ That in order to afford efficient relief to proper applicants and avoid imposition, it appears expedient that a form of address, as proposed, should be printed and given to the applicant by the officer or member recommending the case for relief, with the blanks properly filled, and that the address should be signed by the party so recommended :

The bearer, _____, is anxious to obtain assistance to enable _____ to procure _____ and requires the sum of _____ dollars. Is recommended by Mr. _____, and is considered very worthy of relief for the attainment of _____ object.

The sums subscribed should be paid only to the Charitable Committee of the Society, or to the order of one of the members of the committee, who will look to its proper application."

At a later meeting called in the same year, the needs of the Society for the funds necessary to enable them to relieve the wants of their fellow countrymen, from some cause or other not now apparent, but probably an unusually severe winter, appear to have been seriously increased; since a committee was then appointed to solicit a donation from the Corporation of the city in supplying their immediate wants. This application was presented in due course to the Board of Aldermen, accompanied by a petition signed by prominent members of the Society, but it was rejected, the Board declining to make any contribution. From the petition then presented we make the following extract :

" That while the petitioners are aware of the large amount (as a total) which is received by the city as commutation money for foreign passengers, they freely admit the great expense upon the city for foreign poor, and yet the Society indulges in a hope and belief that, if the Honorable the Corporation would extend a kind hand prior to the severe winter weather by a sum which could be distributed by the Charitable Committee of the Society, or through their supervision (under such restrictions as the donors might order) the city authorities would be

saved not only present but very serious future charge, for it is one of the principal points of the St. George's Society to find passage back to England, and to urge back and find provision for destitute Englishmen, their widows and children.

“ Your petitioners therefor, pray that the Honorable the Corporation will take this petition into consideration and allow the St. George's Society of the City of the City of New York money, or fuel, or clothing, to be laid out or used during the winter which is now about to set in.”

Not deterred by the refusal of the Corporation to assist them the committee worked on, and by means of private subscriptions from members of the Society endeavored to procure the needed funds, and Mr. James Boorman having offered \$500, conditionally upon the raising of an additional \$1,000, a special subscription was set on foot, which resulted in the collection of a sum of \$1,658, out of which 170 individuals and families are said to have been relieved, at a cost of \$1,203.38, and the balance of \$454.62 left over was handed to the Charitable Fund. The Collecting Committee appointed for this special work were then discharged, after receiving the cordial thanks of the Society for their successful exertions in thus mitigating the sufferings of their fellow countrymen in distress.

The twenty-third of April, 1838, was a proud day for the Sons of St. George in New York ; it was

ushered in by the arrival of the steamship "Sirius" from Liverpool and Cork Harbor, leaving the latter on 4th inst. Later in the day, the "Great Western," which left Bristol on the 7th inst., came to anchor in the East River, the two events creating an unusual excitement, as they solved the problem of successfully navigating the Atlantic by steam power. There was also a local cause for rejoicing; the banks of the City of New York resumed specie payment, having suspended May 10th, 1837. The anniversary dinner was held at the Carlton House, on the northeast corner of Leonard street and Broadway, and among the guests were the commanders of the "Sirius" and "Great Western," Lieut. Roberts, R. N., and Lieut. Hoskin, R. N.

At the quarterly meeting held July 10th, same year, a communication was received from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, advising the Society that great frauds had been practised on emigrants by persons advertising themselves as Bankers' agents, procuring by false representations money from the ignorant and unwary, when on motion it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the officers of the other benevolent institutions to investigate the matter and to endeavor, if possible, to adopt measures by which the poor might be enabled with safety to remit money to their friends. This committee subsequently conferred with the other

Societies, as directed, and its several conferences resulted in the adoption of a resolution recommending the formation of an association having for its object the imparting of advice gratuitously, particularly in regard to boarding houses, remittances and deposits of money, and the procurement of employment for emigrants from the British Isles ; but when the subject was further considered, at a meeting held January 10th, 1839, it was decided to abandon the undertaking, their means being exceedingly limited and the little encouragement received from the other Societies not appearing to justify any further effort, and the committee was accordingly discharged. The committee appointed to increase the Permanent Fund, already referred to, having adopted in its report a recommendation relating to the incorporation of the Society, the subject was taken up for discussion at this meeting, and a fresh committee of three was chosen to carry the same into effect. This committee reported at the regular quarterly meeting held January 10th, 1840, that through their own exertions, coupled with the kindness and assistance of friends, they had been enabled to obtain an Act of Incorporation, which Act, it was stated, would be found in the printed laws of the State of New York, at page 65, and of which the following is a copy :

AN ACT to incorporate the St. George's Society of the City of New York, passed March 23d, 1838.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

1. Anthony Barclay, Joseph Fowler, Charles Edwards, Rev. Manton Eastburn, and such other persons as now or may hereafter become associated with them, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the St. George's Society of New York.
2. The objects of said Society are benevolent and to afford relief to the indigent natives of England, and their wives and children.
3. The corporation shall have power to make by-laws, rules and regulations for the admission of its members and their government, the election of its officers and their duty and government, the expelling any of its members for not obeying its laws, and for the safe keeping of its property and funds.
4. The said corporation may purchase and hold real and personal estate, but the annual income of the said real and personal estate which the said corporation may at any one time hold shall not exceed five thousand dollars.
5. The said corporation shall possess the general powers and be subjected to the general re-

strictions and liabilities prescribed in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the revised Statues.

The committee having been advised that a resolution had better appear on the minutes of the Society at some general meeting showing that this Act was accepted and recognized, the following resolution was accordingly prepared and adopted :

“ This Society having been incorporated under its present style by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York on the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Resolved, That such Act be accepted and recognition revert back to the time when the said Act became a law, and so as to cover all the proceedings from that period, and all future proceedings of the Society, and be binding on all its then and present and future members.”

The funds available for distribution, at all times meagre, would seem at this period to have been unusually low, for a motion was made at the regular quarterly meeting, held October 10th, 1838, to make arrangements for giving a Charity Ball, for the benefit of the Charitable Fund. The proposition was fully considered, but after ascertaining the expenses that would attend the securing of suitable rooms, and estimating the number of tickets that

could be sold, the project was abandoned as being unlikely to yield any profit to the Society, in the judgment of the committee having the matter in charge. They recommended, however, that a concert should be given instead, which was agreed to, and which took place at the City Hotel, on February 5th, 1839, and yielded a surplus of \$237.12, which sum was handed over to the Treasurer for the use of the Charitable Fund. The efforts to obtain extraneous aid, thus happily inaugurated, were afterwards repeated, and on the 23d of December, 1840, another concert was given at the new National Opera House, which appears to have been a still greater success, since it yielded a surplus of \$1,300, after the payment of all expenses.*

That a membership of the St. George's Society was esteemed a high honor at this time is evinced by the fact that at a meeting held October 10th, 1840, a committee was appointed to draft a form of diploma of membership to be issued to members, and a design having been prepared by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, engravers, the same was accepted, and the number required were ordered to be printed. The form and wording of this diploma are not given, nor is there any indication appearing in the minutes of what they consisted. It is probable, however, that this diploma consisted of the

The success of this concert was attributable to the eminence of the artists who volunteered, the veteran Braham singing "The Death of Nelson" and "The Bay of Biscay." See N. Y. Albion, Dec. 26th, 1840.

Certificate of Election still in use, a copy of which will be found in the appendix.

At this meeting it was announced that Captain Roberts, of the Steamship "British Queen," had presented to the Society the flag of the Steamship "Sirius," the first vessel that had steamed across the Atlantic, which gift was accepted with the hearty thanks of the members. A question having been raised as to whether applicants who were residents of Brooklyn were entitled to relief under the rules, it was decided that they were proper beneficiaries, under the second Article of the Constitution. It was further held, on the question being raised, that those entitled to assistance were "natives of England, or their wives, widows or children (but without reference to the wife or widow being a native of any other country) resident in the cities of New York and Brooklyn."

Up to the year 1842 the work of inquiring into the worthiness or unworthiness of the numerous applicants for relief devolved entirely upon the individual members of the Charitable Committee, but at the January meeting of that year notice was given of a motion "That the President ex-officio shall be a member of the Charitable Committee in addition to the number of which the committee at present consists, and that he shall have the same power to dispense money in charity, as is now allowed by the rules to members of the Charitable Committee.

And that in addition such committee shall be empowered to appoint a trusty person to visit and report to them who are and who are not proper objects for the relief of the Society, and to remunerate the said person for his trouble in making such report," which was adopted at the next meeting, held in the following April, and this was the initiatory step taken to provide a paid Almoner, an office which, with one temporary interruption, has since been continued, with marked advantage to the interests of the Society.

The birth of the Prince of Wales, in 1841, called forth a motion to give a ball in honor of the event, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. No record of the success attending the ball is given, except from a paragraph in the annual report of the Charitable Committee we gather that a surplus of \$700 was realized from it.

In 1844 an unusual event occurred in the abrupt withdrawal of the President of this Society from a dinner given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at which he was an invited guest, and which, from the prominence given to it in the minutes, would seem to have produced considerable feeling and excitement at the time. It is referred to here, not for the purpose of reviving an incident probably long since forgotten, or of provoking resentment towards a sister society, with whom cordial relations now exist, but as a matter of history, and also as illus-

trating that spirit of patriotism which has ever characterized Englishmen at all times and in all parts of the world, and which it is to be hoped will ever continue. The incident is best explained in a letter addressed to the Society by its then President, Mr. Joseph Fowler, and by a set of resolutions adopted upon the receipt thereof. The letter reads as follows :

LETTER.

To the Vice Presidents and Members of the St. George's Society of New York:

GENTLEMEN :

Lest any surprise should be expressed or felt at my retreat from the festival of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," I deem it proper to state to you I ascertained that the "Repeal of the Union" was to be the substance of a standard toast about to be given by the Chairman. I apprised him that, as the representative of St. George's Society, I could not honor it, and should withdraw from the room whenever it should be proposed. But feeling bound to acknowledge the welcome they had given me as a guest at their festive board, I told him that I stood ready to respond to any toast they might have arranged in honor of the sister societies, and if he would bring the toast forward I would most cheerfully reply to it, reserving to myself the liberty of

leaving the room whenever any objectionable toast should succeed it. My suggestion I found could not be acted upon by the Chairman, who was either unable or unwilling to disturb in any way the order of the standard toasts. He then rose and proposed "The Repeal of the Union, the Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland," and on the instant it was proposed I left the room, under a conviction that the Society I had so often had the honor to represent would sanction and sustain me in so doing.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH FOWLER,
President of the St. George's Society
of New York.

The resolutions adopted at the next meeting of the Society read thus :

RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, at a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, convened especially for the declaration of the principles of that Society, sundry resolutions were passed vindicating the conduct of their President and the course of their proceedings at the late anniversary festival, and the same having been published in the newspapers, are thereby communicated to this Society,—

"It is Resolved—

"1st.—That the St. George's Society deem the

principles thus avowed and the proceedings thus sanctioned by the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" as at variance with that spirit of courtesy, harmony and good feeling which ought to be the characteristic of an alliance with charitable and kindred institutions.

"2d.—That the St. George's Society give their cordial approval of the conduct of their worthy and respected President in withdrawing from the anniversary celebration of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," being in accordance with their feelings as well-wishers to the integrity, harmony and stability of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"3d.—That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the President, Joseph Fowler, Esq., for his firm and manly conduct on the above occasion."

In the following year (1845), the Charitable Fund was again depleted and recourse was had once more to a concert, as a means of replenishing it. Among other celebrated artists who assisted at the performance was Ole Bull, the violinist, but the result was hardly commensurate with the effort made, since it only produced a net sum of \$62, after all expenses were paid. At the January meeting of this year a committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Dixon, Anthony Barclay, Henry Jessup and E. F. Sanderson,

was appointed with full power to obtain for the Society a portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, who were authorized to raise by subscription the funds needed to secure it. Overtures made to Mr. Partridge, an artist of eminence, to copy a celebrated portrait of Her Majesty painted by himself, but the price asked being more than the committee felt warranted in expending, negotiations were entered into with Mr. William Carden, Her Majesty's own artist, to take a copy of the celebrated picture by Winterhalter, in Windsor Castle, which resulted successfully, and the money (70 guineas) having been raised, the portrait was obtained, and at a special meeting held on St. George's Day, 1852, it was presented by the committee to the Society, together with a copy of the address of thanks to Her Majesty, signed by the committee on behalf of the Society, and the reply of Lord Granville, in acknowledgment of the same, and the committee was discharged.

On April 2d, 1846, a special meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of consolidating the British Protective Emigrant Society with that of the St. George's Society, and a committee of seven was named to consider the same, but at a subsequent meeting, held on April 11th, a report was presented by the committee advising against the proposed amalgamation, and the subject was dropped.

The anniversary dinner which had previously been dispensed with, for various reasons, was again omitted in 1847, owing to the calamitous condition of Ireland, and to the destitution and distress existing in Scotland, as well as on the European Continent at that time; but the decision would seem to have caused considerable dissatisfaction, and to have led to the introduction of a resolution at the next meeting of the Society complaining of the action taken, which was not adopted. The omission of the dinner, however, was made the pretext for soliciting additional subscriptions in aid of the Charitable Fund, and a committee of seven was appointed for that purpose, who, at a subsequent meeting, reported a total subscription of \$186, and the committee was discharged. This collection having been found inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the Society, a new committee of seven was selected to make further endeavors to replenish the fund, but the records fail to show what success attended their efforts. The funds of the Society continuing to be insufficient unusual efforts were made to provide them, and in April, 1848, advantage was taken of the anniversary to hold a special service at Trinity Church, and after an address suitable to the occasion, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wainright, a collection was taken up, which amounted to \$111.60, and the sum thus realized was turned over to the Charitable Fund. The practice thus initiated of attending

divine service at Trinity Church was followed for several years afterwards, but was suspended in 1853. Another special committee, appointed at the quarterly meeting held April 10th, 1848, "to consider and report upon the best mode to make known to British subjects resident in New York the object and design of St. George's Society, and to obtain an accession of members," brought in a lengthy report at the next meeting, held April 17th, containing a number of recommendations looking to the more prompt collection of the dues from the members and the more economical distribution of the funds. The report was received, and on motion it was resolved: "That a Finance Committee be forthwith appointed, whose duty it shall be to superintend the investments of the Society's funds accumulating from time to time, inclusive of the sum now in the Treasurer's hands, and whose duty it shall be to collect the arrears due from members in a prompt and effective manner." It was further decided that the office of the Almoner should be abolished, and notice was given to amend the Constitution so as to provide that thenceforth all subscriptions and donation should be added to the Permanent Fund, and that the Committee of Charity should expend only the interest derivable from such fund. The resolution finally adopted reads thus:

"All subscriptions and donations are to be added to the Permanent Stock of the Institution, and the

Committee of Charity are authorized to expend only a sum equal to the interest derived from said fund; nor shall the Treasurer advance any sums to be disposed of in charity beyond the actual means derived from said interest." This resolution, however, was subsequently rescinded by a unanimous vote at the quarterly meeting held January 10th, 1849.

The feasibility of uniting the British Protective Emigrant Society with this Society was again brought up for discussion at a meeting held May 4th, 1848, and a committee appointed to inquire into the subject having brought in a report favoring the amalgamation, it was adopted by a vote of 15 to 5, and the following Articles agreed to :

Article 1st.—That the British Protective Emigrant Society and the St. George's Society be united.

Article 2d.—That the functions of the British Protective Emigrant Society be hereafter managed by a committee of twelve, and be designated the British Protective Emigrant Committee, with power to form rules and regulations for carrying out the objects for which the British Protective Emigrant Society was established.

Article 3d.—That the above committee shall consist one-half of members of St. George's Society and the other half of members of the British Pro-

tective Emigrant Society at the date of its union with St. George's Society, or of persons in future subscribing not less than \$5 per annum for the purpose of said British Protective Emigrant Committee, although not members of St. George's Society nor eligible to be elected thereto. Said committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of St. George's Society held for the election of its officers.

Article 4th.—Future subscriptions and donations to the British Protective Emigrant Committee shall be paid to the Treasurer of the George's Society.

Article 5th.—There shall be provided from the funds of the St. George's Society a sufficient sum annually for the maintenance of the objects of the said British Protective Emigrant Committee, which sum shall be equal to the usual and average sum heretofore expended by the British Protective Emigrant Society for that purpose, should that amount be deemed necessary by said committee."

A concert given in January of the following year, by the St. George's Society and the British Protective Emigrant Society, jointly, realized \$1,132.35, one-half of which was allotted to the Charitable Fund of the former Society, and another concert given in December of the same year, at which Mrs. F. A. Kemble assisted, and to whom a gold medal was presented in commemoration of the event, pro-

duced the handsome sum of \$1,651.09, which placed the finances of the Society once more upon a sound and solid basis.

In 1851 an effort was made, by petition to the Legislature, to place the Society on the same footing as the other National Charitable Societies of the city, by adding the President to the list of Commissioners of Emigration, but the effort failed, the committee, to whom the petition was referred, having reported against it.

On St. George's day of this year service was held in Trinity Church at 3 P. M. Prayers were read by the Chaplain, the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainright, D.D., and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the Chaplain, the Rev. F. Vinton, D.D.

The annual dinner was partaken of at the Astor House; Dr. J. C. Beales, President, in the chair. There being present as guests Sir Henry Bulwer, H. B. M., Representative at Washington; The Swedish Chargé d' Affaires, Mr. Lytton (now Lord Lytton) and others, besides over one hundred and seventy members and their friends.

Sir Henry Bulwer responded to the toast of H. B. Majesty's representatives in this country in a most eloquent speech, in which he alluded to a pretended despatch from himself to the Secretary of State, published by a paper called the "Boston American Celt." He repudiated the whole affair and characterized the publication in a humorous manner

as a forgery. His allusion to the "Celt" called forth condemnatory remarks in the "Irish American" paper, which ended in a letter addressed by Sir Henry Bulwer to Richard Bell, Esq., then President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which was published in the "Albion" of May 3d, 1851, disclaiming that his remarks justified the assumption that he intended any disrespect to the descendants of the Celt.

The elevation at this time of the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainright, then, and for some years previously, Chaplain of the Society, to the Episcopacy as Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, caused the appointment of a committee to wait upon him for the purpose of offering their congratulations, and this action elicited a letter from him, which we venture to reproduce here :

LETTER.

"At the personal interview with which you favored me I had the honor and the pleasure of expressing, in a few words, my thanks for the kind notice taken of me by the St. George's Society. I now learn that a quarterly meeting is soon to be held, and I therefore avail myself of the earliest opportunity afforded to request of you to do me the favor of expressing to the Society upon that occasion my gratitude for the many distinctions they

have conferred upon me, and more especially for the last implied in the resolution to appoint a committee to congratulate me upon my elevation to the Episcopacy. I have been connected with St. George's Society for more than a quarter of a century. I have had the privilege of the personal acquaintance of every President who has held office during that time, and of very many of the other officers and members. I have often been a guest at their hospitable table, and by repeated elections have been called to the office, which I still have the honor to hold, as one of their Chaplains.

Under these circumstances the satisfaction they have been pleased to express in so kind and cordial a manner through you, gentlemen, at my being appointed to so high and responsible a position in the Church, has been most gratifying and encouraging to me, and I pray God to give me such grace that I may never disappoint the just expectations of those who have thought of me so favorably.

With my best wishes and prayers for the continued and increased prosperity and usefulness of St. George's Society,

I am, gentlemen,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.

Prov. Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The arrival of Louis Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary, in this country in 1851, elicited a characteristic address from this Society, which was delivered to him by its then President, John C. Beales, as under:

“ Amid the universal rejoicing at the safe deliverance of your Excellency from the hands of your enemies and your arrival on these friendly and hospitable shores, the English residents in the city of New York cannot remain silent. The Sons of St. George, remembering that freedom was their birthright and constitutional liberty their inheritance, claim to add their mite of joy and gratulation to the already overflowing measure of delight with which their younger brethren have received you. The God in whom you have trusted has wrought your deliverance from a cruel bondage, and we thank him and bid you welcome to safety and liberty. We have an abiding hope and trust that the same Gracious Power will yet make your path plain back to your dear Hungary, to resume the power and office with which your people invested you. We welcome to safety and freedom, not only the dauntless assister of rights, the courageous defender of the liberties of Hungary, but with the respect due to his office, we salute the rightful ruler and governor of his people. Were such exhortation needed, we would charge you in the name of your country's freedom never to relinquish that high dignity until her free-

dom is an accomplished fact, and at the call of those who bestowed it.

“We have seen with a thrill of joy, such as freedom can only feel, that sorrow and suffering, the deadly sting of a devilish treachery, imprisonment and exile, have not broken your brave heart, but still retains its firm trust in God and the right. We pray that during your sojourn with this great people that that trust will gather renewed strength, and that your heroic soul may be nerved to fulfil its mission—the final restoration of Hungarian nationality. We pray that the dark cloud which now overshadows your beloved country may be speedily removed, and that you may be spared to be to your countrymen in the future as in the past—a Pillar of Light.

“The Sons of St. George therefore bid the noble Magyar welcome. They know that his cause will surely triumph, for it is in the safe keeping of one who with patient endurance will bide his time, and as certainly drive the Austrian before him like a whirlwind, as that to-morrow’s sun will rise; they know that a just and right and true cause is in the hands of God and it must triumph. We would remind your excellency that our own Saxon Alfred was defeated—that the Scottish Bruce was twelve times overthrown, losing all but hope and honor. They conquered despair, and their success came at last. It came of faith and endurance, and so by

God's help shall come the freedom of Hungary. We, Sons of St. George, whose native land is now ruled by a descendant of Alfred and the Bruce, say to your excellency, in all hope, that faith and endurance and union will yet work out the salvation of Hungary.

"We pray that every blessing which earth can afford you, health and happiness for you and yours, may rest on you; and that the approving voice of this great and free people, their universal sympathy, may sooth those sorrows which not even your great heart can wholly withstand, and nerve your arm for that glorious future in which we believe you will yet take a part, which can be none other than brilliant and successful."

The satisfaction produced by the amalgamation of the St. George's Society with the British Protective Emigrant Society was short lived, for on Oct. 10th, 1853, a motion was made for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Protective Board of the Emigrant Society, with a view of sundering the connection of the two societies, and on January 10th of the following year a report was brought in recommending the dissolution of the union, which was accepted, and on its coming up for discussion at the next meeting was formally adopted. A motion to amend the Constitution so as to give power to the Charitable Committee to act as an Emigrant Com-

mittee also, by way of giving advice to, and assisting emigrants in obtaining situations, was passed unanimously. In this year Mr. William Miles, President of St. David's Society, presented eight lots, of 16x25 feet each, in the Cypress Hills Cemetery to the four British Societies, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which were divided into four equal proportions, and specially reserved for the burial of the pauper dead of the four societies respectively.

The subject of Almoner, which office was abolished in the year 1848, came up for consideration at the April meeting in 1854, when the previous resolution was rescinded and the office of Almoner again restored.

Like many other charitable societies, St. George's was in a chronic state of impecuniosity, so far as its distributable funds were concerned, and at the meeting held January 10th, 1855, it appearing that the sum at the credit of the Charitable Fund was but \$116.66, and the demands upon the society at the time being large, a special appeal was made to the members through a committee appointed for that purpose, which resulted in the collection of \$2,015, which sum was handed to the Treasurer. The report of the Committee announcing their efforts was concluded with the recommendation that the following resolution be adopted and promulgated among their fellow countrymen at home :

“That the St. George’s Society of New York, in view of the large number of mechanics and laborers now out of employ, most of whom are in a suffering condition, do strongly recommend those of their countrymen intending to emigrate to the United States to remain at home until a change for the better shall take place.” The recommendation was referred to a special committee who, at the next meeting, held on April 23d, advised that, in their judgment, “it was inexpedient to take any further action at the time, since they found on inquiry that while there had been and was much suffering among the poorer classes of emigrants, yet that for good mechanics there was more employment to be had than was sought for, and that brighter prospects appeared in the future.”

At the quarterly meeting held April 10th, 1857, notice was given of a motion asking for a committee to consider the propriety of changing the motto of the society, and on June 10th of the same year a committee of five was appointed for that purpose, who, at the October meeting, reported that in their opinion the motto “Let Mercy be our Boast and Shame our only Fear,” was inappropriate to the objects of the society, and in recommending its abolition suggested in its stead “Ubique patriam reminisci,” “For England’s sake we succour England’s sons.” The report came up for discussion at the

January meeting of the following year, when it was voted to retain the original motto of the society without change.

On St. George's day, 1857, the dinner was attended by over two hundred members and their friends at Delmonico's, Chambers Street and Broadway, Henry Eyre, Vice-President, in the chair. There were present as guests Lord Napier, Lieut. Col. Dawkins, Cold Stream Guards, and others. In response to the usual toast of Her Majesty's Representatives, Lord Napier made his first public address in this country, which was listened to with great interest, there being at that time some important diplomatic differences between the two Governments. He spoke in the most conciliatory manner, evidently intending to convey the impression that England's Queen, and England's Government earnestly desired that the most amicable relations should subsist with the United States, concluding with this remark :

“Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a faithful trust from the hands of my Sovereign, and I will not lay up this profitable talent in a diplomatic napkin.”

The seventy-second anniversary of St. George's day was celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm. The morning opened dark and gloomy with a thick fog, which happily gave way at noon to a

clear bright sky, and allowed the Red Cross Banner of St. George to display its well loved colors to the kissing breeze. The principal feature of the celebration was the revival of the special religious service at St. Thomas' Church. At this service a large congregation, including Lord Napier, and the families of many of the members of the society, were present, who had the pleasure of listening to an excellent sermon from Dr. Morgan, the Rector, which contained many happy allusions to the favored condition of England, blessed in her Queen, her warriors dead and alive, and her children scattered far and wide over the whole world. The Provisional Bishop [Potter] officiated and was assisted by the Rev. G. C. Pennell, Chaplain of the Society, and several other Episcopal clergymen. Prayers for the Queen were introduced, as in the Liturgy of the Established Church.

The dinner took place at the Metropolitan Hotel and was attended by one hundred and twenty-five members and many invited guests, among the latter being Lord Napier, British Minister to the United States, Mr. Odo Russell, First Attaché Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister, Mr. Pearly, British Commissioner of Fisheries, the Presidents of St. Andrew's, St. David's and St. Patrick's Societies, &c. The chair was filled by Dr. John C. Beales, President of the Society, who was supported on his right by Lord Napier and on his left by the Prussian

Minister. The British flag surmounted the Chairman's seat, at each end of which were draped the flags of Prussia and the United States. Shortly after nine o'clock the cloth was removed and the doors having been thrown open Lady Napier, attended by a number of ladies, was introduced into the room and occupied a seat at the upper end immediately beneath the copy of Winterhalter's painting of Queen Victoria in her royal robes, forming a most charming background.

The occasion was deemed so important at the time and was attended with so much eclat that we feel constrained to give some extracts from the speeches made.

Said the President: "I wish you joy on the return of our anniversary, and particularly on the goodly sight I see before me of the large assemblage collected to celebrate it. I trust thus far you have enjoyed yourselves, and I hope there will be still greater pleasure for you before you depart. But a short time ago, and even up almost to the day of your election, I most certainly did not anticipate that the honor and duty of thus addressing you upon this occasion would have fallen upon me. I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me. It is most gratifying to me, as I feel it to be proof that you still have confidence that my utmost exertions will be at the service of this Society. We used, as you know, to give ad-

vice to British emigrants and assist in forwarding them to their future homes in the interior of this country. But that part of our duty has been rendered less necessary, owing to the judicious and well carried out labors of the Commissioners of Emigration of this State, the esteemed and venerable president of whom, Julien C. Verplanck, I am happy to say, we have present with us as a guest this evening. Yet during the past winter many an humble cot has been cheered and many a starved and suffering human creature has been comforted and assisted through the charitable efforts of your Society. And if there be any Englishmen who stand aloof and sneer at the comparatively trifling good done by the St. George's Society, I say to them come and join us, unite your hands with ours and let us make that little good greater.

“ But a short year since England was struck with horror, I will not say with terror, at the dreadful news from India, which told us of the massacre of our brave countrymen and of the horrible and unimaginable atrocities that England's daughters had never before suffered from a foe since the dawn of history. England's enemies shouted with joy, and gloried in anticipation of her downfall. I am proud and happy to say that in this country among intelligent men and among all good minded Americans that sentiment was repudiated. I say it is a glory to Americans that on this occasion they cheered us

in the struggle, and acknowledged that England's cause was the cause of right and civilization. But here, in a few months, owing to the indomitable courage of Great Britain's sons—I say Great Britain—English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh—years collapsed into days, and this evening we receive the news of the fall and capture of Lucknow. Retribution has fallen upon the rebels and England's might and England's honor stand clear and bright before the civilized world."

In response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives in this Country," Lord Napier, after thanking the meeting for the opportunity given him of meeting so large an assemblage of his fellow countrymen, said :

"It is a mutual satisfaction for us, I trust, to draw closer the ties of nationality and good fellowship. I feel the pleasure, I experience the benefit, of escaping from the engrossing political concerns of Washington and mingling with the industrial movement and practical intelligence of this great metropolis," and then, after alluding to the Crimean war, he said, "We have passed through the fires of a great affliction. It has been said that a country is happy whose history is dull ; but, gentlemen, we have little experience with that sort of felicity which is connected with stagnation. We repudiate the sordid safety of an isolated and idle Power. It is the boast of England to be embarked in a course of

ubiquitous activity and unceasing progress. We believe that our purposes are good, that our actions are honest, that our work deserves, on the whole, the commendation of men and the favor of Providence ;” and then referring to the mutiny in India, he added, “ This day we have learned that the fantastic fabric of barbarous empire, supported by delusion and despair, has crumbled under the thunder of the British guns, and that the Indian mutiny, with all its associations of terror and anguish, of faith, of tenderness, of glory, is vanishing away, leaving to us the duties of mercy and the task of restoration. God forbid, gentlemen, that I should extenuate the cruelties which have been committed, that I should undervalue the sufferings which have been endured. We will never forget the young, the innocent, the fair, the brave, who have trodden the darkest road that leads to immortality. Our loss has indeed been grievous, but our consolations have been great. We possess the virtues of the departed, we possess those examples of piety, fidelity, patience, and heroism which will be laid up in the brightest treasures of time ; and we possess a friend in the hour of tribulation. When the gloom had gathered most thickly, then a voice of comfort and encouragement burst from the American people. That was a fraternal voice, and its tones will not soon expire in the grateful memory of England.”

After alluding to the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the future Sovereign of Prussia, which had taken place just previously, and commending the union as a gentle symbol of that profound and ancient sympathy which still prevails between the nations of Germany and England, he said: "You preside at the gates through which the British and German people are being poured together into the vast receptacle of future nations." You guard, you teach, you relieve, you employ the destitute emigrant, the forlorn and unconscious instrument in a mighty and benevolent dispensation ; you pass him or his children on to a new—we hope a happier—existence.

The officers of the Society having requested Dr. Morgan to supply them with a copy of the sermon preached by him on this occasion, in order that they might forward it to the Queen, he consented, and it was presented to Her Majesty, as the following correspondence will show :

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, }
WASHINGTON, June 30th, 1858. }

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the sermon preached before the St. George's Society of New York on the last anniversary of St. George's Day, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., which the Society desire to present to Her Majesty, the Queen.

I have transmitted the volume in question to the Earl of Malmesbury with the accompanying dispatch, requesting that his Lordship submit the offering of the Society to Her Majesty with the expression of their humble duty and attachment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, faithful servant,

NAPIER"

To the President of the St. George's Society,
New York.

WASHINGTON, June 30th, 1858.

MY LORD :

"On the last anniversary of St. George's day a sermon was preached before the St. George's Society of New York, by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., rector of the parish of St. Thomas, in that city.

"The service of the church was read on the same occasion with the prayers for Her Majesty and the Royal Family, a circumstance unusual, if not unprecedented, in the United States, but which was justified in the opinion of the Rector by the character of the congregation and by his office as their representative.

"The sermon was marked by an admirable spirit of sympathy for the recent distresses of our country, which was fully shared by the American people at that time, and it contained, without adulation, an expression of an esteem for our Sovereign, which is a national feeling in this Republic.

“ The Charitable Society of St. George’s, moved alike by gratitude to the preacher and by devotion to Her Majesty, have requested me to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying copy of the sermon delivered by Dr. Morgan, in the hope that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to accept it with the offering of their humble duty and attachment.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

NAPIER.”

The Earl of Malmesbury, &c., &c.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY’S LEGATION, }
WASHINGTON, November 7th, 1858. }

SIR :

“ In conformity with the wishes of the Society of St. George at New York, I had the honor of transmitting to the Earl of Malmesbury the copy of the sermon preached at their last anniversary by the Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., which the Society desired to present to Her Majesty the Queen, as an offering of their duty and attachment.

“ I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury, by order of the Queen, to convey to the Society of St. George Her Majesty’s thanks for the volume referred to, and to state to you that Her Majesty has learned with pleasure the feeling expressed towards her by this Society.

“ I have also conveyed to Dr. Morgan Her Majesty’s acknowledgement for the expressions of

respect toward her which are contained in his sermon, with the spirit of which Her Majesty has been much gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

NAPIER."

To the President of the St. George's Society,
New York.

On September 1st, 1858, on the invitation of the Trinity Church authorities, the Society attended a special religious celebration at Trinity Church, in commemoration of the successful completion of the first Atlantic cable, which had been laid between Valencia Bay, Ireland, and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Later in the day a demonstration took place in the city, in which the Society participated, by invitation of the Mayor, in a procession from the Battery to Forty-second street, when the freedom of the city was presented to Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Captain Hudson, two gentlemen who had taken a prominent part in laying the cable, and speeches were delivered in honor of the occasion.

In the year 1859, the Constitution was amended so as to increase the number of members constituting the Charitable Committee from five to seven, and in the following year it was further amended so as to make emigrants from the British Colonies eligible for relief as well as natives of England.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

At the quarterly meeting held January 10th, 1859, attention was called to the importance of investigating at once any rights which the St. George's Society, through the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, might hold upon St. Luke's Hospital, and after some discussion a select committee of five was appointed to inquire into the subject. This committee presented a lengthy report at the meeting, held April 11th, from which and from other documents to which we have had access, we have gathered the following particulars :

At some time previous to the year 1845, the Rev. Moses Marcus, then Chaplain of the Society, inaugurated a Society under the name of "The Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr," the objects of which were to make provision for the spiritual welfare of such of the British emigrants to this country as might be members of the Episcopal Church, and afford them the temporal aid and counsel they might need on their arrival here. His efforts, in a measure, were successful, he having been instrumental in providing the usual services of the church for those newly arriving in this city, assisting many in procuring employment, relieving temporarily those who were in distress and aiding others by information and advice in selecting localities in

which they could make their permanent home. In his achievements for the benefit of the Association he secured a grant of land from the corporation of Trinity Church, situate at the foot of Duane street, and now owned by the Erie Railroad Company. The grant was made to the Association for church purposes, and as adjuncts to the church it was contemplated to provide schools and a hospital for the sick poor. Subsequently an exchange of this property for twenty-four lots lying on Fifth avenue between 54th and 55th streets was effected conditionally, with the Municipal Corporation of the City of New York, upon a part of which St. Luke's Hospital now stands, the condition being that a church and hospital building should be erected within three years from the date of the grant, upon plans which were to be approved by the Mayor.

In 1848, the Rev. Moses Marcus visited England for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the Corporation of St. George the Martyr, but was unsuccessful, and while prosecuting these labors he was seized with a fatal illness and died, regretted by all who knew him. After his decease the Corporation was kept alive through the untiring energy and zeal of Mr. Thomas Field Frank, the Senior Warden, services being performed gratuitously by the Revs. Dr. Walton, Hopkins, Carder and others, to the great and lasting benefit of the parish. Elections were held regularly every Easter Monday,

and services performed in accordance with the Canons of the Church and the customary regulations of the diocese.

The efforts of Mr. Marcus in England in raising the needed funds were supplemented by those of Mr. Robert Bunch, then Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul in New York, who succeeded in collecting \$10,823.55, of which \$823.55 was subscribed specifically, as alleged, for the purpose of building the Hospital, and \$10,000 for the Church or Chapel. These amounts, however, having been found to be totally inadequate for the purpose intended, overtures made at this time to the Church of St. George the Martyr by the Corporation of St. Luke's Hospital, which had been started about the same time through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, looking to the surrender of the land in question upon certain terms, were entertained, and the Church of St. George the Martyr being unable, through lack of sufficient money, to fulfill the obligations upon which the grant of land was held, and St. Luke's having the needed funds, an agreement was eventually entered into between the two corporations on the 18th of October, 1852, under which the lots held by St. George the Martyr, on Fifth avenue, were made over to St. Luke's Hospital, upon the following, among other, conditions :

“*First.*—That the incorporation of St. Luke’s Hospital, their successors and assigns, shall and will at all times during the continuance of such incorporation, or by what other name it may be called, keep, set apart and reserve one portion, ward or wing of the building to be erected for a hospital capable of containing twenty beds for the use and the accommodation of British emigrants, and which shall always be called ‘The Ward of St. George the Martyr.’”

“*Second.*—That fifteen of such emigrants shall at all times during the continuance of such incorporation, or by whatever other name it may be called, be admitted into the said hospital upon the certificate of either the British Consul or British Vice-Consul for the time being, or of the Rector, or of a Churchwarden for the time being of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, such certificate to state that the person requires medical or surgical aid.”

“*Third.*—That the British Consul, Acting British Consul, or Vice-Consul of the port of New York, and also one of the Wardens and one of the Vestrymen of the said Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr for the time being, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers of St. Luke’s Hospital and have equal rights and powers with all or any other managers.”

“Fourth.—That no by-law, ordinance or regulation shall ever be passed affecting in any way the British emigrants admitted or to be admitted into said hospital separately from any other class of patients; but such regulations shall be uniform in their application, and all patients shall have equal attendance, care and comforts, without extra charge or restriction.”

The indenture also provides that the St. Luke's Hospital shall extend the Ward of St. George the Martyr to the extent of ten additional beds, on the application of the Church under the corporate seal, the Rector and one of the Church Wardens for the time being, and the payment to the Treasurer of the Hospital of such sum as shall be agreed upon between themselves. It further binds the Hospital, its successors and assigns, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid as liquidated damages for every non-observance of any of the covenants and agreements therein specified, which payment, it is stipulated, shall not affect the rights and privileges of British emigrants to the uses of the hospital, or of the rights of the church to apply to the courts to enforce the covenants therein contained.

The transfer of the land in question was formally sanctioned by the Corporation of Trinity Church by a special deed, and a bond was given by St. Luke's Hospital to Trinity Church in the sum of

twenty-five thousand dollars for the performance of the following among other conditions :

“ That there shall be at all times beds to at least the number of twenty, to be used by British emigrants arriving in the City of New York, being members of a church in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having no settled place of residence, who require medical or surgical skill, for which beds, when vacant, such emigrants shall be entitled to a preference.”

From the foregoing it would appear that the St. George's Society, in its corporate capacity, has not, and had not, at any time, any legal rights in the management, patronage and support of St. Luke's Hospital, and the privileges granted to British emigrants, so far as they relate to the use of the hospital for their medical and surgical treatment, rest with the Church of St. George the Martyr and the British Consul or Vice-Consul, for the time being, in this city. But in order to protect the provisions of the agreement made with St. Luke's Hospital it is highly expedient in the interests of British emigrants, now and hereafter, that the Church organization of St. George the Martyr be maintained in all its legal integrity, so that the important rights and privileges, acquired under the agreement above recited, may be in no wise imperiled.

After the consummation of the arrangements explained above, serious trouble arose as to the disposition of the fund collected in England by Mr. Bunch. As we have said, \$823.55, as was claimed, had been collected for building the hospital and \$10,000 for a church. The first of these amounts had been promptly turned over to the Treasurer of St. Luke's and the latter sum had been deposited in the New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., to the joint credit of Anthony Barclay and Robert Bunch, trustees, the idea of erecting a new church edifice not having yet been abandoned, and the interest was appropriated temporarily to the maintenance of the church of St. George the Martyr. Arrangements were made to occupy the building situate at the corner of Thompson and Prince streets, in conjunction with Emanuel Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Leonard, having accepted a call as rector, it seemed then likely that the Church of St. George the Martyr would, in due time, assume its proper position among the Protestant Episcopal congregations in this city.

In December, 1853, however, a formal demand was made by St. Luke's Hospital for the whole or a part of the sum collected by Mr. Bunch in England, upon the ground that the contributors had intended the money for that institution. Legal proceedings were commenced, and it being evident that a protracted litigation would evidently absorb the greater part, if not the whole of the fund, a compromise was ulti-

mately effected under which one-half of the money, with interest, was turned over to St. Luke's and the balance retained by the trustees of the church. The sum so paid amounted to \$5,234.02, the representatives of the hospital stipulating that it should be applied "for and towards the endowment and support of the Ward of St. George the Martyr and the furnishing and finishing of the chapel to be connected with the hospital." The other moiety remaining in the hands of the trustees had then to be disposed of, and acting upon the report of a special committee four members of the St. George's Society were in the year 1859 elected upon the Vestry of St. George the Martyr, and some of the former Vestry became members of the Society, now having complete control steps were immediately taken to erect the church. Three lots were purchased on the north side of Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; a plan was adopted for a suitable building at a moderate cost, the transepts alone having been erected, which were capable of seating three hundred persons, the church was opened for divine worship, as a free church, in April, 1860. During the time the building was in progress services were conducted in a room hired for the purpose, and the expenses of the church for salaries, &c., having thus commenced, application was made to the venerable Society in London for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the payment of a sum of £500,

which had been promised through Mr. Robert Bunch, so soon as the church building had been roofed in, and which in due time was paid, one-half by mutual arrangement going to St. Luke's Hospital. After this every effort was made to carry on the Parish, but without success, and it having been fully demonstrated that there was no need of a separate church for Englishmen, and as a free church it having proved a failure, the pews were all rented on November 1st, 1861, except one-third, which were reserved for British emigrants. The resources of the church being then exhausted in the payment of current expenses, the rector resigned and the property was sold. In 1867 the Rev. Frederick Sill was appointed minister in charge, and the Parish again accepted an invitation to worship in the church at the corner of Thompson and Prince streets, now called St. Ambrose. Subsequent misfortunes having dissipated the balance of the funds held in trust, in 1873 the Senior Warden resigned, and his place was filled by Mr. Robert Waller, the present Senior Warden, and the continuance of the Parish thereafter was maintained solely by the direct assistance of St. George's Society, through an annual appropriation made up from its Contingent Fund for that purpose, from which time the Senior Warden devoted his energies to preserving, through the church, the valuable rights in St. Luke's Hospital, to which we have already referred. It seems hardly neces-

sary to recapitulate the names of the various ministers who have since been in charge of the Parish; suffice it to say, that at this present time the position is held by the Rev. B. F. DeCosta, D.D., and the congregation worship, by invitation, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th Street and Waverly Place.

Experience having shown that a separate church for British emigrants was not needed, in 1878 the Vestry of the church made formal application to St. Luke's Hospital for a transfer of all the rights and privileges acquired under the deed of covenant of 1852 to the St. George's Society, and although at first the suggestion was somewhat favorably received it was finally rejected; one result of the discussion which then ensued, however, was to induce St. Luke's to designate by name a particular ward for the use of British emigrants, in accordance with the first article of the agreement, and which up to this time had been neglected. The ward selected is in the south-west wing, on the ground floor of the hospital building, and is indicated by a tablet as the "Ward of St. George the Martyr." The St. George's Society can therefore point out with some pride to the fact that the first idea of a church and hospital, or a church hospital, originated with its Chaplain and Secretary, the Rev. Moses Marcus, and that the present valued institution of St. Luke's Hospital is built partly upon ground obtained solely

through his efforts, and that besides, a considerable sum of money was collected through the exertions of members of this Society and paid over to that institution. It behooves us, therefore, as guardians of the interests of British emigrants, for whose benefit these exertions were made, to see to it that the rights of presentation and representation in St. Luke's thereby acquired are preserved in all their integrity through and by the maintenance of the Church of St. George the Martyr, until St. Luke's shall transfer those privileges to this Society, which it is to be hoped they will some day voluntarily consent to do.

But, to return to our narrative. Ever alert in all that concerns the interests of Englishmen, the Society, at a special meeting, held December 9th, 1859, to take into consideration a plan for the formation of a general Board for the protection of emigrants of all nations from the frauds so frequently practiced upon them by the sellers of counterfeit tickets and other swindlers, appointed two delegates, Messrs. Robert Waller and Philip Pritchard, to represent the Society in the proposed Board. At a subsequent meeting, held April 10th, 1860, the delegates reported that after several preliminary meetings an organization had been formed under the title of "Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies of the City of New York," and a Constitution adopted, under which officers were

elected from the Delegates of the Societies that had joined the same, and that the two delegates from the St. George's Society had been called respectively to fill the posts of Vice-President and Secretary. They further reported that in accordance with the Constitution the Board had prepared an Act to meet the requirements of their case and had sent a Special Agent to Albany to secure its passage, and which law had subsequently been passed. The report closes with a warm commendation of the liberality displayed by the British Steamship Companies in furnishing the necessary funds to secure the passage of the Act in question.

The Act referred to was passed March 23d, 1860, Chapter 103, and was amended April 27th, 1870, Chapter 423, (see Appendix).

The British Steamship Companies immediately availed themselves of its provisions, and through it they were enabled to effectually suppress the outrageous frauds that were being constantly practised prior to its passage. No better work than this has ever been accomplished by the Society, and the thanks of this great community are justly due to the gentlemen who, at great labor and cost to themselves, secured this result—Messrs. Robert Waller, Philip Pritchard and R. J. Cortis.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales in the United States, in the year 1860, was made the subject of a special meeting to consider what, if any, action

should be taken by the Society in reference thereto; but it appearing that His Royal Highness was travelling through the country as Baron Renfrew, a guest of the American people, and not as the Heir Apparent, and that any public demonstration would be distasteful to him, the Society forbore to take any further action in the matter. In this year the Constitution was variously amended, the most important change being to make eligible for relief those who might come from the British Colonies as well as those emigrating from England.

The death of the Prince Consort on December 14th, 1861, was commemorated by the adoption of Resolutions expressive of the deep regret of the Society at his untimely death, and of their sympathy with Her Majesty, the Queen, and her family in their affliction. The annual dinner in celebration of St. George's day was this year abandoned in consequence thereof. In the three years following, 1862, 1863 and 1864, the usual public dinner was likewise dispensed with, on account of the civil war then raging.

The dinner was again omitted in 1865, on account of the assassination of President Lincoln, and resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the Government and people of the United States were passed at the time.

The Society now enters on a new era of prosperity and usefulness, for at the quarterly meeting

held January 10th, 1865, on the presentation of the Treasurer's report, showing that the Permanent Fund amounted to only \$11,000, the then President, Mr. Henry Eyre, offered to double any additional sum that could be raised to the extent of \$5,000, and a special committee of three was appointed with a view of increasing the fund to \$25,000. This committee went diligently to work, and at the meeting held January 10th, of the following year, they were able to report a total collection of \$14,174, thereby raising the fund to an amount in excess of what they had set out to accomplish. Among the larger subscriptions we find the following :

HENRY EYRE,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000
JAMES BOORMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	500
T. B. GUNNING,	-	-	-	-	-	500
ROYAL INSURANCE CO.,	-	-	-	-	-	500
ROBERT W. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	-	-	500
EDWARD WALKER,	-	-	-	-	-	500
THOS. D. MIDDLETON,	-	-	-	-	-	300
SIR EDWARD CUNARD,	-	-	-	-	-	250
Messrs. JOHN SYKES, JR., & CO.,	-	-	-	-	-	150
E. M. ARCHIBALD,	-	-	-	-	-	100
EDWARD BLACKBURN,	-	-	-	-	-	100
LIV. LOND. & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.,	-	-	-	-	-	100
WM. H. MORRELL,	-	-	-	-	-	100
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	-	-	-	-	-	100
RICHARD P. RUNDLE,	-	-	-	-	-	100
THOS. A. VYSE, JR.,	-	-	-	-	-	100
JOSEPH WALKER,	-	-	-	-	-	100
ROBERT WALLER,	-	-	-	-	-	100

1866 and 1867.

CHAS. <i>C.</i> GOSTENHOFER,	-	-	-	-	\$250
ARTHUR E. P. PHILLIPS,	-	-	-	-	250
MRS. GEO. S. RAINSFORD,	-	-	-	-	250
E. F. SANDERSON,	-	-	-	-	250
SAMUEL CLAPHAM,	-	-	-	-	200
THOS. CHAS. BARING,	-	-	-	-	150
JOHN SYKES, JR.,	-	-	-	-	150
CHAS. CLIFTON,	-	-	-	-	150
JOHN HAIGH, JR.,	-	-	-	-	100
AARON ARNOLD,	-	-	-	-	100
EDWARD T. CHRISTIANSON,	-	-	-	-	100
GEORGE MOKE,	-	-	-	-	100
ORVILLE ODDIE,	-	-	-	-	100
HENRY RUDGE,	-	-	-	-	100
BENJ. B. TILT,	-	-	-	-	100
JOHN T. WALKER,	-	-	-	-	100
ALFRED WALLER,	-	-	-	-	100
WILLIAM YOUNG,	-	-	-	-	100
Messrs. WM. JESSOP & SONS,	-	-	-	-	250
GEO. W. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	250

The larger subscriptions to this fund were more liberal than were anticipated, but in order to induce a more general interest, it was unanimously resolved that all donations of \$50 and upwards should constitute the donor a life member of the Society, and by this provision sixty-four additional names were added to the list, including the five sons of the President, Mr. Henry Eyre. The Committee could not close its report until January 10th, 1867, when \$1,140.38 further subscriptions were reported, Mr.

Henry Eyre's magnificent offer thus securing a net increase in the Permanent Fund of the Society of \$15,314.38.

At the annual meeting held January 10th, 1866, the Treasurer's report shows that a change had been made in the investments from Bank stocks to Railway Bonds, and at this same meeting a resolution was recorded complimenting the Treasurer, Mr. Robert Bage, upon the efficient services he had rendered to the Society during the twenty-one years he had held that office, and urging his retention of the position. In the year following, eulogistic resolutions were adopted upon the death of Mr. Charles H. Webb, who was elected a member in 1824 and had filled various positions in the Society, among them that of Almoner or Agent for the Charitable Committee and the British Emigrant Society.

In 1868 the annual dues were raised to ten dollars and the subscription for life membership to one hundred dollars. The Charitable Committee at this time reported the rendering of aid by the British Steamship Companies in granting tickets at reduced rates to those who were desirous of returning to their homes in England, but were unable to pay the regular fare—a practice which has been continued with great advantage to the Society to the present day. In this year the annual dinner on St. George's day was dispensed with, owing, as was then alleged by the President, to the want of interest felt

by the members, as was evidenced by the small number of tickets that had been taken—some forty in all. At the October meeting following, the Committee that had been appointed to revise the Constitution, presented a report recommending various changes, which were finally adopted at the meeting held January 10th, 1869, and which provided for the abolition of the Charitable Committee and the substitution of an Executive Committee, to whom were delegated general powers in the supervision and management of the affairs of the Society. At this time also it was provided that the initiation fees of new members should go to the credit of the Permanent Fund. Sir Edward Thornton, C. B., H. B. M. Minister at Washington, was then elected an honorary member of the Society, a compliment which he highly appreciated, and his recognition of the good work of the Society was doing was exemplified by an annual donation of fifty dollars, which he made to its funds during the whole period he represented Her Majesty in this country.

The Executive Committee finding themselves hampered by the Constitution in granting relief in deserving cases which did not come within its rules, determined in 1869 to form a Contingent Fund, which should be open to subscriptions from all the members and which would enable them to afford assistance in extraordinary cases of destitution or distress not strictly regular, or for aiding which the

disposable funds were insufficient. The object of this Fund is set forth in the following memorandum and it has fully met the want it was intended to supply.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

This Fund was established to relieve members from the constant applications for subscriptions to special cases, and to take the place of appeals by means of public entertainments, such as concerts, lectures, readings, etc.

The following facts are presented to the members, and through them to all Englishmen, who take an interest in a well ordered charity :

The whole of the fund is distributed, all expenses being paid out of the regular income of the Society.

It enables the Committee to relieve extraordinary cases beyond the limit of the Constitution.

It provides for cases not strictly recognized by the Constitution.

It ensures a careful enquiry into all applicants for its bounty, and thus relieves the subscribers of this trouble, as well as anxiety arising from indiscriminate almsgiving.

It enables Englishmen who may not be members of the Society to subscribe to the relief of their fellow-countrymen.

On January 10th, 1870, the President informed the Society of the contemplated visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur to this city, whereupon a special committee of five, consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents and Messrs. C. T. Gostenhofer and Robert Waller, was appointed to confer with the sister British Societies in this city on the subject of preparing a suitable address to His Royal Highness on his arrival here, or the taking of such other means to celebrate his coming as might seem to them advisable. The Committee subsequently reported that an address had been prepared and would be presented to His Royal Highness at the Brevoort House, on Monday, January 31st, which was done, there being present representatives of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's and St. Patrick's Societies and the New Caledonian Club, the address being read by Mr. E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul at this port. On Christmas Eve of this year the Executive Committee inaugurated the custom of making a gift of money and provisions to the worthy pensioners of the Society, a custom which has ever since been continued.

The celebration of the Scott centenary on 15th December, 1871, in Central Park, was participated

in by this Society, and was the subject of the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the proceedings.

At the quarterly meeting held October 10th, 1871, the death of Mr. Robert Bage, who had been Treasurer of the Society for twenty-seven years, was announced, and special resolutions were adopted and entered upon the Minutes, expressive of the regret of the Society at the loss they had sustained thereby. Subsequently it was decided to mark their appreciation of the services he had rendered to the Society by presenting his family with a piece of plate, the cost of which was supplied by subscriptions raised among the members. During the three years following, the Society appears to have pursued the even tenor of its way, no incident worthy of special record having occurred in that interval. But in 1874 the Executive Committee desired to change the method of relieving transients by supplying them with tickets for meals and lodgings, instead of giving them money as had before been the practice, and they then inaugurated a more complete system of dealing with such cases.

The benefits expected to accrue to emigrants through the establishment of the British Protective Emigrant Board in 1849, to which reference has previously been made, received the close attention of this Society, and although the Board was ultimately dissolved, the work it had undertaken to

perform was thereupon assumed by the St. George's Society under a new clause in the Constitution, making the giving of advice to emigrants a part of the work of the Executive Committee, but it was not until 1874 that any definite and decided action was taken. In that year, with the co-operation of the St. Andrew's Society, offices were rented at No. 3 Broadway and two persons were appointed, one as Almoner and the other as Assistant or Secretary, whose duty it was to look after the British emigrants arriving at this port, and with the view of better enabling them to obtain information as to where labor was most in demand, and the price it would bring, a joint circular was issued by the two Societies to all kindred institutions in the United States and Canada, inviting them to supply such information as was needed in carrying out this object. A copy of the circular will be found in the appendix. The responses received were most encouraging and the results highly satisfactory, so satisfactory, indeed, that it was at once decided to afford temporary relief to persons passing through New York on their way to their new homes by means of tickets for meals and lodgings, which could be obtained at low rates in the restaurants and lodging houses that had been established under the auspices of the Charitable Institutions in the city. During this same year a few philanthropic individuals formed themselves into a Board, called the Board of

United Charities, of which the President of this Society was made Chairman, the object being to systematize the work of all the charitable organizations and protect themselves, so far as might be, from imposition. A careful investigation of this subject was set on foot, and the Board made a report, showing the need of not only checking indiscriminate almsgiving to individuals, but also of preventing subscriptions to unworthy charities. It also organized an Exchange, at a small expense, through which the names of applicants for relief were communicated from the one to the other, and by which the purposes aimed at were more fully accomplished. In 1874-1877 the Chairman, the then President, Mr. Henry E. Pellew, issued a Hand Book embracing a compendium of all the Charitable Societies in the city, both public and private, their aims and objects, their receipts and disbursements, with particulars showing who were proper recipients, and directions as to the procedure necessary to secure relief. For some unaccountable reason the Board did not long continue to receive that support from the public to which its merits entitled it, and in course of time went out of existence; but the good work and the fruit of the seed sown is seen in the "Charitable Organization Society" which succeeded it, and which gives promise of a more enduring existence.

The united Board having obtained the consent

of the Commissioners of Charities that applications for relief should be recognized when supported by either of the several Charitable Societies, especially in regard to the distribution of fuel by the public authorities, the St. George's and the St. Andrew's Societies undertook the work of visiting in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th wards of the city, and the Executive Committee of this Society were able to report that great benefits had immediately resulted from this concession. The joint arrangement with the St. Andrew's Society in regard to supplying information to emigrants, of which we have already spoken, was terminated in 1878, but this Society continued the work, and in 1880 issued a circular of information and advice, which was freely distributed in Castle Garden among those arriving from England, the Commissioners of Emigration having through their Secretary aided the Almoner in his endeavor to assist the new arrivals by giving him free access to the bureaus under their charge.

In 1879 a Ladies Committee was formed to assist in visiting applicants for relief and in advising the Committee as to who were proper recipients for their bounty, and although the object sought to be attained was commendable, the methods adopted were found to be impracticable and were accordingly abandoned after a two years trial. The death of the Princess Alice in the previous year and the resolutions of condolence with Her Majesty adopted

by the Society upon that sad event, which had been forwarded through Sir Edward Thornton, brought a suitable acknowledgment. At a later meeting in the same year a determination was expressed of founding a Home for aged men and women, and a special committee was appointed to carry the same into effect, but the scheme, though a highly laudable one, did not meet with the support that was anticipated, and for the time it was allowed to drop. The subject was again revived in 1882, when it was proposed to raise a sum of money to be invested according to the Constitution of the Society in the names of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, as Trustees, the income alone to be used in placing old and destitute English people in existing Homes, and the principal to be allowed to accumulate until a sufficient sum was raised to erect and endow a Home, through and in the name of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr. While this scheme met with the approval of the Committee, the fund has not yet been started, but it is hoped that the wealthy Englishmen residing in this city may at some time in the near future take up the matter again and carry it to a successful conclusion.

St. George's Day in 1883 fell upon a Sunday and the members of the Society attended, by invitation, a special service at the place of worship of the Church of St. George the Martyr, when the Rev.

B. F. De Costa, D.D., the minister in charge and Chaplain of the Society, delivered an eloquent discourse, which was afterwards printed and copies sent to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

In 1869 and 1870, and again in 1883, special committees were appointed with the view of increasing the membership of the Society, the latter committee proving the most successful, since by a report presented by the Chairman, Mr. John Moulson, in the year subsequent to their appointment, it was shown that two life, and thirty-one annual members were added to the roll through their personal efforts.

In 1884 the Orders of the Sons of St. George, representing artisans and mechanics of English nationality, intimated a desire to open a free employment bureau, and at the same time overtures were made to this Society for assistance in establishing on a more permanent basis what was designated a "Labor Lodgery," to which applicants could be sent, and where, besides receiving meals and lodgings, they could be washed and clothed and made more presentable for the situations they were seeking to obtain. The subject was brought before the Executive Committee and Messrs. Robert Waller and Charles F. Wreaks were appointed to investigate the whole subject, who subsequently brought in an exhaustive report, showing the benefits likely to be derived from the scheme and recommending

a trial of it to be made. The report was unanimously adopted, and this Society, having appropriated a small sum towards the expenses of the Bureau, and having consented that its Almoner should act as its Superintendent, the Bureau was started and proved a complete success, no less than four hundred and fifty-five situations having been obtained for worthy Englishmen through its instrumentality, during the first two years of its existence. This Labor Bureau indeed has proved to be one of the most useful and effective adjuncts to the work of the Society. It had always been felt that the giving of alms to able bodied men and women, while frequently necessary and expedient, was, on the whole, demoralizing in its tendency and influence upon the recipients, and it was thought that if the deserving could be assisted by putting them in the way of procuring the employment they sought, and thereby enabling them to earn their own livelihood, a great deal of practical good would be done, more, indeed, than could be accomplished in any other way. The giving effect to this idea was the culminating effort of the Society at the close of the first century of its existence, and it leaves to the historian of the future the work of recording what other and more beneficent provisions shall have been made for the benefit and relief of distressed Englishmen in this great metropolis, believing that its successors will at least recognize the sincerity of

its efforts, if they do not follow in its footsteps. The good it has sought to accomplish has sometimes been beyond its powers, and mistakes of judgment have occasionally been made ; but the reader of this brief sketch will surely admit that its purposes have been commendable, and that the work it has done has been done well.

LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS AND OTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

A history of the St. George's Society would not be complete without a retrospect of the lives of its founders and the more prominent of its executive officers. They were all representative men in their day of the better class of English society in New York, and to their efforts is due, in a large measure, the success attending this institution. They were men of intelligence, energy and probity, ever alert in their efforts to promote the comfort and happiness of their fellow countrymen in this city, and always ready to open their purses to the calls of charity and benevolence. It has been no easy task to gather together the materials necessary to the preparation of these memoirs, but from their prominence in city life, enough is known of these

men to establish their reputation as leaders in the sphere in which they moved. Always thoroughly loyal to their native land and its institutions, they have proved good citizens in their adopted country, and while not unmindful of their duties and responsibilities to the poor and friendless of all nations, they have recognized that "blood is thicker than water," and have used their best energies in assisting their fellow countrymen in distress, and in building up a fund which should yield an assured and permanent income for all time for the beneficent purposes of this Society.

GOLDSBOROUGH BANYER.

Mr. Goldsborough Banyer was elected first President of the St. George's Society on January 23d, 1786. He was born in London in 1724, and came to America about 1737. He was appointed Auditor General in 1746, and served as Deputy Clerk of the Council for several years. In 1752 he was appointed Register of the Court of Chancery, in 1753 Judge of Probate, and in 1757 he was elected a Trustee of the New York Society Library, holding that office from 1757 to 1764, and again from 1771 to 1788. He remained for several years in the public service, until the termination of British rule, and in the year 1786 was elected to the Presidency of this Society, until his removal to Brunswick, near Albany, during

the latter part of the year 1787, when Mr, Theophylact Bache was elected in his stead. He married in 1767 the widow of Major Appy, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Abraham Mortier, the British Paymaster of all the forces in North America, by whom he had two children; the elder, Goldsborough Banyer, Jr., married Maria, daughter of Chief Justice Jay, and had issue one child, who died young.

Albany Annals, Vol. V, published by Munsel & Co., Albany, 1854, page 278, we abstract the following from "Random Recollections of Albany," by Ignatius Jones :

" Among other curious subjects that attracted my attention during the early part of my residence in Albany was a blind old man led about the streets by his colored servant—"

" It was old Mr. Goldsborough Banyer, a most intelligent, wealthy and respectable old gentleman."

" He was the most perfect type of the Anglo-American then living (1809). He was the last of a race, or class of men now totally extinct—a race born in England, grown rich in America, proud of their birth and prouder of their fortune. He had been a Secretary of State under the Colonial Government. At the breaking out of the Revolution, very naturally, and the prospect considered, very wisely, took sides, not arms, with the Mother Country."

" A short, stout built man, English alike in form,

in character and aspect, and, at the closing years of his life, infirm, gouty and nearly blind, but still sound in mind and venerable in appearance."

"The colored servant by whom he was led was no unimportant personage. He was his man Friday—his man Peter—his all in all—for without his aid locomotion was impossible. Peter resembled his master very much, save his gout and his blindness. He was of the same height and make, as well dressed, nearly as old and quite as grey. He was, moreover, as independent, as important and as irritable. At a short distance, indeed, it was difficult to tell which was master and which was man."

"Nothing could be more amusing than their disputes and conversation when moving together arm-in-arm down Pearl street and across State street to Lewis' Tavern, a haunt to which they resorted daily. Distinguished individuals, from the year 1800, made this Inn their resort and headquarters. His estate laid along State and Chestnut streets, Albany."

Goldsborough Banyer died at Albany in the year 1815. We have no recorded date of his widow's death; suffice it to say, that she lived to a good old age, beloved by all who had the honor of her acquaintance.

THEOPHYLACT BACHE.

The several families of English extraction, bearing this name, are said to find a common head in one De Le Becke, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror in the year 1066, and whose name is enrolled in the ancient list of those who survived the memorable battle of Hastings, fought on Oct. 14th, 1066. The more immediate ancestor of Theophylact Bache, the second President of St. George's Society, elected in 1788, was William Bache, father of Theophylact and Richard, from whom all of that name in this country are descended, and who was a Collector of Excise in the town of Settle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Theophylact Bache was born at Settle, on January 17th, 1734, and arrived in New York on September 17th, 1751. He came out at this early age to the care of Mr. Paul Richard, whose wife, Elizabeth Garland, was a relative. Mr. Richard was an eminent merchant, and at one time was Mayor of this city, young Theophylact coming here to act as a clerk, or assistant, to him in the management of his business.

Mr. Richard evidently regarded Theophylact with favor, since a codicil was attached to his will, dated 19th September, 1756, shortly before his death, leaving Mr. Bache £300 currency, and naming him as executor of the estate. Mr. Theophylact Bache

married on 16th of October, 1760, Ann Dorothy, daughter of Andrew Barclay. They had a numerous issue. Of those who lived to maturity we may mention Paul Richard Bache, who became a member of the Society in the year 1791, Andrew Bache, who became a member in 1793, William Bache, who joined in 1794, and afterwards acted as Secretary to the Society from 1796 to 1801.

Mr. Theophylact Bache filled many positions of trust in this city. In the year 1760 he was elected a vestryman of old Trinity Church, and continued as such until 1784, was again elected in 1788, and for a third period he served from 1792 to 1800. In 1773 he was elected the fifth President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was again elected in 1788, and continued in office until 1792. He was elected President of the New York Hospital in 1794, and remained at its head until 1797; he likewise held office as a Governor of the Hospital from 1785 to 1797. In the year 1803 Mr. Bache retired from active business life and spent much of his time at his country residence in Flatbush, Long Island, where he was often seen in the field with his gun and dogs, of which he was very fond. An excellent portrait of this gentleman adorns the walls of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was President of this Society from 1788 to 1799.

MILES SHERBROOKE.

Mr. Miles Sherbrooke, a member of the Auction House of Perry, Hays & Sherbrooke, was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Fifty-One in the year 1774.

He remained in New York during the war and carried on his business in Mill street. During some period of his life he lived in Flatbush, Long Island, where he was captured in June, 1778, by Capt. Mariner, of the American army, who owed him a personal grudge. At this same time Mr. Theophylact Bache and Major Moncrieff were also taken prisoners. He was one of the Vestry appointed by General Robertson to relieve the poor of the city. In the year 1779 his property was confiscated, and he was banished. In 1784 he petitioned the New York Legislature for a reversal of his Attainder, which petition appears to have been granted, since he was again living in New York City, in Whitehall street, in 1790, and was elected the third President of the St. George's Society in 1800, serving for two years. He was one of the incorporators of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a merchant of great ability, and a gentleman of a warm, social nature combined with a versatile and well-stored mind.

JOSHUA WADDINGTON.

Mr. Joshua Waddington was elected to the Presidency of the St. George's Society in 1802, in succession to Mr. Miles Sherbrooke, and thus became its fourth President. He was born at Blyth, Nottinghamshire, England, being the seventh son of Joshua Waddington, M. A., Rector of Harworth, by his wife Anne Waddington, née Ferrand.

Mr. Waddington married, in 1780, a daughter of Mr. Elias Desbrosses, who died without issue. He again married, in 1804, Gertrude Gouveneur, daughter of Abraham Ogden, and had issue two sons and eight daughters.

He came to America in the year 1776 at the solicitation of his brothers, William and Henry, who had already established themselves in New York as importers of foreign goods, arriving here on the eventful 20th day of September, when one-half of the city was destroyed by fire. He was sleeping in the store of his elder brothers in Broad street, and was awakened by the reflection of the flames from Trinity Church, which was then being consumed, the fire continuing to burn all that night and the following day; truly his was a warm reception. The elder brothers, William and Henry, eventually retired to England, leaving a very flourishing business to Joshua. From that time he stood at the head of the linen importing trade of America, doing business

under the name of J. Waddington & Co., corner of Pine and Pearl streets. A dissolution of the firm took place at the time of the war of 1812.

In the year 1786 Mr. Waddington was elected a Director of the Bank of New York. He is said to have been one of the most energetic and socially disposed merchants of his day, and to have entertained his friends and associates with regal splendor, and was never better pleased than when extending true English hospitality at his home, or while distributing charity to his fellow countrymen in distress. He was a true Son of St. George, proud of his family and of the land of his birth, and careful of all that concerned his honor and good name.

Mr. Waddington was interested as a stockholder and director in many of the old Banks, Insurance Companies and other joint stock enterprises of the city of his day. He closed his honorable and well-spent life A. D. 1844, in the 89th year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him and deeply mourned by his brethren of the St. George's Society.

SAMUEL CORP.

Mr. Samuel Corp was the senior partner in the English exporting house of Corp, Ellis & Shaw, and lived at the time of the organization of the St. George's Society, in 1786, over his store, as was the

custom of New York merchants at that early day, at 171 Pearl street. In 1806 the firm sold to Mr. Samuel G. Ogden, who was also an exporter at that time, at 102 Greenwich street, a large lot of cannon, which formed part of the armament of the ill-fated "Leander," the flag ship of the Caraccas Expedition. Mr. Ogden had the misfortune to make the acquaintance of the celebrated General Miranda in 1805, and under the inspiration of a few bottles of old Madeira, such as could only be provided by the wealthy merchants of the city, the General induced him to enter into his wild scheme for the liberation of South America. Accordingly he fitted out his ship "Leander" with a full cargo of war material and despatched 150 of the young men of the city, by this vessel, upon the visionary expedition to Caraccas, but the scheme proving a failure, the loss fell upon Mr. Corp, who honorably discharged in full all the obligations that had been contracted.

Mr. Corp remained in business up to the time of his death in 1838. His business in 1835 was carried on at 45 Pine street, and was there continued until the close of his commercial life of fifty-nine years in the City of New York, unsullied by any stain or dishonor.

He was a man of strict probity, keen intelligence and great kindness of heart, an amiable and Christian gentleman, and an active and energetic worker in the cause of charity and benevolence. In the

St. George's Society he filled the position of Steward in 1788, 1794, and 1795. He was a member of the Charitable Committee from 1796 to 1799 inclusive, was Vice-President from 1800 to 1808, and in 1809 he was unanimously elected the fifth President of the Society, filling that honorable office until 1815. He was again elected President of the Society in 1821, and served until 1824.

Mr. Corp enjoyed the high distinction of being a continuous member of the St. George's Society for a term of fifty-two years. He was one of the subscribers in 1786 and remained a member in good standing until death removed him in the year 1838. He was one of the committee who reported as to the action taken to recover the original Minute Book of the Society, which was lost about the year 1822, when the city was scourged by yellow fever, and he induced the city authorities to fence off all that part of the city below St. Paul's church as a sanitary precaution to prevent the spread of the sad epidemic. He married late in life and had issue one son, William, who afterwards became Deputy Register of the city.

It is interesting to note that at the annual meeting, held January 10th, 1838, resolutions complimentary to Mr. Corp, after his decease, were passed, and the minutes were signed by James B. Elliman, Secretary, a member elected in 1833, and now living, forming, as it were, a connecting link between the beginning and the end of the century.

JONATHAN OGDEN.

Mr. Jonathan Ogden, elected sixth President of the Society in 1816, was the son of Joseph Ogden and Sarah his wife, of Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds, County of Yorkshire, England. He was born March 6th, 1768 and came to this country somewhere about the year 1785, but at what date does not clearly appear; at any rate, he had the honor of witnessing the inauguration of General Washington as first President of the United States, on 30th April, 1789. He was married by the Rev. Bishop Benjamin Moore, of the Diocese of New York, at Trinity Church, on March 15th, 1804, to Miss Charlotte Eliza Walton, daughter of Mr. Abraham Walton, of New York, gentleman, and Grace Williams his wife. They had issue two sons and three daughters, viz.: Joseph, born 1805; Sarah, 1808; Jonathan, 1811; Grace, 1813; and Charlotte Eliza, 1818.

Mr. Jonathan Ogden was elected a Vestryman of Old Trinity in 1816, and was thereafter re-elected year by year until his death in 1833. He was one of the most highly esteemed, successful, and popular of the many honorable and respected merchants of his day in this city, where he established soon after his arrival in America the house of Ogden, Day & Co., subsequently changed to Ogden, Ferguson & Co. He is said to have been at one time

the largest holder of cotton in the United States. In private life he was a pure, high minded and exemplary Christian gentleman, beloved by his family and revered by his many friends and acquaintances. In the welfare and advancement of his clerks and employés he took especial interest, and it gave him pleasure to know that many of them rose to be distinguished and honorable merchants under the guidance of his commercial tutelage. On May 5th, 1795, he was elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and continued to hold that connection until 1833. He was one of its most honored and gifted members, and died deeply lamented by all his associates, as was attested by the resolutions passed upon his demise and the warm and heartfelt regret manifested by members of the Chamber of Commerce upon that sad occurrence, as well as by the many corporations in the City of New York of which he was a Director. He was a member of the St. George's Society for a number of years, serving on its Charitable Committee from 1806 to 1815, and was elected to the Presidency by the unanimous vote of the members, in January, 1816, which honorable position he continued to hold until 1820. His partners, Mr. John Day and Mr. Samuel Ferguson, respectively, were Vice-Presidents of the Society under the Presidency of Mr. Samuel Corp.

Mr. Jonathan Ogden died at his residence, No. 4

State Street, New York City, on January 2d, 1833, and was buried in his family vault in Trinity Church, opposite Wall Street; his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Ogden [née Walton], having died before him on August 16th, 1826.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, the eighth President of the Society, was elected as such in the year 1825 and served for ten years. He was born in England in the year 1792, and arrived in America in 1816, established himself in the dry goods trade at No. 77 Pine Street and there continued for many years, but in a later period of his active business life he became a banker and dealer in foreign exchange.

He was a resident of New York for forty-six years, and during that time did his full share in building up the wealth and grandeur of this the empire city. Of uncorruptible integrity, of liberal sentiments and of a charitable disposition he was greatly esteemed by his fellow-men. He did much for this Society and his cheque for one hundred dollars came as regularly to the Treasurer as the years rolled along. In personal appearance he was of a tall, commanding presence; at home a genial host and in business a courteous and accomplished gentleman.

Mr. Dixon returned to England in the year 1862 and died at Eastbourne, Sussex, on October 3d of that year, aged 71 years.

JOSEPH FOWLER.

Mr. Joseph Fowler was thrice elected President of the Society and served for three separate terms, viz. : in 1835-6, 1846 and again in 1856. He was H. B. M. Acting Consul at the port of New York in the year 1856, filling that office during the interval elapsing between the retirement of Mr. Anthony Barclay and the appointment of Mr. E. M. Archibald, October 1857. He was a true Briton, a faithful servant of the Crown, and enjoyed the full confidence of the Government at home and of the English residents in this city.

ANTHONY BARCLAY.

Mr. Anthony Barclay, President of the Society 1837 to 1839, was the third son of Mr. Thomas Barclay, the British Consul at New York in the early years of the Republic, when Washington, Adams and Jefferson were Presidents. Although natives of this city, the three Barclay sons claimed to be British subjects through having been born, as

they were, under the flag of the British Consulate. They rose to the very highest eminence as merchants. Henry Barclay, the elder, and George formed a co-partnership as importers and shippers in the early part of this century.

Henry Barclay retired from the firm about the year 1833 and resided at Saugerties, on the Hudson, and became a principal stockholder in the "Saugerties Paper Company." He had Moses T. Beach as his foreman in the factory, who afterwards became famous as the proprietor of the "New York Sun." Robert Gracie & Co., No. 20 Broad Street, were Mr. Barclay's agents in this city. The firm of H. & G. Barclay had a quick, energetic clerk named Schuyler Livingston, who, on the retirement of Henry Barclay, was made a partner in the firm of Barclay & Livingston.

Some time after this, Anthony Barclay, the younger brother, came from Savannah, Ga., where he had been living for some years previously, and where he had married a Mrs. Glen, a wealthy widow of that city. Soon after his arrival in New York, he joined his brother's firm.

Mr. Anthony, then known as Colonel Barclay, first lived in Dey, near Greenwich Street, with his sons—Clarence, Henry and De Lancey, and his daughter, who was presented to the Queen about the year 1859. Subsequently he removed his residence to College Place. His house was the con-

stant resort of the élite of the country, he being renowned for his social and convivial entertainments. His most intellectual and entertaining wife was acknowledged to be New York's most brilliant conversationalist of her day, and was the genial dispenser of happiness and enjoyment to their delighted guests.

Colonel Barclay was a grand old gentleman, vivacious, jovial, of a social disposition and a great lover of choice viands. The best wines and liquors to be obtained in the country were always found to perfection and in abundance upon his old-fashioned English mahogany side-board. In December, 1842, on his being appointed British Consul for this port, he retired from the firm of Barclay & Livingston, in favor of his eldest son. As Consul he succeeded Mr. James Buchanan, who had held the Consulate from the year 1816 up to that time, and was assisted by Mr. Robert Bunch, as Vice-Consul, to whom reference has already been made in this sketch in connection with the Church of St. George the Martyr. At the time of Mr. Barclay's appointment to the distinguished position of H. B. M. Consul at this port, on December 6th, 1842, he retired from active commercial pursuits and placed all his acknowledged abilities at the service of the British Government. His Exequatur as Consul was withdrawn in 1857, on the charge of having enlisted men for service in the Crimean War. Notwith-

standing, he received a pension from the British Government until the time of his death. On his withdrawal from public service, he retired to his country mansion, near Hartford, Conn., where he died March 17th, 1877, in the 85th year of his age, deeply lamented by all his friends and associates, and was buried in St. Mark's Church, corner of Second Avenue and Ninth Street, New York City.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

Mr. Charles Edwards, the eleventh President of the St. George's Society from 1840 to 1841, was born in England on May 30th, 1797, and came to the City of New York in 1825. He was a lawyer of pre-eminent ability and author of "The Chancery Reports," issued in 1833, four volumes, octavo, a work of such high merit as to call for a second edition in 1844. His second literary production was a monogram entitled "The History and Poetry of Finger Rings." Then came his "Feathers from my Wing," "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers," published in 1867. The amusing context of this last work demonstrates most keen acumen in collation and shows clearly the scholarly acquirements of the learned author. Its dedication reads thus: "I dedicate this book to Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., Her Brittannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at the

Port of New York, through my love for him as a son and from my pride in him as a man." The book contains interesting anecdotes of Alexander Hamilton, Burr, Chancellor Walworth, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, Harman Blennerhasset and others of the bar, and abounds in wit, showing the humorous flow of mind possessed by its collator. Mr. Edwards was very fond of and a great devotee to private theatricals, a man of most untiring energy, both socially and professionally, and one of the most versatile and learned men who have had the honor of presiding over the St. George's Society. He entertained with a hospitality and blandishment that knew no bounds. The best of the land sought his invitations and delighted in his society. The ex-Consul, Anthony Barclay, would always be met at his table, where he and others used to delight in listening to the heart-stirring and side-splitting anecdotes of their genial host.

Mr. Charles Edwards died May 30th, 1868, leaving a widow and four sons, Pierrepont, H. B. M. Consul ~~General~~ for the Port of New York, commissioned as such July 30th, 1880; Charles Gilbert, Frederick Stuart, and Arthur Mead.

His gate always stood wide open and his latch string ever hung without.

EDWARD FISHER SANDERSON.

Mr. Sanderson, twice President of the Society, in 1842-3 and again in 1848, was the senior member of the Sheffield and New York firm of Sanderson Bros. & Co., No. 16 Cliff street. He was born in England in 1799, came to America in 1823, and started business at 134 Pearl street; subsequently he became a citizen of the United States. He married a daughter of Mr. Isaac Carow, and having amassed an ample fortune he returned to England in 1856, where he died September 26th, 1866, in the 67th year of his age.

His departure for England was signalized by a public reception given to him by his brother-merchants and members of the St. George's Society, who thereby testified the esteem and regard they entertained for him as a merchant, a philanthropist and a man. He was a Director of the Merchants' Bank, as well as of several of the local Insurance Companies, a gentleman of cultivated and refined taste and well read in scientific literature, especially in mineralogy, of which he had made a special study.

W. B. CUTHBERTSON.

Mr. W. B. Cuthbertson, the thirteenth President of the Society, was an extensive importer of wines and spirits in Water street, New York City. Of his early life and parentage we can trace no record, but we find that as an English merchant he was highly esteemed, and that having joined the St. George's Society he became an interested and active worker in alleviating the wants and necessities of his fellow countrymen. He was regular in his attention to the duties of the committees upon which he was placed, and was always ready to assist by subscriptions or otherwise when called upon. He held the office of President from 1844 to 1845, inclusive.

An amusing story is told of a famous clerk of his which we may venture to reproduce here. Desiring clerical assistance, he was induced to engage the son of his old friend, the head of the great house of Oldfield, Bernard & Co., one Tom Oldfield, at a high salary, a young blood of the day, and a close companion of the late Henry William Herbert (Frank Forrester), blessed to the memory of all English and American sportsmen, and noted for his scholarly attainments, an habitué of old Washington Hall, where in years long ago the Society held its annual dinners. After the engagement Tom would make his appearance at the office at precisely 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This went on for a week, when Mr. Cuthbertson remarking upon the lateness of the hour at which he appeared remonstrated with him upon his conduct. "But, my dear sir," said Tom, "I don't get my breakfast until 1 o'clock, how can I come earlier?" "Get your breakfast earlier," responded the merchant. "How can I," was the answer, "I don't get up until past 12." "Then get up earlier," responded Mr. Cuthbertson. "How can I," said Tom, "when I don't go to bed until daylight?" Further argument was deemed useless, and thereupon Tom Oldfield left the employ of the venerable merchant.

JOHN S. BARTLETT, M. D.

Dr. John S. Bartlett was the fourteenth President of the Society, elected 1847 and served for one year only. He was born in Dorsetshire, England, A. D. 1790, and took up his residence in New York on his arrival in this country. He was a graduate of the Edinburgh College of Physicians A. D. 1820. For some years he edited the "Albion" newspaper, and among his many publications we find "The Physician's Pocket Synopsis," Boston, 1822, "A letter to the President, Counsellors and Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society" (of which he was a member), Boston, May 31st, 1837. In 1833 he resided at Concord, Mass., but returned to New York

in 1837, his residence being at No. 33 Barclay street. In 1853 his office was at 86 William street. He was a man of happy, social temperament, of a convivial disposition, delighting in all the good things of this life, a keen sportsman and a trusty son of Britain. He died at Middletown Point, N. J., on August 25th, 1863, in the 73d year of his age.

JOHN C. BEALES, M.D.

Dr. John C. Beales was President of the Society from 1849 to 1853 and again from 1858 to 1860. He was born in the county of Norfolk, England, in the year 1804, and emigrated to Mexico in 1829, where he married Dona Dolores De Soto, a descendant of Fernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River. He was the son of John Beales and Sarah Waller, his wife. He was educated for the medical profession and attended a course of studies at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, under a private tutor carefully selected for that purpose. He was a student under John Kendrick, an English surgeon of ability, and while at St. George's Hospital, London, became dresser to the celebrated Sir Benjamin Brodie, and eventually graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, under Sir Astley Cooper, in 1829, when he left England and

took up his residence in the City of Mexico. In 1835 he removed to New York.

For many years Dr. Beales was medical examiner for the Albion Life Insurance Company. He was the recipient of the honor of M. R. C. S. London, and elected Licentiate of the Proto Medicato of Mexico, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and held the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the College of Physicians at Madrid, Spain.

Dr. Beales was a tall, well built specimen of an Englishman, fond of society, a giant in energy and a Demosthenes in speech. For many years he was the leading spirit in St. George's Society and was always ready to respond to any call that might be made upon either his time or his purse.

He died July 25th, 1878, aged 74 years, leaving one son and one daughter, who inherited his large estates.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

William Young, one of the descendants of a very old Scottish family, the Youngs of Leny, whose present chief is Sir Charles Young, Bart., was born at Deptford, in the County of Kent, England. His father, the late Vice-Admiral, W. Young, held there a Naval Shore appointment. Having married in the course of his travels a lady of Charleston, S. C., Wm. Young came to America, and after some years

passed in the North and in the South became proprietor and editor of the New York Albion in 1848. This journal, which no longer exists, he held and conducted for eighteen years, including the difficult period of the Civil War in the United States. He retired from it in 1866 and has since resided mainly in Paris. Wm. Young is the translator of two hundred of Beranger's Songs, of *L'Homme Qui Rit*, one of Victor Hugo's romances, and the author of sundry minor works. He was elected President of the St. George's Society in 1854 and 1855.

SEPTIMUS CROOKES.

Mr. Septimus Crookes, the seventeenth President of the Society, was a warm personal friend of the illustrious Charles Edwards, whose memoir already appears in these pages, and who in witnessing Mr. Crookes will testify that he had known him intimately both in England and America for upwards of 30 years. We find no record of the particular line of business in which he was engaged while residing in this city. He remained a bachelor all his life and died somewhere about the latter part of the year 1867.

HENRY EYRE.

Henry Eyre was born on November 14th, 1815, at Beverly, in Yorkshire, the second son of the Rev. James Eyre, Rector of Kirk Ella and Canon of York, and Penelope Phipps Eyre. He was educated at Beverly Grammar School, and in 1829 went to Rio de Janeiro, where he began his business career with the well-known house of Phipps & Co. of that place and Liverpool. In May, 1839, he came to New York and started the firm of J. L. Phipps & Co., which still exists. Retiring from that firm in 1850, he established the house of Henry Eyre & Co. in New York, and Eyre, Moke & Co. in New Orleans, in connection with Johnson & Co. of Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco. In 1852 he went into business for himself in the South American and China trade, and at one time was one of the largest importers in this city. He was for many years a Director of the New York Branch of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, the Bank of the Republic and the Continental Insurance Company, and a Warden of the Church of the Incarnation.

He married in 1849 Georgina, third daughter of John Eyre, Esq., of Eyre Court, County Galway, Ireland, who died in 1873, leaving five sons, four of whom became life members of the St. George's Society, and one daughter.

Mr. Henry Eyre was elected a member of the

St. George's Society in 1840. He served on the Charitable Committee in 1854-5, was elected Vice-President 1856-57, presiding at the anniversary dinner in 1857, at which Lord Napier was present, and was elected President in 1861, and held office until 1866. Realizing the responsibilities of wealth he gave \$5,000 in 1865 to the Permanent Fund of the Society, upon the condition that a similar amount should be raised by the members. The offer was promptly and liberally responded to, and by the time the list was closed a sum of \$15,314.38 had been raised.

On his retirement from the Presidency he continued to be a firm friend of the Society, and upon his death, which occurred on May 4th, 1882, resolutions expressive of deep regret and sympathy were adopted and forwarded to his bereaved family.

SIR EDWARD MORTIMER ARCHIBALD.

Sir Edward M. Archibald was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, on May 10th, 1810. He read law there with his father, an eminent Colonial Jurist, and entered the British service as Registrar of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia when only twenty-two years of age. Subsequently he became Registrar and Clerk to the Local Legislature, and then in succession Attorney General, Advocate General,

and Judge of the Supreme Court. While holding these offices he took part in several important commissions, notably the one which negotiated the French Fishery Treaty. He retired from the office of Supreme Court Judge in 1855. The enlistment of soldiers in this country for the Crimean War and Mr. Marcy's remonstrance led to the withdrawal of the Exequators of the British Minister at Washington, Sir John Crampton, and of Mr. Barclay, the British Consul in this city, in October, 1857. Judge Archibald was appointed to succeed Mr. Barclay, and on February 9th, 1871, he was promoted to the Consul Generalship. His district included the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware.

During the Civil War and the Fenian excitement, Judge Archibald's duties were often more of a diplomatic than a commercial nature, and the success which attended the performance of them won for him high praise both from the Home Government and leading men in this country. At the close of the War he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He assisted under Sir Edward Thornton in the payment of the Geneva award, carrying with him to Washington in one instance \$15,000,000, in cheques. A curious fact in connection with this trip was that the train upon which the Consul General was travelling broke down, and as the time for the payment of the award had nearly

expired the British Government came very near being declared a defaulter.

During the War when the mixed Court was established for the suppression of the slave trade Judge Archibald was made one of the Judges.

During his residence in this city he on two occasions entertained English Princes. The first was in 1860 when the Prince of Wales visited this country, and the second in 1870, upon the visit of the Duke of Connaught.

In 1880, Sir Edward was entitled to retire upon a pension, he having attained the age of 70 years, but an exception was made in his favor by Lord Salisbury, and he was permitted to retain the office. In 1882 he went to England, where he was knighted and received the order of St. Michael and St. George with a pension of £1500 per year. He afterwards resigned his office and left this country to reside in England.

Sir Edward was elected a member of St. George's Society in 1857, and became its President in 1867, holding this office until 1870. On his retirement from the Government service a complimentary dinner was given to him at Delmonico's which was attended by two hundred representative citizens. He died in Brighton, England, on February 8th, 1884.

JOHN G. DALE.

Mr. John G. Dale was born in Lancashire, England, in 1830. His father was a minister of the Episcopal Church. He entered upon his business career with the shipping firm of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool. At the close of the Crimean War, the Liverpool and Philadelphia line of Steamships was established between the cities named, and Mr. Dale came to this country as book-keeper. In the winter of 1856-7 the Delaware River was frozen over and a vessel of this line in seeking a harbor put into the port of New York, which accident, it is said, led to the establishment of an office in this city, of which Mr. Dale was made the head. Thenceforth until his death he devoted himself, heart and soul, to the building up of what is now known as the Inman Steamship Line. Possessed of great business capacity and strict integrity he attained an enviable position, not only among men interested in shipping, but in business circles generally.

Mr. Dale was likewise the New York Agent of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

In speaking of him shortly after his death one of his friends said: "He was a man of positive convictions, strong in his likes and dislikes. At the dinner table he was the best of hosts."

Mr. Dale was elected President of St. George's Society in succession to Sir Edward M. Archibald, which high position he held from 1871 to 1873, inclusive. On his retirement from the Presidency he was elected Treasurer and filled that office with great satisfaction to the members until the day of his death. He was a member of the Down Town and Union Clubs, and of the Maritime Exchange, Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of Calvary Church, in whose work he took great interest and was a liberal contributor to charitable institutions.

He died at his residence, No. 55 Irving Place, this city, March 23, 1883, leaving a widow and five children—four sons and one daughter.

HENRY E. PELLEW.

Mr. Henry E. Pellew, born in 1828, at Canterbury, England, and twentieth President of the Society, was the son of George Pellew, D.D., Dean of Norwich, who was the third son of Edward, first Viscount Exmouth. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was M. A. of Cambridge and Oxford, and Justice of the Peace for Middlesex. He came to this country and married in 1858 a daughter of Judge William Jay, of Bed-

ford, Westchester County, N. Y., whose father, John Jay, was the first Chief Justice of the United States, and a Governor of this State.

Mr. Pellew returned to England in 1859 and remained there until 1873. He was largely instrumental in founding Keble College, Oxford, which was undertaken as a memorial of the Rev. John Keble, with the special object of enabling its members to reap the advantages of a University education at the smallest possible cost. As Secretary of the Keble Memorial Fund, Mr. Pellew collected over £50,000 on its behalf, and on coming finally to this country he resigned his place on the Council of the College, besides the office of Treasurer of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and at the same time retired from the active superintendence of other religious and charitable institutions in England with which he had been associated. His first wife having died, he married the youngest daughter of Judge Jay in 1875 and then returned to take up his permanent residence in this country.

Mr. Pellew became a member of the St. George's Society in 1857 and served as its Secretary in 1858-59. On his return to New York he was elected President in 1874 and served with mark distinction until 1877. During this time he largely identified himself with the principle of co-operation and the interchange of information among the charitable and

benevolent institutions of the city, and in conjunction with the late Theodore Roosevelt and a few others he successfully started the "Bureau of Charities," which subsequently became the Board of United Charities of which he was Chairman. He edited at the same time the valuable hand book of the Benevolent Institutions and Charities of New York, which was published annually from 1874 to 1877 by that Board, and which work has now developed into the valuable institution of the Charity Organization Society. The success of the street cleaning and tenement house reform movement and the erection of improved dwellings for the poor was largely due to his active interest. He was appointed a Commissioner of Education, but resigned in 1881 and has since been compelled on account of impaired health to give up his connection with many institutions, such as the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which he had been a Vice-President and President, The Free Circulating Library, Cancer Hospital, etc. During the whole time of his connection with this Society, Mr. Pellew devoted his energies in enlarging its usefulness, and under his Presidency a marked improvement was inaugurated in the mode of distributing its funds. His enforced retirement as an active member was sincerely regretted, for under his able administration the Society reached the zenith of its greatness.

F. W. J. HURST.

Mr. Hurst, twenty-second President of the Society, was born at St. John's Antigua, British West Indies, on 13th February, 1840, the only son of Alphonse John Hurst, of the firm of Hurst & Turner, of that place. Educated at Bermuda, he commenced his mercantile career with the firm of C. W. & W. Gray, of Great St. Helens, London, in 1856. In 1859 he was in the office of Guion & Co., of Liverpool, and in 1861 became managing clerk and agent for Edward Lawrence & Co., at Bermuda, Nassau, Havana, and in the Confederate States from August 1863 to the close of the Civil War in 1865. He was appointed manager for the United States of the National Steamship Company of Liverpool in 1866, residing in New York, in which year he was elected a member of the St. George's Society. His name soon appeared upon the list of officers, for he was elected Assistant Secretary and a Steward in 1867, and a member of the Charitable Committee in 1868. With the late Edward Walker he was largely instrumental in facilitating the working of the revised Constitution in 1869, under which the Society changed the style of its officers, and was elected in that year a member of the first Executive Committee. He was Vice-President 1870 to 1873. President 1880 to 1882, and upon the decease of

Mr. John G. Dale he was elected Treasurer of the Society, which office he held until 1885.

Mr. Hurst married on 2d June, 1868, Caroline Eliza, daughter of Mr. Edward S. Jaffray, one of New York's merchant princes, a member of the Society and a liberal contributor to its funds. This estimable lady died at Long Branch on August 12th, 1873.

Of a genial social nature, of a liberal and charitable disposition, and of a fine and commanding presence, Mr. Hurst became a valued member of the Society, and through his influence and exertions largely increased its membership and its funds.

While in England he was a member of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, from 1859 to 1866, was elected Sergeant in 1860, Ensign in 1862 and Lieutenant in 1864. In New York he was elected a member of the Union Club in 1866, was President of the Traveller's Club in 1871 to 1873, President of the Land and Water Club in 1883 and is now Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club.

EDWARD HILL.

Mr. Edward Hill, twenty-third President of the Society, was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1825. He came to this country in 1854, and established himself as a merchant, engaging more particularly

in the importation of chemicals, in which business he amassed a large fortune. He was a man of the strictest integrity, scrupulously exact in all his business dealings and of unusual business capacity.

Mr. Hill became a member of the Society in 1856, was elected on the Charitable Committee in 1862-8, on the Executive Committee 1869, and again in 1877-8, was Vice-President 1874-5 and 6, 1880-1 and 1882; President in 1883-4, and Treasurer in 1885-6, thus serving the Society for twenty years in one capacity or another.

He was of a generous and impulsive nature, indefatigable in his efforts in promoting the usefulness of the Society and liberal in his contributions to its funds. During the time he was President he took and furnished an office at his own expense for the use of the Society, charging it only a small part of the rental, and as a crowning effort of his useful life contributed a sum of \$5,000 to its Permanent Fund. He was a member of the Vestry of the Church of St. George the Martyr, and as a representative of that church was a member of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital. He died August 8th, 1886, leaving three sons and two daughters, two of the former being members of this Society.

The members at large can judge best of his liberal nature by his munificent contributions; but it is left to his associate officers to testify to his sterling worth, and in their almost daily intercourse with

him, during the later years of his life, they were led to place entire reliance upon his judgment and to adopt any suggestion that he might make. As an example of faithful performance of duties voluntarily assumed and of active, yet unobtrusive, benevolence wisely dispensed, the name of Edward Hill stands pre-eminent among the many noble characters whose presence have graced and whose deeds have benefited humanity in general and the St. George's Society in particular.

R. J. CORTIS.

Mr. Richard J. Cortis, the twenty-fourth President of the Society, was born in Hull, in the County of Yorkshire, England, on March 7th, 1824. He came to this city in January, 1855, where he has since been successfully connected with the Liverpool Lines of Steamers, and for thirteen years occupied the responsible position of General Agent and Manager for the White Star Line.

Mr. Cortis, with others prominent in the work of the Society, was largely instrumental, in the year 1860, in securing the passage of an Act of the Legislature designed to put a stop to the operations of swindling ticket agents in this city, who ruthlessly robbed the ignorant and unwary passengers bound for Europe from this port, and which Act completely

fulfilled the object and purpose for which it was passed. In his private life he has been a liberal supporter of the Society, and as General Agent of the White Star Line ungrudgingly and effectively aided its charitable work by granting free passages, at the request of the Chairman of its Executive Committee, to those of its beneficiaries, who, from failing health and inability to gain a livelihood here, were desirous of returning to friends in the old country. He was elected President of the Society in 1885, and was re-elected to the same office in the following year.

WILLIAM SETON.

William Seton, the first Assistant Vice-President of the Society 1786-1787, and Vice-President 1788-1791, the representative of an ancient Scottish family, was born in Fifeshire, April 24th, 1746, and died in the City of New York, June 9th, 1798.

He first visited America in or about the year 1758, and settled there permanently in 1763. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1765, the year of its foundation, and was a founder as well as one of the first officers of the Bank of New York in 1784.

As a Loyalist he suffered during the Revolutionary War, and was the last Notary Public appointed by the Crown in his adopted city. When the war

was over he established the once famous mercantile house of Seton, Maitland & Co. He married Miss Rebecca Curzon, of Baltimore, and left issue, one of his descendants being Monsignor Robert Seton, D.D., Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights.

EDWARD WALKER.

Elected a member of the Society in 1843, he served for twenty-seven years as Secretary, Second and First Vice-Presidents, and as a member of the Charitable and Executive Committees and Committee of Accounts. Of a social disposition and of a generous nature, he was one of its most active and useful members. He was Chairman of the first Executive Committee under the change in the Constitution made in 1869, and while holding that office he founded the Contingent Fund, from which great benefits have flowed to the beneficiaries of the Society. The good he did can hardly be recounted within the limits of a memoir brief as this must necessarily be, but in perpetuating his name it is sufficient to say that he was as generous with his purse as he was indefatigable in his efforts to relieve the misfortunes of others. He died in 1877 and at his death the Society mourned one of its most zealous and useful members.

ROBERT WALLER.

Born at Luton, in Bedfordshire, England, May 16th, 1821, arrived in this country in September 1840, and was elected a member of the Society in January 1841. After declining the Secretaryship in 1851, he was appointed a member of the Charitable Committee in 1853, and in that capacity served fourteen years, eleven of which he was Chairman. He was elected a member of the Executive Committee in 1872, serving for eleven years, nine of which he acted as Chairman. He was elected a Vice-President in 1883-4, when he retired from active service, having held office for twenty-seven years. In 1859 he represented the Society at, and was Chairman of, a meeting held to organize "The Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies," and was subsequently appointed a Deputy, and elected a Vice-President of the Board, a position which he still retains. In 1874, and afterwards, he represented the Society on the Board of United Charities, of which the President of the Society was Chairman. With other members of the Society he became a Vestryman of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, after a special report made in 1859, and in 1873, was made its Senior Warden, representing the Church on the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital as Vestryman and Warden from 1867 to the present time, and

jealously guarding the interests of British immigrants secured by the Bond of Covenant, dated 15th October, 1852. In 1873 he suggested to the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital a Sunday collection in the Episcopal Churches for the benefit of that institution, and in 1878 he addressed a letter to the New York "Times," recommending a general collection for all the hospitals in the city, which resulted in the appointment of a Special Committee, and finally in the establishment of the present Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, of which he is one of the Incorporators.

During the whole of his official connection with the St. George's Society, Mr. Waller has been a steady and consistent advocate of the principle of aiding the destitute by assisting them in procuring employment rather than by granting them relief by alms-giving, and as Chairman of the Executive Committee he initiated and carried out many valuable reforms in the application of its funds, of which the Society still reaps the benefit.

CHAPLAINS.

Although it would appear from the records that Chaplains were not annually elected until the year 1836, distinguished divines, members of the Society, evidently, besides taking an active interest in its affairs

from an early date, acted as such, for in the list of subscribers to the anniversary dinner in 1822 we find the name of George Upfold, who subsequently became Bishop of Indiana, signed as Chaplain. We have concluded, therefore, that this sketch would hardly be complete without a reference to the more prominent Clergymen who have rendered efficient aid, as Chaplains or otherwise, to the Society.

REV. BENJAMIN MOORE.

The Rev. Benjamin Moore, son of Samuel Moore, was born at Newtown, Long Island, October 5th, 1748, and received a liberal education at Kings (now Columbia) College, N. Y., of which institution he afterwards became the President. After pursuing his theological studies under Dr. Auchmuty he went to England in 1764, and in 1774 was ordained to the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Tenick, of London, and on his return officiated as Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. He was appointed Rector of Trinity in 1800, and in the following year was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York. Simplicity of character, with uniform prudence, are said to have been his distinguishing virtues. In Christian labors he was very abundant, Trinity Parish Register showing that in thirty-five years he celebrated no less than

3978 marriages and baptised 3064 children and adults, many of whom afterwards became members of the St. George's Society. He continued to perform the duties of his high vocation until the year 1811, when his health failed, and after frequent attacks of paralysis he expired at his residence, which was situated in Greenwich Village on the block next above the present Episcopal Theological Seminary, the gift of his only son, Clement Clark Moore, LL. D., on February 27th, 1816, in the 68th year of his age.

Bishop Benjamin Moore married on April 20th, 1778, Charity, daughter of Major Clement Clark, an English officer in New York.

Bishop Moore originated, in the year 1796, the Charitable Committee of the St. George's Society, of which he was a member for several years. He may be called the first Chaplain of the Society. In his life was fully exemplified the motto "Let Mercy be our Boast and Shame our only Fear."

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE UPFOLD, S. F. D., LL. D.

He was born at Shemley Green, near Guilford, Surrey, England, on May 7th, 1796. When eight years of age his father brought him to the United States and settled at Albany, N. Y. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1814, and at the

College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City received his degree of M. D. in 1816. In 1817 he took up the study of Theology under the direction of Bishop Hobart, was ordered Deacon in 1818, ordained in 1820, elected to the Episcopacy in 1849, and on December 16th, in the same year, was consecrated Bishop of Indiana. He was elected a member of the Society in 1822, and served on the Charitable Committee in 1830. During the period he resided in New York he was a regular attendant at its meetings, was Chairman of a Special Committee appointed in 1830 for the purpose of aiding emigrants on their arrival here—a movement that has since occupied the thoughtful attention of the Society down to the present time. He died at Indianapolis, August 26th, 1872, universally beloved and respected.

RIGHT REV. JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINRIGHT,
D. D., D. C. L.

The Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainright, D. D., D. C. L., was born in Liverpool, England, February 24th, 1792, graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1812, ordered Deacon in 1817, was ordained Priest in 1818, and was consecrated Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, November 10th, 1852. He died September 21st, 1854.

He was the author of several Theological works and edited various books of chants and church music. The church of St. John the Evangelist was consecrated as the "Wainright Memorial."

Dr. Wainright was elected a member of the Society in 1821, was on the Charitable Committee from 1838 to 1854, and proved a most zealous and indefatigable worker, ready at all times to lend a helping hand where needed and to lead where charity pointed the way. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, acting as Secretary at the preliminary meetings, and it was largely through his influence and efforts that the valuable grant of land was obtained from Trinity Parish for the benefit of the British emigrants. Nor did his interest in the Society languish after his elevation to the Episcopacy, for the minutes record the active part he took in the services held upon various occasions in Trinity Church upon St. George's Day.

REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS

Was elected a member of the Society in 1836; was its first formally elected Chaplain and held this office until 1843. He was thrice elected to the Episcopacy, but each time declined the office.

RIGHT REV. MANTON EASTBURN

Was born in Leeds England, February 9th, 1801. He came to the United States when quite young; graduated at Columbia College in 1817, and in the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1821, was ordered Deacon in 1822, ordained Priest in 1825, and consecrated Bishop in 1842. He was elected a member of the Society in 1837, was one of its Chaplains from 1837 to 1843, and was one of the incorporators named in the Charter obtained in 1838. He was Rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York from 1827 to 1842, and died Dec. 12, 1872.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON

Was elected a member of the Society in 1848, Chaplain 1860 to 1872, and while holding this office delivered several eloquent discourses before members of the Society on St. George's Day, at the special services held upon such occasions. He died in 1872, after declining an election to the Episcopacy.

REV. MOSES MARCUS

Born in London, August 27th, 1798, came to this country in 1834, was elected a member of the Society in 1845, was Chaplain from 1846 to 1849, Sec-

retary 1847, 1848, and was mainly instrumental in founding the Church of St. George the Martyr. We have no record of the date of his ordination, but an official document shows that in the year 1823 he was appointed a stipendary Curate by the Bishop of Peterborough, England, to the Parish Church of Brigstock and Standon, in the county of Northampton. His first charge in this country was Trinity Parish, Nantucket, Mass., of which he was the first Rector, the church having been built for him in 1838. He died in England, November 25, 1852, whither he had gone to collect funds for the Church of St. George the Martyr.

IN GENERAL.

In a brief sketch, such as this was intended to be, extending over a period of one hundred years, it would be impossible to notice all of the many hundreds who have rendered efficient service in the cause of the Society during that time, and the Committee, to whom this duty has been entrusted, could only select for special mention those who have occupied more prominent official positions and who have borne the burden of the work. But had time and space permitted it they would have made a more extended reference to men who have now

passed away, such as Robert Bage, the efficient Treasurer, who served for twenty-seven years—a faithful and zealous officer of the Secretary; James Chesterman, who was Treasurer from 1827 to 1844; John Wilkes, “the true-born Englishman with a heart full of kindness,” and to John Evers, from whose diary much interesting information has been obtained.* Nor can they forbear making a passing allusion to those of the living who, whether by personal assistance or by gifts of money, have manifested the interest they have taken in the work of the Society. Of such they would mention Edward S. Jaffray, one of New York’s leading merchants, who, joining in 1856, steadily refused to accept office, but whose contributions to its funds are always forthcoming when needed; Charles T. Gostenhofer, an active member from 1865 to 1874, but now residing in England; John Moulson, a member since 1857, a former Vice-President of the Society, an executive officer for several years and a generous contributor of money when called upon; Edward Blackburn, a life member since 1865, and who, while having permanently retired from New York to take up his abode in England, gave substantial proof of the interest he still takes in the Society by a munificent donation of \$2,000 to its Permanent Fund in its Centennial year; and Thomas M. Braine, who

*By the courtesy of his grandson, Wm. T. Evers.

for twelve years faithfully and efficiently fulfilled the onerous duties of Secretary.

With such examples before it and with such material to support it, the Society need have no fear that the work which was started in 1786, and has been continued down to the present day, will suffer from lack of men to do it, or of means to carry it on.

A RETROSPECT.

Such in brief, is the history of the St. George's Society of New York. As with most institutions of the kind, the work of administering its charities has fallen upon a few, but as those that have been prominent in its affairs have died or become disabled by reason of age or infirmity, others have stepped in to fill the breach, and thus its efficiency has been at all times maintained.

The investment of its funds has been characterized by extreme prudence and care, from the date of the establishment of the Permanent Fund in 1824 down to the present time. The amount held by the Treasurer of money invested on this account on January 9th, 1886, aggregating \$46,915, market value.

While the St. George's Society, as now constituted, was established in the year 1786, there would appear to have been an organization of Englishmen

of some kind or other long anterior to that date ; at any rate the anniversary of our Patron Saint was periodically celebrated, since we find by a reference to the New York "Mercury" of April 26th, 1762, a notice of this kind :

"Friday last, being the anniversary of the St. George's Society, Sir Jeffrey Amherst gave a ball to the ladies and gentlemen of this city at Crawley's New Assembly Rooms. The company consisted of ninety-six ladies and as many gentlemen, all very richly dressed and 'tis said the entertainment was the most elegant ever seen in America."

On the same authority we learn that the Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in North America had designated April 23d, St. George's Day, as one of the holidays to be observed during the year. Again quoting, this time from the "New York Journal" of April 29th, 1771 :

"On Friday last [April 23, 1771], being the anniversary of St. George, a number of Englishmen, descendants of Englishmen, amounting in the whole to upward of one hundred and twenty, had an elegant entertainment at Bolton's in honor of the day. President John Tabor Kempe, Esq., and present His Majesty's Attorney General, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, his Excellency, General Gage, the gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, etc., etc., on which occasion twenty-three toasts were

drunk and the company parted at early dawn and in high good humor. The following is a list of the toasts proposed :

- 1.—The King.
- 2.—The Queen.
- 3.—The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.
- 4.—The Constitution of England in Church and State.
- 5.—The Army and Navy of Great Britain.
- 6.—The Governor and Province of New York.
- 7.—The Commander in Chief and Army in America.
- 8.—His Majesty's Secretary of State.
- 9.—Prosperity to Great Britain and Ireland.
- 10.—Prosperity to British America.
- 11.—The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
- 12.—The Mayor and Corporation of the City of New York.
- 13.—Prosperity to Kings College in New York.
- 14.—The Chamber of Commerce in New York.
- 15.—The Marine Society in New York.
- 16.—The Worthy Descendants of the First Settlers of the Province.
- 17.—Our Brethren, the Sons of St. David.
- 18.— “ “ “ “ “ St. Andrew.
- 19.— “ “ “ “ “ St. Patrick.
- 20.—Prosperity to the Manufactories of Great Britain and Ireland.

21.—May the friends of Old England ever enjoy her Protection and her Enemies feel her Resentment.

22.—The Roast Beef of Old England.

23.—The Sons of St. George in every quarter of the Globe.

In 1782 a notice of this kind appeared in the Royal Gazette of April 22d of that year :

“ The Sons of St. George and their descendants purpose to celebrate the anniversary of their thrice renowned champion on the 23d April, at Mr. Strachan’s Tavern. Gentlemen who propose to assemble on this occasion are desired to leave their names at Mr. Rivington’s,” and by the same authority we are informed that “ the anniversary of the tutelar Saint of Old England, the thrice renowned St. George, was celebrated with universal festivity. The houses of entertainment were filled with his fine sons, who passed the day and evening with their wonten cheerfulness and good humor. The St. George’s Social Society held their annual festival at Mr. Strachan’s Queen’s Head Tavern, where an elegant dinner was prepared for that purpose. The following local toasts were drunk, and the day and evening spent with every social enjoyment :

1.—The Day, St. George and the Dragon.

2.—The King.

3.—The Queen and Royal Family.

- 4.—The Army and Navy.
- 5.—General Clinton.
- 6.—General Knyphausen.
- 7.—Admiral Arbuthnot.
- 8.—Governor of the Province.
- 9.—General Tryon.
- 10.—General Pattison.
- 11.—General Prevost and the brave troops that so gallantly defended Georgia against the combined forces of French and Rebels.
- 12.—The immortal memory of Colonel Maitland.
- 13.—Lord North and the Majesty of both Houses.
- 14.—Admirals Rodney, Ross and Digby.
- 15.—Admiral Parker.
- 16.—The Sons and Daughters of St. George in every part of the world.
- 17.—The sons of St. David, St. Andrew and St. Patrick.
- 18.—A speedy revival of Civil Authority and a happy re-instatement of the Loyal Refugees.
- 19.—Peace with America honorable to Great Britain."

It is fair to assume, we think, from these references and from the tone and spirit indicated by the toasts proposed at the anniversary dinners, that the Society, whatever else it may have been, had a decided political complexion in its early days. Be it understood, however, that these sentiments were ex-

pressed before the United States had secured their independence, and at a time when Englishmen, both here and at home, believed that the contest then raging would eventually terminate in the success of the British arms. But, be that as it may, soon after the evacuation of the City of New York had been accomplished, a reorganization of the Society was effected, the results of the war were accepted as final, and from that time the Society ceased to take any active part in politics, thence forward devoting its energy and means to relieving the necessities of its fellow countrymen and in promoting the social enjoyment of its members. For many years after the war it may be safely assumed that an Englishman's lot in New York was not a happy one. The animosities engendered by that deadly contest and the spirit in which it was waged naturally created a feeling of animosity between the two people which time alone could soften, hence the necessity for some such organization as this to bring Englishmen together and enable them to obtain among themselves that social relaxation and enjoyment which was denied them by others of the community. But the final extinction of the acerbities caused by the war and the renewal of friendly relations between the two countries have happily rendered this exclusiveness in social life no longer necessary,* and

*This was exemplified in 1840, when prominent members of the Society assisted in founding the St. George's Cricket Club, and appointed, for several

consequently the Society now applies its influence and resources to the development of that higher purpose of benevolence for which it was primarily created. Yet, while this is so, the duties, that would naturally devolve upon a Society of Englishmen such as this, have not been neglected. The birth or death of a member of the Royal Family, the appointment of the representative of our Sovereign to this country, the visit to this side of prominent men from our native land, the success of our compatriots in arms, these events have invariably been appropriately noticed by our body and elicited from it addresses suitable to the occasion.*

In conclusion, let us express the hope that as for one hundred years past this Society has stood in the van in all matters touching the relief of the destitute, the friendless and the distressed of our fellow countrymen who have migrated to these shores, so may it in the second century upon which it has just entered resolve that the same record of philanthropy and usefulness shall be maintained.

It is a matter of regret to us that in New York City and Brooklyn, with nearly two millions of inhabitants, among whom there must be numbers who

years thereafter, St. George's Day as a holiday, in order that they might visit the grounds decorated with flags of the two nations floating on either side of the Cross of St. George, which was done without causing any manifestation of dissent such as might have occurred at an earlier date.

*In 1818 an address was presented by the British residents of New York to the Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth, on the occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, who died in November, 1817.

are eligible for membership, so few have joined our ranks. It must be because they have not learned of the existence of this Society, or having learned of it, have not understood or appreciated the good it is doing, and if a perusal of these pages shall induce some of those to join who have hitherto held aloof, our work will not have been in vain.

In closing this sketch we desire to express our obligations to Mr. William Kilby, Assistant Librarian of the New York Historical Society, and to Mr. Wentworth E. Butler, of the Society Library, for courtesies extended to us in the researches it has been found necessary to make. Also to the New York Evening Post for the permission to examine its files so obligingly granted.

1886.

The Centennial year of the Society was signalized by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Edward Hill, who had filled the office of President for the two years immediately preceding, reading as follows :

NEW YORK, 3d February, 1886.
To Mr. E. F. Beddall, Chairman, and Gentlemen of
the St. George's Society of New York,
Gentlemen :

I have for some time had it in my mind to do

something during my lifetime for St. George's Society. It appears to me this Centennial year presents a suitable occasion.

I purpose to present its Permanent Fund with two thousand five hundred dollars [\$2,500], and a further sum of two thousand five hundred dollars [\$2,500], or any part thereof which may be duplicated during the Society's year by members or others.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
EDWARD HILL.

An acknowledgment was at once sent to Mr. Hill, thanking him for his most generous offer and signifying the Society's hearty acceptance of it, and a Committee, consisting of Mr. R. J. Cortis, its then President, Messrs. E. F. Beddall, F. W. J. Hurst, H. A. Racker, John Parsons and R. Fleming Crooks, having been appointed to give effect thereto, a circular was issued requesting contributions from members, which resulted in an aggregate collection of \$10,240. Among the subscriptions will be found one for \$2,000 from Mr. Edward Blackburn, a life member of the Society, but who had resided in England for many years previously. The letter announcing this munificent subscription was lost by the sinking of the ill-fated steamship "Oregon," but was subsequently recovered. The Committee,

however, were informed that the gift was made upon the condition that the money would be paid as soon as \$8,000 in all had been received, which served to inspire them with renewed zeal, and, more than the necessary amount having been procured, the subscription list was finally closed in December of the same year. The following is a list of the contributors :

EDWARD HILL,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,500
EXECUTORS EDWARD HILL,	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
EDWARD BLACKBURN,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
HENRY W. O. EDYE,	-	-	-	-	-	250
R. FLEMING CROOKS,	-	-	-	-	-	100
A. D. SHEPARD,	-	-	-	-	-	150
JAS. M. CONSTABLE,	-	-	-	-	-	100
ALEXANDER NICOLL,	-	-	-	-	-	100
EDWARD PERRY,	-	-	-	-	-	100
TIMOTHY HOGAN,	-	-	-	-	-	100
R. J. CORTIS,	-	-	-	-	-	100
E. F. BEDDALL,	-	-	-	-	-	100
GEO. T. KNIGHT,	-	-	-	-	-	100
F. S. SMITHERS,	-	-	-	-	-	100
C. T. GOSTENHOFER,	-	-	-	-	-	100
BENJ. L. BRIGG,	-	-	-	-	-	100
GEORGE LEGG,	-	-	-	-	-	100
JAS. N. JARVIE,	-	-	-	-	-	100
THOS. B. BOWRING,	-	-	-	-	-	100
B. RICHARDSON,	-	-	-	-	-	100
ERASTUS WIMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	100
THOMAS GARNER,	-	-	-	-	-	100
F. W. J. HURST,	-	-	-	-	-	100
JOHN ORPE,	-	-	-	-	-	100

JOHN T. WALKER,	-	-	-	-	-	100
THOS. MADDOCK,	-	-	-	-	-	50
ALFRED FRASER,	-	-	-	-	-	50
H. A. RACKER,	-	-	-	-	-	25
JEFFREY BEAVAN,	-	-	-	-	-	25
JOHN J. D. TRENOR,	-	-	-	-	-	10
T. G. SHIPTON GREEN,	-	-	-	-	-	25
JOHN PARSONS,	-	-	-	-	-	50
PERCY CHUBB,	-	-	-	-	-	50
GEO. W. KNIGHT,	-	-	-	-	-	10
EDWARD LITCHFIELD,	-	-	-	-	-	25
JOHN NOTMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	50
A. M. TOWNSEND,	-	-	-	-	-	25
R. MATTHEW,	-	-	-	-	-	10
J. M. EMANUEL,	-	-	-	-	-	10
EDWARD P. VACHER,	-	-	-	-	-	50
FRED. H. WILLS,	-	-	-	-	-	10
ROBERT WELLS,	-	-	-	-	-	50
ROBERT GORDON,	-	-	-	-	-	50
JAS. M. CONSTABLE,	-	-	-	-	-	50
F. C. BOWRING,	-	-	-	-	-	10
G. F. LOUGH,	-	-	-	-	-	10
JOHN H. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	10
CHAS. R. LEAYCRAFT,	-	-	-	-	-	25
SANDERSON & SON,	-	-	-	-	-	25
HERBERT BARBER,	-	-	-	-	-	25
A. E. TUCKER,	-	-	-	-	-	35
H. W. EATON,	-	-	-	-	-	25
A. M. TOWNSEND,	-	-	-	-	-	25
GEO. MASSEY,	-	-	-	-	-	25

\$10,240

It is sad to relate that Mr. Hill did not live to learn the result of his generous offer, he having died

August 8th, 1886. The following set of Resolutions, adopted by the Executive Committee at their next meeting after his decease, will best attest the estimation in which he was held and the great loss sustained by the Society through his untimely death :

Whereas, Death has removed from amongst us, in the midst of a busy career, our lamented associate and friend, Mr. Edward Hill.

Whereas, Mr. Hill has been an honored and respected member of this Society for upwards of thirty years, holding the position of President, and at the time of his death that of Treasurer.

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Hill, this Society loses one of the most earnest workers in behalf of its charity ; one whose influence was wide-spread in the promotion of its object and to whose tireless efforts in its behalf as a worker and contributor to its funds the Society is largely indebted for its ability to cope with distress.

Resolved, That in our late associate we recognize a man who, by sterling traits of character, has created for himself a place in our records worthy to be held out as a model to admire and follow.

Resolved, That this Committee, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late friend, attend the funeral in a body.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.

CORRECTED TO JANUARY, 1886.

1786.	1787.
<i>President</i>.....Goldsbrow Banyar	Goldsbrow Banyar.
<i>Vice-President</i>.....Theophylact Bache.....	Theophylact Bache.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..William Seton.....	William Seton.
<i>Sect. and Treasurer</i> ...John Wilkes.....	John Wilkes.
<i>Stewards</i>.....Thomas Barrow.....	Thomas Barrow.
	John Evers.....John Evers.
	John Berry.....John Berry.
	John C. Shaw .....John C. Shaw.
1788.	1789.
<i>President</i>.....Theophylact Bache.....	Theophylact Bache.
<i>Vice-President</i>.....William Seton.....	William Seton.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..Joshua Waddington	Joshua Waddington.
<i>Sect. and Treasurer</i> ...John Wilkes....	John Wilkes.
<i>Stewards</i>.....Gerard Walton.....	Gerard Walton.
	John Berry... John Berry.
	John Delafield.....John Delafield.
	Samuel Corp... Samuel Corp.
	John Evers.
1790.	1791.
<i>President</i>.....Theophylact Bache.....	Theophylact Bache.
<i>Vice-President</i> ... William Seton.....	William Seton.

<i>Asst. Vice-President</i>	Joshua Waddington.....	Joshua Waddington.
<i>Sect. and Treasurer</i>	John Wilkes.....	John Wilkes.
<i>Stewards</i>	John Berry.....	John Evers. John Delafield. ....Adolphus Yates. John Evers.....John Dewhurst. Adolphus Yates. ....Frederick Philips.

1793.

<i>President</i>	Theophylact Bache.....	Theophylact Bache.
<i>Vice-President</i>	John Atkinson.....	Miles Sherbrook.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	Peter Kemble.....	Frederick Philips.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Casey.....	James Casey.
<i>Secretary</i>	John Wilkes.....	Martin S. Wilkins.
<i>Stewards</i>	John Evers	Daniel Badcock.
	Adolphus Yates.....	Robert Kemble.
	John Newhurst.....	Gilbert Morewood.
	Frederick Philips.....	John C. Shaw.

1795.

<i>President</i>	Theophylact Bache.....	Theophylact Bache.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Miles Sherbrook.....	Miles Sherbrook.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	Frederick Philips.....	Frederick Philips.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Casey.....	James Casey.
<i>Secretary</i>	Martin S. Wilkins.....	Martin S. Wilkins.
<i>Stewards</i>	Daniel Badcock.....	Samuel Corp.
	Robert Kemble.....	Francis Bayard Winthrop.
	Gilbert Morewood.....	Gilbert Morewood.
	John C. Shaw	John C. Shaw.

1797.

<i>President</i>	Theophylact Bache. ...	Theophylact Bache.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Miles Sherbrook.....	Miles Sherbrook.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	Frederick Philips.....	Frederick Philips.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers.....	John Ferrers.
<i>Secretary</i>	William Bache (son of the	William Bache.
	President).....	...
<i>Stewards</i>	Samuel Corp.....	Francis Bayard Winthrop.
	Francis Bayard Winthrop.	Joshua Waddington.
	Gilbert Morewood.....	William Williams.
	John C. Shaw.....	James Casey.

Charitable Committee... Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.
 Samuel Corp..... Samuel Corp.
 F. B. Winthrop..... John Atkinson.
 John Atkinson..... Samuel March.
 William Kenyon..... Thomas Roberts.
 John H. Tompson..... Absalom Bainbride.
 Samuel March..... Benjamin Winthrop.

1798.

1799.

President...... Theophylact Bache..... Theophylact Bache.
Vice-President Miles Sherbrook..... Miles Sherbrook.
Asst. Vice-President .. Frederick Philips..... Frederick Philips.
Treasurer John Ferrers..... John Ferrers.
Secretary William Bache..... William Bache.
Stewards Daniel Badcock..... Henry White.
 James Casey..... John Ellis.
 Samuel March. Aquila Giles.
 William Williams..... Thomas Roberts.
Charitable Committee... Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.
 John Atkinson..... John Atkinson.
 Thomas Roberts..... Thomas Roberts.
 Benjamin Winthrop..... Benjamin Winthrop.
 Aquila Giles..... Aquila Giles.
 Joshua Waddington..... Joshua Waddington.

1800.

1801.

President...... Miles Sherbrook..... Miles Sherbrook.
Vice-President Frederick Philips..... Frederick Philips.
Asst. Vice-President .. Joshua Waddington Joshua Waddington.
Treasurer John Ferrers..... John Ferrers.
Secretary William Bache William Bache.
Stewards Henry White .. Henry White.
 John Ellis..... John Ellis.
 Thomas Roberts..... Thomas Roberts.
 Aquila Giles..... Aquila Giles.
Charitable Committee... Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.
 John Atkinson..... John Atkinson.
 Thomas Roberts..... Thomas Roberts.
 Benjamin Winthrop..... Benjamin Winthrop.
 Henry Waddington..... Henry Waddington.
 John Ellis..... John Ellis.

1802.

1803.

<i>President</i>	Joshua Waddington.....	Joshua Waddington.
<i>Vice-President</i>	John Wilkes.....	John Wilkes.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	Samuel Corp.....	Samuel Corp.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers.....	John Ferrers.
<i>Secretary</i>	Thomas Delves.....	Thomas Delves.
<i>Stewards</i>	Henry White....	Henry White.
	Henry Waddington.....	Henry Waddington.
	John Ellis.....	John Ellis.
	John Evers.....	John Evers.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Bishop Benjamin Moore...	Bishop Benjamin Moore.
	John Atkinson.....	John Atkinson.
	Benjamin Winthrop.....	Benjamin Winthrop.
	Henry Waddington ..	Henry Waddington.
	John Ellis.....	John Ellis.
	Thomas Roberts.....	Thomas Roberts.

1804.

1805.

<i>President</i>	Joshua Waddington.....	Joshua Waddington.
<i>Vice-President</i>	John Wilkes.....	John Wilkes.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	Samuel Corp.....	Samuel Corp.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers ..	John Ferrers.
<i>Secretary</i>	Thomas Delves.....	Thomas Delves.
<i>Stewards</i>	Henry White.....	Henry White.
	John Ellis....	John Ellis.
	John Evers	John Evers.
	John Waddington.....	John Waddington.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore,D.D.	Jonathan Ogden.
	William Duer.....	
	William Duer.....	Samuel Corp.
	John Waddington.....	Capt. Frederick Philips.
	Benjamin Winthrop.....	Ezra Hounsfield.
	John Ellis.....	Thomas Waddington.
	Thomas Roberts.....	Thomas Roberts.

1806.

1807.

<i>President</i>	Joshua Waddington	Joshua Waddington.
<i>Vice-President</i>	John Wilkes.....	John Wilkes.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	Samuel Corp....	Samuel Corp.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers	John Ferrers.
<i>Secretary</i>	R. S. Newby.....	R. S. Newby.

<i>Stewards</i>	John Ellis.....	William Bayard.
	John Evers.....	John Atkinson.
	Samuel Anderson	Samuel Anderson.
	Paul R. Bache.....	Paul R. Bache.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore,D.D.	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore,D.D.
	Jonathan Ogden.....	Jonathan Ogden.
	Samuel Corp.....	Samuel Corp.
	Capt. Frederick Philips...	Capt. Frederick Philips.
	Ezra Hounsfield.....	Ezra Hounsfield.
	Thomas Waddington....	Thomas Waddington.

1808.

1809.

<i>President</i>	Joshua Waddington.....	Samuel Corp.
<i>Vice-President</i>	John Wilkes.....	Samuel Ferguson.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	John C. Shaw.....	John C. Shaw.
<i>Secretary</i>	Robert S. Newby.....	Robert S. Newby.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers.....	John Ferrers.
<i>Stewards</i>	William Bayard.....	William Bayard.
	Thomas Proctor.....	William Williams.
	Paul R. Bache.....	James Casey.
	John Sadler	Samuel March.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore,D.D.	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore,D.D.
	Jonathan Ogden	Jonathan Ogden.
	Samuel Corp	Thomas Waddington.
	Thomas Waddington....	Thomas Proctor.
	Ezra Hounsfield.....	Ezra Hounsfield.
	Capt. Frederick Philips...	Capt. Frederick Philips.

1810.

1811.

<i>President</i>	Samuel Corp.....	Samuel Corp.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Samuel Ferguson.....	Samuel Ferguson.
<i>Asst. Vice-President</i> ..	John Charles Shaw.....	John Charles Shaw.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers.....	John Ferrers.
<i>Secretary</i>	Robert S. Newby	Robert S. Newby.
<i>Stewards</i> ...	Thomas Proctor.....	Thomas Proctor.
	Paul Richard Bache.....	Paul Richard Bache.
	James Seton... ..	James Seton.
	Charles Shaw.....	Charles Shaw.

<i>Charitable Committee.</i>	John Atkinson, Jr.....	John Atkinson, Jr.
	Jonathan Ogden.....	Jonathan Ogden.
	Samuel Corp.	Samuel Corp.
	Capt. Frederick Philips...	Capt. Frederick Philips.
	Ezra Hounsfield.....	Ezra Hounsfield.
	Thomas Waddington.....	Thomas Waddington.

1812.

1813.

<i>President.</i>	Samuel Corp.....
<i>Vice-President</i>	John Charles Shaw.....
<i>Asst. Vice-President.</i>	Capt. Frederick Philips...
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Ferrers.....
<i>Secretary</i>	Robert S. Newby.....
<i>Stewards</i>	John Atkinson, Jr.....
	Thomas Barrow.....
	William Duer.....
	Charles Wilkes.....
<i>Charitable Committee.</i>	John Atkinson, Jr.....
	Jonathan Ogden.....
	Samuel Corp.....
	Capt. Frederick Philips...
	Ezra Hounsfield
	Thomas Waddington.....

These officers evidently held over to 1816, as during the war no meetings were held. On April 3d, 1815, however, John Noble was elected treasurer and Thomas Proctor secretary.

1816.

1817.

<i>President.</i>	Jonathan Ogden.....	Jonathan Ogden.
<i>Vice-President.</i>	John Charles Shaw.....	Charles Wilkes.
<i>2d Vice-President.</i>	Charles Wilkes ..	Thomas Barrow.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Noble...	John Noble.
<i>Secretary</i>	Robert S. Newby.....	Robert S. Newby.
<i>Stewards</i>	Wm. Duer	Wm. Duer.
	Cadwal'r D. Colden.....	Cadwal'r D. Colden
	Henry Cruger.....	Richard Harison.
	James Eastburn.....	Andrew Hamersley.
<i>Charitable Committee.</i>	John Goodeve	John Goodeve.
	John Delafield.....	John Delafield.
	James Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
	Dr. Joshua Fisher.....	Dr. Joshua Fisher.
	John Downes.....	John Downes.
	Richard Vose.....	Richard Vose.

	1818.	1819.
<i>President</i> ..	Jonathan Ogden.....	Jonathan Ogden.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Charles Wilkes.....	Thomas Barrow.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Thomas Barrow.....	Thomas W. Moore.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Noble.	John Noble.
<i>Secretary</i>	Cadwal'r D. Colden.....	Cadwal'r D. Colden.
<i>Stewards</i>	Thomas Warren	Joseph Tremain.
	David Wagstaff.....	Thomas Marston, Jr.
	Edward Thornton.....	Bernard Metcalf.
	Thomas W. Moore.....	James Sanderson.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Thomas Sands.....	Thomas Sands.
	James Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
	Dr. James Fisher	Dr. James Fisher.
	Daniel Oakey	Daniel Oakey.
	Robert Ogden.....	Robert Ogden.
	Rev. John Bristed.....	Rev. John Bristed.

	1820.	1821.
<i>President</i>	Jonathan Ogden	Samuel Corp.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Samuel Corp.....	John Day.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Thomas Barrow.....	Daniel Oakey.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Noble... ..	John Noble.
<i>Secretary</i>	Cadwal'r D. Colden.....	Thomas Proctor.
<i>Stewards</i>	Thomas Marston, Jr.....	Thomas Dixon.
	Charles Wilkes... ..	Cadwal'r D. Colden.
	Fanning C. Tucker.....	Francis Tomes.
	James Whitehouse..	James Seton.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Rev. John Bristed.....	Rev. John Bristed.
	James Chesterman	James Chesterman.
	Dr. Joshua Fisher.....	Dr. Joshua Fisher.
	Robert Ogden.....	Robert Ogden.
	Thomas W. Moore.....	John Okill.
	John Okill.....	T. Rutherford.

	1822.	1823.
<i>President</i>	Samuel Corp.....	Samuel Corp.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Daniel Oakey.....	Daniel Oakey.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Thomas W. Moore.....	Thomas W. Moore.
<i>Treasurer</i> ..	John Noble....	John Noble.
<i>Secretary</i>	Thomas Proctor.....	Thomas Proctor.

<i>Stewards</i> ...	Thomas Dixon	Thomas Dixon.
	James Chesterman.....	George Chance.
	Joseph Matthews.....	Wm. Roberts.
	George Chance... .	Thos. Bowerbank, Jr.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	John Suckley.....	
<i>Chaplain</i>	Rev. G. Upfold, D.D.....	
<i>Physician</i>	Joshua Fisher.....	

1824.

1825.

<i>President</i>	Samuel Corp.....	Thomas Dixon.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Daniel Oakey.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Thomas W. Moore.....	George Chance.
<i>Treasurer</i> ...	William Roberts.....	William Roberts.
<i>Secretary</i>	A. S. Garr.....	A. S. Garr.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Wm. H. Shipman.....	Wm. H. Shipman.
<i>Stewards</i>	Thomas Bowerbank.....	Thomas Newbould.
	G. W. Wallis.....	Thomas Sands.
	John Wheeley.....	Samuel J. Tobias.
	Thomas Newbold.....	John S. Timmins.
	Thomas Sands	George W. Wallis.
	Thomas Carter.....	Wm. H. Hardy.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Thomas Gibbons.....	Robert Barnes.
	Robert Barnes.....	John Noble.
	James Chesterman....	James Chesterman.
	John Noble.....	Luke Barker.
	William Weyman	William Weyman.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	Benj. Armitage.....	Daniel Oakey.
	Thos. Warren	John Noble.
	James Blackstock ...	Thomas Warren.

1826.

1827.

<i>President</i>	Thomas Dixon.....	Thomas Dixon.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	George Chance....	George Chance.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Joseph Fowler.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>Treasurer</i>	William Roberts.....	James Chesterman.
<i>Secretary</i>	Andrew S. Garr....	Andrew S. Garr.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Wm. H. Shipman	William H. Shipman.
<i>Stewards</i>	Thomas Warren	Edward Hardy.
	Geo. H. Newbold.....	Joseph Sands.
	Francis Tomes.....	James Blackstock.
	Edward Hardy.....	Francis Tomes.
	Henry Heycock.....	Henry Heycock.
	James Blackstock.....	William Dawson.

<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Rev. Dr. Wainwright	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Daniel Oakey.....	Daniel Oakey.
	John Noble	John Noble.
	Jas. Chesterman.....	Wm. W. Shirley.
	Robert Barnes.....	Robert Barnes.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	William Weyman.....	William Weyman.
	Thos. Newbould.....	Thomas Newbould.
	Hugh Spooner.....	Hugh Spooner.

1828.

1829.

<i>President</i>	Thos. Dixon.....	Thomas Dixon.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Geo. Chance.....	George Chance.
<i>2d Vice-President</i> , ...	Joseph Fowler.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jas. Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
<i>Secretary</i>	Andrew S. Garr....	Andrew S. Garr.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Wm. H. Shipman... ..	Wm. Dawson.
<i>Stewards</i>	Wm. Dawson.....	John H. Bartlett.
	Thos. W. Moore.....	Wm. Barraclough.
	Hugh Spooner.....	Samuel Butcher.
	Geo. Pardow	William Cairns.
	Joseph Green.....	Henry Jackson.
	John H. Bartlett.....	Edwin F. Sanderson.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Joshua Fisher.....	Dr. Joshua Fisher.
	Dr. Luke Barker	Dr. Luke Barker.
	Dr. Wm. H. Ireland.....	Dr. Wm. H. Ireland.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Rev. Dr. Wainwright....	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Daniel Oakey... ..	Daniel Oakey.
	John Noble.....	John Noble.
	Wm. W. Shirley.....	Robert Barnes.
	Robert Barnes.....	Wm. Roberts.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	Hugh Spooner.....	Hugh Spooner.
	William Lang.....	Jas. Blackstock.
	Jas. Blackstock.....	Francis Tomes.

1830.

1831.

<i>President</i>	Thomas Dixon.....	Thomas Dixon.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	Joseph Fowler.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Wm. Banks.....	Wm. Roberts.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Chesterman.....	Jas. Chesterman.
<i>Secretary</i>	William Dawson	Wm. Dawson.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Hugh Spooner.....	Joseph Sands.

<i>Stewards</i>	E. F. Sanderson	Francis Tomes. Edward Hardy	Joshua Dixon. Wm. Barraclough	Dr. Pennell. Dr. Pennell	Wm. W. Shirley. Joseph Sands	E. F. Sanderson. Henry Jackson	C. H. Webb.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell	Dr. Pennell. Dr. Joshua Fisher	Dr. Barker. Dr. Barker	Dr. Ireland. Dr. Ireland	Dr. Fisher.		
<i>Charitable Committee</i>	Rev. Dr. Upfold	Rev. Dr. Upfold. Daniel Oakey	Daniel Oakey. John Noble	John Noble. Joseph Trulock	Joseph Trulock. Samuel Corp	Samuel Corp.	
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	Wm. Cairns	Wm. Cairns. Jas. Blackstock	Jas. Blackstock. Francis Tomes	Francis Tomes.			

1832.

1833.

<i>President</i>	Thomas Dixon.....	Thos. Dixon.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	Joseph Fowler.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Andrew S. Garr....	Henry Jackson.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jas. Chesterman.....	Jas. Chesterman.
<i>Secretary</i>	Wm. Dawson	Wm. Dawson.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Joseph Sands....	Joseph Sands.
<i>Stewards</i>	Henry Wreaks.....	Wm. Cairns.
	Wm. W. Shirley.....	James Blackstock.
	Adam Ashton.....	Wm. Barraclough.
	John Mortimer, Jr.....	Francis Tomes.
	C. H. Webb.....	E. F. Sanderson.
	Joseph Tarratt.....	Joseph Tarratt.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell	Dr. Ireland.
	Dr. Barker....	Dr. Barker.
	Dr. Ireland.....	
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Daniel Oakey.....	Daniel Oakey.
	Joseph Trulock.....	Joseph Trulock.
	Samuel Corp.	Francis Tomes.
	George Chance... ..	Geo. Chance.
	Wm. Roberts.....	Wm. Roberts.

Com. of Accounts.....Wm. Cairns.....Wm. Cairns.
James Blackstock.... . James Blackstock.
Francis Tomes.....Edward Hardy.

1834.

1835.

<i>President</i>	Thomas Dixon.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Joseph Fowler.....	Francis Tomes.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Henry Jackson.....	Joseph Tarratt.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jas. Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
<i>Secretary</i>	James Blackstock ...	James Blackstock.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Joshua Dixon.....	J. B. Ellinan.
<i>Stewards</i>	Wm. Cairns.....	Henry Wreaks.
	Wm. Dawson.....	Edward Hardy.
	E. F. Sanderson	Chas. Edwards.
	Joseph Tarratt.....	John Connah.
	J. Robinson.....	
	T. Adams.....	
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Ireland.....	Dr. Ireland.
	Dr. Barker	Dr. Barker.
		Dr. Wm. Roberts, Jr.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Daniel Oakey	Daniel Oakey.
	F. Tomes	George Newbould.
	J. Trulock.....	Josh. Trulock.
	Geo. Chance.....	Joseph Cox.
	Joseph Sands.....	J. B. Dodd.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	Wm. Cairns.....	Wm. Cairns.
	Edward Hardy.....	John Mortimer, Jr.
	Henry Wreaks.....	Henry Norris.

1836.

1837.

<i>President</i>	Joseph Fowler...	Anthony Barclay.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	Francis Tomes.....	John J. Bartlett.
<i>2d Vice-President</i> ...	Chas. Edwards.....	Charles Edwards.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
<i>Secretaries</i>	James B. Elliman... ..	James B. Elliman.
	Francis Tomes, Jr.	Edward W. Canning.
<i>Stewards</i>	E. W. Canning.....	S. T. Cary.
	Joseph Lowe	Robert S. Buchanan.
	Charles Wreaks.....	J. C. Beales, D. D.
	John B. Waistell.....	Henry Jessop.

<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell.....	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Barker.....	Dr. Barker.
	Dr. Roberts.....	Dr. Roberts.
		Dr. Beales.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
		Rev. M. Eastburn, D.D.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> .	Daniel Oakey.	Joseph Cox.
	Dr. Pennell	Jos. Trulock.
	Jos. Trulock.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
	Jos. Cox.....	Dr. Pennell.
	George Cripp... ..	Edward F. Sanderson.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i> ...	Wm. Cairns.	Wm. Cairns, Jr.
	John Mortimer, Jr	Henry Norris.
	Henry Norris.	Moses Isaac.

1838.

1839.

<i>President</i>	Anthony Barclay.....	Anthony Barclay.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	Charles Edwards.....	George Chance.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Edward W. Canning.....	Thomas Stalker.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jas. Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
<i>Secretary</i>	Jas. B. Elliman.....	B. H. Downing.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i>	Edward Frith.....	Henry Jessop.
<i>Stewards</i>	B. H. Downing.....	A. W. Jee.
	D. Evans.....	B. W. Davis.
	J. Blain.....	Thomas F. Green.
	Samuel Clapham.....	James Sheward.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell.....	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Barker	Dr. Roberts.
	Dr. Roberts.....	Dr. Beales.
	Dr. Beales	
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
	Rev. Dr. Wainwright....	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Rev. Dr. Eastburn.....	Rev. Dr. Eastburn.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Jas. Boorman.....	Thomas Dixon.
	B. H. Downing....	Dr. Barker.
	E. F. Sanderson	Joseph Steele.
	Wm. Jackson.....	Charles Cox.
	Chas. Cox.....	W. D. Cuthbertson.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i> ..	Wm. Cairns.....	Wm. Cairns.
	John Mortimer, Jr.....	John Mortimer, Jr.
	Henry Norris.....	Henry Norris.

1840.

1841.

<i>President</i>	Charles Edwards.....	Chas. Edwards.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	E. F. Sanderson.....	E. F. Sanderson.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	W. D. Cuthbertson.....	W. D. Cuthbertson.
<i>Treasurer</i>	James Chesterman.....	Jas. Chesterman.
<i>Secretaries</i>	B. H. Downing.....	B. H. Downing.
	Henry Jessop.....	Septimus Crookes.
<i>Stewards</i>	Glover Clapham.....	John Taylor, Jr.
	George Stothard.....	Wm. Bottomley.
	John Warrin.....	R. N. Tinson.
	Alfred Waller.....	Jos. Rhodes.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell.....	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Roberts.....	Dr. Roberts.
	Dr. Beales.....	Dr. Beales.
		Dr. Sabine.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.....	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Rev. Dr. Eastburn.....	Rev. Dr. Eastburn.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Dr. Barker.....	Dr. Barker.
	Joseph Steele.....	Joseph Steele.
	Charles Cox.....	Edward Hardy.
	Edward Hardy.....	Geo. Stothard.
	Wm. Jackson.....	Wm. Jackson.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	John Mortimer, Jr.....	John Mortimer, Jr.
	Henry Norris.....	Henry Norris.
	Samuel Clapham.....	James B. Elliman.

1842.

1843.

<i>President</i>	Edward F. Sanderson.....	Joseph Fowler.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	W. D. Cuthbertson.....	Robert N. Tinson.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Robert N. Tinson.....	John Taylor, Jr.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Jas. Chesterman.....	James Chesterman.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Septimus Crookes.....	Charles B. Elliman.
	Charles B. Elliman.....	Henry Owen.
<i>Stewards</i>	Henry Dixon.....	Edmund Baldwin.
	Samuel C. Shaw.....	John K. Bradbury.
	Robert Bage.....	Henry C. Hobart.
	Henry Owen.....	James Stokes.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell.....	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Roberts.....	Dr. Beales.
	Dr. Beales.....	Dr. Sabine.
	Dr. Sabine.....	Dr. Bradshaw.

<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks. Rev. Dr. Wainwright.... Rev. Dr. Eastburn.....	Rev. Dr. Wainwright. Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn. Rev. Mr. Dowdney.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Wm. Jackson.....	Alfred Waller. Alfred Waller.. ..	George Stothard. George Stothard.....
		John Taylor, Jr	Josh. Steele. John Warrin.
		John Warrin.....	John Campbell.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	John Mortimer, Jr.....	John Mortimer, Jr.	Henry Norris.....
		Henry Norris.....	Henry Norris.
	J. B. Elliman.....	James B. Elliman.	

1844.

1845.

<i>President</i>	W. D. Cuthbertson.....	W. D. Cuthbertson.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	John Taylor, Jr.....	Henry Jessop.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Henry Jessop.....	Septimus Crookes.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Henry Owen	Henry Owen.
	Joseph Rhodes... ..	James Sheward.
<i>Stewards</i>	Septimus Crookes	James R. Walter.
	Joseph Harvey.....	Edward Walker.
	James Owen.....	Frederick Diaper.
	Richard Clark	William Hindhaugh.
	Dr. Pennell	Dr. Pennell.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Beales.....	Dr. Beales.
	Dr. Sabine	Dr. Sabine.
	Dr. Bradshaw.....	Dr. Bradshaw.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Wainwright. ...	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Rev. John Dowdney.....	Rev. John Dowdney.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	John Campbell.....	William Jackson.
	Thomas Warrin.....	Jos. Rhodes.
	Edward Walker.....	Edward Walker.
	James R. Walker.....	Alfred Waller.
	James Sheward.....	Edmund Baldwin.
<i>Com. of Accounts</i>	John Mortimer, Jr.....	Robert N. Tinson.
	James B. Elliman.....	Benjamin H. Downing.
	E. W. Hoskins	John K. Bradbury.

1846.

1847.

<i>President</i>	Joseph Fowler.....	John S. Bartlett, M. D.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Dr. Bartlett	James Stokes.

<i>2d Vice-President.</i>	James R. Walter.	Frederick Diaper.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries.</i>	Henry Owen.	Rev. Moses Marcus.
	Thomas Reynolds.	Thomas Reynolds.
<i>Stewards</i>	Henry Brind.	Thomas Warner.
	George Loder.	Dr. Bradshaw.
	Matthew Mottram.	Joseph H. Ash.
	Charles Lowther.	George Johnson.
<i>Physicians.</i>	Dr. Pennell.	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Beales	Dr. Beales.
	Dr. Sabine.	Dr. Sabine.
	Dr. Bradshaw.	Dr. Bradshaw.
	Dr. F. H. Jackson.	Dr. F. H. Jackson.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Rev. Jno. Dowdney, M.A.	Rev. Jno. Dowdney, M. A.
	Rev. Moses Marcus, D.D.	Rev. Moses Marcus, D. D.
<i>Charitable Committee.</i>	Edmund Baldwin.	Edmund Baldwin.
	Edward Walker.	Edward Walker.
	William Hindhaugh.	William Hindhaugh.
	George Shaw.	George Shaw.
	B. H. Downing.	B. H. Downing.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Robert N. Tinson.	R. N. Tinson.
	Alfred Waller	Alfred Waller.
	J. K. Bradbury.	Charles Clifton.

1848.

1849.

<i>President</i>	Edward F. Sanderson.	J. C. Beales, M. D.
<i>1st Vice-President.</i>	John C. Beales.	J. Leander Starr.
<i>2d Vice-President.</i>	John Leander Starr.	William Young.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Rev. Moses Marcus.	Edward Walker.
	Edward Walker	John T. Walker.
<i>Stewards</i>	Thomas Knock	John C. Wells.
	John T. Walker	G. B. Brown.
	William J. Heather.	Henry Jessop.
	Robert Martin.	Thomas Knock.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Richard Pennell.	Dr. R. Pennell.
	Dr. J. C. Beales.	Dr. J. C. Beales.
	Dr. G. A. Sabine.	Dr. G. A. Sabine.
	Dr. Robert Bradshaw.	Dr. Barker.
	Dr. Francis H. Jackson.	Dr. Bradshaw.
		Dr. Francis.
		Dr. Jackson.

<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Wainwright.	Rev. Dr. Wainwright. Rev. Moses Marcus, D.D. Rev. Jesse Pound. Rev. Jesse Pound
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Edmund Baldwin...	Charles Lowther. George Shaw .... . . . .G. Shaw. Charles Pitt.....C. B. Elliman. Edward F. Richardson ...Charles Pitt. B. H. Downing.. ....Thomas M. Sother.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Thomas Dixon.....	Thomas Dixon. R. N. Tinson.....Charles Clifton. Charles Clifton .....R. N. Tinson.

British Protective Emigrant Board for 1849.

Thomas Dixon.....	Anthony Barclay.
Richard Bell.....	W. D. Cuthbertson.
John Connah.....	Septimus Crookes.
Richard Irvin.....	Henry Jessop.
Matthew Rudsdale.....	Thomas Knock.
G. W. Taylor....	B. H. Downing.

1850.

1851.

<i>President</i>	J. C. Beales, M. D.....	J. C. Beales, M. D.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	William Young.....	William Young.
<i>2d Vice-President</i> ...	Charles Pitt.....	Charles Pitt.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries.</i> ...	Edward Walker.....	Edward Walker. J. T. Walker.... . . . .J. T. Walker.
<i>Stewards</i>	A. Waller....	Robert Bage. Dr. Bradshaw.....Joseph Kershaw. J. C. Wells.....C. C. Harvey. J. T. Walker.....Robert Waller.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Richard Pennell... .	Dr. R. Pennell. Dr. J. C. Beales .....Dr. J. C. Beales. Dr. G. A. Sabine ... . .Dr. G. A. Sabine. Dr. J. W. Bradshaw.....Dr. Joseph Bradshaw. Dr. F. H. Jackson.....Dr. F. H. Jackson.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Wainwright....	Rev. Dr. Wainwright. Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D. Rev. F. Vinton, D. D.

<i>Charitable Committee</i>	Charles Pitt.....	C. Pitt.
	C. B. Elliman.....	C. B. Elliman.
	Charles Lowther.....	R. Bunch.
	Robert Bunch.....	J. C. Wells.
	Z. Waller	Z. Waller.
	Joseph C. Wells	C. C. Harvey.
		Thomas M. Sother.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Edward F. Sanderson	E. F. Sanderson.
	R. N. Tinson.....	R. N. Tinson.
	Charles Clifton.....	Charles Clifton.
<i>British Protective</i>	A. Barclay	A. Barclay.
<i>Emigrant Board</i> ...	R. N. Tinson.....	W. D. Cuthbertson.
	W. D. Cuthbertson.....	Dr. J. S. Bartlett.
	C. B. Elliman.....	Thomas Knock.
	Robert Bage.....	H. De B. Routh.
	Edward Walker.....	C. B. Elliman.
	Richard Bell.....	Richard Irvin.
	Richard Irvin.....	Richard Bell.
	John Connah	William Brand.
	E. W. Canning.....	Benjamin F. Dawson.
	G. W. Taylor.....	David Ogden.
	W. C. Pickersgill.....	Thomas Stalker.
<i>Superintendent</i>		Charles H. Webb.

1852.

1853.

<i>President</i>	J. C. Beales, M. D.....	J. C. Beales, M. D.
<i>1st Vice-President</i> ...	William Young.....	William Young.
<i>2d Vice-President</i> ...	Charles Pitt.....	Charles Pitt.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Joseph C. Wells.....	Joseph C. Wells.
	John T. Walker.....	Edward F. Ward.
<i>Stewards</i>	R. Bunch	James E. Walker.
	Holbert Smales.....	E. F. Ward.
	C. C. Harvey.....	T. Tempest.
	Dr. Arnold.....	Alfred Large.
		R. Lethbridge.
		T. M. Sother.

<i>Physicians.</i>	Richard Pennell, M. D....	R. Pennell, M. D.
	J. C. Beales, M. D.....	J. C. Beales, M. D.
	G. A. Sabine, M. D.....	Joseph Bradshaw, M. D.
	R. H. Jackson, M. D.....	Edmund Arnold, M. D.
	Otto Rotton, M. D.....	Otto Rotton, M. D.
	Jos. Bradshaw, M. D.....	
	Ed. Arnold, M. D	
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rt. Rev. Dr. Wainwright,	Rt. Rev. Dr. Wainwright.
	Provisional Bishop of New York.	
	Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.	Rev. F. Vinton, D. D.
		Rev. Dr. Neville.
<i>Charitable Committee.</i>	R. Bunch	Charles Pitt.
	Charles Pitt	Robert Bunch.
	C. C. Harvey.....	Thomas Tempest.
	Dr. Bartlett.....	John S. Bartlett.
	Charles B. Elliman.....	Robert Waller.
	William Thomas.....	Charles B. Elliman.
	Thomas M. Sother.....	Thomas M. Sother.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts.</i>	E. F. Sanderson... ..	Edward Walker.
	C. Clifton.....	Robert Waller.
	R. N. Tinson.....	C. Clifton.
<i>British Protective</i>	Anthony Barclay.....	A. Barclay.
<i>Emigrant Board.</i> ...	C. B. Elliman.....	E. F. Ward.
	J. S. Bartlett	Robert Bunch.
	Adam Norrie.....	Alfred Large.
	David Ogden.....	Charles Edwards.
	Benjamin F. Dawson.....	M. B. Burnett.
	W. D. Cuthbertson.....	Richard Bell.
	Robert Bunch	Adam Norrie.
	Thomas Knock.....	W. D. Cuthbertson.
	Richard Bell.....	J. R. Morewood.
	James W. Cameron.....	David Ogden.
	Edward W. Canning.....	C. B. Elliman.
<i>Superintendent.</i>	Charles H. Webb.....	Charles H. Webb.

1854.

1855.

<i>President.</i>	William Young	William Young.
<i>1st Vice-President.</i> ...	Joseph W. Bradshaw, M.D.	Joseph W. Bradshaw, M.D.
<i>2d Vice-President.</i> ...	Thomas Knock.....	Thomas Knock.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.

<i>Secretaries</i>	Edward F. Ward.....	Edward F. Ward.
	Mitford B. Burnett.....	Mitford B. Burnett.
<i>Stewards</i>	Mitford B. Burnett.....	Henry Eyre.
	C. G. Hook.....	Robert Leech.
	Francis Rider.....	John C. Loch.
	George Bulpin.....	J. R. Crookes.
		Charles Christmas.
		Job Roberts.
<i>Physicians</i>	Richard Pennell, M. D....	Richard Pennell, M. D.
	John C. Beales, M. D....	John C. Beales, M. D.
	Joseph W. Bradshaw, M.D.	Joseph W. Bradshaw, M.D.
	Edmund Arnold, M. D....	Edmund Arnold, M. D.
	Otto Rotton, M. D.....	Otto Rotton, M. D.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rt. Rev. Dr. Wainwright.	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
	Rev. Edm. Neville, D.D..	Rev. Dr. Neville.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Charles Pitt.....	Charles Pitt.
	Robert Waller.....	Robert Waller.
	Thomas Tempest.....	Henry Eyre.
	Henry Eyre.....	Robert Leech.
	Robert Leech.....	George S. Rainsford.
	George S. Rainsford.....	George Schedel.
	Thomas M. Sother.....	T. M. Sother.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Edward Walker.....	Charles Clifton.
	Robert Waller.....	Edward Walker.
	Charles Clifton.....	Robert Waller.

1856.

1857.

<i>President</i>	Joseph Fowler.....	Septimus Crookes.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Henry Eyre	Henry Eyre.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Henry Owen ...	Joseph C. Wells.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Mitford B. Burnett.....	M. B. Burnett.
	John C. Loch.....	William M. Smith.
<i>Stewards</i>	Charles Cooper.....	J. S. Milford.
	R. Bainbridge	Arthur Kendall.
	J. Stanley Milford	Joseph E. Walker.
	William M. Smith.....	
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell.....	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Beales	Dr. Beales.
	Dr. Bradshaw.....	Dr. Bradshaw.
	Dr. Rotton (Brooklyn)....	Dr. Rotton.
		Dr. Charles M. Cooper.

<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks. Rev. Dr. Neville.....
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller.....	Robert Waller. C. B. Elliman.....C. B. Elliman, G. S. Rainsford.. ..E. F. Ward, E. F. Ward.....George L. Rainsford, Dr. Rotton (Brooklyn)....C. H. Webb (Brooklyn).
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Charles Clifton.....	Charles Clifton. Edward Walker.....Edward Walker. Robert Waller.....Robert Waller.

1858.

1859.

<i>President</i>	John C. Beales, M. D....	John C. Beales, M. D.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Edward F. Ward.....	Edward F. Ward.
<i>2d Vice President</i> ...	Edward Walker.....	Edward Walker.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Henry E. Pellew... ..	Henry E. Pellew.
	W. P. Talboys.	Philip Pritchard.
<i>Stewards</i>	Henry E. Pellew.....	Thomas M. Braine.
	Joseph E. Walker.....	J. H. Prout.
	George M. Knevitt.....	James Napier.
	W. P. Talboys.....	Philip Pritchard.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell.....	Dr. Pennell.
	Dr. Beales.....	Dr. Beales.
	Dr. Bradshaw.....	Dr. Bradshaw.
	Dr. Rotton	Dr. Cooper.
	Dr. Charles H. Cooper...	Dr. Rotton.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
	Rev. George C. Pennell...	Rev. Geo. C. Pennell.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Edward F. Ward.....	Robert Waller
	Charles B. Elliman.....	Philip Pritchard
	George S. Rainsford.....	Thos. M. Braine
	Arthur Kendall.....	E.M. Newbould
	Chas. H. Webb (Brooklyn)	Jno. T. Walker
		G. M. Knevitt
		James Napier
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Charles Clifton.....	Charles Clifton.
	Robert Waller.....	John T. Walker.
	John T. Walker.....	Robert Waller.

N. York

Brooklyn

	1860.	1861.
<i>President</i>	John C. Beales, M. D	Henry Eyre.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Edward F. Ward.....	Edward Walker.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Edward Walker.....	Philip Pritchard.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Philip Pritchard.....	R. J. Cortis.
	R. J. Cortis.....	T. M. Braine.
<i>Stewards</i>	J. Moulson, Jr	C. W. Frederickson.
	T. M. Braine.....	J. N. B. Middleton.
	R. J. Cortis.....	J. M. Vickers.
	C. W. Fredrickson..	E. T. Christianson.
<i>Physicians</i>	Dr. Pennell } Dr. Beales } Dr. Cooper } Dr. Rotton } Dr. Cansdell }	Dr. Pennell } Dr. Beales } Dr. Cooper } Dr. Otto Rotton, Brooklyn.
	} <i>New York.</i>	
	} <i>Brooklyn.</i>	
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. George C. Pennell...	Rev. Dr. Hawks.
	Rev. Dr. Hawks.....	Rev. G. C. Pennell.
	Rev. Dr. Vinton.....	Rev. Dr. Vinton.
<i>Charitable Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller } Philip Pritchard } Thos. M. Braine } Rev. G. C. Pennell }	Robert Waller } Philip Pritchard } Thos. M. Braine } Thos. F. Frank }
	Jno. T. Walker } James Napier } G. M. Knevitt }	Jno T. Walker } James Napier } S. S. J. Frith }
	} <i>New York.</i>	
	} <i>Brooklyn</i>	
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Charles Clifton	Charles Clifton.
	Charles B. Elliman.....	Charles B. Elliman.
	Joseph C. Wells.....	Arthur Kendall.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller....	Robert Waller.
<i>Dep. of Benev. and</i>	Philip Pritchard	Philip Pritchard.
<i>Emig't Soc</i>		

	1862.	1863.
<i>President</i>	Henry Eyre.....	Henry Eyre.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	Edward Walker.....	Edward Walker.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Philip Pritchard.....	Philip Pritchard.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage.....	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....	Thos. M. Braine.
	Thomas M. Braine.....	John Cook.
<i>Stewards</i>	Edward Baker.....	Daniel Goodwin.
	John M. Webb....	Orville Oddie.
	Daniel Goodwin.....	John M. Webb.
	Orville Oddie....	Charles Vinton.

Physicians.....Jno. C. Beales, M. D.....Jno. C. Beales, M. D.
 Chas. W. Cooper, M. D....Chas. W. Cooper, M. D.
 Otto Rotton, M. D.....Otto Rotton, M. D.
 Inglis Lough, M. D.

ChaplainsRev. Francis Vinton, D. D.Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.
 Rev. Fran. I. Hawks,D.D.Rev. A. S. Leonard, D. D.

Charitable Committee..Robert Waller } Robert Waller }
 Thos. Field Frank } *New* Thos. Field Frank } *New*
 Edw. W. Canning } *York.* Edw. W. Canning } *York.*
 John R. Griffith } John R. Griffith }
 John T. Walker } John T. Walker }
 Chas. Paulson } *Brooklyn* Chas. Paulson } *Brooklyn.*
 Edward Hill } Edward Hill }

Com. of Acc'ts.....Charles Clifton.....Charles Clifton.
 Charles B. EllimanChas. B. Elliman.
 Arthur Kendall.....Arthur Kendall.

Delegates to Board of

Dep. of Benev. and Robert Waller.....Robert Waller.
Emig't Com.....Philip Pritchard.....Philip Pritchard.

1864.

1865.

PresidentHenry Eyre.....Henry Eyre.
1st Vice-President....Edward Walker.....Edward Walker.
2d Vice-President....Thomas D. Middleton....Henry de Beauvoir Routh.
Treasurer.....Robert Bage.....Robert Bage.
Secretaries.....Thomas M. Braine.....Thomas M. Braine.
 William T. SmithWm. T. Smith.
StewardsWilliam T. Smith... ..Charles H. Webb.
 Orville Oddie..... Orville Oddie.
 William A. Virtue.....James B. Hodgskin.
 Joseph N. Harvey.....George Wade.

Physicians.....J. C. Beales, M.D } *New* Jno.C.Beales,M.D } *New*
 C.W.Cooper,M.D } *York.* S. R. Percy, M. D } *York.*
 H.J.Phillips, M.D } H. J. Phillips, M.D }
 Otto Rotton, M.D. *Brooklyn* Otto Rotton, M.D. *Brooklyn.*

ChaplainsRev. Francis Vinton, D.D.Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
 Rev. A. S. Leonard, D. D.Rev. A. S. Leonard, D. D.

Charitable Committee..Robert Waller } Robert Waller }
 Thos. Field Frank } *New* Thos. Field Frank } *New*
 Edw. W. Canning } *York.* Edw. W. Canning } *York.*
 John R. Griffith } John R. Griffith }
 John T. Walker } John T. Walker }
 Charles Paulson } *Brooklyn* Charles Paulson } *Brooklyn*
 Edward Hill } Edward Hill }

Com. of Acc'ts.....Charles Clifton.....Charles Clifton.
 Charles B. Elliman... ..Charles B. Elliman.
 Arthur Kendall.....Arthur Kendall.
Delegates to Board of Robert Waller.....Robert Waller.
Dep. of Benev. and Richard J. Cortis... ..Richard J. Cortis.
Emig't Soc.....

1866.

1867.

President.....Henry EyreEdw. M. Archibald, C. B.
1st Vice-President ...Henry De Beauvoir Routh.Henry De Beauvoir Routh.
2d Vice-President ...John T. Walker.....John T. Walker.
Treasurer.....Robert Bage.....Robert Bage.
Secretaries.....Thomas M. Braine.....Thomas M. Braine.
 William T. Smith... ..F. W. J. Hurst.
Stewards.....Charles H. Webb.....Thomas D. Middleton.
 James B. Hodgskin.....John R. Griffith.
 George Wade.....John Hobbs.
 F. W. J. Hurst.
Physicians.....J. C. Beales, M.D. } *New* J. C. Beales, M.D } *New*
 S. R. Percy, M.D. } *York.* H. Railton, M. D } *York.*
 H. Railton, M.D. }
 Otto Rotton, M.D. *Brooklyn* Otto Rotton, M.D. *Brooklyn*
ChaplainsRev. Francis Vinton, D.D. Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.
 Rev. A. S. Leonard, D. D. Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D.
 Rev. Edward W. Syle.
Charitable Committee..Robert Waller }
 Thos. Field Frank } *New* Thos. Field Frank } *New*
 Edw. W. Canning } *York.* Edw. W. Canning } *York.*
 John R. Griffith }
 Chas. Paulson }
 Edward Hill } *Brooklyn.* Charles Paulson } *Brooklyn*
 R. J. Cortis } Richard J. Cortis }
Com. of Acc'ts.....Charles Clifton.....Charles Clifton.
 Charles B. Elliman... ..Chas. B. Elliman.
 Arthur Kendall.....Arthur Kendall.
Delegates to Board of
Dep. of Benev. and Robert Waller.....Robert Waller.
Emig't Soc.....Richard J. Cortis.....Richard J. Cortis.

1868.

1869.

President.....Edward M. Archibald, C.B. Edw. M. Archibald, C. B.
1st Vice-President....John R. Griffith.....John G. Dale.
2d Vice-President....John Hobbs.....John Hobbs.

<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage	Robert Bage.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Thomas M. Braine	Thomas M. Braine.
	Solomon J. Jones	Solomon J. Jones.
<i>Stewards</i>	Morris H. Henry, M. D. .	
	J. Milner Vickers	
	Solomon J. Jones	
<i>Physicians</i>	John C. Beales, M. D. . . .	John C. Beales, M. D.
	Morris H. Henry, M. D. .	Morris H. Henry, M. D.
	Otto Rotton, M. D.	
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.	Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
	Rev. Franklin Babbitt . .	Rev. Franklin Babbitt.
<i>Charitable Committee.</i>	Thos. Field Frank } Edw. W. Canning } Chas. B. Elliman } F. W. J. Hurst } Edward Hill } Rich. J. Cortis } W. C. Mumford }	Edward Walker, Ch. Ex. Robert Mackie. [Com. York, Edward Hill. Charles Paulson. Aymar Cater. Brooklyn, F. W. J. Hurst. Arthur Kendall.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts.</i>	Charles Clifton	Charles Clifton.
	Arthur Kendall	Thos. Field Frank.
	J. Milner Vickers	Edward W. Canning.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i> <i>Dep. of Benev. and</i>	Robert Waller	Robert Waller.
<i>Emig. Soc.</i>	Richard J. Cortis	Richard J. Cortis.
<i>Almonce</i>	Rev. Frederick Sill	

1870.

1871.

<i>President</i>	Edward M. Archibald, C. B.	John G. Dale.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	John G. Dale	Thomas D. Middleton.
	F. W. J. Hurst	F. W. J. Hurst.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Robert Bage	John Hobbs.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Thomas M. Braine	Thomas M. Braine.
	Peter Jones	Peter Jones.
<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	Edward Walker.	Robert Mackie, Ch.
	James Coopley	Edward Walker.
	Aymar Cater.	J. Sefton Brancker.
	Wm. C. Mumford	Charles T. Gostenhofer.
	Robert Mackie	Wm. C. Mumford.
	Wm. B. Bowring	Edward Phillips.
	John Hobbs	James Curphey.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts.</i>	Charles Clifton	Robert Waller.
	Robert Waller	Thomas F. Frank.
	Thomas Field Frank	R. J. Godwin.

<i>Physicians</i>	John C. Beales, M. D....J. C. Beales, M. D. Morris H. Henry, M. D..Lewis P. Walton, M. D. Otto Rotton, M. D....Charles F. Young, M. D.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D. Rev. Franklin Babbitt....Rev. Franklin Babbitt.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller.....Robert Waller.
<i>Deputies, etc</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....Richard J. Cortis.

1872.

1873.

<i>President</i>	John G. Dale.....John G. Dale.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	F. W. J. Hurst.....F. W. J. Hurst. Charles T. Gostenhofer...Charles T. Gostenhofer.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John Hobbs.....John Hobbs.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Thomas M. Braine .....Thomas M. Braine. Peter Jones.....Peter Jones.
<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller, Chair....Robert Waller, Ch. James Curphey.....Thomas B. Bowring. Edward Dobell .....James Curphey. Ernest Chaplin.....Edward Phillips. Edward Phillips.....George F. Pim. Joseph Hyde Sparks.....Joseph Hyde Sparks. Charles Vinton.....Charles Vinton.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Thomas F. Frank.....Thomas Field Frank. Richard J. Godwin.....R. J. Godwin. E. Brenton Archibald.....E. Brenton Archibald.
<i>Physicians</i>	John C. Beales, M. D....John C. Beales, M. D. Lewis P. Walton, M. D...Lewis P. Walton, M. D. Charles F. Young, M. D..Charles F. Young, M. D.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.Rev. Franklin Babbitt. Rev. Franklin Babbitt....Rev. Frederick Sill.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller.....Robert Waller.
<i>Deputies, etc</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....Richard J. Cortis.

1874.

1875.

<i>President</i>	Henry E. Pellew .....Henry E. Pellew.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Edward Hill.....Edward Hill. Briton Richardson.....Briton Richardson.
<i>Treasurer</i>	R. J. Cortis .....R. J. Cortis.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Peter Jones.....Peter Jones. H. G. M. Linton.....H. G. M. Linton.

<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller, Ch.....	Robert Waller, Ch.
	James Curphey.....	R. D. Perry.
	Charles T. Gostenhofer....	Hen. H. Romilly.
	John G. Dale.....	John G. Dale.
	John Moulson.....	John Moulson.
	Edward W. Mascord.....	Edward W. Mascord.
	I. Collin Vincent.....	I. Collin Vincent.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	R. J. Godwin.....	R. J. Godwin.
	E. Brenton Archibald	E. Brenton Archibald.
	Thomas M. Braine.....	John Orpe.
<i>Physicians</i>	John C. Beales, M. D....	John C. Beales, M. D.
	Lewis P. Walton, M. D....	Lewis P. Walton, M. D.
	Charles F. Young, M. D....	Charles F. Young, M. D.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Franklin Babbitt....	Rev. Franklin Babbitt.
	Rev. F. Sill	Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller	Robert Waller.
<i>Deputies, etc</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....	Richard J. Cortis.

1876.

1877.

<i>President</i>	Henry E. Pellew....	Henry E. Pellew.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Edward Hill.....	Briton Richardson.
	Briton Richardson.....	John Moulson.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John G. Dale.....	John G. Dale.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Henry Romilly.....	Henry Romilly.
	Maynard C. Eyre	A. E. Tucker.
<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller, Ch.....	Robert Waller, Ch.
	R. D. Perry.....	Edward Hill.
	John Moulson.....	R. J. Godwin.
	Edward W. Mascord.....	R. D. Perry.
	J. Collin Vincent.....	S. Dally.
	Richard J. Godwin.....	C. F. Wreaks.
	Thomas E. Evans.....	E. Brenton Archibald.
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	E. Brenton Archibald....	John Orpe.
	John Orpe.....	Thos. W. Weathered.
	Thomas W. Weathered....	J. Collin Vincent.
<i>Physicians</i>	John C. Beales, M. D....	J. C. Beales, M. D.
	Lewis P. Walton, M. D....	Lewis P. Walton, M. D.
	Charles T. Young, M. D....	C. T. Young, M. D.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Franklin Babbitt....	Rev. F. Babbitt.
	Rev. Jos. H. Rylance, D. D.	Rev. Jos. H. Rylance, D. D.
		Rev. F. Courtney.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller.....	Robert Waller.
<i>Deputies, etc</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....	R. J. Cortis.

	1878.	1879.
<i>President</i>	Briton Richardson.....	Briton Richardson.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	John Carey, Jr.....	John Carey, Jr.
	Thomas E. Jevons.....	Thomas E. Jevons.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John G. Dale.....	John G. Dale.
<i>Secretaries</i>	W. Wilton Phipps.....	Alex. E. Tucker.
	A. E. Tucker.....	Samuel Lee.
<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	R. D. Perry, Ch.....	R. D. Perry, Ch.
	Robert Waller.....	Robert Waller.
	Edward Hill.....	E. Brenton Archibald.
	Henry E. Pellew.....	Henry Romilly.
	Henry Romilly.....	Charles F. Wreaks.
	John Moulson.....	W. W. Phipps.
	F. Brenton Archibald....	G. Bentham Rae.
		Henry Eyre
		E. M. Archibald,
		C.B.
		Henry E. Pellew
		} <i>Ex. Off</i>
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	F. C. Gostenhofer.....	F. C. Gostenhofer.
	C. F. Wreaks.....	Berkeley Mostyn.
	J. Collin Vincent.....	James E. Pulsford.
<i>Physicians</i>	J. C. Beales, M. D.....	Lewis P. Walton, M. D.
	Lewis P. Walton, M. D...	Ben. F. Dawson, M. D.
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Jos. H. Rylance, D.D.	Rev. Jos. H. Rylance, D.D.
	Rev. F. Courtney.....	Rev. F. Courtney.
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller.....	
<i>Deputies, etc</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....	

	1880.	1881.
<i>President</i>	F. W. J. Hurst.....	F. W. J. Hurst.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Edward Hill.....	Edward Hill.
	Thomas E. Jevons.....	Richard J. Cortis.
<i>Treasurer</i>	John G. Dale.....	John G. Dale.
<i>Secretaries</i>	Alex. E. Tucker.....	Alex. E. Tucker.
	F. G. Richardson.....	F. G. Richardson.
<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller, Ch.....	Robert Waller, Ch.
	Samuel Dally.....	Samuel Dally.
	Chas. F. Wreaks.....	Charles F. Wreaks.
	G. Bentham Rae.....	Berkeley Mostyn.
	W. W. Phipps.....	Edward Mascord.
	Berkeley Mostyn.....	E. F. Beddall.
	Edward W. Mascord	John R. Waller.

	Henry Eyre		Henry Eyre	
	E. M. Archibald,		E. M. Archibald,	
	C. B.	<i>Ex. Off</i>	C. B.	<i>Ex. Off.</i>
	Henry E. Pellew		Henry E. Pellew	
	B. Richardson		B. Richardson	
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	F. C. Gostenhofer.....		F. C. Gostenhofer.	
	J. G. Harper.....		J. G. Harper.	
	Richard Sanderson.....		Wm. Lindsay Blatch.	
<i>Physicians</i>	Lewis P. Walton, M. D...		Lewis P. Walton, M. D.	
	Benjamin F. Dawson, M.D.		Benjamin F. Dawson, M.D.	
<i>Chaplains</i>	Rev. Jos. H. Rylande D.D.		Rev. Jos. H. Rylande, D.D.	
	Rev. F. Courtney.....		Rev. A. G. Mortimer.	
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>				
<i>Dep. of Benev. and</i>	Robert Waller.....		Robert Waller.	
<i>Emig't Soc.</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....		Richard J. Cortis.	

1882.

1883.

<i>President</i>	F. W. J. Hurst.....		Edward Hill.	
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Edward Hill.....		R. J. Cortis.	
	Richard J. Cortis.....		Robert Waller.	
<i>Treasurer</i>	John G. Dale.....		John G. Dale.	
<i>Secretaries</i>	Alex. E. Tucker.....		Berkeley Mostyn.	
	E. G. Richardson.....		Percy Chubb.	
<i>Executive Committee</i> ..	Robert Waller, Ch.....		E. F. Beddell, Ch.	
	Charles F. Wreaks.....		Charles F. Wreaks.	
	Berkeley Mostyn.....		John Moulson.	
	H. A. Racker		H. A. Racker.	
	John Moulson.....		Alex. E. Tucker.	
	Henry W. O. Edye.....		Henry W. O. Edye.	
	Edward F. Beddall..		Herbert Barber.	
	Henry Eyre		Sir E. M. Archibald	
	E. M. Archibald,		C. B. G. K. C. M. G	
	C. B.	<i>Ex. Off</i>	Henry E. Pellew	<i>Ex. Off</i>
	Henry E. Pellew		B. Richardson	
	B. Richardson		F. W. J. Hurst	
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	F. C. Gostenhofer.....		F. C. Gostenhofer.	
	Edward W. Mascord.....		Edward W. Mascord.	
	Wm. Lindsay Blatch....		Charles S. Bonnor.	
<i>Physicians</i>	Lewis P. Walton, M. D...		Lewis P. Walton, M. D.	
	Benjamin F. Dawson, M.D.		Benj. F. Dawson, M. D.	
<i>Chaplain</i>	Rev. A. G. Mortimer.....		Rev. D. P. Morgan.	

*Delegates to Board of**Dep. of Benev. and* Robert Waller Robert Waller.*Emig't Soc.*..... Richard J. Cortis... .. Richard J. Cortis.

1884.

1885.

President...... Edward Hill. Richard J. Cortis.*Vice-Presidents.*..... Richard J. Cortis Edward F. Beddall, Ch.

Robert Waller..... Berkeley Mostyn.

Treasurer..... F. W. J. Hurst. Edward Hill.*Secretaries*..... Berkeley Mostyn..... Percy Chubb.

Percy Chubb Oliver Adams.

Executive Committee. E. F. Beddall, Ch..... H. A. Racker.

Charles F. Wreaks..... Henry W. O. Edye.

Henry W. O. Edye.. Herbert Barber.

John Moulson..... John Parsons.

Alex. E. Tucker..... H. O. Northcote.

H. A. Racker..... Thos. B. Bowring.

Herbert Barber..... A. M. Townsend.

Sir E. M. Archibald }

C. B. K. C. M. G. }

Henry E. Pellew }

B. Richardson }

Ex. Off.

Henry E. Pellew }

B. Richardson }

F. W. J. Hurst }

*Ex. Off.**Com. of Acc'ts.*..... F. C. Gostenhofer..... F. C. Gostenhofer.

F. S. Smithers..... Charles S. Bonnor.

Charles S. Bonnor... .. F. S. Smithers.

Physicians. Lewis P. Walton, M. D... Lewis P. Walton, M. D.

Benjamin F. Dawson, M. D. Benj. F. Dawson, M. D.

Chaplains Rev. D. P. Morgan..... Rev. D. P. Morgan.

Rev. B. F. DeCosta..... Rev. B. F. DeCosta.

Delegates to Board of Robert Waller Robert Waller.*Deputies, etc.*..... Richard J. Cortis..... Richard J. Cortis.

1886.

President...... R. J. Cortis*Vice-Presidents.*..... H. W. O. Edye

Berkeley Mostyn.....

Treasurer..... Edward Hill.....*Secretaries* Jeffrey Bevan.. ...

Oliver Adams.....

<i>Executive Committee.</i>	E. F. Beddall, Ch.....
	H. A. Racker.....
	Herbert Barber.....
	R. Fleming Crooks.....
	John Parsons.....
	Thomas B. Bowring.....
	John Orpe.....
<i>Com. of Acc'ts</i>	Henry Hague.....
	James Francis.....
	R. M. Waters.....
<i>Physicians</i>	Rev. D. P. Morgan.....
	Rev. B. F. DeCosta.....
<i>Chaplains</i>	B. F. Dawson, M. D.....
	J. W. Dowling, M. D.....
<i>Delegates to Board of</i>	Robert Waller... ..
<i>Deputies, etc</i>	Richard J. Cortis.....

Facsimile of present Certificate of Membership.

This is to Certify, that _____ was,
on the _____ day of _____ One Thousand
Eight Hundred and _____, duly admitted a
Member of the St. George's Society of the City of New York.
Witness the hand of the President and the Seal of
the Society, with the countersign of one of the Secretaries.

Secretary _____ President _____

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ADMISSION.

CORRECTED TO JANUARY, 1886.

A.

<p>1786. <i>Allingham, Charles.</i>
 " <i>Appleby, George.</i>
 " <i>Anderson, Samuel.</i>
 " <i>Atkinson, Francis.</i>
 1788. <i>Atkinson, John.</i>
 1790. <i>Ashley, John.</i>
 1793. <i>Abrams, Josiah.</i>
 1801. <i>Apthorp, Col.</i>
 1809. <i>Armitage, Benjamin.</i>
 " <i>Atkinson, John, Jr.</i>
 1815. <i>Atkinson, George H.</i>
 1816. <i>Atkinson, William H.</i>
 " <i>Ashton, Robert.</i>
 1817. <i>Anderson, John A.</i>
 " <i>Armstrong, William.</i>
 1818. <i>Adcock, H. W.</i>
 " <i>Allport, James.</i>
 1822. <i>Astor, George.</i>
 1828. <i>Ashton, Adam.</i>
 1829. <i>Adams, George.</i>
 1830. <i>Atkinson, George, Hon. M.</i>
 1836. <i>Anstice, Moses.</i>
 1846. <i>Ash, I. H.</i>
 1848. <i>Austin, Thomas.</i>
 " <i>Arrowsworth, L. Y. D.</i>
 " <i>Allcock, R. E.</i>
 1850. <i>Arthur, John.</i></p> | <p>1851. <i>Anderson, W. O.</i>
 " <i>Arnold, E. M. D.</i>
 1857. <i>Archibald, E. M. C. B.,</i>
 <i>L. M., 1865.</i>
 1858. <i>Adams, James.</i>
 " <i>Ashmore, Sidney.</i>
 1860. <i>Aylwin, Horace.</i>
 1861. <i>Amery, William.</i>
 1863. <i>Adams, Wm. Edwin, L. M.</i>
 <i>1874.</i>
 1865. <i>Alderton, Charles.</i>
 1866. <i>Arnold, Aaron, L. M. 1866.</i>
 1869. <i>Archibald, E. Brenton.</i>
 1870. <i>Ashworth, C.</i>
 " <i>H. R. H. Prince Ar-</i>
 <i>thur William Pat-</i>
 <i>rick Albert. K. G. } H. M.</i>
 <i>K. F. K. P. }</i>
 1873. <i>Aspinwall, Thomas.</i>
 1874. <i>Arkill, James.</i>
 1876. <i>Adams, Oliver.</i>
 1879. <i>Arnold, Richard, L. M., 1879.</i>
 1880. <i>Allen, George C., L. M.</i>
 " <i>Allen, Philip.</i>
 " <i>Alexandre, J. E., L. M., 1880.</i>
 1884. <i>Angel, F. M.</i>
 " <i>Allen, T. H., M. D.</i></p> |
|--|--|

B.

1786. *Banyar, Goldsboro.*
 " *Bache, Theophylact.*
 " *Berry, John.*
 " *Barron, Thomas,*
 1787. *Bayley, Richard.*
 " *Badcock, Daniel.*
 1788. *Brownjohn, Samuel.*
 1789. *Beckley, John.*
 1790. *Bullock, Richard.*
 " *Bond, Phineas.*
 1791. *Bache, Paul R.*
 " *Bayard, William.*
 " *Bullock, Thomas.*
 1792. *Bushnell, Thomas.*
 " *Barry, John, Jr.*
 1793. *Bellamy, Samuel.*
 " *Bainbridge, Absalom.*
 " *Bache, Andrew.*
 1794. *Bache, William.*
 1799. *Black, John.*
 1800. *Broom, William.*
 1801. *Bird, Robert.*
 1803. *Brooks, Thomas.*
 1804. *Barfe, Thomas.*
 1806. *Brown, William.*
 1809. *Barfe, Robert.*
 " *Bach, Robert.*
 " *Barney, James.*
 1810. *Bristed, John.*
 " *Boorman, James.*
 " *Baylehole, Charles.*
 " *Bowerbank, Thomas.*
 1811. *Barnard, Charles.*
 " *Bates, Joseph.*
 1814. *Bridge, Joel.*
 1815. *Barnes, Robert.*
 " *Brown, Thomas.*
 1816. *Becket, Henry.*
 " *Butt, John.*
 1816. *Barraclough, William.*
 1817. *Beverley, John.*
 " *Bazalgette, Daniel.*
 1818. *Bingley, George.*
 1819. *Boorman, Robert.*
 1822. *Blackstock, James.*
 " *Barker, I., M. D., L. M. 1832.*
 1823. *Bliss, Theodore E.*
 1824. *Bartlett, John S., M. D.*
 " *Barber, Alfred.*
 " *Barclay, Thos., Cap., H. M.*
 " *Butcher, Samuel.*
 1825. *Broadbent, Abraham.*
 1826. *Banks, William, L. M., 1830.*
 " *Bryan, Thomas.*
 1827. *Barnett, Thomas.*
 1828. *Bent, Buckley.*
 1829. *Bryan, William.*
 " *Boocock, J. A.*
 1831. *Bissell, Peter.*
 " *Baggot, Joseph.*
 " *Bage, Robert, L. M., 1865.*
 " *Bent, W.*
 " *Blain, Joseph, L. M., 1832.*
 1833. *Brown, John B.*
 1835. *Bottomley, James, Jr.*
 " *Boorman, James, L. M., 1865.*
 " *Brock, John.*
 " *Barclay, Anthony, L. M., 1835.*
 " *Beales, John C., M. D., L. M., 1835.*
 " *Buchanan, Rob. S.*
 " *Birkbeck, Alexander.*
 1838. *Baxter, Timothy.*
 1839. *Bottomley, William.*
 " *Baldwin, Edmund.*
 " *Branker, William.*
 1840. *Brown, Robert.*
 " *Barber, Thos. Hunt.*

B.

1840. *Barber, James, L. M.*, 1840. 1863. *Barr, Wm. S.*
 " *Bentley, Henry.* 1865. *Binney, Edward, L. M.*, 1865.
 1841. *Bradshaw, J. W., M. D.* " *Blackburn, Edward, L. M.*,
 " *Bradbury, John K.* 1865.
 " *Bradbury, E. H.* " *Borrow, W. B., L. M.*, 1867.
 " *Bradbury, Samuel.* " *Beaumont, John P.*
 1843. *Baylis, Henry.* " *Bradford, George.*
 " *Brown, John P.* 1866. *Brancker, J. Seston.*
 1845. *Bradbrook, G. A.* 1867. *Babbitt, Rev. F.*
 " *Brind, Henry.* " *Bonner, G. T.*
 " *Bishop, E. W.* " *Bonner, E. H.*
 1846. *Barham, F.* " *Bingham, D.*
 1847. *Bass, Charles.* " *Brownlow, E. B.*
 " *Brandreth, B., M. D.* 1868. *Bowring, W. B.*
 " *Brown, George B.* 1869. *Beales, James A. G., L. M.*
 1849. *Bunch, R.* 1869.
 1850. *Bedford, T. Stanley.* 1870. *Bristow, Alfred.*
 1851. *Burgess, George.* " *Brinkman, Wm.*
 1852. *Burnett, M. B.* 1871. *Beste, Charles F.*
 " *Bulfin, G.* " *Bowring, Thomas B.*
 " *Bond, W. S.* " *Bamford, C. L.*
 1853. *Bainbridge, Rich.* 1872. *Bassett, Francis M.*
 1854. *Baxter, John.* 1873. *Barkenshaw, Wm. C.*
 1857. *Braine, Thos. M., L. M.*, 1862. " *Bend, Wm B.*
 1858. *Brooking, Roope.* " *Beament, George.*
 " *Benley, John H.* " *Busch, Peter.*
 " *Bloomfield, David.* 1874. *Burnaby, George R.*
 " *Brown, Thomas, L. M.*, 1858. " *Booth, James.*
 " *Brownell, Wm.* " *Butterfield, Fred., L. M.* 1874.
 1859. *Batchelor, Charles.* 1875. *Busk, J. R., L. M.*, 1875.
 " *Blackburn, Thomas.* 1876. *Bradley, George A.*
 1860. *Baker, Edward.* " *Blackburn, Arthur.*
 " *Benson, J. J.* 1877. *Blatch, Wm. Lindsay.*
 " *Bailey, Thomas.* " *Boote, Edward.*
 " *Bailey, G. F.* 1878. *Barbour, Thomas.*
 1862. *Baring, Thos. Charles, L. M.* 1879. *Bonnor, Charles S.*
 1865. " *Bicknell, David.*
 " *Bascombe, Western J. D.* 1880. *Beddall, E. F.*
 " *Butterfield, Aubrey G.* 1882. *Barber, Herbert.*

B.

1882.	Bowron, Wm. A.	1883.	Brimble, H. E.
"	Brandreth, Wm.	"	Bucknall, H. W. J.
1883.	Booher, Wm. Lane, L. M.,	1884.	Beddall, E. K.
	1883.	"	Brigg, Benj. L.
"	Bainbridge, John G.	"	Bliss, Ernest C.
"	Baring, Alexander.	1885.	Bowring, E. C.
"	Beesley, James.	"	Budd, Palmer.
"	<i>Bluhm, Otto.</i>	"	Blagdon, S. P.
"	Boardman, E. C.	"	Beavan, Jeffrey.

C.

1786.	<i>Corp, Samuel, L. M., 1826.</i>	1816.	<i>Cairns, George.</i>
"	<i>Casey, James.</i>	"	<i>Cooper, Joseph.</i>
"	<i>Cockle, Frederick.</i>	1817.	<i>Child, Lewis.</i>
1789.	<i>Cockroft, James.</i>	"	<i>Chance, George, L. M., 1830.</i>
1787.	<i>Chapman, Henry.</i>	1818.	<i>Cartmel, Robert.</i>
1789.	<i>Capron, Henry.</i>	"	<i>Calder, William.</i>
"	<i>Courtauld, George.</i>	1819.	<i>Carter, John.</i>
1790.	<i>Couse, Cap. Charles.</i>	1820.	<i>Chapman, Benjamin.</i>
"	<i>Coles, John.</i>	1821.	<i>Corrie, William.</i>
1791.	<i>Cruger, Henry.</i>	1822.	<i>Corrie, George H.</i>
1792.	<i>Clayton, Thomas.</i>	"	<i>Congroco, Chas.</i>
1793.	<i>Colden, Cadwallader D.</i>	"	<i>Calrow, Richard.</i>
1794.	<i>Cox, John.</i>	"	<i>Cox, John.</i>
1796.	<i>Cuyler, James.</i>	1823.	<i>Capper, Walter S.</i>
1803.	<i>Coleman, Robert.</i>	"	<i>Cox, Joseph.</i>
1809.	<i>Crow, William.</i>	"	<i>Cripps, William.</i>
"	<i>Clough, J. B.</i>	1824.	<i>Capper, Francis.</i>
"	<i>Cairns, William.</i>	1828.	<i>Cripps, George.</i>
1811.	<i>Chapman, William.</i>	1830.	<i>Caroille, Charles.</i>
"	<i>Campbell, Daniel.</i>	1831.	<i>Cox, Charles.</i>
1815.	<i>Clapham, Joseph G.</i>	"	<i>Connah, John.</i>
"	<i>Coggill, George.</i>	"	<i>Cowper, George.</i>
"	<i>Chesterman, J., L. M., 1830.</i>	"	<i>Carrel, C.</i>
1816.	<i>Clark, Chas. R.</i>	1833.	<i>Canning, Edward W., L. M.,</i>
"	<i>Carter, Thomas.</i>		1833.
"	<i>Carter, Matthew.</i>	1835.	<i>Cary, Samuel T.</i>
"	<i>Cox, Henry.</i>	"	<i>Clapham, Samuel.</i>

C.

1835. <i>Castle, John.</i>	1860. <i>Christianson, E. T., L. M.,</i>
1865.
" <i>Crook, William T.</i>	" <i>Carr, George.</i>
" <i>Cobden, Henry A.</i>	1861. <i>Cowley, E. J.</i>
1836. <i>Castello, David.</i>	1863. <i>Cooper, Chas. W., M. D.</i>
" <i>Cochran, Rupert L.</i>	" <i>Clatworthy, John.</i>
1838. <i>Clapham, Glover.</i>	" <i>Clatworthy, Thos. B.</i>
" <i>Catherwood, Fred.</i>	1864. <i>Casserly, James A.</i>
" <i>Cuthbertson, Wm. D.</i>	" <i>Clegg, Walter O.</i>
" <i>Cooke, Thomas.</i>	" <i>Cornwallis, Kinahan.</i>
" <i>Cunningham, Wm.</i>	1865. <i>Cortis, Samuel S.</i>
" <i>Crookes, Septimas.</i>	" <i>Curphey, James, L. M., 1871.</i>
1839. <i>Clapham, James P.</i>	1866. <i>Clapham, Sam., L. M., 1866.</i>
1840. <i>Cartlidge, Charles.</i>	1867. <i>Cater, Aymar, L. M., 1867.</i>
" <i>Clarke, Richard.</i>	" <i>Converse, Chas. M.</i>
" <i>Conway, James.</i>	" <i>Cuthbertson, W. F.</i>
1841. <i>Campbell, John.</i>	1868. <i>Carr, William R.</i>
" <i>Clifton, Charles, L. M., 1844.</i>	" <i>Connah, John, L. M., 1870.</i>
1842. <i>Clark, Richard.</i>	1869. <i>Coppell, George.</i>
1843. <i>Campbell, James M.</i>	1870. <i>Connah, George,</i>
" <i>Campbell, Alexander.</i>	1871. <i>Cable, Thos. E.</i>
" <i>Connah, John, Jr.</i>	" <i>Chaplin, Ernest, L. M. 1873.</i>
" <i>Cook, John.</i>	" <i>Clatworthy, Frank.</i>
" <i>Campbell, James.</i>	" <i>Clatworthy, William.</i>
" <i>Cocker, R.</i>	" <i>Crusoe, E. H.</i>
1845. <i>Cooper, C., L. M., 1865.</i>	1872. <i>Craske, Charles.</i>
1847. <i>Cunard, Sir Edw. Bart, L. M.,</i>
1865.	1874. <i>Copcutt, W. H.</i>
1848. <i>Chapman, Robert.</i>	1875. <i>Carey, John, L. M. 1875.</i>
" <i>Chambers, Jno. W.</i>	1876. <i>Chubb, T. C.</i>
1849. <i>Carter, Nicholas.</i>	1877. <i>Courtney, Rev. F.</i>
1854. <i>Crosskill, Edward, L. M., 1854.</i>	1878. <i>Constable, James M., L. M.,</i>
1881.
" <i>Christmas, Charles.</i>	" <i>Cooper, H. P.</i>
" <i>Crookes, Geo. R.</i>	" <i>Carter, R. A.</i>
1858. <i>Congreve, C. M.</i>	1879. <i>Constable, A. G.</i>
" <i>Congreve, Chas.</i>	" <i>Carr, George W.</i>
1859. <i>Cortis, R. J., L. M., 1865.</i>	" <i>Cordukes, Isaac.</i>
1860. <i>Cansdell, Dr. H. W.</i>	1881. <i>Cattelle, Wallis R.</i>
" <i>Coppinger, J. B.</i>	1882. <i>Chubb, Percy.</i>
" <i>Carbutt, G. H.</i>	

C.

1882.	<i>Campbell, J. N. C.</i>	1885.	Congdon, Thos.
"	<i>Coulson, John.</i>	"	Courtney, J. J.
1883.	Crooks, R. F.	"	DeCosta, Rev. B. F., D. D., H. M.

D.

1786.	<i>Dickinson, Gilchrist.</i>	1845.	<i>Duxbury, Giles.</i>
"	<i>Dowhurst, John.</i>	1848.	<i>Dixon, John.</i>
1787.	<i>Dale, Robert.</i>	"	<i>Dealey, James.</i>
1788.	<i>Duer, William.</i>	"	<i>Drayton, Henry.</i>
"	<i>Delafield, John.</i>	1850.	<i>Dawson, Ben. F.</i>
1800.	<i>Day, John.</i>	1851.	<i>Dobson, Thos.</i>
1802.	<i>Dunderdale, Joseph.</i>	1853.	<i>Dixon, John.</i>
1809.	<i>Downes, John.</i>	1857.	<i>Davies, R. J.</i>
"	<i>Denston, Charles.</i>	"	<i>Dent, George.</i>
"	<i>Drake, Chris.</i>	1858.	<i>Dale, J. G., L. M., 1865.</i>
1810.	<i>Dyson, George.</i>	"	<i>Darby, Abraham, L. M., 1858.</i>
1811.	<i>Dodson, Nāthaniel.</i>	"	<i>Dickinson, Henry, L. M., 1858.</i>
1816.	<i>Daulby, William.</i>	1863.	<i>Drew, Thomas, L. M., 1865.</i>
"	<i>Dixon, Thomas, L. M., 1824.</i>	1865.	<i>De Wolf, Chas. A.</i>
1822.	<i>Dixon, John, Jr.</i>	1866.	<i>Darrell, Augustus.</i>
1826.	<i>Dawson, Wm., L. M., 1831.</i>	"	<i>Dobell, Edward.</i>
"	<i>Drake, David.</i>	1867.	<i>De Cordova, R. J.</i>
1828.	<i>Dixon, Joshua, L. M., 1828.</i>	1868.	<i>Davies, John T.</i>
1829.	<i>Dean, Thomas, L. M., 1846.</i>	1869.	<i>Davidson, D. M.</i>
1831.	<i>Dodd, J. B.</i>	1870.	<i>Ducker, H. W.</i>
1835.	<i>Darlington, John E.</i>	1871.	<i>De Cordova, Alfred.</i>
1837.	<i>Downing, B. H.</i>	1873.	<i>Dally, Samuel.</i>
1838.	<i>Davis, B. W.</i>	1874.	<i>David, Tucker.</i>
"	<i>Downing, E. B.</i>	1878.	<i>Dawson, B. F., M. D.</i>
"	<i>Diapor, Fred.</i>	1881.	<i>Dawson, Henry.</i>
"	<i>Davies, Thos. E., L. M., 1838.</i>	"	<i>Danby, Wm. H.</i>
1841.	<i>Dixon, Henry.</i>	1883.	<i>Dowling, J. W., M. D.</i>
"	<i>Denniston, Samuel.</i>	1884.	<i>Dale, F. G.</i>
"	<i>Davies, James.</i>	"	<i>Duff, Wm. H.</i>
"	<i>Dowdney, Revd.</i>		

E.

1786.	<i>Evers, John.</i>	1786.	<i>Evening, Abraham.</i>
"	<i>Ellis, John.</i>	1787.	<i>Edam, Samuel.</i>

E.

1787. <i>Elmes, Thomas.</i>	1865. <i>Eyre, Charles G., L. M.,</i>
1865.
1788. <i>Evans, C. J.</i>	" <i>Eyre, Maynard Campbell,</i>
L. M., 1865.
1799. <i>Ellis, John F.</i>	" <i>Eyre, John James, L. M.,</i>
1865.
1805. <i>English, William.</i>	" <i>Eyre, George Arthur, L. M.,</i>
1865.
1809. <i>Eastburn, James.</i>	
1821. <i>Earl, John.</i>	
1822. <i>Entwistle, J.</i>	
1831. <i>Evans, David.</i>	
1833. <i>Elliman, James B., L. M.,</i>
1846.	1866. <i>Elliott, Wm.</i>
1834. <i>Edwards, Charles, L. M.,</i>
1842.	" <i>Edwards, G. A.</i>
1837. <i>Eastburn, Rev. Mantos, D.D.</i>	1867. <i>Elger, W. J.</i>
1840. <i>Elliman, Charles B.</i>	" <i>Esterbrook, Richard, Jr.</i>
" <i>Eyre, Henry, L. M., 1852.</i>	1869. <i>Elliott, E. C.</i>
1846. <i>English, W. C. R.</i>	1871. <i>Edye, Henry W. O.</i>
1850. <i>Edwards, Frank S.</i>	1873. <i>Evans, William.</i>
1858. <i>Edwards, Pierrepoint.</i>	" <i>Edgehill, James T.</i>
1862. <i>Edwards, Abraham.</i>	1874. <i>Evans, Thomas.</i>
1865. <i>Earnshaw, John W. S., L. M.,</i>
1865.	1878. <i>England, J. W.</i>
" <i>Eyre, Henry Montague,</i>
L. M., 1865.	1880. <i>Eaton, Henry W.</i>
	1883. <i>Edwards, H. T.</i>
	1884. <i>Emanuel, J. M.</i>

F.

1788. <i>Ferrers, John.</i>	1822. <i>Fox, James.</i>
1790. <i>Frost, John.</i>	" <i>Fowler, Joseph, L. M., 1835.</i>
1798. <i>Fisher, James.</i>	1824. <i>Foot, John Forrester.</i>
" <i>Fisher, Henry.</i>	1826. <i>Froste, Joseph.</i>
1799. <i>Fitch, Joseph.</i>	1829. <i>Ferguson, John.</i>
1801. <i>Fenno, John Ward.</i>	1834. <i>Fuller, Wm.</i>
1803. <i>Ferguson, Samuel.</i>	1835. <i>Frith, Edward.</i>
1806. <i>Fisher, J., M. D., L. M.,</i>
1829.	" <i>Frodsham, Ellison, H. M.</i>
1810. <i>Ferrand, Benj. F.</i>	1836. <i>Fairbank, Henry.</i>
1815. <i>Franklyn, Joseph.</i>	1848. <i>Fox, Geo. W.</i>
1816. <i>Frear, R. W.</i>	1849. <i>Francis, Arthur W.</i>
1819. <i>Fisher, Thomas.</i>	1855. <i>Frith, Samuel, S. J.</i>
" <i>Fanshaw, John.</i>	1856. <i>Force, John C.</i>
	" <i>Firth, John, L. M., 1856.</i>

F.

1856.	<i>Fowler, Rich.</i>	1871.	Fitch, John, L. M., 1872.
1858.	Frederickson, C. W., L. M.,
1865.	1877.	<i>Farmeloe, James.</i>
"	Furness, Thomas S., L. M.,
1868.	1879.	Fay, John E., L. M., 1882.
		"	Francis, James.
		"	Frazer, Alfred.
1860.	<i>Frank, Thomas F., L. M.,
1865.</i>	1880.	Forwood, George P.
		1883.	Fraser, Gilbert.
1863.	Firth, S. Archibald.	"	Fleming, Howard.
1867.	<i>Frith, Thomas T.</i>	1884.	Francklyn, Reginald.
"	<i>Foot, Randal H.</i>	"	Forwood, T. Brittain.
1869.	Francklyn, C. G., L. M.,
1869.	"	Forrest, H. A.
		1885.	Fearon, R. J.

G.

1788.	<i>Goodeve, John.</i>	1838.	<i>Glentrooth, Jas. B.</i>
1789.	<i>Georges, Wm. Payne.</i>	1839.	<i>Gresham, George.</i>
"	<i>Georges, Wm. P., jr.</i>	"	<i>Gillott, Jos., L. M., 1839.</i>
1790.	<i>Giles, Aquila.</i>	1841.	<i>Graham, J. L., L. M., 1841.</i>
1792.	<i>Gates, Geo. Horatio.</i>	1846.	<i>Grice, Chas. C.</i>
1797.	<i>Gosley, George.</i>	1848.	<i>Grocer, George B.</i>
1810.	<i>Gardner, Henry.</i>	1849.	<i>Goodchild, Jno. A.</i>
"	<i>Garr, Andrew S.</i>	1852.	<i>Gurney, B. F.</i>
1812.	<i>Garsed, John.</i>	1854.	<i>Gardner, H. P.</i>
1815.	<i>Greenwood, Richard.</i>	1856.	Gibbes, A. H., L. M., 1865.
1816.	<i>Gandy, William.</i>	1858.	Griffith, J. R., L. M., 1865.
"	<i>Gandry, Arthur.</i>	1860.	<i>Grierson, Saml.</i>
1819.	<i>Grimson, Joseph.</i>	"	Godwin, R. J.
1822.	<i>Glass, Jas. W.</i>	1861.	<i>Gordon, Wm.</i>
"	<i>Gilley, Wm. B.</i>	1862.	Gunning, T. B., M. D.,
L. M., 1865.
1823.	<i>Gibbons, Theo.</i>	1863.	<i>Gellibrand, Edward.</i>
"	<i>Gascoigne, Jas. B.</i>	"	<i>Gerrard, George L.</i>
1824.	<i>Greenup, Wm. M.</i>	1865.	Gostenhofer, Charles T.,
L. M., 1865.
1825.	<i>Greenup, George.</i>	1866.	<i>Garnar, Thomas, L. M.,
1866.</i>
1826.	<i>Green, Joseph.</i>	1867.	<i>Garread, John, L. M., 1867.</i>
1835.	<i>Green, Thomas.</i>	"	<i>Galerey, Wm. T.</i>
"	<i>Green, Jesse.</i>		
1837.	<i>Garrett, Fredk. A.</i>		
"	<i>Garnar, Thos.</i>		

G.

1867. <i>Garsia, Edwin C. B.</i>	1873. <i>Gillham, Edward.</i>
“ <i>Grant, James.</i>	“ <i>Gregory, Henry.</i>
“ <i>Gray, Chas. B.</i>	1875. <i>Gostenhofer, F. C.</i>
1868. <i>Grainger, John E., L. M.,</i>	1876. <i>Gostenhofer, Franklin.</i>
1871.	1881. <i>Gurney, Victor R.</i>
1869. <i>Goodeve, James.</i>	1883. <i>Green, John.</i>
“ <i>Garsia, Alfred C.</i>	“ <i>Gunning, T. B., Jr.</i>
“ <i>Gundry, Frank.</i>	“ <i>Gray, Austin.</i>
“ <i>Gray, Bryce, L. M., 1869.</i>	1884. <i>Green, L. A.</i>
“ <i>Gordon, Robert, L. M., 1871.</i>	“ <i>Grose, J.</i>
1873. <i>Godwin, John D.</i>	1885. <i>Glyn, W. E.</i>

H.

1786. <i>Hamersley, Andrew.</i>	1818. <i>Hamitt, John.</i>
1787. <i>Harison, Richard.</i>	“ <i>Hudson, Joseph.</i>
1788. <i>Hatfield, Jos.</i>	1819. <i>Homer, Joseph.</i>
“ <i>Hobson, Jonathan.</i>	1822. <i>Hewitt, Alex.</i>
1792. <i>Hamilton, His. Ex. Geo.</i>	“ <i>Hall, Joseph.</i>
“ <i>Hallam, Lewis.</i>	“ <i>Hardy, Edward, L. M., 1822.</i>
1793. <i>Hart, Bernard.</i>	1823. <i>Herring, R. G.</i>
“ <i>Herwitt, James.</i>	1824. <i>Heycock, Henry.</i>
1794. <i>Hounsfield, Ezra.</i>	“ <i>Howard, Henry.</i>
1795. <i>Hodgkinson, John.</i>	1827. <i>Hughes, James, H. M.</i>
“ <i>Hyde, John.</i>	1830. <i>Hughes, Ball, H. M.</i>
1801. <i>Holmes, Charles.</i>	“ <i>Holden, Edward.</i>
“ <i>Hastie, Henry.</i>	“ <i>Hutchinson, John.</i>
1803. <i>Hoansfield, Bart.</i>	1831. <i>Holden, Thomas.</i>
1808. <i>Hughes, J. O.</i>	1833. <i>Hoskins, Ed. W.</i>
1809. <i>Holmes, Thomas, Jr.</i>	1834. <i>Herbert, Henry W.</i>
1815. <i>Harvey, William.</i>	1835. <i>Hunt, Edwin, L. M., 1835.</i>
“ <i>Hawkes, George W.</i>	“ <i>Hawkes, W. W.</i>
“ <i>Hudson, Samuel.</i>	1836. <i>Hawkes, Rev. F. L., D. D.</i>
“ <i>Hyde, Benjamin.</i>	“ <i>Hudson, Joseph.</i>
1816. <i>Hudson, John.</i>	“ <i>Hughes, John.</i>
“ <i>Hancock, C.</i>	1838. <i>Harrold, John.</i>
“ <i>Harrison, Joseph S.</i>	1839. <i>Hill, Thos.</i>
“ <i>Hardy, Wm. H.</i>	“ <i>Hobart, Henry C.</i>
1817. <i>Hook, Andrew.</i>	“ <i>Harvey, Joseph.</i>
“ <i>Hally, Wm.</i>	1840. <i>Hogan, Wm.</i>

H.

1840. <i>Huth, Henry, L. M., 1843.</i>	1866. <i>Hurst, F. W. J., L. M., 1866.</i>
1842. <i>Harst, Arthur, L. M., 1842.</i>	" <i>Hildich, A. H.</i>
" <i>Holyoake, Thomas.</i>	" <i>Hall, Thos. D.</i>
1843. <i>Hindhaugh, Wm.</i>	" <i>Hooley, Abraham.</i>
1844. <i>Haddan, Wm.</i>	" <i>Haigh, John, Jr., L. M., 1866.</i>
" <i>Hague, John.</i>	
" <i>Heather, W. J.</i>	1867. <i>Hincken, Edward.</i>
1848. <i>Hyman, L.</i>	" <i>Henry, Morris H., M. D.</i>
" <i>Hoole, John R., L. M., 1865.</i>	1870. <i>Hudson, J. D.</i>
" <i>Hamilton, George.</i>	" <i>Hayne, H. J.</i>
" <i>Hamilton, C. K., L. M., 1868.</i>	" <i>Harding, W. J.</i>
1849. <i>Hitchcock, Henry.</i>	" <i>Hobbs, R. M.</i>
1850. <i>Harvey, Chas. C.</i>	" <i>Hawkins, B. W. F. R. S.</i>
1851. <i>Hamilton, R. W.</i>	1872. <i>Haddon, James.</i>
" <i>Higginson, James P.</i>	" <i>Holland, James Charles.</i>
1852. <i>Hart, D., M. D.</i>	1873. <i>Hughes, T. W. B., L. M., 1880.</i>
" <i>Hook, C. G.</i>	" <i>Harding, E. J.</i>
" <i>Heath, John.</i>	1874. <i>Heath, Noble, Jr.</i>
" <i>Hartley, R. W.</i>	" <i>Hovey, Franklin S.</i>
1856. <i>Hill, Edward, L. M., 1865.</i>	1875. <i>Harris, W. A.</i>
1857. <i>Harrison, Chas.</i>	1876. <i>Harper, J. G.</i>
" <i>Hodges, Chas.</i>	1877. <i>Hoare, W. R.</i>
1859. <i>Hillyer, John.</i>	1879. <i>Hughes, Wm. H. T., L. M., 1882.</i>
" <i>Hardcastle, Thomas H.</i>	" <i>Hague, Henry.</i>
" <i>Hobbs, John, L. M., 1865.</i>	1881. <i>Hartman, Chas. J.</i>
1861. <i>Hill, R. W.</i>	1882. <i>Hooper, Henry.</i>
1863. <i>Hodgskin, James B.</i>	" <i>Hayward, J. W.</i>
" <i>Harvey, Joseph Norman, L. M., 1865.</i>	" <i>Hill, Alfred B.</i>
1864. <i>Hassall, William.</i>	1883. <i>Hogan T.</i>
" <i>Hyland, William C.</i>	" <i>Hogan, C. W.</i>
1865. <i>Harrison, George.</i>	1884. <i>Hill, Hugh R.</i>
" <i>Higgs, Benjamin Wilson.</i>	" <i>Heward, Alfred H.</i>
" <i>Hogan, John.</i>	1885. <i>Hogan, Jeff.</i>
" <i>Horton, John.</i>	" <i>Handren, J. H.</i>
1866. <i>Harvey, Rob. H.</i>	" <i>Hill, Frank.</i>

I.

1793. <i>Isaac, Edward.</i>	1834. <i>Isaacs, Moses.</i>
1806. <i>Ireland, Rev. John.</i>	1839. <i>Ingham, Benj., Jr.</i>
1815. <i>Inman, William.</i>	1842. <i>Isaacs, Henry.</i>
1821. <i>Irish, Charles.</i>	1866. <i>Irving, Wm.</i>
1822. <i>Innes, John.</i>	1873. <i>Iles, Wm.</i>
“ <i>Ireland, Wm. M.</i>	1879. <i>Inman, Herbert.</i>
1829. <i>Ibbotson, Henry.</i>	1885. <i>Irwin, I. A., M. D.</i>
1833. <i>Ibbotson, Robert.</i>	“ <i>Irvine, George.</i>

J.

1786. <i>Johnson, James.</i>	1856. <i>Jackson, Robert, L. M.,</i>
1861.
1792. <i>Jones, Captain.</i>	1857. <i>Jones, Jonathan.</i>
1804. <i>Jackson, James.</i>	1862. <i>Jardine, George, L. M.,</i>
1865.
1806. <i>Johnston, John.</i>	“ <i>James, Thomas.</i>
1810. <i>Jackson, John.</i>	1863. <i>Johnson, John Adams.</i>
1815. <i>Jackson, Henry.</i>	1864. <i>Jackson, Arthur.</i>
1818. <i>Jackson, Benjamin.</i>	1866. <i>Jones, S. J.</i>
1824. <i>Jackson, Edward.</i>	1867. <i>Jessop, Sidney, L. M., 1867.</i>
“ <i>Jackson, Matthew.</i>	“ <i>Jessop, Thos., L. M., 1867.</i>
1830. <i>Jee, E. A.</i>	“ <i>Jones, Peter.</i>
1834. <i>Jackson, William.</i>	1868. <i>Jex, Josiah.</i>
1835. <i>Jee, Arthur W.</i>	1869. <i>Jones, C. O.</i>
“ <i>Jackson, John C.</i>	1871. <i>James, Frederick.</i>
“ <i>Jessop, Henry.</i>	“ <i>Jerons, Thomas E.</i>
“ <i>Johnson, George.</i>	1872. <i>Jaffray, Howard S., L. M.,</i>
1872.
1841. <i>Jackson, Job.</i>	“ <i>Jaffray, William P., L. M.,</i>
1872.
1844. <i>Johnson, George, L. M.,</i>
1867.	1878. <i>Jacob, Leonard.</i>
1845. <i>Jackson, F. H., M. D.</i>	1879. <i>Johnson, Ed. H.</i>
1846. <i>Johnson, H.</i>	1882. <i>Johnson, Cyril E., L. M.,</i>
1881.
1855. <i>Jaffray, John R., L. M.,</i>
1855.	1884. <i>Jarvis, James N., L. M.,</i>
1884.
1856. <i>Jaffray, Edward S., L. M.,</i>
1856.	
“ <i>Jaffray, Richmond W., L. M.,</i>
1856.	

K.

1786. *Kenyon, Wm.*
 " *Kirkman, John.*
 1787. *Ketland, Thos.*
 " *Kirkland, Sam.*
 1789. *Kortright, Cap.*
 " *Kemble, Robt.*
 1790. *Kemble, Peter.*
 1794. *Ketland, John.*
 1799. *King, Joseph.*
 1805. *Kinder, Thos.*
 " *Kinder, Arthur.*
 1806. *Kemble, Col.*
 " *Kemp, John.*
 1809. *Kighley, John.*
 " *Kighley, George.*
 1815. *Kenyon, William B.*
 1822. *Kirby, Jos.*
 1823. *Kelly, Wm.*
 1825. *Kent, Thos.*
 1827. *Knight, Edward.*
 1835. *Kitching, George.*
 1837. *Knock, Thomas.*
 1839. *Kennedy, Thm.*
 1841. *Kenworthy, Chas. F.*
 1844. *Kingsford, J. J.*
 1846. *Kendle, Thos.*
 1848. *Kenwill, F.*
1848. *King, J. F.*
 1850. *Kay, Edward.*
 " *Kershaw, Joseph.*
 1851. *Kepling, Rich., Jr.*
 1854. *Knight, Robert.*
 1856. *Kendall, Arthur, L. M.,*
 1865.
 " *Knevett, George M., L. M.,*
 1865.
 1857. *Kirkpatrick, Edward.*
 1860. *Kennin, John L.*
 1864. *Key, Edward.*
 1865. *Kean, Charles (England),*
 L. M., 1865.
 1866. *Kirby, H. G.*
 1867. *Kimber, Arthur.*
 1871. *Kelly, Horace R.*
 1872. *Knight, Alfred.*
 1880. *Keene, James R., L. M.,*
 1880.
 1882. *Kimber, Alfred.*
 " *Knight, George W.*
 " *Kirkham, H. P.*
 " *Kortbright, G.*
 1883. *Knight, George T., L. M.,*
 1883.
 1884. *Kessler, Edward.*

L.

1787. *Laight, Wm.*
 " *Ludlow, Gab. W.*
 " *Ludlow, W. W.*
 " *Ludlow, George.*
 " *Ludlow, Daniel.*
 " *Ludlow, Cary.*
 " *Lucas, David.*
 1788. *Lewis, Robert.*
 " *Leake, John.*
 " *Lawrance, John,*
1788. *Lewis, Morgan.*
 1790. *Lewis, George.*
 1791. *Lewis, James.*
 " *Ludlow, Gullam.*
 1793. *Ludlow, Peter.*
 1794. *Lang, Thos.*
 1796. *Ludlow, G. V.*
 " *Lodge, William.*
 1808. *Lawrence, Nat.*
 " *Lonsdale, William.*

L.

1809. <i>Leo, Richard Leonard.</i>	1856. <i>Levinges, Thomas.</i>
" <i>Lewis, Thos.</i>	1857. <i>Lough, George F., L. M.,</i>
" <i>Lindsley, Joseph.</i>	1865.
1810. <i>Lang, William.</i>	1858. <i>Lock, Chas.</i>
1812. <i>Lawrence, E. B.</i>	" <i>Low, Oscar F.</i>
1815. <i>Lyman, Francis.</i>	" <i>Lawrence, John M.</i>
1817. <i>Longsdon, Wm.</i>	" <i>Lahrbush, Cap. F. de.</i>
1829. <i>Labron, John.</i>	1859. <i>Leonard, Rev. Alex. S.</i>
1835. <i>Lone, Jos.</i>	" <i>Leaman, A.</i>
1838. <i>Lingham, John S.</i>	1860. <i>Levy, Isaac.</i>
" <i>Ludlow, Edward H.</i>	" <i>Lightbody, J. G.</i>
" <i>Levitt, Morriss.</i>	" <i>Lewis, Thomas.</i>
1840. <i>Lindam, Rob't H., L. M.</i>	1861. <i>Ludlow, E. H.</i>
1864.	1862. <i>Lough, Inglis, M. D.</i>
1841. <i>Lewin, Robert.</i>	1863. <i>Lancey, Robert C., L. M.,</i>
1845. <i>Laird, J.</i>	1869.
" <i>Lowther, W.</i>	" <i>Linder, Joseph.</i>
" <i>Lowther, Chas., L. M. 1865.</i>	1868. <i>Lawson, Robert.</i>
" <i>Loder, Geo.</i>	" <i>Lister, H. J.</i>
1847. <i>Lee, David Russell.</i>	1869. <i>Little, G. W., L. M., 1869.</i>
1848. <i>Large, Alfred.</i>	" <i>Leng, John S. " 1876.</i>
" <i>Levy, Mark.</i>	1872. <i>Linder, Jos. Jr.</i>
1850. <i>Louck, Thos. E.</i>	" <i>Lowrie, Julius.</i>
1852. <i>Lethbridge, Rich.</i>	1873. <i>Linton, H. G. M.</i>
1853. <i>Leech, Rob't, I. M., 1854.</i>	1876. <i>Lee, Samuel.</i>
1854. <i>Lock, John C.</i>	1877. <i>Lambert, C.</i>
1856. <i>Lawrence, Benjamin.</i>	" <i>Longcraft, Chas.</i>
" <i>Lawrence, Phineas.</i>	1881. <i>Legg, George.</i>
" <i>Leaycraft, Jeremiah, L. M.,</i>	1883. <i>Litchfield, Edward.</i>
1865.	

M.

1786. <i>Morewood, Gilbert.</i>	1788. <i>Morewood, George.</i>
" <i>Maule, Thomas.</i>	1790. <i>Morewood, Edward.</i>
1787. <i>Moore, Rev. Benj.</i>	1791. <i>Morris, Richard.</i>
" <i>McKinnon, Daniel.</i>	1792. <i>March, Samuel.</i>
" <i>Morris, Chief Justice, R.</i>	1793. <i>Moulton, Charles.</i>
1788. <i>Maxwell, Wm., Jr..</i>	" <i>Martey, John</i>
" <i>Maxwell, James H.</i>	1796. <i>Maurice, William.</i>

M.

1797. *Metcalfe, Bernard.*
 1798. *Marston, Thos., Jr.*
 1802. *Moore, T. W.*
 1810. *Morgan, Thos.*
 1816. *Mitchell, William.*
 " Manks, William.
 1817. *Markland, Bertie.*
 " Mortimer, R., L. M., 1832.
 1819. *Marsh, E. Y.*
 " Marsh, Thos. Ed.
 1822. *Mortimer, John, Jr.*
 " McIntyre, Peter.
 1827. *Mallard, Edward.*
 " Marsland, Stephen.
 " Mullender, Samuel.
 " Macready, W. C., L. M.,
 1827.
 1828. *Moss, Joshua.*
 1830. *Musgrove, John.*
 1831. *Mayer, John.*
 1834. *Milford, Edward.*
 1835. *Morewood, Geo. B.*
 " Middleton, John.
 " Mettam, Wilford.
 1836. *Moulton, Stephen.*
 1837. *Moat, H. S.*
 1838. *Maycock, Samuel.*
 1839. *McKay, John.*
 1841. *Mason, Jos.*
 " Murray, Wm. Scott.
 1843. *Mottram, Matthew.*
 1845. *Mitchell, W.*
 " Marcus, Rev. M., L. M.,
 1846.
 1846. *Monk, Joseph.*
 " Montanya, E. P.
 1847. *Martin, R.*
 1848. *Murray, W. S.*
 " Middlebrook, S.
1848. *Mountain, G. F.*
 1849. *Mawson, E. S.*
 " Marle, Rob.
 " Mawson, Lewis.
 1850. *Milford, J. Stanley.*
 " McFarland, Thos.
 " Morrison, Lewis M.
 1853. *Medhurst, R. F.*
 " Meade, Henry.
 " Minton, Herbert, L. M., 1853.
 1854. *Miller, Peter.*
 1857. *Moulson, John, L. M., 1865.*
 " Marsden, John.
 1858. *Mathew, G. C.*
 " Middleton, John N. B.,
 L. M., 1865.
 " Middleton, Thos. D., L. M.,
 1865.
 1859. *Morewood, J. R.*
 " Melville, Dr. A.
 " Morse, A. W.
 1860. *Melliss, J. M.*
 " Melward, John F.
 1862. *Marr, William.*
 1863. *Mackie, Robert.*
 1864. *Mumford, W. C.*
 1865. *Moke, Geo., L. M., 1865.*
 " Morrell, Wm. A., L. M.,
 1865.
 1866. *Mackie, Geo. B., L. M.,*
 1866.
 " Mackie, S. F., L. M., 1866.
 1867. *Makin, Richard.*
 " Marsh, Isaiah.
 " McIntosh, W. E. A.
 " Mewburn, Arthur.
 " McDougal, Campbell.
 1868. *Macdonald, H. J.*

M.

1868. Mackie, Alex., L. A., L. M., 1868.	1877. Moir, M. W.
1870. <i>Morton.</i>	1879. Matthew, Rob.
“ <i>Monserrat, N.</i>	1880. Massey, Geo.
1871. <i>Machen, Chas. W.</i>	1881. Meyers, Julian L.
“ <i>McLellan, Hugh.</i>	“ <i>McVickar, James.</i>
“ <i>Mascord, Edward W.</i>	“ <i>Mortimer, Rev. H. G.</i>
1872. Middleton, Austin D.	1882. Moeran, E. H.
“ <i>Morewood, William B.</i>	“ <i>Morgan, H. M.</i>
1873. Massey, William M.	“ <i>McStea, J. B.</i>
“ <i>Martin Robert, L. M., 1874.</i>	“ <i>Morgan, Rev. D. P.</i>
1874. <i>Moore, Lucas E.</i>	1883. Moss, F. W., L. M., 1883.
1877. Mills, C. T.	1884. Macdonald, A. J.
“ <i>Maddock, Thos.</i>	“ <i>Musgrave, Thos. B., L. M., 1884.</i>
“ <i>Milford, B. E.</i>	“ <i>Manning, Alfred.</i>
“ <i>Mostyn, Berkeley.</i>	1885. <i>Manning, Thos.</i>
“ <i>Marshall, Chas. W.</i>	

N.

1787. <i>Nash, Henry.</i>	1856. <i>Nuttall, Thos. C.</i>
1794. <i>Naylor, William.</i>	1857. <i>Newbould, Edward M.</i>
1798. <i>Newton, Jos.</i>	“ <i>Noble, J. F.</i>
1801. <i>Newby, Robert S.</i>	1858. <i>Neill, W. M.</i>
1809. <i>Newman, John.</i>	“ <i>Napier, James.</i>
“ <i>Newman, Capt. S.</i>	1871. <i>Norman, Robert.</i>
1810. <i>Noble, John, L. M., 1824.</i>	1873. <i>Norris, Edward.</i>
“ <i>Newbould, G. H.</i>	1877. <i>Nightingale, J. W.</i>
1816. <i>Nevins, Pim., Jr.</i>	1882. <i>Northcote, H. O.</i>
1822. <i>Newbould, Thos.</i>	1884. <i>Notman, John.</i>
1830. <i>Norris, Henry, L. M., 1830.</i>	1885. <i>Nicholl, Alex., L. M., 1885.</i>
1833. <i>Nash, J. R.</i>	
1849. <i>Newberry, W. B.</i>	

O.

1791. <i>Ogden, J., L. M., 1832.</i>	1802. <i>Oakey, Daniel.</i>
1796. <i>Overing, Henry.</i>	1803. <i>Ogden, Robert.</i>
1798. <i>Ogden, David.</i>	“ <i>Okill, John.</i>
1801. <i>Ogden, William.</i>	1811. <i>Oldham, John.</i>

O.

1816. <i>Oates, George.</i>	1859. <i>Orgill, Frederick.</i>
1831. <i>Oakley, Alexander.</i>	1861. <i>Oddie, Orville, L. M., 1865.</i>
1835. <i>Ogden, David.</i>	“ <i>Orgill, William, L. M.,</i>
“ <i>Ogden, Jonathan.</i>	1866.
1838. <i>Owen, Henry</i>	“ <i>Orgill, Joseph.</i>
“ <i>Owen, James.</i>	“ <i>Osborne, Percival.</i>
1858. <i>Orchard, Sam.</i>	1868. <i>Orgill, Edmund, L. M., 1868.</i>
“ <i>Osborn, John.</i>	1871. <i>Orpe, John.</i>

P.

1787. <i>Phillips, Henry.</i>	1837. <i>Pell, W. F.</i>
“ <i>Parsons, William.</i>	1837. <i>Pelham, J. C.</i>
1788. <i>Phillips, Frederick.</i>	“ <i>Paddon, William.</i>
1789. <i>Paris, David.</i>	1838. <i>Pettet, Charles.</i>
1791. <i>Phillips, Nathan.</i>	1839. <i>Piper, Lewis H.</i>
“ <i>Patterson, Stephen.</i>	1840. <i>Paterson, H. D.</i>
1796. <i>Potter, Joseph.</i>	1841. <i>Parsons, James H.</i>
1806. <i>Perry, Robert.</i>	“ <i>Platt, John.</i>
“ <i>Proctor, Thomas.</i>	“ <i>Pardow, Robert.</i>
1809. <i>Patterson, Walter.</i>	1845. <i>Pitt, C.</i>
1810. <i>Pigot, Cap.</i>	1846. <i>Parr, James.</i>
1811. <i>Parkinson, Leonard.</i>	1847. <i>Pirsson, Charles.</i>
“ <i>Plynth, Charles.</i>	“ <i>Pound, Rev. Jesse.</i>
1816. <i>Proctor, William.</i>	1848. <i>Potter, Charles.</i>
“ <i>Pilkington, James.</i>	1849. <i>Parker, Wm.</i>
“ <i>Puffer, George.</i>	“ <i>Pilkington, Daniel.</i>
1817. <i>Perry, S.</i>	“ <i>Pritchard, Philip.</i>
1819. <i>Porter, Thomas.</i>	1850. <i>Paulson, Charles, L. M., 1863.</i>
1822. <i>Pritchard, Thomas.</i>	1857. <i>Pellew, Henry E., L.M., 1862.</i>
“ <i>Pardow, George.</i>	1858. <i>Pennell, Rev. G. C.</i>
1824. <i>Potts, R. H.</i>	“ <i>Pratchatt, Wm.</i>
1827. <i>Parsons, Edward L.</i>	“ <i>Prout, J. Hooper.</i>
1828. <i>Pennell, Richard, M. D.</i>	1859. <i>Phillips, Francis.</i>
1831. <i>Partridge, W.</i>	“ <i>Pycock, B. W.</i>
1833. <i>Purton, Matthias.</i>	1861. <i>Phillips, H. J., M. D.</i>
1834. <i>Phillips, Samuel.</i>	1863. <i>Power, W. H.</i>
1835. <i>Picherskill, W. C., L. M.,</i>	“ <i>Penrice, William.</i>
1865.	1864. <i>Percy, Samuel R.</i>
1836. <i>Parsons, Arthur.</i>	“ <i>Phillips, Edward, L. M., 1880.</i>

P.

1865.	<i>Purton, Henry J.</i>	1873.	<i>Parkinson, Robert.</i>
"	<i>Phillips, Arthur E. P., L.M.,</i>	1875.	<i>Pearce, Rev. W. F.</i>
	1865.	"	<i>Phipps, W. W., L. M., 1882.</i>
1866.	<i>Pratt, E. D.</i>	1876.	<i>Powel, R. Hare, L. M.,</i>
1867.	<i>Parker, Thomas F. B., L. M.,</i>		1876.
	1867.	1877.	<i>Pulsford, James E.</i>
1868.	<i>Pease, Charles, Jr.</i>	1882.	<i>Pearse, H. F.</i>
1870.	<i>Prentice, James.</i>	"	<i>Pemberton, J.</i>
1871.	<i>Phillips, Lawrence.</i>	1883.	<i>Parsons, John, L. M., 1884.</i>
1872.	<i>Perry, Richard D., L. M.,</i>	"	<i>Pedder, H. C., L. M., 1883.</i>
	1874.	"	<i>Perring, J. Frederick.</i>
"	<i>Pim, George Frederick.</i>	1885.	<i>Perry, Edward.</i>
1873.	<i>Powell, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Pritchard, George.</i>
"	<i>Picard, Jesse, L. M., 1873.</i>	"	<i>Platt, James B.</i>

R.

1786.	<i>Randall, Thos.</i>	1829.	<i>Rayner, Wm. S.</i>
"	<i>Roston, Edward K.</i>	1833.	<i>Roberts, W. C., M. D.</i>
"	<i>Rivington, James.</i>	"	<i>Rudsdale, Matthew.</i>
"	<i>Roberts, Michael.</i>	1834.	<i>Rushton, Wm.</i>
1787.	<i>Randall, Paul R.</i>	1835.	<i>Reynolds, Fred.</i>
"	<i>Roberts, Thos.</i>	1838.	<i>Robinson, H. W.</i>
"	<i>Rowlett, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Rolfe, John.</i>
1788.	<i>Rogers, Wm.</i>	1839.	<i>Roche, Wm.</i>
"	<i>Reade, John.</i>	1840.	<i>Rhodes, Jos.</i>
1789.	<i>Rhoades, William.</i>	"	<i>Rutter, John.</i>
1791.	<i>Richards, John.</i>	1843.	<i>Reynolds, Thos.</i>
1793.	<i>Rivington, James, Jr.</i>	1844.	<i>Routh, H. L.</i>
1796.	<i>Rhoades, John.</i>	1847.	<i>Richardson, Ed. J.</i>
1808.	<i>Rutherford, T.</i>	"	<i>Roberts, Job.</i>
1809.	<i>Robinson, James.</i>	1848.	<i>Roberts, Joseph.</i>
1810.	<i>Rooke, John.</i>	"	<i>Ridgway, Chas.</i>
1812.	<i>Rabone, James.</i>	"	<i>Rainsford, George, L. M.,</i>
1816.	<i>Robertson, John A.</i>		1863.
"	<i>Roberts, William.</i>	"	<i>Robinson, George.</i>
1819.	<i>Rodgers, Jos.</i>	1849.	<i>Routh, Henry De B., L. M.,</i>
1822.	<i>Robinson, J., Jr.</i>		1865.
1824.	<i>Rayner, John.</i>	1850.	<i>Rogers, Langdon McMards.</i>

R.

1851.	<i>Reynolds, John.</i>	1867.	<i>Ritchie, Edmund L.</i>
"	<i>Rawlings, Thos.</i>	1868.	<i>Rawlins, William.</i>
1852.	<i>Rotton, Otto, M. D.</i>	1871.	<i>Roussell, Henry.</i>
"	<i>Roberts, John P.</i>	"	<i>Rolfe, George B.</i>
1853.	<i>Rider, Francis.</i>	1872.	<i>Roberts, Wm. Lea.</i>
1856.	<i>Rogers, John, L. M., 1856.</i>	1873.	<i>Richardson, Frank G.</i>
"	<i>Russell, R. W., L. M., 1865.</i>	"	<i>Romilly, Hon. Henry, L. M., 1874.</i>
1858.	<i>Robinson, Joseph, L. M., 1858.</i>	1874.	<i>Rylance, Rev. Jos. H. D. D.</i>
"	<i>Rumsey, Alexander.</i>	"	<i>Rowson, Cecil.</i>
1860.	<i>Rawlins, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Racker, H. A.</i>
1861.	<i>Russell, C. H.</i>	1875.	<i>Rathbone, W. G.</i>
1863.	<i>Richardson, Briton.</i>	1876.	<i>Rae, G. Bentham.</i>
1865.	<i>Rudge, Henry, L. M., 1865.</i>	"	<i>Robertson, Henry.</i>
"	<i>Rundle, Richard P., L. M., 1865.</i>	1877.	<i>Ryle, William.</i>
"	<i>Rathborne, Chas. L.</i>	1879.	<i>Ryle, William T.</i>
"	<i>Railton, Henry, M. D.</i>	"	<i>Richardson, B. H.</i>
1866.	<i>Russell, Richard.</i>	1882.	<i>Robins, John W.</i>
"	<i>Royse, Sam'l C.</i>	1883.	<i>Randall, E. J.</i>
1867.	<i>Reade, Wm.</i>	1884.	<i>Ross, W. A.</i>
"	<i>Roberton, John.</i>	"	<i>Rendle, Arthur C.</i>
"	<i>Rowan, John R.</i>	1885.	<i>Roquette, W. F. B.</i>

S.

1786.	<i>Seton, William.</i>	1789.	<i>Steel, Dr.</i>
"	<i>Smith, Richard.</i>	1791.	<i>Sutton, George.</i>
"	<i>Stables, William.</i>	"	<i>Smith, William.</i>
"	<i>Smith, John.</i>	"	<i>Stabler, William.</i>
"	<i>Shaw, John C.</i>	1792.	<i>Shephard, John.</i>
1787.	<i>Sherbrook, Miles.</i>	"	<i>Seton, Wm. M.</i>
"	<i>Shaw, Chas.</i>	"	<i>Seton, James.</i>
"	<i>Sadler, John.</i>	1793.	<i>Shermer, William.</i>
"	<i>Startin, Chas.</i>	1794.	<i>Staveley, Richard.</i>
"	<i>Smith, Dr. Wm.</i>	1797.	<i>Satterthwaite, Thos. W.</i>
"	<i>Smith, Jas. Scott.</i>	1805.	<i>Sewell, Adam.</i>
1788.	<i>Smith, Thos.</i>	1806.	<i>Swayne, Adam.</i>
"	<i>Smith, Abraham.</i>	1809.	<i>Suckley, George.</i>
"	<i>Smith, Thos. Jr.</i>	"	<i>Sager, R. H.</i>

S.

1809. *Sedgfield, John.*
 1810. *Sketchley, Cap. Wm.*
 1811. *Sanderson, Jas.*
 1813. *Sherwin, John.*
 1815. *Shipman, W. H.*
 1816. *Sands, Thos.*
 " Soloman, John.
 " Sagner, George.
 " Simpson, Thos.
 " Suckley, John.
 1817. *Sargeant, Thos.*
 " Spurr, Jos.
 " Stead, Daniel.
 " Stansbie, Luke.
 1818. *Stodart, Wm., L. M., 1835.*
 " Speakman, Lee.
 1819. *Spooner, Hugh.*
 " Sands, Jos.
 1822. *Smart, Jo..*
 " Shirley, W. W.
 " Stansfield, Abraham.
 1823. *Smith, Henry.*
 " Sykes, William.
 1825. *Stead, Thos.*
 " Stevens, James W.
 " Sanderson, E. F., L. M.,
 1831.
 1831. *Stead, Edward.*
 " Sheward, Jas.
 1835. *Sheppard, G. G.*
 " Sager, Jas.
 " Shaw, Samuel.
 1838. *Sylvester, S. T.*
 " Steele, Jos.
 " Stalker, Thos.
 " Shaw, George.
 " Siffkin, Fran. E.
 1839. *Sabine, Dr. Geo. A.*
 " Stothard, Geo.
1840. *Smith, John P.*
 " Stevens, Jas.
 1841. *Spawforth, John.*
 " Stott, Jas. J.
 " Shaw, Sam. C.
 " Shaw, Jas. Jr.
 1842. *Stokes, Henry.*
 1843. *Stagge, Jos.*
 1846. *Stanton, Stephen P.*
 1847. *Starr, Leander J.*
 1848. *Sother, T. M.*
 1850. *Smith, Jas. S.*
 " Somersgill, H.
 1851. *Smales, Holbert, L. M.,*
 1865.
 1854. *Schriener, Richard.*
 " Sintzenick, E.
 " Sharp, Henry.
 " Schedel, George.
 1855. *Smith, W. M.*
 1856. *Sykes, John, Jr., L. M.,*
 1865.
 " Satterthwaite, Thos. W.
 1857. *Strange, E. B., L. M.,*
 1857.
 " Smedley, J. V.
 1858. *Spring, Fred.*
 " Saunders, John.
 1859. *Skinner, Wm.*
 1860. *Salomans, Fred.*
 " Saunders, Henry.
 1861. *Scribner.*
 " Sylo Rev. E. W.
 1862. *Stitt, Joseph, L. M., 1862.*
 " Smith, William T., L. M.,
 1865.
 " Sutherland, John.
 1865. *Sarward, William.*

S.

1866. *Stubbs, Rev. H., D. D., L. M., 1866.*
 “ *Stokes, Chas.*
 “ *Sanderson, Geo.*
 “ *Sharp, Chas. S.*
 1867. *Sancton, W. B.*
 1868. *Shepherd, Thos. S.*
 1869. *Shaw, Sam.*
 “ *Stoker, George.*
 “ *Stevenson, Henry J.*
 “ *Spence, Chas. J., L. M., 1869.*
 “ *Stead, Thos.*
 1870. *Shoosmith, John.*
 1871. *Seager, John C.*
 “ *Seager, Mark.*
 “ *Sparks, Joseph Hyde.*
 “ *Stevens, Thos. H.*
 “ *Shawcross, R.*
 1873. *Shaw, William Geo.*
 “ *Sweetland, Henry.*
 “ *Salterthwaite, Franklyn.*
 “ *Skinner, Geo. B.*
 1874. *Sanderson, George.*
 1876. *Smithers, F. S., L. M., 1885.*
 1877. *Smith, Charles.*
 “ *Scott, J. J.*
 1878. *Strange, Theo. H., L. M., 1883.*
 “ *Stranack, John R.*
 “ *Simes, Chas. F.*
 1879. *Smithers, John.*
 “ *Simes, Edward J.*
 “ *Simes, Rowland J.*
 “ *Sanderson, Richard.*
 “ *Sanderson, Harold A.*
 “ *Shaw, John.*
 1880. *Slater, Sidney P.*
 1881. *Sewell, E. H.*
 1882. *Saunders, F. N.*
 1883. *Stabb, N. S.*
 “ *Sanderson, Oswald.*
 1884. *Summers, R.*
 1885. *Simonds, H. A.*
 “ *Schmidt, O. E.*

T.

1786. *Thompson, John H.*
 “ *Tucker, Daniel.*
 “ *Thomas, Francis.*
 “ *Thomas, William.*
 1787. *Thurman, John.*
 “ *Taylor, John.*
 1788. *Temple, Sir John, Bart.*
 1790. *Travis, John.*
 1792. *Thornton, Edward.*
 1793. *Thorp, Joseph.*
 1796. *Tibbets, George.*
 1798. *Tilford, Isaac.*
 1802. *Taylor, Charles W.*
 1803. *Tyler, Jos.*
 1804. *Thornton, John.*
 1809. *Thomas, W. H.*
 “ *Thornely, Thomas.*
 1815. *Tremain, Jos.*
 “ *Tucker, Fanning C.*
 1816. *Tobias, S. T.*
 1821. *Tomes, Francis, L. M., 1825.*
 1822. *Thompson, Robert.*
 “ *Tidswell, Thomas.*
 “ *Trulock, Jos.*
 “ *Timmins, John S.*
 1827. *Turner, Jas.*
 1828. *Taylor, Andrew.*
 1830. *Tarrant, Jos., L. M., 1832.*

T.

1831. <i>Thompson, Samuel.</i>	1858. <i>Thorp, Thos.</i>
1835. <i>Tomes, Francis, Jr.</i>	1861. <i>Tucker, Robert A., L. M.,</i>
“ <i>Tobias, Samuel J.</i>	1865.
“ <i>Tate, Frederick.</i>	“ <i>Titterton, William.</i>
1830. <i>Tomes, Charles.</i>	1862. <i>Thackray, Richard.</i>
1838. <i>Tillotson, John, Jr.</i>	1865. <i>Torrance, Henry.</i>
1839. <i>Taylor, John, Jr., L. M.,</i>	1866. <i>Tucker, Thomas B.</i>
1841.	1867. <i>Tilt, Albert.</i>
“ <i>Tinson, Rob. N.</i>	“ <i>Turner, Richard A.</i>
1840. <i>Towning, Rich.</i>	1868. <i>Turle, Henry.</i>
“ <i>Thomas, William.</i>	“ <i>Tweddle, Thomas B.</i>
1842. <i>Taylor, Geo. W., L. M.,</i>	“ <i>Tweddle, William D.</i>
1843.	1869. <i>Tinker, Thomas, L. M.,</i>
1844. <i>Taylor, E. C.</i>	1869.
1845. <i>Thomas, J.</i>	“ <i>Thornton, Sir Edward, K.</i>
“ <i>Thompson, W. M.</i>	C. B., Hon. Mem.
1846. <i>Tilby, James.</i>	1870. <i>Thompson, Fred., L. M.,</i>
1848. <i>Tempest, Thos.</i>	1870.
“ <i>Tomsey, Alex.</i>	“ <i>Turner, A. H.</i>
“ <i>Taylor, Chas. K.</i>	“ <i>Treherne, A. K.</i>
1853. <i>Thompson, T. Logie.</i>	1871. <i>Tait, William H.</i>
“ <i>Tadman, P. L.</i>	“ <i>Thallon, John.</i>
1854. <i>Tapscott, Wm.</i>	1872. <i>Taylor, Charles.</i>
“ <i>Tapscott, Jas. T., L. M.,</i>	“ <i>Turle, Robert H., L. M.,</i>
1865.	1884.
1857. <i>Thompson, J. H.</i>	1876. <i>Tucker, A. E., L. M., 1879.</i>
“ <i>Turton, Thos.</i>	1877. <i>Taylor, Thomas.</i>
1858. <i>Talboys, W. P.</i>	1878. <i>Taylor, Wm. H.</i>
“ <i>Tilt, B. B., L. M., 1865.</i>	1882. <i>Thompson, Wm. H.</i>
“ <i>Travers, E. M.</i>	1883. <i>Townsend, A. M.</i>
“ <i>Tothull, Wm., L. M., 1858.</i>	1885. <i>Trenor, J. D.</i>

U. V.

1786. <i>Venning, Wm.</i>	1834. <i>Vyse, William.</i>
1804. <i>Vaughan, Thos.</i>	1841. <i>Vyse, Charles.</i>
1809. <i>Vose, Richard.</i>	1845. <i>Upjohn, R.</i>
1810. <i>Vigers, Wm. R.</i>	1847. <i>Upsdale, J. A.</i>
1816. <i>Urquhart, John,</i>	1849. <i>Vinton, Rev. F. D.D., L.M.,</i>
1822. <i>Upfold, Rev. Geo., D. D.,</i>	1851.
L. M., 1829.	1852. <i>Vinten, Charles.</i>

U. V.

1853.	<i>Unckles, William.</i>	1862.	<i>Underhill, Edward.</i>
1858.	Vyse, Thomas A., L. M.,
1865.	1867.	<i>Van Rossen, John P., Jr.</i>
1859.	<i>Vickers, J. Milner, L. M.,</i>
1865.	1871.	<i>Vincent, John C.</i>
		"	<i>Vincent, Joseph C.</i>
1860.	<i>Virtue, Wm.</i>	1885.	<i>Vacher, E. P.</i>

W.

1786.	<i>Waddington, Joshua.</i>	1817.	<i>Wheele, John.</i>
"	<i>Waddington, Henry.</i>	1818.	<i>Wall, S.</i>
"	<i>Wilkes, John.</i>	"	<i>Williams, Cap. John.</i>
"	<i>Wilkes, Charles.</i>	1819.	<i>Watson, Thos. W.</i>
"	<i>Williams, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Wallis, Geo. W.</i>
1787.	<i>Walton, Wm.</i>	1820.	<i>Woodhead, Thos.</i>
"	<i>Walton, Gerald.</i>	1821.	<i>Wainwright, Rev. J. M., D.D.,</i>
<i>L. M., 1825.</i>
"	<i>Walton, Abraham.</i>	1822.	<i>Waite, Robt. N.</i>
"	<i>Wilson, Richard.</i>	"	<i>Waite, Geo. N.</i>
"	<i>Woodruffe, Robert.</i>	"	<i>Weyman, Abner.</i>
1788.	<i>Watson, Thomas.</i>	"	<i>Williams, John.</i>
1789.	<i>Wickham, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Weyman, Wm.</i>
"	<i>White, Henry.</i>	1824.	<i>Wallis, Henry Pitt.</i>
"	<i>Walker, Benj.</i>	"	<i>Webb, Chas. H., L. M.,</i>
<i>1866.</i>
"	<i>Wignal, Thos.</i>	1827.	<i>Waistell, J. B.</i>
1790.	<i>Winthrop, Francis B.</i>	1830.	<i>Walker, Jos., L. M., 1864.</i>
"	<i>Waddington, John.</i>	1831.	<i>Wrecks, Henry, L. M., 1832.</i>
1792.	<i>Wilkins, Martin S.</i>	1834.	<i>Wrecks, Jos.</i>
1793.	<i>Winthrop, Benj.</i>	1835.	<i>Windle, W. B.</i>
1794.	<i>Wagstaff, David.</i>	"	<i>Wrecks, Chas.</i>
"	<i>Wilcock, Jas.</i>	"	<i>Warrin, John.</i>
1798.	<i>Winthrop, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Whitehouse, Edward.</i>
1800.	<i>Warren, Thos.</i>	"	<i>Wilson, Geo. T.</i>
1804.	<i>Watkinson, Henry.</i>	"	<i>Wade, W. T.</i>
1805.	<i>Whitehouse, Jas.</i>	1836.	<i>Wrecks, Rich.</i>
1806.	<i>Wattleworth, J.</i>	1837.	<i>Warburton, Benj.</i>
1809.	<i>Wigham, Isaac</i>	"	<i>Ward, Rich.</i>
1811.	<i>Widner, Wm.</i>	"	<i>Warner, Geo.</i>
1814.	<i>Wand, Marmaduke.</i>	1838.	<i>Windhust, Edward.</i>
1816.	<i>Walker, James, Jr.</i>		
"	<i>Whale, Thos.</i>		

W.

1839.	<i>Waller, Alfred, L.M., 1865.</i>	1860.	<i>Webb, J. M., L. M., 1865.</i>
"	<i>Waring, Geo.</i>	1861.	<i>Wall, Henry.</i>
1840.	<i>Ward, Thos.</i>	"	<i>Woodcock, W. N.</i>
"	<i>Walton, De Lancey.</i>	1862.	<i>Wade, George.</i>
1841.	<i>Waller, Robert, L.M., 1865.</i>	1863.	<i>Worwell, William P.</i>
"	<i>Wood, Thos.</i>	1864.	<i>Wallbank, Sam., M. D.</i>
"	<i>Wrigley, Jos.</i>	"	<i>Walsh, T. Laurent.</i>
"	<i>Warrin, Thos.</i>	1865.	<i>Whitney, Francis W.</i>
"	<i>Walton, Rear Admiral Jacob,</i>	1866.	<i>Walter, John R., L. M.,</i>
1843.	<i>Walter, James R., L. M.,</i>	1866.	
	1846.	"	<i>Wharton, W. B.</i>
"	<i>Walker, Edward, L. M.,</i>	"	<i>Wharton, John R.</i>
	1865.		<i>Webb, Henry.</i>
"	<i>Wood, Jos.</i>	"	<i>Wreaks, Chas. F.</i>
1846.	<i>Warner, Thos., L. M.,</i>	1867.	<i>Wootton, Edwin H.</i>
	1846.	1869.	<i>Wilson, George.</i>
"	<i>Wardle, Thos.</i>	"	<i>Watson, Walter.</i>
"	<i>Walker, J. T., L. M., 1865.</i>	"	<i>Wilson, Edward.</i>
1848.	<i>Watts, Talbot.</i>	1870.	<i>Walker, John R.</i>
"	<i>Wells, J. C., L. M., 1866.</i>	"	<i>Wallack, J. Lester.</i>
"	<i>Wyalt, Edward.</i>	1871.	<i>Wilson, P.</i>
"	<i>Weston, R.</i>	"	<i>Walton, Lewis P., M. D.</i>
"	<i>Walton, J. T.</i>	"	<i>Webster, Thos., L. M.,</i>
"	<i>Warwick, John.</i>	1871.	
1849.	<i>Walker, Jos. E., L. M.,</i>	"	<i>Worrall, Thos. H.</i>
	1865.	1872.	<i>Wells, Robert, L. M., 1874.</i>
"	<i>Walker, Jas. E.</i>	"	<i>Wells, Jas. S.</i>
"	<i>Walker, Z.</i>	1874.	<i>Whitman, Eben.</i>
1850.	<i>Wood, Fred.</i>	"	<i>Welsh, John M.</i>
"	<i>Ward, E. F.</i>	"	<i>Weathered, T. W., L. M.,</i>
"	<i>Wilmer, Chas. K.</i>	1883.	
1852.	<i>Williams, Geo. B.</i>	1877.	<i>Webster, Fred.</i>
1853.	<i>Ward, Asline.</i>	1878.	<i>Wills, Fred. H., L. M.,</i>
"	<i>Withers, F. C.</i>	1879.	
1856.	<i>Wheeler, Gervaise.</i>	"	<i>Walker, C.</i>
1857.	<i>Wilmer, Arthur.</i>	1879.	<i>Wiman, Erastus, L. M.,</i>
1858.	<i>Wiggin, Augustus.</i>	1879.	
1859.	<i>Wiggin, Fred.</i>	1881.	<i>Woodriff, J. R. P., L. M.,</i>
1860.	<i>Watson, J. C.</i>	1881.	

W.

1882.	Watts, F. S.	1884.	Waters, John R., L. M.,
"	Wansbrough, J. Evens.		1884.
1883.	Wreaks, Henry.	"	Wynne, Chas. W.
"	Walker, G. F.	1885.	Withers, Geo.
1884.	Walker, B. E.		

Y.

1786.	<i>Young, Wm.</i>	1867.	Yorston, Chas. H., L. M.,
"	<i>Yates, Lawrence R.</i>		1867.
"	<i>Yates, Adolphus.</i>	1872.	<i>Young, William.</i>
1789.	<i>Yates, Richard.</i>	1883.	Young, Jesse.
1848.	Young, William, L. M.,		
	1865.		

Deceased members and those who were absent, or had withdrawn from membership, are printed in Italics.

H. M. signifies Honorary Membership.

L. M. signifies Life Membership.

ERRATA.

Page 171.	<i>Adams, Wm. Edwin (Italics)</i> , should be Adams, Wm. Edwin (Roman).		
"	Arkill, James,	"	Arkell, James.
"	Angel, F. M.,	"	Angel, E. M.
" 173.	<i>Brown, Thomas (Italics)</i> ,	"	Brown, Thomas (Roman).
"	<i>Bailey, G. F. (Italics)</i> ,	"	Bulley, G. F. (Roman).
"	Barkinshaw, Wm. C.,	"	Burkinshaw, Wm. C.
" 174.	Booher, Wm. Lane,	"	Booker, Wm. Lane.
" 175.	Converse, Chas. M.,	"	Conyers, Chas. M.
"	<i>Coppell, George (Italics)</i> ,	"	Coppell, George (Roman).
" 178.	Firth, S. Archibald,	"	Frith, S. Archibald.
"	Godwin, R. J.,	"	Godwin, R. J., L. M., 1883.
"	<i>Garnar, Thos. (Italics)</i> ,	"	<i>Garner, Thos.</i>
"	<i>Garnar, Thos., L. M. (Italics)</i> ,	"	Garnar, Thos., L. M., (Roman).
" 180.	<i>Harst, Arthur</i> ,	"	<i>Hurst, Arthur.</i>
"	Hildich, A. H.	"	Hildick, A. H.
" 181.	Jerons, Thomas E.,	"	Jevons, Thomas E.
"	Jarvis, James N.	"	Jarvie, James N.
" 182.	Kortbright, G.	"	Kortright, G.
" 183.	Little, G. W.,	"	Little, R. W.
"	<i>Lock, D. Chas.</i>	"	<i>Loch, D. Chas.</i>
"	Longcraft, Chas.,	"	Leaycraft, Chas.
" 184.	<i>Mackie, Robt.</i> ,	"	<i>Mackie, Robt., L. M., 1865.</i>
" 185.	Mills, C. T.,	"	Miles, J. C.
" 186.	<i>Orgill Wm. (Italics)</i> ,	"	Orgill, Wm. (Roman).
	Picherskill, W. C.,	"	Pickersgill, W. C.
	<i>Power, W. H. (Italics)</i>	"	Power, W. H. (Roman).
187.	Platt, James B.,	"	Platt, Joseph B.
190.	<i>Seager, Mark (Italics)</i> ,	"	Seager, Mark (Roman).
	<i>Tarrant, Jos. (Italics)</i> ,	"	<i>Tarratt, Jos.</i>
91.	Tinker, Thomas,	"	Tinker, James.
	Thompson, Fred.,	"	Thomas, Fred.
2.	<i>Virtue, Wm.</i> ,	"	<i>Virtue, Wm., L. M., 1860.</i>
93.	<i>Walker, Joseph E. (Italics)</i> ,	"	Walker, Joseph E. (Roman).
	Ward, Asline,	"	Ward, Asline, L. M., 1883.
	<i>Walter, John R.</i> ,	"	<i>Waller, John R.</i>
	Walker, B. E.,	"	Walker, R. E.

ALBERT

APPENDIX.

*Facsimile of original, presented by Mr. J. H. V. Cockroft
to the Society.*

R U L E S

O F T H E

S O C I E T Y

O F

S T. G E O R G E :

ESTABLISHED AT NEW-YORK,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RELIEVING
THEIR BRETHREN IN DISTRESS.

NEW-YORK: PRINTED BY J. M'LEAN, & CO.
No. 41, HANOVER-SQUARE.

M,DCC,LXXXVII.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Author of our Being intended Man for Society, and has impressed him with Principles of a social Nature.—A Disposition to Benevolence is implanted in his Heart; and, unless eradicated by the prejudices of Education, will extend itself in such a Manner as to comprehend the Human Race.

THE Effects of this amiable Disposition cannot, however, be exerted in the same Manner towards all mankind: our Family, our Friends

and our Countrymen have Claims upon our Affections, prior in Order and superior in Strength to those that result merely from our common Nature.

EVEN in particular Societies, besides the Ties of Friendship and Family, other Circumstances will exist by which Individuals find themselves more intimately connected with each other, than with the rest of their fellow Citizens.—Thus the Graduates of a particular University, or the Natives of a particular Province, consider themselves, in all Countries, as bound to each other by a more immediate Relation than that in which they stand to others of the Community.

IN a country like North-America, the Inhabitants of which have derived their Origin from different Parts of Europe, it is not surprising that they should be attentive to that Circumstance.

THOUGH now blended in one political Body, they are still distinguished by the Places from which they sprang, and look back to England, Scotland or Ireland as the Country of their Ancestors.

HENCE have arisen Societies, distinguished by Names peculiarly adapted to each Country; and so far from prejudicing, they promote the general
Interests

Interests of Humanity, by directing and fixing the Attention to particular Objects.

MANY Acts of the most beneficial Charity have owed their Existence to these Societies:— And Merit in Distress might frequently have passed unnoticed, if there had not been a Body, to whom it could make Application with Confidence of Success.

EVEN in a political View, considering this Country as deriving infinite Benefit from the emigration of Foreigners, these Societies have their Use.—They may afford Counsel and Assistance to Strangers upon their first Arrival, and by leading them to Prosperity encourage the Emigration of others.

SUCH being the Tendency and Nature of these Societies in general—the Subscribers consider them as truly laudable, and being all either Natives of England or Descendants of Englishmen, have agreed to form themselves into a SOCIETY, and be subject to the following RULES for the good Government thereof.

R U L E S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y
O F
S T. G E O R G E.

R U L E I.

THAT this Society be called the *SOCIETY* of *ST. GEORGE*, established at New-York for the Purpose of relieving their Brethren in Distress.

R U L E II.

THAT no Person who is not an Englishman, or the Descendant of an Englishman, shall be admitted a Member of this Society.

R U L E

R U L E III.

THAT no Person shall be admitted a Member of this Society unless chosen by Ballot, and no one shall be balloted for unless he is nominated at a Meeting previous to a Ballot being held, (excepting honorary Members who may be proposed and elected at the same Meeting). That no Election shall be held unless twenty-four Members be present, and no Person shall be admitted a Member unless he be chosen by three-fourths of the Members present.

R U L E IV.

THAT the Society shall meet four Times every Year, *to wit*, on the 23d Day of January, on the 23d Day of April, on the 23d Day of July and on the 23d Day of October. That the Society shall Dine together on ST. GEORGE'S DAY, and that the other Meetings shall be in the Evenings.

R U L E V.

THAT a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, four Stewards and a Charitable Committee, to consist of seven, shall be appointed annually (the same Officers who served the preceding Year may be re-chosen); and that the 23d Day of January shall ~~in 1844~~ be the Day of Election.

R U L E

R U L E VI.

THAT every Member shall pay an annual Subscription of *Thirty Shillings* to the Treasury, on or before the first Day of April. And every Member neglecting to pay his Subscription, shall no longer be esteemed a Member of the Society, unless he be re-elected by Ballot.

R U L E VII.

THAT the Charitable Committee shall, with the consent of the President, Vice President and Treasurer, or any two of them, distribute any Sum or Sums in Charities between the Times of Quarterly or Special Meetings, provided such Distribution does not in the whole exceed one Fourth of the annual Funds of the Society.

R U L E VIII.

THAT every Member absenting himself from the annual Dinner, shall pay to the Treasurer *Ten Shillings* as a Fine for such Absence, and *Four Shillings* for absenting himself from the Quarterly Meetings, unless prevented by Sickness.

R U L E IX.

THAT no Resident of this City who is eligible to be a Member of this Society shall be admitted as a Visitor.

B

R U L E

R U L E X.

THAT a majority of Votes shall decide every Question (the Chairman to have a casting Vote) except to annul or alter any former Rules ; in which case three-fourths shall be requisite. That no Number under twenty-four shall constitute a Meeting for the Purpose of making or altering Rules.

R U L E XI.

THAT the President, Vice President and Officers shall have Power to call Special Meetings, on giving three Days Notice to every Member residing in this City of such Meeting and the Business. And as great Inconvenience may result from Members not attending Special Meetings, any Member neglecting to attend any Special Meeting that may be called, shall pay a Fine of *Four Shillings* towards the Charitable Fund, unless prevented by Sicknefs.

R U L E XII.

THAT any non Resident, being an Englishman or the Descendent of an Englishman, who may apply to become an Honorary Member of the Society, may be proposed and admitted agreeable to the Rules of the Society, on paying *Forty Shillings* to be applied to the Charitable Fund.

LIST

(11)

L I S T

O F T H E

M E M B E R S

O F T H E

Society of St. George,

ESTABLISHED AT NEW-YORK.

A

Atkinson, Francis
Appleby, George
Anderson, Samuel
Allingham, Charles

Atkinson, John

Bache, Theophylact

Berry, John

Bayley, Richard

Barrow, Thomas

*Badcock, Daniel **

Brown, John, Samuel

B

Banyar, Goldsborow

C

Corp, Samuel

Cafey, James

Cockle,

Cockle, Frederick
Chapman, Henry*

Caprione,
Cockcroft

F
Ferrers, John

D

Dewhurst, John*

Dale, Robert

Dickinson, Gilchrist

Delves, Thomas

Duer, William

Delafield John

E

Evers, John

Ellis, John

Evening, Abraham

Elmes, Thomas

Evans, Charles *John*

Elam, Samuel*

G
Goodeve, John

Georgeston, Wm Payne

*Georges, Wm Payne Jr **

H

Harison, Richard

Hamersley, Andrew

*Hadfield, Joseph **

*Hobson, Jonathan **

I

Johnson, James Dec

Ketland,

Kenyon, K^W William Maule, Thomas
Ketland, Thomas* M^K Kinnon, Daniel
Kirkman, Samuel* *deo.*
Kirkman, John Maxwell, W^m Jun
Kortright, John Maxwell, James*
Kemble, Robert Maxwellwood, George*
N
Nash, Henry

L

Laight, William
Ludlow, Gabriel Wil-
liam O
Ludlow, Carey
Ludlow, Daniel
Ludlow, William
Ludlow, George
Lucas, David*

Lewis, Robert

P

Leake, John Philips, Henry*
Lawrence, John Parsons, William
Lewis, Margaret Phillips, Frederick
M Parry, David*
Moore, Rev. Mr.
Morewood, Gilbert

Morris Honble Rich

Q

Q

R
 Randall, ~~Thomas~~
 Randall, Paul Robert
 Rowlett, William
 Roston, Edward King
 Rivington, James
 Roberts, Michael
 Roberts, Thomas

Rogers, William

*Reade, John **

Rhodes, William

Seton, William

Smith, Richard

Staples, ~~Henry~~ *William*

Snaith, John

Startin, Charles

Shaw, John Charles

Sadler, John

Sherbrooke, Miles

*Smith, William **

*Smith, James Scott **

Smith, Thomas

Smith, Abraham

Smith, Thomas, Jr

Shaw, Charles

T

Taylor, John

Thompson, John,

Tucker, Daniel

Thurman, John

Thomas, William

Thomas, Francis

Taylor, William

*Tompkins, Sir, John **

V

Venning, William *

W

Waddington, Joshua

Waddington, Henry *

Walton, William

Walton, Gerard

Walton, Abraham

Woodriffe, Robert *

Wilkes,

Wilkes, John	Y
Wilkes, Charles	Young, William
Williams, William	Yates, Lawrance Reade
Wilson, Richard*	Yates, Adolphus.

*Wasson, Thomas**

Wickham, William

White, Henry

Walker, Benjamin

*Wignell, Thomas**

** Those whose Names are marked with a STAR,
are Honorary Members.*

Facsimile of original Certificate of Membership signed by GOLDSBORO BANYAR, First President.

Facsimile of original Letter signed by JOHN WILKES, First Secretary.

Sir

It is with much Pleasure I inform you, that at the Last quarterly Meeting of the Society of St. George you were elected a Member of that Body; Enclosed with this I send you a Copy of the Rules, and I shall be happy on every Occasion to give you any information respecting the Society that is in my Power

I have the honor to be, Sir

New York 28th July 1739

Your most obedient Servant
John Wilkes Secy

Mr Lockcroft

STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS FROM 1809 TO 1819 FROM
TREASURER'S BOOK.

1809.....	\$600 00
1810.....	530 00
1811 ..	470 00
1812.....	350 00
1815 ..	542 50
1816.....	1005 00
1817.....	685 00
1818.....	700 00
1819.....	595 00
<hr/>	
	\$5,477 50

EXPENDITURES FROM 1820 TO 1839 FROM
TREASURER'S AND MINUTE BOOKS.

1820 {	.....	\$1450 18
1821 {	.....	734 25
1822.....	.....	1201 79
1823 {	.....	480 79
1824 {	.....	786 25
1825.....	.....	478 62
1826.....	.....	578 63
1827.....	.....	499 87
1828.....	.....	608 08
1829.....	.....	676 50
1830.....	.....	769 74
1831.....	.....	576 89
1832.....	.....	744 19
1833.....	.....	409 06
1834.....	.....	634 30
1835.....	.....	2054 30
1836.....	.....	636 70
1837.....	.....	1091 01
1838.....	.....	
1839.....	.....	
<hr/>		\$14,411 15

SUMMARY OF THE DISBURSEMENTS CHARITABLE COMMITTEES, 1840 TO 1853 INCLUSIVE.

From Sketch published 1853, verified and corrected as far as possible from Treasurer's and Minute Books.

	APPLICANTS RELIEVED.	CASH.	GROCERIES.	FUEL & MEDICINE.	CLOTHING.	TOTAL.
1840	233	\$251 50	\$375 80	\$343 26	\$94 44	\$1,065 00
1841	806	853 47	546 72	213 68	50 32	1,664 19
1842	879	830 07	445 00			1,275 43
1843		702 30				702 30
1844	390	1,506 06				1,506 06
1845	357	1,516 17				1,516 17
1846	285	1,252 17				1,252 17
1847	215	855 00				855 00
1848	345	1,167 90				1,167 90
		Including expenses of British Protective Emigrant Board.				
1849	374	1,237 84				1,237 84
1850	446	1,312 94				1,312 94
1851	566	1,915 25				1,915 25
1852	536	1,550 00				1,550 00
1853	430	2,325 73				2,325 73
						\$19,345 98

SUMMARY OF THE DISBURSEMENTS CHARITABLE COMMITTEES 1854 TO 1868 INCLUSIVE.

From Treasurer's and Committee Reports in Minute Book.

	APPLICANTS.	CASH.	FUEL & MEDICINE.	OFFICE EXPENSES.	TOTAL.
1854	583	\$1,104 04	\$135 64	\$642 46	\$1,972 14
1855	727	1,898 31	358 81	761 82	3,018 94
1856	360	969 54	171 15	495 96	1,636 65
1857	343	1,040 83	108 78	785 44	1,935 05
1858	613	2,020 55	98 61	609 48	2,728 64
1859	601	2,194 37	157 05	624 19	2,975 61
1860	623	1,669 17	133 86	597 47	2,420 50
1861	671	960 73	163 19	721 25	1,845 17
1862	346	1,157 81	264 43	527 25	1,949 49
1863	339	1,204 72	190 70	562 67	1,958 09
1864	256	1,450 41	161 14	576 09	2,187 64
1865	361	1,773 00	236 95	542 25	2,552 20
1866	444	1,695 80	196 00	632 97	2,524 77
1867	725	2,175 50	49 79	575 00	2,800 20
1868	....	2,178 48	154 08	590 70	2,923 26
					\$35,428 35

SUMMARY OF THE DISBURSEMENTS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES 1869 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.

- a.*—1869 to 1872, full details Office Expenses not given, included in Cash.
b.—Office Expenses include Salary Almoner, Office Rents, Printing, &c., &c.
c.—Applicants for relief include all that applied.
d.—Applicants for relief do not include Meal and Lodging Tickets.
e.—1885 includes 139 situations through Labor Bureau.
f.—Contingent Fund Disbursements subdivided under appropriate heads heretofore entered as Cash.

	APPLI- CANTS.	CASH.	RENTS, CLOTHING, &c.	MEALS AND LODGINGS.	AID TO ENGLAND & COUNTRY	ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.	OFFICE EXPENSES.	CONTINGENT FUND.	CHARITABLE FUND.	TOTAL.
<i>a</i> 1869	1,540	\$2,871 54	\$123 51				\$541 29	\$788 55	\$2,747 69	\$3,536 34
<i>a</i> 1870	1,150	3,292 81	46 74				238 22	936 31	2,641 46	3,577 77
<i>a</i> 1871	1,464	4,007 57	319 00				625 70	821 99	4,130 28	4,952 27
<i>a</i> 1872	1,159	3,129 00	285 38				528 18	254 00	3,834 81	4,088 81
1873	<i>c</i> 2,738	2,992 20	15 75	\$21 25	\$295 50	\$125 00	6668 92	563 40	3,757 47	4,320 87
1874	<i>c</i> 3,654	3,291 93	39 50	74 50	254 75	250 00	6938 71	928 81	3,959 43	4,888 24
1875	<i>c</i> 1,943	3,471 05	34 00	103 35	150 45	125 00	61,046 36	1,328 36	3,796 15	5,124 51
1876	<i>c</i> 2,417	3,272 84	145 64	297 65	112 45	187 50	6976 11	1,228 65	3,882 54	5,111 19
1877	<i>c</i> 2,702	3,471 87	163 55	416 65	118 25	250 00	6935 15	1,417 19	4,104 78	5,521 97
1878	<i>c</i> 2,707	3,256 75	70 57	583 05	93 83	125 00	6726 37	961 52	3,687 71	4,649 23
1879	<i>c</i> 2,657	2,941 59	133 11	376 74	97 55	135 00	6786 14	487 42	3,832 27	4,319 69
1880	<i>c</i> 1,474	3,263 82	189 87	326 30	53 75	115 00	6857 06	913 89	3,947 06	4,860 95
<i>f</i> 1881	<i>c</i> 1,939	3,531 47	847 56	381 45	389 45	250 00	6933 11	1,950 45	4,555 79	6,506 24
<i>f</i> 1882	<i>c</i> 2,545	3,122 50	570 36	549 65	213 10	150 00	6954 10	1,549 22	4,240 69	5,789 91
<i>f</i> 1883	<i>d</i> 457	3,198 98	552 67	779 85	214 80	175 00	61,076 91	1,353 60	4,803 21	6,156 81
<i>f</i> 1884	<i>d</i> 362	2,934 65	552 47	938 45	175 30	190 00	61,041 84	1,355 65	4,256 76	5,612 41
<i>f</i> 1885	<i>d</i> 522	2,796 68	470 29	718 15	267 64	191 43	61,005 20	1,077 60	4,378 09	5,455 69
				724 45						
								\$17,616 71	\$66,856 19	\$84,472 90

PERMANENT FUND ESTABLISHED 1824.

FIRST INVESTMENT 1826.

Jan. 10, 1826, 5 shares United States Bank Stock, \$100 each.....	\$ 500 00
Jan. 11, 1836, 27 shares National Bank stock, \$50 each.....	1,350 00
Jan. 10, 1846, 51 “ “ “ \$50 “	2,550 00
\$600 City Water Stock.....	600 00
Cash.....	262 88
	<u>3,412 88</u>
Jan. 1856, 51 shares National Bank stock, \$50 each.....	\$ 2,550 00
10 “ Mechanics Banking As. \$25 each.....	250 00
13 “ Bank State New York, \$100 each.....	1,300 00
10 “ Bank of Commerce, \$100 each.....	1,000 00
45 “ Mechanics Bank, \$25 each.....	1,125 00
Cash.....	120 25
	<u>6,345 25</u>
Jan. 1866, One bond Hudson R. R.....	\$ 1,000 00
Twenty bonds Morris & Essex, 1st M'tg, \$1,000 each.	20,000 00
Seven “ “ “ \$500 each.	3,500 00
Cash.....	691 92
	<u>25,191 82</u>
Jan. 1876, Ten bonds Mich. Cen. G. M., \$1,000 each.....	\$10,000 00
Six “ Morris and Essex, 1st Mtg., \$1,000	6,000 00
Five “ “ “ 2nd “ \$1,000.....	5,000 00
One “ “ “ “ “	500 00
One “ Lake Shore & Mich. So., C. M.....	5,000 00
Five “ “ “ “ “ \$1,000 each.	5,000 00
One “ Hudson R. R.....	1,000 00
Cash.....	569 76
	<u>33,069 76</u>

Jan. 1886, Eleven bonds Chicago & N. W. Gold, \$1,000 each....	\$11,000 00
Six " Morris & Essex, 1st Mtg., \$1,000 each..	6,000 00
Five " " 2nd " \$1,000 " ..	5,000 00
One " " " "	500 00
One " Lake Shore & Mich. So., 6 M.....	5,000 00
Five " " " \$1,000 each....	5,000 00
One " Ches. & Ohio Pur. M.....	1,000 00
One " Northern Pacific Ld. Gt.....	1,000 00
Two " St. Paul, Min. & Man., \$1,000 each ...	2,000 00
	<hr/> 36,500 00
Less Dr. Cash.....	113 16
	<hr/> 36,386 84

Par value, \$36,500.

Market value, \$46,915.

RECAPITULATION.

DISBURSEMENTS & RECEIPTS.

1809-1819.....	\$ 5,477 50*	
1820-1839.....	14,411 15	
1840-1853.....	19,345 98	
1854-1868.....	35,428 35	
1869-1885.....	84,472 90	
	<hr/>	\$159,135 88
Jan. 10, 1886. Balance Cash to Credit Charitable Fund.....		609 40
" " " " " " " Contingent Fund.....		1,209 59
" " " Permanent Fund par value securities.....	\$36,500 00	
Less balance Cash debt....	113 16	
	<hr/>	36,496 84
Total subscribed and disbursed 77 years.....		197,451 71

*Receipts.

PATIENTS SENT TO WARD OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, IN ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

1859.....	10
1860.....	14
1861....	14
1862... ..	14
1863.....	33
1864.....	17
1865....	27
1866.....	29
1867.....	21
1868.....	34
1869.....	36
1870.....	38
1871.....	33
1872.....	35
1873... ..	33
1874.....	29
1875... ..	39
1876.....	34
1877.....	25
1878.....	27
1879	24
1880	39
1881.....	69
1882.....	70
1883.....	42
1884.....	26
1885.....	22
Total.....	<u>834</u>

THE BRITISH PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

THE BRITISH PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY was established in 1844, but did not commence operations till early in 1845. Situations were provided from that period to applicants, as stated below, from 1845 to 1850, the time of the association with the Parent Society:

1845-1850.

Jan., English.....	1,755	
“ Scotch.....	940	
“ Welsh.....	97	
“ West Indies.....	48	
“ Irish.....	1,714	
	<hr/>	3,554

1850-1853.

Jan., English.....	1,109	
“ Scotch.....	210	
“ Welsh.....	52	
“ West Indies.....	12	
“ Irish.....	579	
	<hr/>	1,962

Total.....5,516

PRINCIPAL SUBSCRIBERS TO CONTINGENT FUND.

Archibald, E. M.....	\$ 600
Dale, J. G.....	550
Gostenhofer, C. F.....	650
Hurst, F. W. J.....	1,050
Jaffray, E. S.....	1,300
Power, W. H.....	900
Francklyn, C. G.....	1,250
Hill, Edward.....	1,300
Pellev, H. E.....	1,035
Richardson, B.....	500
White Star Line.....	900
Moulson, John.....	450
Carey, John, Jr.....	600
National S. S. Co.....	450

CONSTITUTION, ETC.,
OF THE
BOARD OF DEPUTIES
OF
BENEVOLENT AND EMIGRANT SOCIETIES,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 7TH, 1860.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM JELLINGHAUS, *of the German Society.*

VICE-PRESIDENT.

ROBERT WALLER, *of the St. George's Society.*

TREASURER.

B. J. HART, *of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.*

SECRETARY.

PHILIP PRITCHARD, *of the St. George's Society.*

DIRECTORS.

SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, *of the Portuguese Society.*

ROBERT GORDON, *of the St. Andrew's Society.*

WILLY WALLACH, *of the German Society.*

SOCIETIES REPRESENTED IN THE BOARD.

THE GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK,

THE ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

THE PORTUGUESE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

THE OFFICE OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY, No. 86 Greenwich St.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The title of this Association is, “ *The Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies of the City of New York.*”

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Association are : To guard and protect immigrants to this country, arriving at the port of New York, and emigrants or strangers about embarking hence for foreign or domestic ports, from fraud and imposition; and if such frauds or impositions are committed, to use all legal means to bring the offender or offenders to justice, and to exercise vigilance and due diligence in the pursuit of these objects, and to procure the requisite legislative acts in furtherance thereof.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1.—The members of this Association are delegates from Benevolent and Emigrant Societies. Each Society shall be entitled to two votes on all questions.

SEC. 2.—Each Society may be represented by two deputies, but any one deputy present at a stated or special meeting, may represent his Society, and his vote shall be final.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and three Directors, who shall be elected annually by ballot, at the meeting in November ; and together these officers shall form a Board for the transaction of such business as may be entrusted to them.

SEC. 2.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at all meetings, to decide questions of order, and perform the duties that usually appertain to presiding officers.

SEC. 3.—The duty of the Vice-President shall be to preside at all meetings in the absence of the President, and to perform the duties of the President, in case of his absence from the city.

SEC. 4.—The duty of the Treasurer shall be to keep safely the moneys of the Association, and disburse only such amounts as may be ordered on the warrant of the President or acting President.

SEC. 5.—The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep a true record of the

proceedings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and to notify the Deputies and Directors when meetings are to be held.

SEC. 6.—The duty of the Directors shall be to attend the special or stated meetings of their body, and to nominate and appoint directly, or through the President or Chairman, the necessary committees to further the objects in view, and such other matters as may from time to time be before them for consideration.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1.—This Association shall be supported by a voluntary annual subscription, which shall be paid to the Treasurer.

SEC. 2.—Meetings of the Association shall be held on the evening of the second Tuesday in May and November.

SEC. 3.—A quorum of the Association shall consist of a majority of all the Societies represented.

SEC. 4.—In case the votes on any question are equally divided, the President or Chairman shall have a casting vote, otherwise he shall have no vote.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAM TRAFFIC CONFERENCE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

Attention is called to the provisions of the following Act, and notice is hereby given that any and all persons violating the same, will be prosecuted thereunder.

By order,

THOMAS S. SANDFORD,

New York, January 1, 1876.

Secretary.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

AN ACT

TO PREVENT FRAUDS IN THE SALE OF TICKETS UPON STEAMBOATS, STEAMSHIPS, AND OTHER VESSELS.

PASSED MARCH 23, 1860,
(Chapter 103.)

AMENDED APRIL 27, 1870,
(Chapter 423.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. No person shall sell or issue within this State, any ticket or instrument, mentioned in section two of this act, for or upon any company or line mentioned in said section, unless the agents of such company or line; and no person shall sell or issue, within this state, any ticket or instrument mentioned in section two of this act, for or upon any line, ship or steamship, mentioned in said section, except the agent of the owners or consignees of such line, ship or steamship; and no person shall be deemed an agent of such company, or of the owners or consignees of any such line, ship or steamship, unless by such company, or by the owners or consignees of such line, ship or steamship, duly appointed; which appointment shall be by a proper authority in writing, and which shall also designate the name of the company, line, ship or steamship for which he shall act as agent, together with the street and number of the street, and the city, town or village in which his office shall be kept, for the sale of such tickets or instruments; and no person shall be

deemed an agent, within the meaning of this act, unless appointed in the manner and form aforesaid.

Any person or persons, or association, who shall keep an office within the city of New York, for the sale of the tickets or instruments referred to in section two, asserting or assuming an authority as above required to sell the same, shall keep affixed, in a prominent place in such office, a printed certificate of such authority, permission or agency, signed by the proper officers of the companies, and shall file a copy of such authority, permission or agency with the chief of the police department within said city, which said printed certificate and verified copy shall contain the name of the company, line, ship or steamship for which he or they shall act as agent; the name of the street and number of the same in which such office shall be kept for the sale of such tickets or instruments, and the name or names of the individual or individuals authorized to sell the same, who shall be considered the person or persons owning, leasing or controlling the said offices; and for a failure to comply with these provisions such offices shall be deemed disorderly houses and subject to the penalties prescribed in section seven.

§ 2. No person other than the proper agents, appointed as provided in section one of this act, shall issue, sell, or offer to sell, or in any way dispose of, or attempt to dispose of, to any person or persons, any passenger ticket or instrument, either written or printed, or partly written or printed, or both, entitling or purporting to entitle, absolutely or upon being exchanged, or upon the happening of any condition or contingency, any person or persons, to any passage, or right of passage, conveyance, or right of conveyance, upon any ship, or steamship company, or line, or upon any ship or steamship belonging to such company or line, or upon any ship or steamship whatsoever, from any port or place within this state or *elsewhere*, to any port or *place whatsoever*; or shall take, or receive, any money or valuable thing, as a consideration for such passage, or conveyance, or for the procurement of such ticket or instrument; and no such ticket or instrument shall be sold or offered for sale, or any consideration as aforesaid, received in whole, or in part, for the procurement thereof, except by such agent at the office designated in his appointment; nor until he has been authorized to sell the same according to the provisions of the preceding section; nor for a sum exceeding the price charged at the time of such sale, by the company, owners, or consignees, for or upon whose line, ship or steamship, such ticket or instrument was sold; nor unless such ticket or instrument was made and delivered to such agent by such company, owners or consignees, for the purpose of being sold; nor shall any such ticket or instrument be issued or sold, which shall entitle, or shall be represented as entitling any person or persons to a passage by any mode of convey-

ance, or to any place of destination, or by any route, company, line, ship or steamship, other than the one bargained for.

And no person or association not having the authority required above shall, under the pretense of selling or disposing of the same, procure, or attempt to procure for any person or persons in his or their names, any ticket or instrument mentioned in section two of this act, from the regular and authorized agents, officers, owners or consignees of any line, ship or steamship, unless requested so to do by such person or persons, and unless such person or persons are made aware that the said tickets or instruments are procured from the said officers, agents, consignees or owners for such person or persons, and that such procuring party has no authority to sell or dispose of the same. And any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in section five.

§ 3. No person other than the proper agents, appointed as provided in section one of this act, shall sell or offer to sell, dispose of, or in any way attempt to dispose of, to any person or persons, any order, certificate, receipt, or other instrument in writing, either written or printed, or partly written or printed, or both, for the purpose or under the pretence of procuring any ticket, or instrument mentioned in section two of this act, upon any company or line, ship or steamship therein mentioned; and every such order shall be directed to the company, owner or consignees at their office.

§ 4. All persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a state prison, for a term not more than two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not less than six months.

§ 5. All persons, who, by any means amounting to a conspiracy at common law, shall sell, or attempt to sell, to any person or persons, any passenger ticket, or any instrument either written or printed, or partly written or printed, or both, entitling, or purporting to entitle, either absolutely or upon being exchanged, or upon the happening of any condition or contingency, any person or persons, to any passage or right of passage, conveyance or right of conveyance, from any port or place, within this state or elsewhere, to any port or place whatsoever, upon any ship or steamship, company or line, or upon any ship or steamship, belonging to such company or line, or upon any ship or steamship whatsoever, or who, by means of any such conspiracy, shall obtain, or attempt to obtain, any money or other property, for the purpose or under the pretence of procuring or securing such passage, or right of passage, conveyance, or right of conveyance, ticket or instrument, as aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not exceeding five years.

If any drivers of any hack, carriage, cab or other vehicle, or any runner,

decoy or agent, shall knowingly lead, carry, direct or convey from any depot, wharf, stopping place, hotel or lodging house, any person or persons to any office, violating the provisions of this act, or any one of them, he shall, upon conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed by section five, and may be indicted and convicted as prescribed in section six.

§ 6. Persons offending against any of the provisions of the last preceding section, may be indicted and convicted for a conspiracy, as at common law, and this, although the object of such conspiracy shall not have been executed.

§ 7. All offices kept for the purpose of selling any passenger tickets or instruments in violation of the provisions of this act or of any one of them, or where, without the authority required in section two of this act, a pretence is made to sell or dispose of the same, or where it is asserted or assumed that there is an authority to sell or dispose of the same as required by this act, and none such exists, or of which it shall be advertised in any newspaper, or by printed bills or posters, wherever affixed, that there is such authority, and none such exists; and all offices where such sale or disposition is made, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed disorderly houses; and all persons keeping such offices, and all persons associating together for the purpose of violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed disorderly persons and guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, upon conviction of being members of such association, or of being interested, directly or indirectly, in the transaction of such business, or shall receive any part of the profits thereof, shall in like manner be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county prison for a period not less than three nor more than twelve months; and it shall be the duty of all magistrates of the county where such offices are kept, or where such sale has been made, or where such association is organized, upon due proof thereof, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of all persons that may be found therein, and to have such offices closed and such signs and advertisements removed.

§ 8. All complaints regarding the violation of this act, shall be presented by the district attorney of the district where such complaint was made, to the grand jury for indictment, in preference to all other complaints. And it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of general sessions of the peace, and of the courts of oyer and terminer, in the counties of Erie, Albany and New York, to call the attention of the several grand juries to the provisions of this act.

§ 9. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the actual connee of any line, ship, or steamship, from selling passenger tickets thereon, or so as to prevent the purser clerk, or ticket clerk, of any ship or steamship from selling in his office on board the ship or steamship for which he is purser

clerk, or ticket clerk, passenger tickets to passengers upon such ship or steamship for that or the next immediate trip.

§ 10. In case the departure of any ship or steamship, for a passage on board of which, to a foreign port, any ticket or instrument herein before mentioned, shall have been sold, shall be delayed more than two days after the day of sailing mentioned on such ticket, or other instrument—held as evidence of the right of passage thereon—the person holding such ticket or instrument shall be entitled to his board and lodging in such ship or steamship, without any additional charge, from the second day after the day of departure, as above mentioned, until the actual departure of such ship or steamship, and shall also be entitled to receive from the owner or consignees of such ship or steamship so detained the sum of fifty cents per day, for and upon each and every day of such detention; and in case of refusal on the part of the owners, consignees, or master of such ship or steamship, so detained as aforesaid, to comply with any of the requisitions of this section, the person holding such ticket or other instrument, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to recover back from the owners or consignees the amount of passage money paid by him, together with his damages for such detention, not exceeding fifty dollars.

§ 11. Every ticket or instrument, hereinbefore mentioned, sold, issued or delivered, to any person or persons, as evidence of a right of passage upon the high seas, from any port in this State, to any port of any other State or nation, and every certificate or order sold, issued, or delivered to any person or persons, for the purpose or under the pretence of the procurement of such ticket or instrument, and every receipt for money paid, in whole or in part, for such ticket or instrument, shall state the name of the ship or steamship for or towards a passage or right of passage on board of which such ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt, is or was sold, issued or delivered, the name of the owners or consignees of such ship or steamship, the name of the company or line, if any, to which such ship or steamship belongs; the port or place from which such passage is to commence, the port or place where such passage is to terminate; the day of the month and the year upon which the voyage is to commence; the name of the person or persons purchasing such ticket or other instrument, or receiving such order, certificate or receipt, and the amount paid therefor; and such ticket or instrument, order, certificate or receipt, unless sold by the company, owners or consignees of such ship or steamship, shall be signed by the authorized agent of such company, owners or consignees; and each and every person who shall sell, issue or deliver to any person or persons, any such ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt, unless such ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt is made or filled out in the manner or form prescribed in this section, shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding two years,

or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. But no indictment or conviction under any of the provisions of any of the preceding sections, for the sale, attempted sale, issuing or delivery of any ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt, shall be deemed bad, on the ground that such ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt is not made or filled out according to the requirements of this section.

§ 12. The word "ship" used in this act, shall include every denomination of sailing vessels, and the word "steamship" shall include steamboats and propellers, and every kind of vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam.

§ 13. The term "company" wherever used in this act, shall extend and include all corporations, whether created by or incorporated under the laws of this state, or of any other state or nation.

§ 14. This act shall not be so construed as to permit railroads incorporated in any other state to sell passenger tickets under this law, in this state, nor any ship or steamship, for or in behalf of such railroad company.

§ 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

ST. GEORGE'S
SOCIETY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICES,
No. 3 BROADWAY.

ST. ANDREW'S
SOCIETY,
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1st, 1874.

DEAR SIR :

In accordance with Resolutions adopted by the Managers of our two Societies, the offices have been removed to the above address, for the purpose of enabling British Immigrants to obtain more readily the best and most trustworthy information.

Our immediate objects are to aid our countrymen in obtaining employment, and to prevent their unnecessary detention in this city, where the expense of living is so great, and where imposition and fraud are so prevalent ; and it appears to us that in no way can these ends be better promoted than by furnishing, free of charge, perfectly disinterested information. With this view it is proposed to open Registers, on which the names of all applicants for employment, skilled or otherwise, shall be entered, with full particulars as to qualifications, &c., and also, as far as they can be obtained, the names of persons in want of such labor, either in this city or elsewhere.

The success of this scheme will greatly depend upon our receiving, from time to time, particulars as to the rate of wages in various parts of the country, the cost of living, the chances of employment, means and cost of transportation, &c., and we shall much appreciate any assistance which you may be able to render us in developing our plans, either by bringing them to the knowledge of employers of labor, or by communicating to the office such information as may come under your notice.

We are, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

HENRY E. PELLEW,

ROBERT GORDON,

*President St. George's Society,
of the City of New York.*

*President St. Andrew's Society,
of the State of New York.*

All Communications to be addressed to either Society, at No 3 BROADWAY, New York