



p. 4, col. 1, Foreign Affairs.

[£100,000 in 1795 is worth £12.8 million in 2022]

Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Calne, in Wiltshire, has emigrated with his family, and a fortune of at least one hundred thousand pounds, to America. Mr. Henry Cruger, Mr. Charles Goring, and Mr. John Barker Church, have preceded his adventure.



Location within Herefordshire



Location within Wiltshire

Transcription:

Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. Member of Parliament for the borough of Calne, in Wiltshire, has emigrated with his family, and a fortune of at least one hundred thousand pounds, to America. Mr. Henry Cruger, Mr. Charles Goring, and Mr. John Barker Church, have preceded his adventure.

coming of age, the same was observed as

coming of age, the same was observed at Shrewsbury, by the ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy.

Captain Horatio Nelson, who so gallantly distinguished himself in the Mediterranean by cutting nine ships out of the Bay of Alasio and Languetia, in the fight of upwards of 2000 of the enemy's troops, is the son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of New King-street, Bath, and had before signalled himself at Toulon, and in the late action, under Admiral Rotham.

A hay-rick, containing about sixteen tons, the property of Mr. Joyner, of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, was on Monday evening, maliciously set on fire, and soon reduced to ashes. The villains who committed this wicked and senseless act, are being sought.

On Thursday an inquest was taken on the body of a young man, apprentice to Mr. Cannard, at Stoke Mill, in Worcestershire, who was unfortunately killed by the rebounding of a fowling-piece against the pit of his stomach, whilst attempting to shoot at some sparrows.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings the second battalion of the sixth regiment, commanded by Colonel Williams, marched in two divisions from Worcester on their route to Southampton. They are a lot of fine young recruits, and, previous to their marching, a Gentleman of that city presented them with a very liberal donation to procure refreshments on the road, thereby testifying his approbation of their arduous conduct during the late campaign.

A recruit, belonging to a party quartered at Worcester, has actually chopped off two of his fingers to disable him from serving.

On Sunday evening, about two in the morning, one of the window shutters of the shop of Mr. Thomas, Watch-maker, of Worcester, was forced by some daring villains, who broke a pane of glass, and would pro-

bably have unlocked the shop of several articles of great value, had not the noise fortunately awakened a lad who slept there, who immediately gave the alarm, and the thieves made off. Two watches only were missing.

Two soldiers who were seen lurking near the house a short time previous, are strongly suspected, but they have hitherto contrived to elude the authorities.

Same morning the house of Mr. Allen, Solefinan, of Leech-street, in Worcester, was broke open, and several articles of wearing-apparel stolen thereout, with which the rob-

The accident of the falling of the Iron Bridge at Stamford, (mentioned in a former paper,) may damp the manufacture of those edifices, which were rising into great

celebrity. The largest in the world is now crossing over the River Wear, at Sunderland; the arch is so high that ships with upright masts may pass underneath. It is so contrived that, should any one of its 511 arches

rib may be put in its place without difficulty.—The artists are Mellis, Walker, of Rotherham, who have obtained a patent for the model, and the expence is chiefly borne by

A person asking a butter woman at Bath market last week, what real occasion there was for selling butter threepence per lb.

dearer now than at this time last year—the
honestly answered—*none, that she knew of,*
but it would fetch it.—Would the public but
for one market day desist from purchasing
butter, it would certainly come down to some

In February last, a singular will was proved at Doctor's Commons, of a Physician who who died lately in Somersetshire, and devised his house, &c., to his wife, and

of his estate to ten poor old men of the parish he died in, to provide every year two stuffed figures; one resembling an old man, the other a woman; which were to be carried in

procession through the village, and then burnt on a spot directed near the church-yard, to commemorate the injury he had received by his sister's influence over their father to deprive this Physician of an estate he thought

his patrimony. To such a height did he carry his unforgiving temper, that the most unbecoming expressions were made use of in this his Will.

Diffillation from Potatoes.—Potatoes have been found, by repeated experiments, to yield by diffillation a vinous spirit of a most exquisite quality, superior to the best brandy; and in the quantity of about five quarts,

highly refined, from the quantity of seventy pounds weight. In the process, the loss of time and expence, inseparable from malt distillation, are avoided; the potatoes are boiled to a thin pulp, which is diluted with

hot water, and strained; the mafs is then fermented with barm, for about a fortnight, and then diftilled in the ufual way. The fpirit yielded poffeffes a ftrong flavour and perfume.

or imperishable; and is not liable to be injured by
 by what is called the frimts coming over the
 helm, as the very last and weakest part that
 comes off the still is equally sweet with the
 first. These facts have been fully ascertained

GLAMORGAN RACES, 1795.
On Wednesday, September 30th, the Free

Mr. Blossom's b.m. <i>Lemon Squeezer</i>	3	3	1	1
Mr. Darling's b. c. <i>Edwin</i>	-	2	1	2
Mr. Dolphin's b. c. <i>Beethoven</i>	1	2	3	0
Mr. Wrisson's b. g. <i>Rebuck</i>	-	4	fell.	

On Thursday, the Maiden Plate was won by

Mr. Jones's b. c. Frederick	-	-	2	1	1
Mr. Snell's b. f. Janette	-	-	1	2	2
Mr. Thomas's b. f. by Lexington	-	-	-	-	dis.

On Friday, the Sweepstakes of 10 Guineas each, 12ft. 4 mile heats.—Mr. Wixson's *Hef-met* walked over the course for the flakes.

FAIRS
In the adjoining Counties and South-Wales,
FROM OCT. 14 TO 21.
O&L 12, Rofs. Heref. — Cappel-Cynnog. Cardif.

17, Baginbun by Wexham, Glam.—Newport,
Pemb.
17, Wenlock, Shrop.
19, Newnham and Winterburn, Gloucest.—
Molvaey, Carm. — Haverfordwest

Perth. — Lampeter, Cardig. — Warr.
Glam.
20. Hereford. — Hodnet and Medley-Market
Strop.
* *Market Fair.*

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Benjamin Vaughan

Dr **Benjamin Vaughan** MD FRSE LLD (19 April 1751 – 8 December 1835)^[1] was a British political radical. He was a commissioner in the negotiations between Britain and the United States at the drafting of the Treaty of Paris.

Contents

Life

Family

Legacy

References

Life

Vaughan was born in Jamaica to Samuel Vaughan, a British banker and West India merchant planter of Irish Protestant descent, and his Anglo-American wife, Sarah Hallowell, daughter of shipbuilder, Benjamin Hallowell.^[2]

He was educated at Newcome's School and Warrington Academy and attended Trinity Hall, Cambridge, without graduating.^[3] He then studied Medicine at the University of Edinburgh. In 1785, during his stay in Edinburgh, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His proposers were Allan Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank, Dugald Stewart, and James Hutton.^[4]

His broader long-term interest was in politics and sciences: the latter leading to his friendship with Benjamin Franklin.^[5] In 1786, Vaughan was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, to which his father, Samuel Vaughan, had been elected a member two years prior.^[6]

Vaughan was a political economist, merchant and medical doctor. Through Benjamin Horne, brother of John Horne, he met the politician Lord Shelburne.^[7] Shelburne then used Vaughan in a diplomatic role, to try to bring peace between Great Britain and the United States, towards the end of the American War of Independence. He was also a middleman in reconciling Franklin and Shelburne.

Benjamin Vaughan



Born	19 April 1751 <div><u>Jamaica</u></div>
Died	8 December 1835 <div>(aged 84)</div> <div><u>Hallowell, Maine</u></div>
Alma mater	<u>Newcome's School</u> <div><u>Warrington Academy</u></div> <div><u>Trinity Hall, Cambridge</u></div>
Occupation	Commissioner, politician
Spouse(s)	Sarah Manning (m. 1781)
Parents	<u>Samuel Vaughan</u> (father) <div>Sarah Hallowell (mother)</div>
Relatives	<u>John Vaughan</u> <div><u>William Vaughan</u></div>

He was elected at a by-election in 1792 as a Member of Parliament (MP) for the borough of Calne in Wiltshire, and held the seat until the 1796 general election (he was absent from 1794). He spoke in parliament in strong defence of slavery in Jamaica, in his maiden speech. However, in February 1794, he came out in favour of the abolition of the slave trade.^[3] He felt that since slaves could no longer be repressed by ignorance and fear, they should be given inducements not to rebel.^[3] During his period in London he lived in Finsbury Square. He was arrested in 1794 on grounds of treason, regarding the supposed invasion of England by the French.^[8]

After 1794, Vaughan left France for Switzerland and later to America. His interest in republicanism lead to his permanent departure from Britain. He settled in Boston and then on a farm in Hallowell, Maine in 1797.

He is thought to be the builder (or related to the builder) of Hallowell House in Boston, and it is possible his Jamaican links give rise to the district being called Jamaica Plain.^[9]

In 1805, Vaughan was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,^[10] and in 1813, he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society.^[11]

He died in Hallowell in 1835.

Family

Vaughan married in 1781 Sarah Manning, daughter of William Manning (died 1791), and sister of William Manning.^[12] They had several children, including:

- Harriet Manning Vaughan (1782–1798)
- William Oliver Vaughan (1784–1826), who married Mary Argy (1786–1856)
- Sarah Vaughan (1785–1847)
- Henry Vaughan (1786–1806)
- Petty Vaughan (1788–1854)
- Lucy Vaughan (1790–1869), who married William Emmons (1784–1855)
- Elizabeth Frances Vaughan (1793–1855), who married Samuel Clinton Grant (1796–1853)

The family and their descendants remained in Maine after Vaughan settled in Hallowell in 1797^[13] and continue to reside in the town today.^[14]

John Vaughan and William Vaughan were his brothers.

Legacy

Several places are named after Vaughan:

- City of Vaughan, Ontario is named in his honour
- Indirectly Vaughan Road is linked to him as the northern end of the road headed into then Township of Vaughan.
- Vaughan Road Academy, name after Vaughan Road
- Vaughan Stream in Hallowell, Maine^[15]
- Vaughan Field in Hallowell

- Vaughan Homestead, his Hallowell estate, now a museum
- Vaughan Secondary School until name change to Hodan Nalayah Secondary School in 2021

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Henry Cruger

Henry Cruger Jr. (November 22, 1739 – April 24, 1827) was an American and British merchant at the time of the American Revolution. He has a unique distinction of having been elected to both the Parliament of Great Britain (MP, 1774–1780, 1784–1790) and the New York State Senate (1792–1796).

Contents

Early life

Career

Political career

Personal life

Legacy

See also

References


External links

Early life

Henry Cruger was born in New York and was a member of a wealthy merchant family. His parents were Elizabeth (*née* Harris) Cruger (1716–1752) and Henry Cruger Sr. (1707–1780), a member of the New York General Assembly and then the governor's council.^[1] His eldest brother, John Harris Cruger, succeeded his father as a member of the governor's council of New York, served as a Loyalist during the War and later moved to England.^[2] Two other brothers settled in the West Indies.^[3] His younger sister, Mary Cruger, was married to Jacob Walton, also a representative in General Assembly for New York.^[4]

His paternal grandparents were Maria (*née* Cuyler) Cruger, an heiress (and sister of Albany Mayor Johannes Cuyler), and John Cruger, an alderman who served as the 38th mayor of New York City and was born in Bristol, England.^[5] His uncle John Cruger Jr. served as the 41st mayor of New York City and was the last Speaker of the New York General Assembly.^[4]

Henry Cruger



portrait by Gilbert Stuart

Member of the New York State Senate

In office

July 1, 1792 – June 30, 1796

Member of the British Parliament for Bristol

In office

1784–1790

Serving with Matthew Brickdale

Preceded by

Matthew Brickdale
George Daubeney

Succeeded by

Marquess of Worcester
The Lord Sheffield

Member of the British Parliament for Bristol

In office

1774–1780

Serving with Edmund Burke

Preceded by

The Earl Nugent
Matthew Brickdale

Succeeded by

Matthew Brickdale
Sir Henry Lippincott, Bt

Personal details

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Cruger

1/5

Cruger studied at King's College (now Columbia University) in New York City, but before being graduated he moved to Bristol, England in 1757.^[3]

Career

Upon his relocation to Bristol, he was placed in a family mercantile house and became wealthy until the Stamp Act greatly affected his livelihood and caused him much financial embarrassment.^[3] In 1765, Cruger was elected to the Bristol Common Council, a position he held until 1790. He was named sheriff of the city for 1766–1767. Cruger was elected a warden of the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1768, and Master of the Society in 1781.^[6] His father, who came to England in 1775, died in Bristol in 1780.^[4]

Political career

Cruger, who was known for his "ready wit and fine conversational powers," was elected as Member of Parliament for Bristol as a radical Whig in the 1774 general election in which British policy towards the colonies was an important issue.^[7] The other Whig candidate, also elected, but by a smaller majority, was Edmund Burke, who was, among other things, the provincial agent for the Province of New York. In his maiden speech before Parliament, Cruger criticized it for worsening the breach between Britain and her colonies. In 1776, he faulted the ministry for abandoning British sympathizers in the colony of New York. In 1777, he supported the repeal of the Declaratory Act (1766), and by 1780, he favored American independence.^[8]

Defeated for reelection in 1780, he became Bristol's mayor in 1781. In the 1784 general election, Cruger was again returned to Parliament as the member for Bristol as a supporter of William Pitt the Younger. Throughout his political career in England he urged conciliation with America. In 1789, he sought in vain for a consular appointment in the United States from Pitt.^[9]

Cruger returned to New York in 1790 after an absence of 33 years and was elected as a Federalist to the New York State Senate in 1792, urging conciliation with Great Britain while serving an otherwise undistinguished single four-year term in the 16th to the 19th New York State Legislatures.^[10]

Personal life

Cruger was married three times, firstly in December 1765 to Ellin Hannah Peach, a daughter of Samuel Peach of Tockington a wealthy linen draper and banker.^[3] She died in 1767, leaving a son:

- Samuel Peach Cruger (1767–1845), who changed his name to Samuel Peach Peach by 1788 after inheriting his grandfather Samuel's fortune,^[7] and home Tackington House, Gloucester.^[11]

Cruger then married Caroline Elizabeth Blair, with whom he had six children, including:^[7]

Born	November 22, 1739 <div>Province of New York, British America</div>
Died	April 24, 1827 (aged 87) <div>New York City, New York, U.S.</div>
Political party	<div>Whig</div> <div>Federalist</div>
Spouse(s)	<div>Hannah Peach</div> <div>(m. 1765; died 1767)</div> <div>Elizabeth Blair</div> <div>(died 1790)</div> <div>Caroline Smith</div> <div>(m. 1799; his death 1827)</div>
Relations	<div>John Cruger Jr. (uncle)</div> <div>John Cruger</div> <div>(grandfather)</div>
Parent(s)	<div>Henry Cruger Sr.</div> <div>Elizabeth Harris</div>
Alma mater	<u>King's College</u>

- Henry H. Cruger, who married his first cousin, Mary Cruger, daughter of Nicolas Cruger.^[11]
- William Cruger.^[11]
- John Cruger (1774–1812), who married Martha Ramsay (1780–1848).^[12]
- Matilda Cruger (1776–1812),^[13] who married Lawrence Reid Yates (d. 1796) in 1795.^{[7][14]} After his death, she married her cousin, Judge Henry Walton, with whom she had six children.^[13]

Henry and Elizabeth returned to New York in 1790, where Elizabeth died shortly thereafter. He married for the third time in 1799, when he was age 60, to Caroline Smith.^[3] Together, they were the parents of four more children, including:

- Matilda Caroline Cruger (1809–1891), the wife of Thomas Jackson Oakley, a New York State Attorney General and U.S. Representative, in 1831.^[15]



Portrait of Cruger's son-in-law, Lawrence Reid Yates, by Gilbert Stuart.

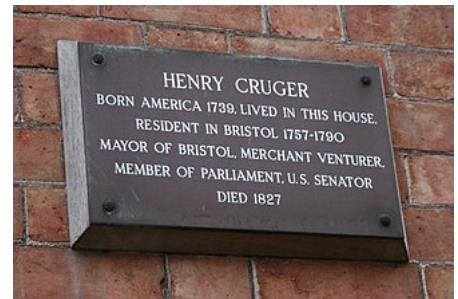
Cruger died at home in New York City on April 24, 1827 in his 88th year, and was buried in the Trinity Church Cemetery.^[12]

Legacy

Cruger's house in Park Street, Bristol, on the corner of Great George Street, is marked by a commemorative plaque.

See also

- Peter van Schaack



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External links

- Henry Cruger (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128398149>) at Find a Grave
- Portrait of Henry Cruger Jr. (<https://www.nyhistory.org/exhibit/henry-cruger-1739-1827>) by George Romney, c. 1775 – c. 1790, at the New-York Historical Society

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Charles Goring (1743–1829)

Charles Goring (1743–1829) was a British country landowner and politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1774 to 1780.

Goring was the second son of Sir Charles Matthew Goring, 5th Baronet and his second wife Elizabeth Fagge, daughter of Sir Robert Fagge, 3rd Baronet, of Wiston. He matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford on 27 March 1762, aged 18.^[1]

His father died in 1769 and the property near Shoreham, which Goring inherited through his mother, increased his political influence in the West of Sussex . The Goring family had represented various Sussex constituencies in Parliament.^[2]

In the 1774 general election Goring stood as Member of Parliament for New Shoreham and topped the poll. The constituency had been enlarged in 1771 by an Act which enfranchised about 1200 freeholders. In Parliament he voted with the opposition and is only known to have made one speech. He decided not to stand again in 1780.^[2]

Goring was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Beard, daughter of Ralph Beard of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex whom he married on 20 April 1779. She died on 6 December 1797. He married secondly Elizabeth Luxford, daughter of Edward Luxford on 7 June 1798. She died on 8 August 1811. He married thirdly, Mary Ballard, daughter of Rev. John Ballard, rector of Great Longford, Wiltshire on 7 May 1812.

Goring died 3 December 1829 aged 86. The Gentleman's Magazine described him as "a singular specimen of an old English gentleman ... of a hearty vigorous constitution and great hospitality".^[3] He had three daughters by his second wife Elizabeth, and had two sons Charles and John and a daughter Mary by his third wife Mary.^[2] His son Charles was later MP for New Shoreham.^{[1][3]}



Charles Goring, portrait around 1765

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John Barker Church

John Barker Church, a.k.a. **John Carter**,^{[1][2]} (October 30, 1748 – April 27, 1818) was an English born businessman and supplier of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He returned to England after the Revolutionary War and served in the House of Commons from 1790 until 1796. He was known for his marriage to Angelica Schuyler Church, of the prominent American Schuyler family, and being the brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton, who died in a duel in 1804 with Aaron Burr, with whom Church had also had a duel in 1799.^[3]

Contents

Early life

Career

Return to England

Member of Parliament

Return to the United States

Burr–Hamilton duelling pistols

Personal life

References

John Barker Church	
Member of Parliament for Wendover	
In office1790–1796	
Preceded by	Robert Burton
Succeeded by	John Hiley Addington
Personal details	
Born	30 October 1748 <div>Lowestoft, England</div>
Died	27 April 1818 <div>(aged 69)</div> <div>London, England</div>
Resting place	St. James, Piccadilly
Political party	Whig
Spouse(s)	Angelica Schuyler Church <div>(m. 1777; died 1814)</div>
Children	8

Early life

John Barker Church was born on October 30, 1748, in Lowestoft in eastern England, the son of Richard Church (1697–1774) of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk by Elizabeth Barker (1701–1800), daughter of John Barker.^[3]

Career

Church was set up in business in London by his mother's brother, a wealthy uncle named John Barker who was a director of the London Assurance Company. It was reported that speculation on the stock exchange and gambling were responsible for his bankruptcy in August 1774.^[4]

To escape his creditors he went to America, where he became one of three commissioners appointed by the Continental Congress in July 1776 to audit the accounts of the army in the northern department.^[3] There he operated under a *nom de guerre* as John Carter.^[1] He resigned his commission in September 1777,^[5] and moved to Boston, Massachusetts. In Boston, he began a variety of businesses, including banking and shipping, and speculated in currency and land. In 1780, along

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Barker_Church

1/6

with his business partner, Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth of Hartford, Connecticut, he secured a contract for provisioning the French forces in America, becoming Commissary General. Two years later, they were contracted as sole suppliers to the American army as well, and ended up making a fortune.^[3]

Return to England

After the war from 1783 until 1785, Church and his family lived in Paris while he performed his duties as a U.S. envoy to the French government. After briefly returning to America in 1785, Church and his family left for England the same year. In 1788, the Churches bought the Verney property at Wendover so that he could run for Parliament, which he did in 1790, when he was elected a Member of Parliament for Wendover.^[6] Prior to his election, he was involved with the Marquis de la Luzerne, the French ambassador in some unsuccessful stock speculation during the Nootka Crisis,^[3] a dispute between Great Britain and Spain.^[7]

Member of Parliament

In December 1790, during his time in Parliament, he voted to approve Prime Minister William Pitt's plan to pay off the debts incurred in rearmament, after having previously been against the government on the Spanish convention. After his vote, he suggested the government should investigate the great amount of money held by trustees of public lands, himself included, not being utilized rather than interfere with unpaid Bank dividends. The Prime Minister thanked him for highlighting the issue. In 1791, William Curtis raised the issue again with a motion for inquiry into the trustees of Ramsgate harbour over their possession of funds. Church was appointed to the select committee as he supported the idea.^[3]



Verney property at Wendover

In 1791, he voted in favor of the unsuccessful attempt to repeal the Test Act in Scotland. Also in 1791 and again in 1792, he voted with the opposition in the Oczakov debates concerning the Russian occupation of the Turkish port of Ochakiv on the Black Sea.^[8] In 1793, he joined the Friends of the People and voted for Grey's motion for inquiry into parliamentary reform, which did not achieve success until 1832. In December 1792, he voted against his fellow Whig, and party leader, Charles Fox's Libel amendment, but opposed the French war. Thereafter, Church regularly voted with the Foxite minority for the rest of his parliamentary career.^[3]

In 1795, Church was described part of "a party of English Jacobins" who if acted upon their statements, would be "compromised to the extreme," by Gouverneur Morris, the former American minister to France. In 1794, he tried with Fox, to stall discussions of an emigration bill in the House.^[9] In 1795, Church defended the proceedings at the Middlesex County meeting that was called to petition against the proposed legislation that he deemed repressive. Church was known for his hospitality of French émigrés after the Reign of Terror, paying for Talleyrand's journey and tour of America, and being involved in an attempt to free the Marquis de Lafayette from prison. By 1796, he sold his property at Wendover to the Right Hon. Robert, Lord Carrington,^[6] and retired from the House of Commons.^[3]

Return to the United States

The Church family returned to America for a visit in 1797, and then returned permanently in 1799 to New York, where Church became a founding director of the Manhattan Company^[10] and a director of the Bank of North America.^[11]

In May 1796, Church accepted a mortgage on 100,000 acres (40,000 ha) of land, a portion of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase in present-day Allegany County and Genesee County, New York, against a debt owed to him by his friend Robert Morris.^{[12][13]} After Morris failed to pay the mortgage, Church foreclosed, and his son Philip Schuyler Church acquired the land in May 1800.^[12] To take possession of the land, Philip Church traveled to the area, near the Pennsylvania border, with his surveyor Moses Van Campen.^[14] Philip Church selected specific acreage along the Genesee River for a planned village, which he laid out to be reminiscent of Paris, including a village park in the center of town, enclosed by a circular road with streets radiating from it to form a star, and five churches situated around the circle. Philip settled there in a log cabin, and built a house when he married in 1805.^[15] He named the village Angelica, New York, after his mother.^[15]



Wood engraving from a portrait of Philip Schuyler Church, son of John and Angelica Church

John and Angelica Church befriended many French upper-class refugees from the French Revolution, helping them settle in Allegany County and elsewhere throughout the United States. In 1806, the Churches began construction on a thirty-room mansion near the village of Angelica, called Belvidere, which still stands as a privately owned home on the banks of the Genesee in Belmont, New York.^[16] Although they had intended to make it their summer home, it instead became the residence of their son Philip and his wife when it was partially completed in 1810.^[16]

In 1800, Church was admitted as an honorary member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.^[17]

Burr–Hamilton duelling pistols

Church was an experienced duellist, and owned the Wogdon pistols used in the 1804 Burr–Hamilton duel. The weapons had already been used in an 1801 duel, in which Hamilton's son Philip was killed. Following the duel, the pistols were returned to Church, and reposed at his Belvidere estate until the late 19th century.^[18]

Later legend claimed that these pistols were the same ones used in a 1799 duel between Church and Burr, in which neither man was injured.^[19] This makes sense according to the accepted rules of the 'code duello', in which the challenged (in this case, Church) had the right to choose the weapons.^[20] However, the same rule was apparently ignored in the 1801 duel, where Philip Hamilton was the challenger and also supplied the weapons borrowed from his uncle. Also, Aaron Burr claimed in his memoir that he owned the pistols used in his duel with Church.^[21] Hamilton biographer Ron Chernow accepts Burr's version of the story.^[22]

Personal life

In 1776, Church met Angelica Schuyler (1756–1814), a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, during a visit to her father's house, the Schuyler Mansion.^[23] Knowing that her father would not bless their marriage because of his suspicions about Church's past, Angelica and John eloped in 1777. It is not

clear when her parents learned of their new son-in-law's actual name, as General Schuyler complained, "Carter and my eldest daughter ran off and married on the 23rd inst. Unacquainted with his family, his connections and situation in life, the match was exceedingly disagreeable to me, and I had signified it to him."^[24]

Together, John and Angelica had:

- Philip Schuyler Church (1778–1861),^[25] served as aide de camp to Hamilton,^[26] who married Anna Mathilda Stewart (1786–1865), daughter of General Walter Stewart; and was a founder of the Erie Canal and Erie Railroad^[13]
- Catharine "Kitty" Church (1779–1839), who married Bertram Peter Cruger (1774–1854)^[27]
- John Barker Church II (1781–1865)
- Elizabeth Matilda Church (1783–1867), who married Rudolph Bunner (1779–1837)
- Richard Hamilton Church (1785–1786), died young
- Alexander Church (1792–1803), died young
- Richard Stephen Church (1798–1889), who married Grace Church
- Angelica Church (b. 1800)



Mrs. John Barker Church, Son Philip, and Servant, oil on canvas, John Trumbull, c. 1785

Belvidere, the Church family estate in rural western New York,^[13] was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 as a prime example of Federal style architecture.^[28]

After the death of his wife in 1814, Church returned to England. He died in London on April 27, 1818, after a short illness,^[29] and was buried at St. James, Piccadilly. By this time, his estate was only worth a modest £1,500.^[30]

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