

NEW YORK MARBLE CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1830 ~ 1937

*with biographical information gathered from
descendants, genealogies, newspapers, city
directories, and censuses, to which is
added historical background and
documents related to the
Cemetery's founding,
by Anne Wright
Brown*



SECOND EDITION

AUTHORIZED BY THE
NEW YORK MARBLE CEMETERY
SECOND AVENUE ABOVE SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

2020

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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 978-0-578-62029-9

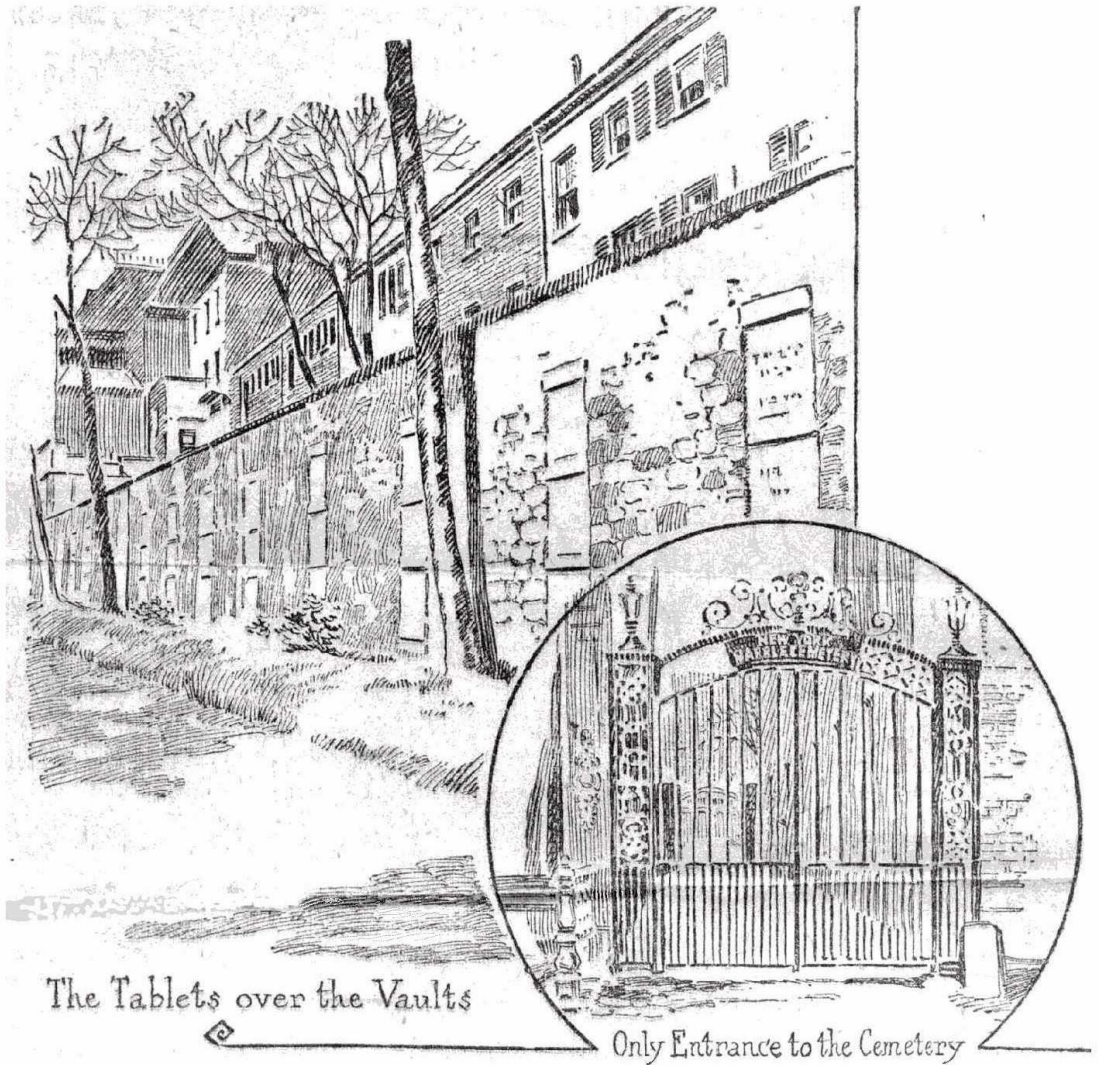


**WITH APPRECIATION TO THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
WHICH HOLDS THE CEMETERY'S RECORDS IN SAFEKEEPING**

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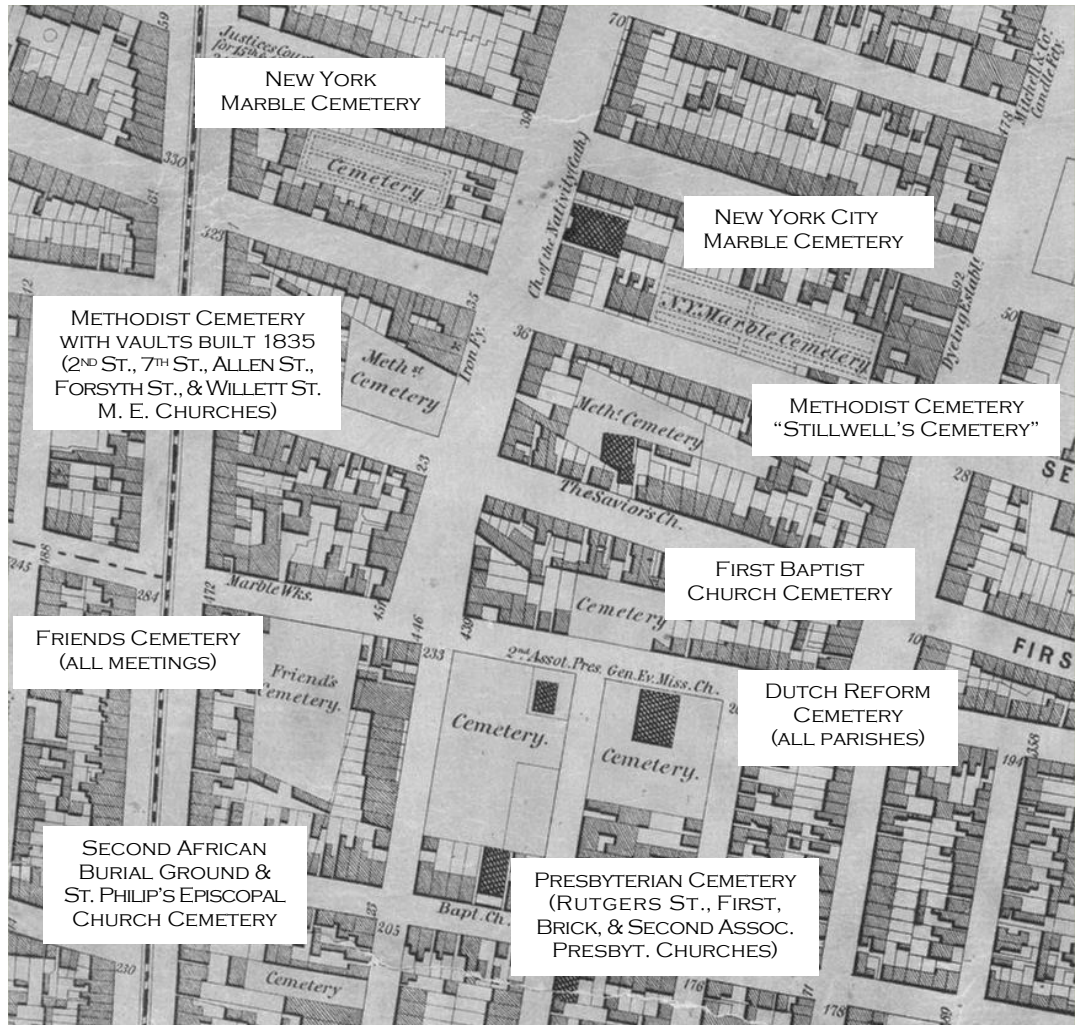
AN EARLY 20TH-CENTURY VIEW



From an unidentified 1914 newspaper

CEMETERIES NEAR HOUSTON STREET

Legislation in 1851 limited Manhattan earth burials, so all of these cemeteries, excepting the Marble Cemeteries, eventually disappeared. Houston Street is just below center. On the left, the horse-drawn Harlem Rail Road runs along the Bowery. Despite the map's precision, the Marble Cemeteries, on either side of Second Avenue, were mislabeled.



Matthew Dripps: The City of New-York Extending Northward to Fiftieth Street (detail), 1852
 Surveyed & drawn by John F. Harrison, C. E. © Cartography Associates, David Rumsey Collection
 Identifying labels by Anne W. Brown

EARLY TRUSTEES



John Hone, 1st President
by Rembrandt Peale



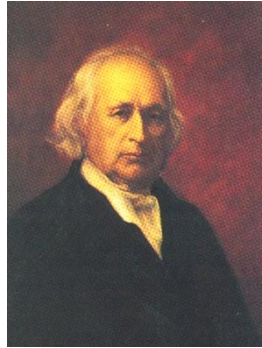
Waldron Blaau Post
Private collection



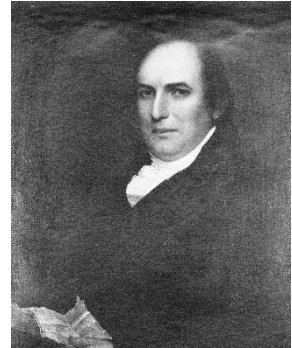
Augustin Averill
Private collection



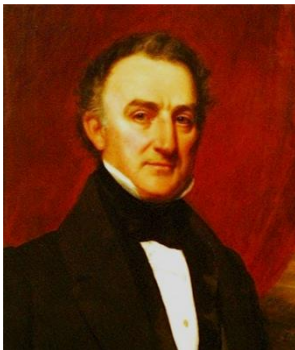
George Griswold
by John Frazee
Florence Griswold Museum



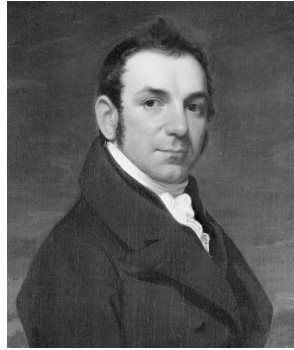
Silas Holmes
New York State Museum



Benjamin Strong



Henry Floyd Tallmadge
by Saml. L. Waldo & Wm. Jewett
Hudson River Museum



Benjamin L. Swan
by Samuel L. Waldo
Rose Hill Mansion



Paul Spofford
by Thomas Waterman
New York State Museum

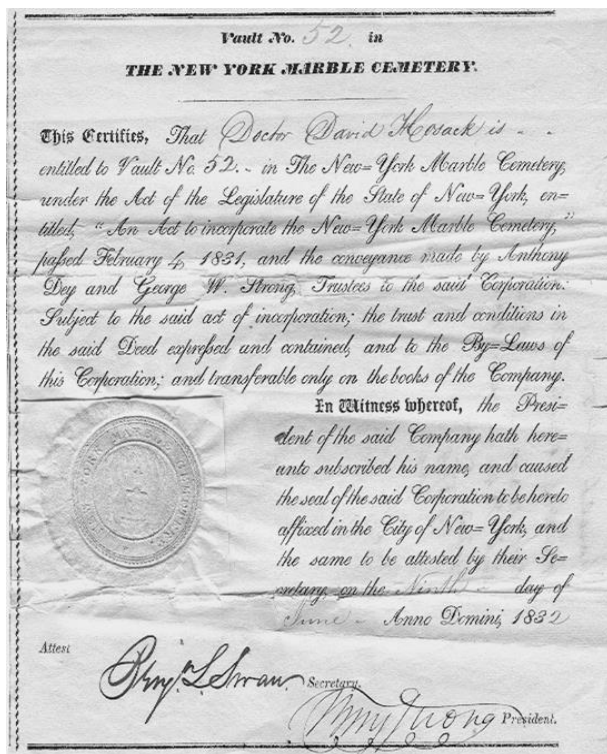
THE FOUNDING OF THE MARBLE CEMETERY

Pass through two pairs of iron gates in a narrow alley, and unexpected bright blue appears. It is the sky over the New York Marble Cemetery, unchanged since 1830. The following year the Cemetery was incorporated as the first non-sectarian cemetery in New York City open to the public. This quiet, half-acre site on lower Manhattan, entered from the west side of Second Avenue between 2nd and 3rd Streets, was chosen when it was on the edge of residential development. Immediately to its south, around Houston Street, a number of church cemeteries were already in existence.

The overcrowding of traditional churchyards, and fears that decomposition of shallow burials was contributing to deadly epidemics, led to a ban on earth burials. The Yellow Fever outbreak of 1822 had killed almost 400 New Yorkers. As it turned out, that was the last major Yellow Fever outbreak in the city, but it provided the impetus for health legislation for years to come.

Miasmas and spontaneous generation had long been blamed for contagion. Now, science was beginning to study germs. Many in the medical community favored non-commercial, underground family vaults as a means of avoiding contamination. Among them was the eminent Dr. David Hosack, widely respected as one of New York City's leading citizens, who proposed eight-foot by ten-foot vaults similar to those found under Italian churches. Burial legislation for Manhattan passed by the Common Council came in three major steps:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 31 March 1823 | No earth burials south of a Canal Street-Sullivan Street-Grand Street line. Amended 9 Jun 1825 to allow private family vaults. |
| 15 November 1833 | No earth burials south of 14 th Street. |
| 3 February 1851 | No earth burials south of 86 th Street. Private vaults allowed. No new cemeteries on Manhattan. |



David Hosack's deed to Vault 52

were 35 feet below. The selection proved perfect, for on its bed of sand it is still quite dry today.

From the very start, or even before the start, Nichols had financial problems. Six weeks after the purchase of the property and again, two years later, he agreed to assignment of income directly toward payment of debts, as well as the Cemetery providing vaults to creditors in satisfaction of court judgments against him. The documents describing this, all fine testaments to the impenetrability of 19th-century legal verbiage, are included here. Nichols was at odds for years with the organizing trustees and then with the Cemetery board trustees. Added to the complications over construction finances were Nichols's late payment of assessments, his use of the Dead House for personal gain, and his attempts to expand the Cemetery to the North without the agreement of the trustees. The

Hosack and five other doctors who later purchased vaults in the New York Marble Cemetery testified in favor of the 1825 amendment. To comply with the new law, developer Perkins Nichols, with Anthony Dey and George W. Strong acting as his organizing trustees, built solid marble vaults the size of small rooms - with walls and arched ceilings a full foot thick - ten feet underground in the excavated interior of the block bounded by Second Avenue, Second Street, Third Street, and the Bowery. Dryness for preservation was of primary importance, and marble was believed to keep out damp better than either brick or other stone. For good measure, tests showed that the closest springs

minutes state that when he was finally given the deed to his own vault, it was to avoid litigation, not because the Trustees believed he had lived up to his obligations. Four years later he petitioned for bankruptcy.

The Cemetery's popularity was so great among those families that could afford the \$250 vaults that a larger one – the New York City Marble Cemetery – was soon built by Nichols just around the corner. Although the many similarities between the two have led to confusion since the very beginning, they have always been independent of each other. To help differentiate them by using their entrance addresses, this earlier one was sometimes called the Second Avenue Cemetery and the later one, the Second Street Cemetery, but those names were as misused as often as were the proper ones.

There is no reason to believe that the Cemetery was ever consecrated. The largest denominations represented were Dutch Reform, Episcopal, and Presbyterian. Though there was much intermarriage in the following generations among these protestants, it is unlikely that in 1830 any would have been pleased with the others' blessings. Also, there are no Jews or Roman Catholics known to be interred, and consecrated ground was of greater importance to them. Finally, there were many suicides recorded, and some members of even the more liberal denominations were opposed to their burial in hallowed ground. In 2012, the Reverend Charles Robertson, LVO, visiting from Edinburgh for the marriage of his daughter, blessed the Cemetery and its past and future burials.

A pair of heavy wooden gates was originally installed at the inner end of the 100-foot passageway from Second Avenue. Ornamental iron gates near the street were added in 1854. When an endowment was raised in 1906, the wooden ones were discarded so that the older iron gates could be moved to the inside. A new pair was placed on the street, forged by the William R. Pitt Composite Iron Works. Both pairs were dismantled and transported to Vermont in 2000 for complete restoration by Robert Barrett of Hartland.

Access to the 156 family vaults is through slate or schist doors, some with locks, opening into vertical shafts. The shafts themselves are covered by fieldstone slabs set well below the grade of the lawn. After a tripod with block and tackle removes the stone cover, the exposed shaft provides room for the doors of facing vaults to swing outward. Vault numbers are carved into the lintels. The interiors

are designed like pantries, with regularly-spaced, projecting slate pieces mortised into the far end wall and into the two long side walls. These served as supports for wooden shelves that have long since disintegrated, as have the children's coffins they once held. The floors are stone, a step lower than the thresholds. The doors are low and the shafts are small, so remains would have been tilted lengthwise, not lowered in the traditional, level way. Most likely the family and clergy stayed above ground and did not descend the steep ladders. Flowers – more common in a time before gifts to charity took their place – were passed down and could have almost filled the vaulted space. Some of their wire frameworks remain.

There is not a single marker on the ground; instead, marble plaques set into the Cemetery's long north and south walls give the names of the owners of the buried vaults nearby. The names of those interred are not engraved, and only half the owners are buried in the vaults that bear their names. Many plaques are missing and many that are still in place are now illegible.

Over 2,085 persons have been placed in the vaults: the first was a child of Dr. Post in 1830, the last, Charles Janeway VanZandt in 1937. Half of the older caskets were tiny, holding children aged six and under. The best medical care available could not compensate for urban overcrowding and poor sanitation. Contagious childhood diseases such as scarlet fever, measles, and whooping cough, as well as infections for which there were not yet antibiotics (erysipelas, pneumonia, cholera, etc.), contributed to a level of early mortality fortunately forgotten in many parts of the world. What would be termed symptoms today were then considered primary causes of death: dropsy (edema), congestion or inflammation of the lungs or brain, and dysentery or diarrhoea. For adults, the leading cause of death by far was tuberculosis, then known as phthisis pulmonalis. A surprising number of people who reached maturity, however, lived into their eighties and even nineties, and invariably died of "old age."

Centered on the East Wall is a large, completely illegible marble tablet which once noted the name and founding date of the Cemetery and the five original trustees – John Hone, President; Benjamin Strong; Robert Center, Benjamin L. Swan; and Nathaniel Richards. Below that was written Founded by Perkins Nichols and the oft-quoted phrase that this was "a place of interment for gentlemen." "Gentlemen" referred to behavior and social standing, not sex. Half

of the burials were women and girls, of course, and not all the original purchasers were men. Rachel Coskry was a widow continuing her husband's business and Mary Lagear was an unmarried woman. Lucia Grosvenor Williams bought her own vault in 1838, despite her husband having purchased one in 1831.

Although they were considered gentlemen by 1830, the vault owners did not all start life in well-to-do families, and there was as much new money as old represented. Many were the sons of New York and New England yeomen and farmers and several were immigrants, but each had earned an admired place in his business or profession. The Fire of 1835 and the Panic of 1837 then contributed to a number of the purchasers undergoing complete reversals of fortune in the years between buying their vaults and occupying them. Over a dozen applied to take advantage of the liberalized Bankrupt Act of 1841.

Among the first subscribers were the patron of contemporary American art, Luman Reed; philanthropist Anson G. Phelps; Chancellor James Kent, known to every New York law student; the city's first Whig mayor, Aaron Clark; Congressman and later NYU Council president James Tallmadge; and Benjamin Wright, Father of American Civil Engineering. There were many New Englanders – the Howland brothers, George Griswold, the Holdrege brothers – who had moved their ships and shipping businesses from northern ports to New York as it became the center for trade with Liverpool after the War of 1812. Others have names still recognized by anyone reading city street signs – names such as Dey, Hoyt, Mott, and Varick.

By mid-century, rural cemeteries had become the preference of most New York families. Green-Wood in nearby Brooklyn had its first burials in 1840, followed quickly by Trinity Manhattanville, Cypress Hills, Sleepy Hollow, Woodlawn, and many others. Not only did the next generation provide for its immediate families with plots in these spacious and scenic places, but many older remains were moved out of lower Manhattan and reinterred. Removals were from cemeteries that were still functioning as well as from church graveyards that were being closed down. The Marble Cemetery contributed to this trend by giving up over one-third of its inhabitants.

With final disposition at a rural cemetery in mind, some later burials in the Marble Cemeteries were meant to be only temporary. There are vaults in both cemeteries

(such as nos. 51 and 91 in this one) which were chosen by the superintendent specifically for this purpose. His fees for use of the receiving vault contributed to his income, and at times the practice was abused. Vaults had been intended for use only by family and friends, not as commercial ventures.

The two cemeteries fell so far out of favor and fashion that in the late 1800s there were moves to have them closed down so that their land could be used for either private development or for public schools or parks, as had already happened to the many other cemeteries in the area. Social reformer Jacob A. Riis and the East Side Good Government Club led a movement to convert the New York Marble Cemetery into a playground. It gained the approval of both government officials and the Cemetery's own officers in 1897, but failed because all the descendants could not be located to give their assent. In 1905 there was a final attempt by some of the heirs to relocate all the remains out of town and abolish the Cemetery. This failed at the last minute, due mainly to appeals to sentiment, but not before some families had emptied their vaults. Renewed interest and reorganization followed, and a campaign for funds was successful enough to make immediate repairs to the Cemetery as well as endow it well enough to see it through the 20th century.

The 1830 stonework is showing its age. In recent years, two of the fieldstone slabs covering access shafts have cracked and been replaced with reinforced concrete ones. Tuckahoe marble from Eastchester in Westchester County and from Inwood on the northern tip of Manhattan, also used for St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Century Club, Brooklyn Borough Hall, and the wings of the US Capitol, was used below ground for the vaults and above ground for the walls, plaques, and lintels. It gave the Cemetery its name. Much of this marble exposed to the weather has darkened slightly and deteriorated. The masonry work of the distinctive ashlar walls, including the western half of the North Wall, is being rebuilt as funds become available. The Cemetery was designated a New York City Landmark in 1969 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

VAULT ARRANGEMENT AND NUMBERING SYSTEM

The Cemetery is a grid of underground rooms, six columns by 26 rows. The two columns closest to the south wall are separated by a series of discrete access shafts, as are the two columns closest to the north wall. The two columns in the center, with their marble owners' tablets on opposing walls, also have access shafts between them. Each vault has a door opening into one of the 78 individual shafts, allowing each vault to share a shaft with the vault that faces it. The shafts are not connected to each other; these are not catacombs.

At first glance, the numbered tablets on the walls appear to be placed almost randomly. The column of three which is closest to the entrance reads, top to bottom, 53-2-1-; on the opposite wall is 54-105-106. Positions for the vaults in the three columns on the south side can be determined from the locations of the marble tablets on the Second Street wall; tablets for the three northern columns are on the Third Street wall. The map which follows may help to clarify this.

Current owners of record, most of whom were purchasers in the 1830s, are shown on the map where their vaults are located. Relatives and business partners often purchased a vault jointly. Other closely-related persons bought adjacent vaults that share entrances or have common partition walls. Three Post vaults – 56-107-108 – lie end to end. In a few cases, some who were rivals in their professional lives chose to be neighbors for the long term.

The diagram is not to scale. The north and south walls that hold the tablets are longer than are the east and west walls.

		WEST WALL		BOWERY		
SOUTH WALL	E. 2nd STREET	Perkins Nichols Sarah Cadle	51	52	Jane Hosack Millen's heirs Daniel Parish	103
		John C. Halsey	49	50	Lucia Grosvenor Williams Stuart F. Randolph	101
		Frederick A. Tracy	47	48	Andrew C. Zabriskie Nathaniel Coskry John H. Shepherd	99
		Hugh Auchincloss	45	46	Jacob Aimes William Green Apollos R. Wetmore	97
		N.Y. Marble Cemetery	43	44	William L., Edward A., & N. Marius Graves Benjamin Wheelwright William Wheelwright	95
		Ralph Olmstead	41	42	Henry Coit, Jos. Otis, Aug. & Hernan Averill Gurdon Buck	93
		John W. Leavitt	39	40	Dr. John Neilson Archibald C. Brady	91
		David Lee	37	38	Paul Spofford Thomas Tileston Aaron Clark	89
		Elisha Riggs	35	36	Edward Banker Augustus Wynkoop	87
		Elisha Peck	33	34	John Brower & John W. Wood James Hamilton	85
		David Johnson	31	32	Benjamin R. Robson Charles Wardell Benjamin Wright James Wright	83
		William Couch Thomas Egleston	29	30	George Griffin Elisha Williams James Quackenbush	81
		Hilah Hinton	27	28	Daniel Fanshaw Abraham Fardon	79
		James Kent	25	26	George Gordon Daniel Boardman	77
		John C. Morrison	23	24	James Many Andrew Comstock Henry Trowbridge	75
		Asaph Stone	21	22	Ann Elizabeth Cottrell Bailey Payne Charles C., Richard S. & Thomas Williams, Jr.	73
		David B. Ogden	19	20	Samuel Jones's heirs Peter DeMill	71
		George S. Robbins	17	18	Alexander M. Muir Nathaniel Cogswell	69
		Thomas Lord	15	16	James Hawkesworth Hartman Markoe	67
		Richard M. Blatchford William Osborn	13	14	Dr. William R. M. McIntosh Peter Van Zandt	65
		Peter Ogilvie's heirs	11	12	Asa H. Center Beriah Palmer Gilbert Devoe Henry Marvin	63
		John Morrison	9	10	Uriah R. Scribner Hugh A. Rose John Mason Rose	61
		David Andrews	7	8	George Bowen Richard B. Brown James Hall	59
		Stewart C. Marsh	5	6	Anthony Lamb Eli Hart	57
		Calvin W. How	3	4	Anson G. Phelps Samuel M. Thompson	55
		Charles Lee Adam Thompson	1	2	Barnabus Osborn Samuel B. Harper A.M. & P.G. Arcularius	53
ENTER HERE ○ SECOND AVENUE INNER GATE						

WEST WALL				BOWERY							
	104	Joseph Kernochan	John Haggerty	155		156	John Hone				
	102	George Dwight Phelps John F. Randolph	Augustus Greele Cyrus Perkins	153		154	James Boyd, Jr.				
	100	Isaac J., Clark, John W. & Jane Greenwood	Jabez H. Hazard	151		152	Henry Beeckman				
	98	Peter Sharpe	Abraham Van Nest	149		150	Nathaniel Richards				
	96	Benjamin Haight	David L. Haight	147		148	Benjamin L. Swan				
	94	Alexander J. Cartwright	Benjamin Strong	145		146	George Griswold				
	92	James B. Murray Hamilton Murray	Israel Russell Robert M. Russell	143		144	Robert Lane				
	90	Nicholas Dean	Daniel Morrison	141		142	Gardiner G. Howland Samuel S. Howland				
▲	88	David W. C. Olyphant	Abraham Mason John L. Mason	139	▲	140	Francis Olmsted				
UNDERGROUND ACCESS SHAFTS	86	James Lovett	Dr. Gardiner Spring	137	UNDERGROUND ACCESS SHAFTS	138	Peter Crary John S. Crary				
	84	J. C. Baldwin	Daniel Lord, Jr.	135		136	Samuel Downer, Jr.				
	82	Peter Lorillard	Silas Brown	133		134	N.Y. Marble Cemetery				
	80	David R. Burns	Simeon Kingsley	131		132	E. D. Comstock				
	78	James Bogert, Jr.	William W. Chester Mary MacGregor	129		130	Thomas L. Chester				
	76	Verdine Elsworth Thaddeus Phelps	Benjamin DeForest Charles DeForest	127		128	Alexander C. Jackson				
	74	Benjamin Hustace	Cyrenius Beers	125		126	Russell H. Nevins Elihu Townsend				
	72	John Sampson Samuel T. Tisdale	Luman Reed	123		▼	124	Abisha Smith Bezaleel Fiske Smith			
	70	Marcena Monson	Eli Wainwright	121		122	Anthony Dey				
	68	Moses H. Grinnell	Charles H. Marshall	119		120	George Douglass				
	66	John Stearns, Adolphus Lane & Henry Fanning	Jehiel Jagger	117		118	James, Henry F. & Charles B. Tallmadge				
	64	Philo Judson	Obadiah Holmes Edward Remsen	115		116	Goold Hoyt				
	62	Capt. William Newcomb	Charles Mowatt	113		114	Peter L. Vandervoort				
	60	William W. Dibblee	Henry Holdridge Abraham Richards	111		112	John D. Keese				
	58	Joseph V. Varick	Nathan Holdrege, John Deming & Allen Miner	109		110	Francis Markoe Thomas Masters				
	56	Waldron B. Post	Allison Post	107		108	Joel Post				
	54	Cornelius DuBois	William Cruikshank James Cruikshank	105		106	Robert Center Seth Grosvenor				
		EAST WALL		SECOND AVENUE							

PERKINS NICHOLS'S SPECIFICATIONS

drawn up on July 13, 1830, the same day that Nichols's trustees, Anthony Dey and George W. Strong, purchased the land from Henry and Marion Eckford for \$7,000. The rectangular area measures approximately one-half acre.

"This plot of ground is situated between 2nd & 3rd Streets, the 2nd Ave. & the Bowery & is 250 feet in length by 83 feet in breadth, around which is to be built a wall two feet thick, & 10 feet under the surface of the ground & 12 feet above the surface of the ground. 6 ranges of vaults are to be placed within these walls, 10 feet in length, 8 feet in breadth & 7 feet high in the clear. These ranges of vaults are to consist of 2 single and 2 double ranges (see above plan). The 2 side ranges are to be placed one end to the outside wall & the other end 15 inches thick. The partition wall to be 18 inches thick. The arch will be 12 inches thick. The walls of the 2 double ranges are to be 15 inches thick at the ends & the partition walls 18 inches thick. The arch 12 inches thick and all to be made of marble building stone. The alleys of 3 feet in width to be placed between the vaults, thus: 1 between each of the side vaults & the double vaults & 1 alley between the 2 ranges of the double vaults. The alleys to be filled with earth & the vaults covered with earth 18 inches above the arch & filled between the arches to the same height."

EARLY LANDSCAPING

Another version of the specifications of the same date adds that "The sides of the Alleys [paths] and elsewhere are to be decorated with Trees, Shrubby, evergreens and flowers suited to the occasion." There was no money left for planting, however, so in 1833 a special assessment was levied to pay for "soiling the grounds" and for landscaping, including fir trees supplied by nurseryman Michael Floy. Gravel paths were laid out parallel to the long walls, probably above the lines of entry shafts so that burials would not disturb the lawn and shrubbery. These paths were later lined with lilacs.

CEMETERY RECORDS AND SOURCES

The Cemetery is fortunate to have a complete collection of its original documents starting in 1830. All of the 19th-century papers have been deposited for safekeeping at the New-York Historical Society, catalogued in the manuscript division as BV New York City, Marble Cemetery, New York or New York Marble Cemetery, MS 1470. They include bound photostats™ of the two original chronological registers and the vault listings. The entries for the first four years are so uniform that they must be copies of earlier notes. Register information beyond name, date of death or interment, vault number, and age varies over time, but may include vault owner, date of birth, date of death, state of birth, street address at death or funeral address, cause of death, sexton, and attending physician. Much of this information was copied into the registers from handwritten Physicians' Certificates, which may account for so many apparent transcription errors. The current compilation does not include doctors' or sextons' names. The vault listings, with names and dates of death or burial only, were compiled – probably recompiled from two earlier lists – around 1870; interments after that date were sometimes not added. Vault lists contain only vault number, name, and interment or reinterment date. Cemetery registers usually contain only initial burials. Reinterments were never meant to be entered in the register, but are in the vault lists.

This volume includes biographical information from non-Cemetery sources that has been added to help identify the persons interred. Readers are encouraged to look further and dig deeper to verify events such as birth and marriage. Some works that should have been consulted have invariably been missed, and some that were consulted may have been superseded. The first time that a source is footnoted within a vault, the bibliographic record is fuller than the subsequent citations in that vault. Name, date of interment or death, and age that are in bold type are from the Cemetery's own records, as is information that is not footnoted, such as address and cause of death. It is hoped that the number of old errors corrected exceeds the number of new ones introduced. The Cemetery may be cited as a primary source only for death or burial.

It is not always clear if a geographical location in the register is a place of birth or of death; in a few cases they may be reversed. Street addresses without the name of a city should be on Manhattan. The recorded place of death can be the

actual location of death, the legal residence at time of death, or the address from which the body was removed for burial.

Some names lend themselves to endless variations. Names such as Monroe, Munro, and Munrow or Shepard, Shephard, and Sheppard have largely been left as they were found. In a few cases a name is spelled one way by the Cemetery, another way in a printed genealogy, and a third way in newspaper death notices.

Many vaults had two or three registered owners who had shared the purchase cost; they were usually members of the same immediate family, but in a couple of instances were close business associates. Several vaults changed hands in the early 1830s, sometimes being sold to unrelated individuals. The list starting on page 377 includes all known 19th-century owners of record, even ones who never used their vaults or who later sold or transferred their interests. The owners are also given at the beginning of each vault listing, along with their dates of purchase. The original purchasers paid for their vaults between the summer of 1830 and the summer of 1831, confirmed by bank deposits, unless they received their vaults as compensation for court judgments against Perkins Nichols. For these cases there are signed agreements, though the reasons for the judgments are not known. Later dates are drawn from transfer records. Present-day ownership rests with all the descendants of the last owner or owners of record of any vault unless it is known to have been sold, given, or bequeathed differently.

Two vaults are currently (2020) owned by the Cemetery itself. New York State legislation enacted in 2005 enables cemeteries to reacquire empty plots owned by families that have been completely out of touch for 75 years or more and cannot be located. After extensive research and the required advertising, the McJimsey and Sheldon vaults were reclaimed in 2012 and are for sale.

The names in the index are given in the most complete form possible, even though an index name may not exactly match the form used by the Cemetery. Entries under maiden names have been added whenever possible. This is not an every-name index; only those who were interred are included. Numbers preceding the names refer to vaults, not to pages.

DEEDS, INDENTURES, & AGREEMENTS

These founding documents are transcribed from the Abstract of Title, a bound volume deposited for safekeeping in the New-York Historical Society Library, MS 1470.

[Deed & Title of 13 July 1830]

... Title to a Piece of Ground situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York ... intended ... cemetery or burial ground...the Title to which is now vested in George W. Strong & Anthony Dey, Esquires, as trustees, and which is hereinafter more particularly described on page 24.

p. 24 XVII July 13, 1830

... Henry Eckford of the City of New York Shipwright and Marion his wife to Anthony Dey and George W. Strong of the same City Counsellors at Law ...

... deed in consideration of \$7000 of all that lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York beginning at a point on the Westerly line of the Second Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-two feet Southerly from the corner bound by the Westerly line of the Second Avenue with the Southerly line of Third Street ...

... subject to the payment of the mortgage for \$7000 mentioned in No. XVII of this deduction and while said mortgage is to be cancelled and paid off by the grantees named in the deed and forms the consideration money of the said Indenture therein before expressed ...

... recorded in the Office of Register in and for the City and County of New York in Liber 264 of Conveyances, page 302.

... the premises thereby conveyed consist of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 on Hallett's map corresponding with Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 on Eckford's map except a triangular piece ... There are some trifling differences ...

New York, August 9th, 1830

[signed] Francis Griffin

Memorandum of an agreement had, made, indented and concluded upon this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty Between Perkins Nichols of the City of New York of the first part, Anthony Dey and George W. Strong of the same City of the second part, and the subscribers respectively whose names are hereunto set of the third part. Whereas Henry Eckford of the City of New York Ship Builder and Marion his wife by Indenture bearing date this thirteenth day of July instant Have granted bargained and sold unto the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong parties hereto of the second part, and to their Heirs and Assigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, All that lot piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York. Beginning at a point on the Westerly line of the second avenue distant one Hundred and twenty-two feet Southerly from the corner formed by the Westerly line of the second avenue with the Southerly line of third street, thence Westerly along a lot of ground belonging now or late to James Weeden one Hundred feet, thence Northerly and parallel with the Second Avenue sixty-six feet to land formerly belonging to Mangle Minthorne, thence westerly along the same Two Hundred and fifty feet six inches to a point distant from the Bowery one hundred and twenty-one feet, thence Southerly along Joseph Graham's Land eighty-three feet to Land of Judah and Hillyer at a point one hundred feet distant from the Bowery, thence Easterly two hundred and fifty-four feet to a point one hundred feet distant from the second avenue, thence Northerly and parallel to the second avenue seven feet, thence Easterly and parallel to the first described line one Hundred feet to the Second Avenue at a point seventy-nine feet nine inches Northerly of Second Street, thence Northerly along the Second Avenue ten feet to the place of Beginning. As by reference to the said Deed or to the Record thereof in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New York will more fully and at large appear. And Whereas the said Perkins Nichols has erected and made a number of Vaults for the purpose of burying the dead therein and contemplates to fill the whole of the said ground with Vaults and Alleys for the said purpose as per map thereof hereunto annexed marked **A**, and has sold some of the said Vaults to the subscribers severally hereto of the third part, the Vaults set opposite their respective names as per Schedule hereunto annexed marked **B**. And Whereas the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong parties hereto of the second part have received the aforesaid Grant or Conveyance In Trust to convey to the Subscribers parties hereto of the third part the Vaults the numbers of which are set opposite to their several and respective names on payment of the sums of money remaining due for the same as also specified in the said Schedule and upon this further Trust to convey all and such other Vault that the said Perkins Nichols may erect and build on the premises to such other person or persons as he may designate and appoint to receive the same; and who shall hereafter become parties to these presents, and in the mean time and until he shall sell the same to hold the same to the use and benefit of the said Perkins Nichols. And upon this further Trust,

to take and apply the proceeds towards the extinguishment of any claim against the said premises for the consideration money or building the Vaults thereon, or other lieu on the same, and to the fulfilment of the contract or Agreement of the said Perkins Nichols in relation to the premises in question; and the balance, if any, after deducting all charges and expenses to be paid over to the said Perkins Nichols. And upon this Further Trust that if the said Perkins Nichols shall provide another entrance to the premises aforesaid from Second Street or Third Street then to convey to the said Perkins Nichols his heirs and Assigns forever the lot of ten feet in width which leads to the said premises from the Second Avenue and upon this Further Trust that they the said parties of the second part shall unite with the said Perkins Nichols and the parties hereto of the third part and such other persons who may hereafter become the owners of Vaults on the said premises in an application to the Legislature of the State of New York for an act of Incorporation with such privileges thereto appertaining as in their wisdom they may deem expedient to give and grant. And if such act of Incorporation shall be refused, then and in such case, to give and grant to each owner of a Vault such a conveyance for the same as Counsel learned in the Law shall deem Equitable and Just and in the mean time shall be paid to the said parties of the second part to stand seized to the use and benefit of the parties respectively of the respective vault which they may have purchased and paid for. And if the said Act of Incorporation shall be granted then to convey the said premises to such corporate body in such manner as Counsel Learned in the Law shall reasonably advise devise or require, it being however expressly agreed and be understood that the parties of the second part are in no manner or way to be bound for the validity of the Title to the said premises. Except so far as concerns their respective acts and Deeds. Now These Presents Witness and the parties respective hereto do covenant promise and agree to and with each other respectively in manner following That is to say. First, That the said premises shall exclusively forever hereafter be appropriated for the purpose of burying the dead and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. Second, That they will all unite in an application to the Legislature of the State of New York for the purpose of obtaining an act of Incorporation with such benefits privileges and advantages as they can obtain. Third, That if no act of Incorporation can be obtained, then they will unite in some other plan or arrangement for the purpose of placing the premises for the benefit of the whole in the hands of Trustees in such manner as Counsel Learned in the Law shall reasonably advise, devise or require. Fourth, And the said Perkins Nichols for himself and his legal representatives does hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the parties of the second part in manner following. That he will forthwith and with all due and convenient speed continue to erect and build the remaining Vaults and Alleys that are contemplated to be made on the premises according to the map annexed and finish those now erected and such as shall hereafter be erected and also enclose the premises with a wall around the whole in the manner specified in the Schedule hereto annexed marked C. Fifth And the parties of the second part do hereby for themselves severally covenant promise and agree to and with the said Perkins Nichols and to and with the parties of the third part

severally that they accept of the trust hereby reposed in them and that they will do and perform everything in relation to the promises that by these presents it is contemplated they are to do and perform.

In Witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed & delivered }
in the presence of }

Perkins Nichols [SS] Anth Dey [SS] GW Strong [SS]

[Agreement of 25 Aug 1830]

To All to whom these presents Shall Come or May Concern. I Perkins Nichols send Greeting. Whereas, in and by a memorandum or agreement made in writing on the thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand and Eight Hundred and thirty wherein I the said Perkins Nichols was made a party of the first part, Anthony Dey and George W. Strong parties of the second part, and other persons subscribers thereto parties of the third part, it is recited that Henry Eckford of the City of New York Ship Builder and Marion his wife by Indenture bearing date the aforesaid thirteenth day of July, Had granted bargained and sold unto the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong parties thereto of the second part and to their heirs and assigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common a certain lot piece and parcel of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York as described in the said original Deed reference thereto being had or to the record thereof in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, will more fully and at large appear. And Whereas the said conveyance made to them in trust among other things to take and apply the proceeds toward the extinguishment of any claim against the said premises for the consideration money or building the vaults thereon or other lien on the same and to the fulfillment of the contract or agreement of the said Perkins Nichols in relation to the premises in question and the ballance if any after deducting all charges and expenses to be paid over to the said Perkins Nichols as by reference to the said memorandum or agreement will among other trusts more fully and at large appear. And Whereas the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong have accepted of the said Trusts in the said agreement and Deed of Conveyance or one of these mentioned and are now in the course of erecting and fulfilling the same and the said Perkins Nichols for the purpose of better enabling the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong to execute and fulfill the said Trusts according to the one intent and meaning thereof is willing to assign and make over to them any Equitable or other interest if any he may have in the aforementioned

premises or anything that may grow or arise thereout or therefrom. Now These Presents Witness that I the said Perkins Nichols in consideration of the premises and of the further sum of Ten Dollars to me in hand paid by the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have Granted Bargained and Sold and by these presents Do Grant Bargain and Sell assign transfer and set over unto the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong all and singular the right title and interest if any which I now have or any time or times hereafter can or shall have in any manner or way whatsoever of in and to the Land vaults and premises herein before mentioned and referred to and the materials with which the said vaults are constructing or being constructed. To Have and To Hold the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong their Heirs and Assigns to and for their own proper use benefit and behoof for ever as joint tenants and not as tenants in common but nevertheless as such Trustees as aforesaid and in Trust for the uses and purposes in the said agreement and Deed of Conveyance or one of them mentioned referenced to and intended.

In Witness Whereof I have to these presents set my hand and seal this 25th day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of } [signed] Perkins Nichols

[signed] B. W. Bonney

[From Abstract of Title, 25 March 1831]

To All to whom these presents shall come or may concern. I, Perkins Nichols send Greeting. Whereas, in and by a memorandum of agreement made in writing the thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, wherein I the said Perkins Nichols was made a party of the first part, Anthony Dey and George W. Strong parties of the second part and other persons subscribing thereto parties of the third part, it is recited that Henry Eckford of the City of New York Ship Builder and Marion his wife by Indenture bearing date the aforesaid thirteenth day of July, Had granted bargained and sold unto the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong parties thereto of the second part and to their heirs and assigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common a certain lot piece and parcel of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York as described in the said original Deed

reference thereto being had or to the record thereof in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, will more fully and at large appear. **And Whereas** the said Conveyance made to them in trust among other things to take and apply the proceeds toward the extinguishment of any claim against the said premises for the consideration money or building the Vaults thereon or other lien on the same and to the fulfilment of the contract or agreement of the said Perkins Nichols in relation to the premises in question and the ballance if any after deducting all charges and expenses to be paid over to the said Perkins Nichols as by reference to the said memorandum or agreement will among other trusts more fully and at large appear. **And Whereas** the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong have accepted of the said Trusts in the said agreement and Deed of Conveyance or one of them mentioned and are now in the course of compleating and fulfilling the same, and have paid off the mortgage on the said premises and the principal part of the expense of building the said Vaults, **And** whereas it has become necessary for the said Perkins Nichols to direct the payment and disposition of the monies not yet disposed of, which have been or may be received by the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong out of the Trust so created as aforesaid, **Now these presents Witness**, That the said Perkins Nichols in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid by the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong, **Does** hereby order and direct that the monies now in their hands or which may come into their hands from the sales of the Vaults shall be disposed of and paid over in the order following, namely

First. All the expenses of finishing the Vaults, ornamenting the grounds with Shrubby and Trees as contemplated, together with the expense of erecting machinery necessary and proper for the establishment of the Cemetery.

Second. The said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong to reserve and retain to themselves for their services acting as Trustees in relation to the business the sum of Five hundred dollars and they are also to pay all the fees costs charges and expenses which may have been incurred or which they may have been put to, or may be put to in relation to the examination of the Title of the premises in question or to Counsel for any opinion on any subject in relation to the trust which the said Trustees find it necessary to procure or for any expense they may sustain or be put to in any manner arising or growing out of the said Trust.

Third. Asaph Stone having recovered a Judgment against me and having agreed to take a vault, the Trustees will give him a Certificate for Vault N^o. 21 on his releasing and satisfying the said Judgment on record against me.

Ezra Weeks having recovered a Judgment against me and having agreed to take Vault N^o. 23, the Trustees are hereby authorized to give him a Certificate for said vault on his releasing Two hundred and fifty dollars on the amount of the Judgment against me.

William W. Chester and Thomas S. Chester have recovered a Judgment against me and have agreed to take two Vaults at two hundred and fifty dollars for each. The Trustees are hereby authorized to give William W. Chester a Certificate for Vault N^o. 129. and

Thomas L. Chester a Certificate for Vault N^o. 130 on their releasing five hundred dollars on the amount of the Judgment they hold against me.

David B. Ogden has agreed to take Vault N^o. 19 and having paid me for the same before the execution of the Trust Deed the Trustees will give him a Certificate for the same.

David Johnson has agreed to take Vault N^o. 31 and having paid me for the same before the execution of the Trust deed the Trustees will give him a Certificate for the same.

Elihu White has agreed to take Vault N^o. 33 and having paid me for the same before the execution of the Trust Deed the Trustees will give him a Certificate for the same.

Abisha Smith has agreed to take Vault N^o. 124 and having paid me for the same before the execution of the Trust Deed the Trustees will give him a Certificate for the same.

Fourth. There having been several judgments obtained against the said Perkins Nichols in the Courts of Record in the State of New York the said Trustees are to pay the same to the plaintiffs respectively or their respective Attorneys in the order following namely

1. Titus Hale the sum of	403.73
with interest thereon from the time of docketting the Judgment and the costs in the suit in chancery	
2. Joseph McMurray the sum of	246.73
3. David Budd the sum of	165.43
with interest thereon from the time of docketting the Judgment	
3. David Budd the sum of	456.76
with interest thereon from the time of docketting the Judgment	
4. Scholefield & Taylor the sum of	691.15
being a balance with interest from 6 th June 1828	
5. John W. Wyman the sum of	344.74
with interest	
6. Andrew V. Stout the sum of	450. --
7. George Bement the sum of	52.76
8. Thomas Powers the sum of	171.27
9. D. W. Townsend the sum of	219.70
with interest and costs in suit in Chancery	
10. Samuel D. Craig the sum of	350.88
11. The Mechanics Insurance Company the sum of	2,000. --
12. Israel Foote the sum of	394.26
with Interest thereon from the time of docketting the Judgment and the costs In the suit in Chancery	
13. Israel Foote the sum of	233.07
with Interest thereon from the time of docketting the Judgment and the costs in the suit in Chancery	

14. Charles Henry Hall the sum of	543.47
with Interest thereon from the time of docketting the	
Judgment and the costs in the suit in Chancery	
15. John Hildreth the sum of	40.39
16. George Clark the sum of	50.74
17. William Smith the sum of	31.09
18. Merchants Exchange Company the sum of	65.48
19. Aymar & Ritter the sum of (satisfaction piece filed)	22.20
20. Samuel Whitmarsh the sum of	67.62
21. Hallock & More the sum of	104.18
22. Michael Sullivan the sum of	50. --
23. Israel Corse the sum of	168.94
24. Charles Maison the sum of	400. --
25. Lawrence & Sneden the sum of	95.91
26. Wheeler & Perrin the sum of (satisfaction piece filed)	60.10
27. John Haywood the sum of (paid \$250.) Ballance paid	558.86
28. John Platt the sum of	338. --
29. James Nicholson the sum of	240.70
30. H C. Lowndes the sum of	500. --
31. John Baxter the sum of	313.37
32. William & Gerardus Post the sum of	234.76
33. Elliott & Palmer the sum of	97.29
34. W. H. Wyckoff the sum of	116.73
35. Alva Speer the sum of	1000. --
36. Samuel Pierce the sum of	500. --

All the rest residue and remainder of monies that may be received to be paid over to me the said Perkins Nichols or to such other person or persons as I may direct,

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Sealed and Delivered }	Perkins Nichols	[signed]	[seal]
In the presence of }			

W. H. Willson [signed]

[Indenture of 1 May 1832]

This Indenture Tripartite made this first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two **Between** Anthony Dey of the City of New York Counsellor-at-Law and George W. Strong of the same City Counsellor-at-Law of the first part, Perkins Nichols of the City of New York of the second part, and the New York Marble Cemetery of the third part. **Whereas** Henry Eckford of the City of New York Ship Wright and Marion his wife did by Indenture bearing date the thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty for the consideration therein mentioned grant bargain and sell alien remise release convey and confirm unto the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong and to their heirs and assigns for ever as joint tenants and not as tenants in common **All** that Lot piece and parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, **beginning** at a point on the Westerly line of the second avenue distant one Hundred and twenty-two feet Southerly from the corner formed by the Westerly line of the second avenue with the Southerly line of third street thence Westerly along a lot of ground belonging now or late to James Weeden one Hundred feet thence Northerly and parallel with the Second Avenue sixty-six feet to land formerly belonging to Mangle Minthorne thence westerly along the same Two Hundred and fifty feet six inches to a point distant from the Bowery one hundred and twenty-one feet thence Southerly along Joseph Graham's Land eighty-three feet to Land of Judah and Hillyer at a point one hundred feet distant from the Bowery thence Easterly two hundred and fifty-four feet to a point one hundred feet distant from the second avenue thence Northerly and parallel to the second avenue seven feet thence Easterly and parallel to the first described line one Hundred feet to the Second Avenue at a point seventy-nine feet nine inches Northerly of Second Street thence Northerly along the Second Avenue ten feet to the place of Beginning as by reference to the said deed or to the Record thereof in the Office of the Register for the City and County of New York in Liber Number 264 of Conveyances page 302 may more fully and satisfactorily appear; **and whereas** the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong received and accepted the aforesaid deed to them upon certain Trusts which are expressed and declared in and by a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing even date with the said deed and executed under the respective hands and seals of the said Perkins Nichols Anthony Dey and George W. Strong and recorded in the Office of the said Register in the City and County of New York as by reference thereto may fully and satisfactorily appear which said Memorandum therein explained that the said Perkins Nichols was then constructing and building upon the said premises certain private Vaults for the interment therein of the dead to be sold and disposed of by him to different purchasers and which vaults to the number of One hundred and fifty-six have now been finished and completed and have all been sold and disposed of to different purchasers whose names and the numbers of the whose Vaults respectively are assigned on the Schedule thereof hereto annexed and marked **A**, and the Trust confirmed and

declared in and by the said memorandum was in substance that they the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong should receive from the said respective purchasers of the said Vaults the said consideration money and grant certificates therefor and appropriate pay and apply the said moneys to and for the use and benefit and awarding[?] to the appointment and direction of the said Perkins Nichols that is to say in the extinguishment of any claim against the said premises for the consideration money therefor and for building the Vaults thereon and of any other lien or encumbrance upon the same and in satisfaction of the Contract and agreements of the said Perkins Nichols in relation to the erection and completion of the said Vaults or otherwise respecting the said premises and upon the further Trusts that they the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong should unite with the said Perkins Nichols and such of the said purchasers of the said Vaults as might think proper to do in applying to the Legislature of the State of New York for an Act to Incorporate the proprietors of the said Vaults and in case such an Act should be granted then upon this further Trust that they the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong should convey the said premises to the said corporation in such manner and form as Counsel Learned in the Law should reasonably advise devise or require it being expressly agreed and understood that they the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong should not in any manner or to any extent be obligated for the goodness of the title to the said premises except so far as concerns their respective acts and deeds. **And Whereas** the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong having received from the said purchasers of the said vaults or such of them as had not existing claims or demands against the said Perkins Nichols which were allowed by him by way either of fault or deduction the said purchase moneys have appropriated and applied the same according to the directions and appointment of the said Perkins Nichols or otherwise fully and satisfactorily accounted for the same to him and which is hereby admitted by him. **And Whereas** such application as above contemplated for an Act of Incorporation hath been made to the said The Legislature of the State of New York and the said Legislature upon and in consequence of such application was pleased to pass an Act entitled An Act to Incorporate the New York Marble Cemetery passed the Fourth day of February in the year one Thousand eight hundred and thirty-one wherein and whereby the owners and proprietors of the said Vaults are created a body corporate and politic by the name of "The New York Marble Cemetery" and by that name they and their successors are to have perpetual succession as by reference to the said Act may more fully and satisfactorily appear and which Act of Incorporation has been duly accepted. **Now Therefore this Indenture Witnesseth** That the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong by and with the consent and approbation of the said Perkins Nichols signified by his consenting these presents for and in consideration of the premises and ten dollars to them in hand paid by the said The New York Marble Cemetery at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said The New York Marble Cemetery and their successors for ever released and discharged from the same by these presents Have granted bargained and sold aliened remised

released conveyed and confirmed and by these presents Do grant bargain and sell alien remise release convey and confirm unto the said The New York Marble Cemetery and to their successors and assigns for ever All and singular the Lot piece or parcel of land and premises herein before particularly mentioned butted bounded and described Together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversioned remainder and remaindered rents issues and profits thereof and also all the estate right title interest property possession claim and demand whatsoever as well as law as in equity of the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To Have and To Hold the above granted bargained and described premises with the appurtenances unto the said The New York Marble Cemetery their successors and assigns to and for their own proper use benefit and behoof for ever in trust nevertheless to and for all and singular the uses intents and purposes mentioned contemplated or intended in and by the aforesaid act of incorporation and subject to all and singular the rights of the said owners and proprietors of the said Vaults respectively and to convey to them by some competent and proper instrument in the law their aforesaid Vaults agreeably in the said annexed Schedule. And the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong for themselves and their respective heirs executors and administrators do by these presents severally but not jointly or by one for the other covenant and agree to and with the said The New York Marble Cemetery and their successors that they the said Anthony Dey and George W. Strong have not done committed permitted and suffered any act and matter or thing whatsoever whereby or by reason whereof the aforesaid premises or any part thereof now at or any time or times thereafter can shall or may be compromised encumbered or confined in title estate interest or otherwise howsoever. **In Witness** Whereof the said parties of the first part and second parts have to these presents set their respective hands and seals and the said parties of the third part have hereto set their seal of incorporation and caused the same to be signed by their President and countersigned by their Secretary the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }

W. H. Willson [S]

Anth. Dey [SS]
G. W. Strong [SS]
Perkins Nichols [SS]

Attest Benj. L. Swan Secretary [SS]
Benj. Strong Pres. [SS]

State of New York City & County of New York. For on this second day of May 1832 before me personally came Benjamin Strong & Benjamin L. Swan who are known to me by the Oath of William R. Wilson a resident of the Village of Brooklyn who being my me

duly sworn did depose and say that they are residents of the City of New York. The said Benjamin Strong says that he is the President of the New York Marble Cemetery that the seal affixed to the foregoing Indenture is the Corporate Seal of the Said Corporation that the same was affixed to said Indenture by order of said Corporation that he the said Benjamin Strong subscribed his name as President of said Corporation and the said Benjamin L. Swan says that he subscribed his name to the Indenture as Secretary of Said Company.

R. M. Popham Commissioner [S]

CAUSES OF DEATH

The registers note the cause of death for almost all burials. This list, which includes more than three-fourth of all causes, is in order of frequency from greatest to least.

Phthisis pulmonalis (TB)	Premature birth	Continued fever
Still-birth	Puerperal fever	Constipation
Scarlet fever	Enteritis	Cyanosis
Dropsy	Meningitis	Diabetes
Apoplexy	Childbed or Childbirth	Dyspepsia
Dysentery	Congestion of the lungs	Gangrene
Croup	Lung disease	Hepatitis
Hydrocephalus	Hæmorrhage	Malaria
Cholera infantum	Hydrothorax	Purpura
Inflammation of the lungs	Kidney disease	Schirrus
Heart disease	Softening of the brain	Ulceration of the throat
Debility	Bright's disease	Albuminuria
Convulsions	Effusion of the brain	Arnemia
Cancer or tumor	Hypertrophy of the heart	Ascites
Inflammation of the bowels	Nervous fever	Bladder disease
Cholera or Asiatica	Rheumatism	Brain fever
Congestion of the brain	Sore throat or Quinsy	Carbuncle
Accidental death	Suicide	Catarrh
Pneumonia	Tabes mesenterica	Delirium
Inflammation of the brain	Angina pectoris	Flux infantile
Whooping cough	Asthenia	Gout
Erysipelas	Exhaustion	Hemiplegia or Paraplegia
Bronchitis	Influenza	Hernia
Liver disease	Palsy or Tremor	Inanition
Marasmus	Blood vessel burst	Jaundice
Measles or Rubeola	Bowel complaint	Phlebitis
Bilious fever	Carditis or Pericarditis	Pleuritis
Typhus	Epilepsy or Fits	Rheumatic fever
Diarrhea	Fever	Sarcoma
Paralysis	Gastritis	Senectus or Senility
Remittent or remitting fever	Inflammation of the stomach	Suffocation
Teething	Smallpox or Varioloid	Ulceration of the bowels
Diphtheria	Abscess	Defective organization
Peritonitis	Asthma	Milk crust
Typhoid	Congestion of the liver	Yellow fever

VAULT OWNERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

All advertisements courtesy of NewsBank & the American Antiquarian Society

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER

ONE CENT REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 29th ult. *George Ward Junr.*, an indentured apprentice to the Boot Making business, about 20 years and 6 months of age; black hair, dark complexion. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under the penalty of the law. Whoever will return said apprentice shall receive the above reward and no charges paid.

ABRAHAM FARDON.

Mercantile Advertiser, 4 September 1820

New-York Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY ARCHIBALD McLEAN, AT FRANKLIN'S HEAD, No. 41, HANOVER-SQUARE.
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1794. No. 1683



Peter and George Lorillard,

No. 30; Chatham-street, near the Gaol,

TAKE this method to inform their customers, that they have erected mills, for the purpose of Manufacturing Scotch and Rappee Snuffs, of which, they have a large quantity ready for Sale, warranted equal in quality, to any on the continent.

New-York Daily Gazette, 15 March 1794

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

DEER'S HAIR—1000 pounds Deer's Hair, just received and for sale by
PHELPS & PECK,
nov 23 179 Front street.

New-York Evening Post, 20 December 1821

ITHACA JOURNAL.

THE STEAM TOW BOATS.



INCORPORATED, WITH A CAPITAL OF
100,000 DOLLARS.

SIX in number are now in successful operation, and form the regular line of Steam Tow Boats between New-York and Albany for the accommodation of Western Merchants in transportation of produce and merchandise on the Hudson River, were constructed expressly for this trade to pass the overhaughts at all times.

Passage on board the Tow Boats only \$1; on board the Eckford, with every accommodation, \$3.

MOWATT, BROTHERS, & CO.

'23w6

Ithaca Journal, 9 November 1825 (partial)

THE COLUMBIAN.



LEATHER PRESERVED.

LEE'S Real Japan Liquid BLACKING for BOOTS and SHOES, which most wonderfully preserves the Leather, and gives it an astonishing black gloss, manufactured only by **LEE & THOMSON**, at their Blacking Warehouse, the sign of the golden bottle, No. 4 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway. A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. Country merchants, or gentlemen trading to the southward, or West-Indies, will find it a good article, as it may be had packed in boxes or barrels so secure that it may be transported any distance, with the greatest safety; it

Columbian, 30 Oct 1816 (partial)



FOR SALE,
TWO yokes of working Oxen, handy and in fine order; also, a handsome Durham Bull Calf, four weeks old. Inquire in Somersetdale, near Haverstraw, Rockland Co. N. Y., of **ELISHA PECK.**
 April 23, 1839. 27w2

Hudson River Chronicle, 23 April 1839



NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

J. Greenwood, Dentist to the late President, George Washington,

Inform the public that he continues to perform every operation incident to the Teeth and Gums. Except extracting them unless it is necessary to do it for the purpose of replacing others.

J Greenwood fixes in both natural and artificial Teeth, from a single one to a complete set. The approbation which the late illustrious Washington was pleased to bestow on him, he flatters himself, is a sufficient recommendation of his abilities as a Dentist.

Extract from General Washington's letter.

January 6, 1799.

"I always prefer your services to that of any others in the line of your present profession"

N. B. His prices are very moderate, and no person as yet has exceeded him in facility and neatness of performance.

New-York Weekly Museum, 30 May 1807
 (partial)



FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS.

2 BALES very superior 5-4 FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, just received via Antwerp, and for sale by the piece, to accommodate families, by **F. & N. G. CARNES, Dry Goods Brokers, No. 3, Lendall-street.** epist Feb 16

Columbian Centinel (Boston), 21 February 1822



GREAT SALE OF FURS
 IN NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS' FALL SALE OF FURS, SKINS, and Hatters' articles, will be held on the 23th day of September inst. at their Stores No. 166 Water street, (New York,) and will embrace
 1000 lbs. NUTRIA FUR, cleared and uncleaned, most of which is cut, bellies separate, and is highly celebrated
 500 do BEAVER FUR, Pacific, G. R. and R. M.
 500 do OTTER FUR, brown and white Missouri and Y. F.
 1000 do MUSQUASH FUR, brown & white
 3000 do CONEY FUR, superior Scotch and English, backs and lock
 600 do HARES' FUR, do do do
 300 do Superior London NUTRIA SIDES
 600 do do German Carrotted HARES' FUR
 70,000 MUSQUASH SKINS, Kankakee, Detroit and Y. F.
 2,500 lbs. of R. M. & G. R BEAVER SKINS
 1,500 superior Lustred SEAL SKINS
 50,000 extra superfine Saxony BODIES, approved
 1000 doz. SKIVERS, assorted colors and London finish, together with many other Goods, the whole comprising the largest assortment of goods in the line ever offered in the country.

Catalogues in readiness two days previous to the sale, when the goods may be examined. **CEPHAS MILLS & COMPANY,**
 sep 14 dt26th 166 Water street.

Baltimore Patriot & Mercantile Adv., 20 Sept.1831



HATS.—A few cases of English Plated Hats, lately imported, on which the drawback may be obtained, for sale by **JEHIEL JAGGAE,**
 nov 26 153, Water-street.

Mercantile Advertiser, 25, Feb 1806



For MARSEILLES,
 The fine brig **SILKWORM,**
 Rogers, Master;
 Has two-thirds of her cargo on board, and will sail in a few days. For freight of the bulk of 300 bbls. apply to
G. G. & S. HOWLAND,
 mar 16 67 Washington-street.

New-York Daily Advertiser, 22 March 1820

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 19TH-CENTURY VAULT PURCHASERS

Baker	1
Boardinghouse	1
Butcher	1
Carpenter	1
Coal dealer	1
Whip manufacturer	1
Architect, builder	2
Blacking manufacturer	2
Dentist	2
Engineer	2
Hardware	2
Pilot, tugboat owner	2
Stone	2
Teacher	2
Tobacco	2
Carpets	3
Clergyman	3
Commissary General, paymaster	3
Criminal justice	3
Jewelry, silver	3
Hosiery, shoes, hats	3
Saddlery, leather	3
Sailmaking, shipbuilding, chandlery	3
Auctioneer	4
Printing, stationery	4
Metals, mining	4
Importing	4
Government, customs house	5
Wine, whiskey, tea	5
Druggist	5
Unknown	7
Physician	8
Attorney, judge	11
Grocery	19
Banker, commission merchant, broker	20
Shipping, shipmaster	33
Dry goods	45

