



BARLOW of BARLOW



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A. Maxim Coppage (1915-1998), Founder

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KALORAMA

by Richard B. Parker

One of the most distinguished early residents of Washington, DC, was Joel Barlow, a diplomat, poet, and businessman—and a leading intellectual light in the early 19th century. Had he been around when the Cosmos Club was started, he very likely would have been one of its founders. His protege Robert Fulton, with whom he tested prototype vessels, including a model of the *Clermont*, in nearby Rock Creek, might easily have been a founding member as well.

Barlow's estate, Kalorama, covered much of what is now known as the Kalorama area of Northwest Washington. Kalorama, or "fine view" in Greek, was just across Florida Avenue (then known as Boundary Street) from the present site of the Cosmos Club. The gatehouse, at the intersection of Florida Avenue and R Street,

was designed by noted architect Benjamin Latrobe. The Kalorama estate extended north as far as what is now Calvert Street, bounded on the east by, successively, Florida Avenue, Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road, and bounded on the west by Rock Creek (*see Figure 1*).

One of the more engaging figures in US diplomatic history, Barlow was born in Redding, Connecticut, in 1754, and was a graduate of the Yale class of 1778. After service as an army chaplain during the Revolution, he settled for a while in Hartford, Connecticut, where he founded a weekly newspaper, *The American Mercury*, and briefly practiced law. Along with Jonathan Trumbull, Timothy Dwight, Lemuel Hopkins, Richard Alsop, Theodore Dwight, and David Humphreys, Barlow was one of

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Kalorama (continued)

the Connecticut (or Hartford) Wits—young men who wrote popular satiric verse on current events in the post-Revolution period.

In 1788, Barlow went to Paris to promote and sell shares in the Scioto Land Company, a speculative land scheme that failed, stranding a number of French purchasers in the wilds of Ohio. He is generally accounted unwitting and blameless in that affair, and the purchasers survived to found the thriving town of Gallipolis. He became a political journalist and remained in Europe until 1804, and was made a citizen of France in recognition of his republican writings. He addressed the French National Convention, ran unsuccessfully for parliamentary office in the Savoy, survived the Terror, and went into the shipping business, prospering through, among other things, astute exploitation of American neutrality in the wars between France and its neighbors, and prudent investment in French government bonds.

Barlow's reputation as a leading intellectual in his day rested largely on his writings. His epic patriotic poem *The Vision of Columbus* appeared in a small volume in 1787. It was a financial and critical success, and made him a reputation in both Europe and the United States. Louis XVI, to whom *The Vision* was dedicated, bought 25 copies and George Washington purchased 20.

Twenty years later, Barlow published an ambitious, expanded revision entitled *The Columbiad*, which incorporated 450 quarto pages and 12 engravings on heavy stock with an elegant binding. Its typography was much admired, but it was not a critical success. Barlow's most recent biographer, James Woodress, called it a "dinosaur in the clay pits of history." Thomas Jefferson, in thanking Barlow for sending him a copy,

said that the affairs of state prevented his reading it for more than a few minutes at a time but he looked forward to reading it at his leisure when he retired to Monticello, a model tactful response to keep in mind for such occasions. Another, shorter, poem, *The Hasty Pudding*, in praise of polenta, or cornmeal mush, which he had encountered in the Savoy and which reminded him of home, was very popular, although modern readers may find it difficult to share his enthusiasm for the subject, no longer a popular food item in the United States.

The Columbiad was not a total loss. My copy of *The Life and Letters of Joel Barlow* by Charles Burr Todd (New York: Putnam's, 1886) has an interesting handwritten marginal note by some member of the family who owned it, referring to an issue of the *Hartford Courant* of unknown date. The note explains that French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau had suggested a monument to Barlow for proposing the creation of the League of Nations. In the last vision of *The Columbiad*, the hero beholds a general congress of the nations, assembled to provide for the settlement of all vexed questions by a court of arbitration.

BARLOW'S NEXT CHALLENGE

In 1795, 12 years before publication of *The Columbiad*, Barlow was picked, somewhat fortuitously, to go to Algiers as consul. The first choice had been his partner in the shipping business, Colonel Benjamin Hicheborn of Boston, but he had pleaded poor eyesight. Barlow's mission was to help Joseph Donaldson, who had negotiated a peace treaty in September 1795 that provided for the release of some 100

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Kalorama (continued)

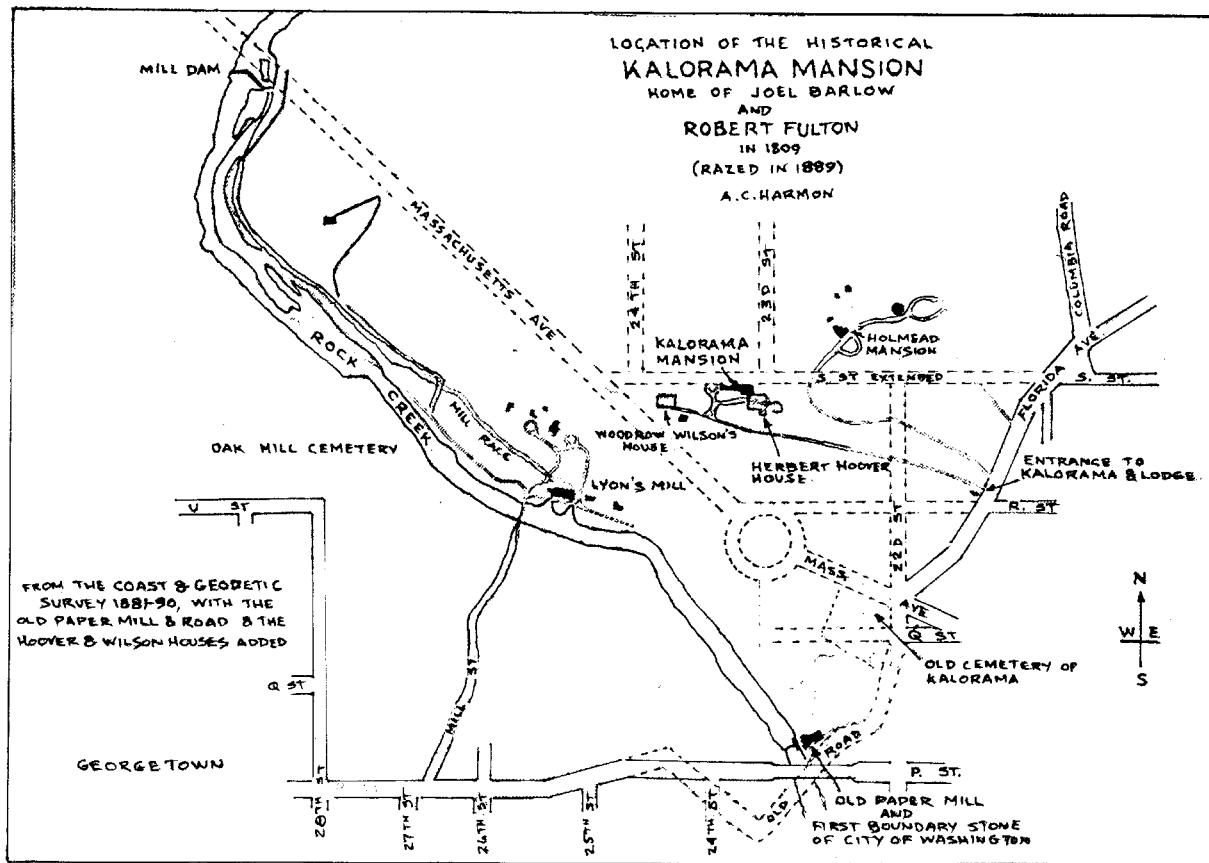


Figure 1 - This map, based on a 1881-90 survey, shows the location of Joel Barlow's Kalorama Estate [courtesy of the Historical Society of Washington, DC]

American seamen held captive in that city. They were the survivors out of 132 men on 13 American ships captured by corsairs from Algiers, which was then a provincial capital of the Ottoman Empire. Governed by a garrison of soldiers referred to at the time as the "Algerines," a substantial portion of its revenues came from privateering, or legalized piracy. Together with the other "Barbary Powers," Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli, Algiers maintained that it was at war with all other countries with which it had no peace treaty. Such treaties were signed normally only in return for substantial cash payments and promises of subsequent annual payments. A similar situation prevailed in Tunis and Tripoli, both semi-independent

"regencies" of the Ottoman Empire, but they were not holding any American prisoners at the time.

The corsairs of Algiers, operating under government orders, would seize ships of "enemy" powers on the high seas and sell them and their cargoes in Algiers or elsewhere. The crews were sent to Algiers, where, except for the officers, they were employed as slaves, often at hard labor. They could be ransomed, however, for payment of an agreed sum. Before the Revolution, the American colonists had been protected by the British treaty with Algiers, but following the signing of the Treaty of

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Kalorama (continued)

Paris in 1783, by which Britain recognized the independence of the United States, Americans became fair game. Two American ships were captured off the coast of Portugal in 1785. A second contingent of 11 ships was captured in 1793.

Trade with the Mediterranean countries was important to the US economy and this early hostage crisis became a matter of great national concern. George Washington said to Congress in 1795, "This subject, than which none deserves a more affectionate zeal, has constantly commanded my best exertions." Accordingly, at a time when total federal receipts were on the order of \$6 to \$7 million per year, Joseph Donaldson had been authorized to spend up to \$800,000 (\$11 million in today's money). The Dey, or ruler of Algiers, initially set the price for peace and ransom of the captives at \$2.2 million. Donaldson finally agreed to pay \$585,000, of which \$200,000 was for ransom, plus an annual payment of 21,000 gold sequins, or about \$42,000. When all the expenses plus payments in kind were added in, the total cost of the Algiers treaty was \$992,463.25, according to the US Treasury. We settled for much less with Tunis and Tripoli.

Unfortunately, implementation of the Algiers treaty was held up by lack of funds. The Algerines, like everyone else, demanded to be paid in gold. US credit was good in Europe, but no gold was to be had and no end was in sight. Meanwhile, the American captives were dying of disease. The financial knot was untied by Barlow, who arrived in Algiers on March 4, 1796, after a stormy voyage from Alicante. He proved to be a man of courage and negotiating skill, as well as of great personal charm. Part of the transaction was a frigate worth \$90,000 that Barlow offered to soften the Dey's anger at

the delay in payment, without having prior authorization to do so. Henry Kissinger had nothing on him when it came to freewheeling. This transaction marked the first major US military arms deal.

The prisoners were released on July 13, 1796, and the largest contingent of them, 65 in number, arrived in Philadelphia on February 9, 1797. They were feted at a local tavern, reappeared briefly in the newspapers in their hometowns, and then disappeared from view altogether. Some, perhaps most of them, returned to the sea, the only occupation they knew.

Barlow remained in Algiers as United States consul until the summer of 1797, when he returned to Paris and his residence at 50 rue de Vaugirard. His letters home describing his experiences and his dealings with the Dey are good-humored classics. His view of the Algerines would not be considered politically correct today, but he got along with them famously.

Barlow had met and been befriended by Thomas Jefferson when Jefferson was minister to France (1785-89) and had remained in correspondence with him on a variety of subjects after Jefferson returned to the United States to become secretary of state in George Washington's first cabinet. On May 3, 1802, Jefferson, then in the second year of his own presidency, wrote to Barlow inviting him to come to Washington to live, saying

... This may be considered as a pleasant country residence, with a number of neat little villages scattered around within a mile and a half, and furnishing a plain and substantially good society. The whole population is about six thousand.

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Kalorama (continued)

Mr. Madison and myself have cut out a piece of work for you, which is to write the history of the United States, from the close of the war downwards. We are rich ourselves in materials and can open all the public archives to you, but your residence here is essential, because a great deal of the knowledge of things is not on paper, but only within ourselves, for verbal communication ... P.S. There is a most lovely seat adjoining this city, on a high hill, commanding a view of the Potomac, now for sale. A superb house, gardens, etc., with thirty or forty acres of ground. It will be sold under circumstances of distress, and will probably go for half of what it has cost. It was built by Gustavus Scott, who is dead bankrupt...

In spite of this invitation, Barlow and his wife Ruth Baldwin did not leave France for the United States until 1804, and did not come to Washington until 1807. After toying with the idea of buying Mt. Vernon, they settled on the place Jefferson had recommended, then named Belair, and renamed it Kalorama. They paid \$14,000 for the house and 30 acres of land. They immediately began remodeling and expanding the house, which quickly became a social and cultural center of attraction, noted for its large library and the hospitality provided by the Barlows. Barlow started but never finished the history Jefferson wanted, and his own project for the founding of a "national institution" also remained unfulfilled.

The national institution project, inspired by what Barlow had seen in France and England, envisaged a university complex that would include a school of mines, a school of roads and bridges, a conservatory of arts, a museum of natural history, a museum of arts, a national library, a mint, a

military academy, a prytaneum or public hall for official hospitality, a school of medicine, a veterinary school, an observatory, and district colleges throughout the country. He drafted, with Jefferson's help, a bill for the creation of this institution that was introduced in the Senate in 1806 but was referred to a committee and died there. Opposition from already established schools and colleges and the absence of congressional interest in non-material development were blamed for the lack of action. Jefferson and Barlow evidently continued to discuss the project, but Jefferson did not agree with everything proposed. Jefferson doubted the utility of a veterinary school, for instance, writing in a letter of December 25, 1808, "They have long had these institutions in Europe. Has the world as yet received one iota of valuable information from them? If it has, it is unknown to me."

A WINTRY END

Barlow's stay in Washington was brief. In 1811, President Madison sent him to Paris as minister (as a modest, middle-class nation, we did not send ambassadors in those days) with the twin tasks of pressing claims regarding American shipping and establishing normal trade relations between the two countries. The French had been seizing American vessels trading with England and this interference with neutral rights was a serious problem for the United States. When the Barlows arrived, the French were hospitable and outwardly sympathetic, but they played a delaying game. Finally, in October 1812, Barlow was invited by the foreign minister to come to Vilna, Napoleon's winter headquarters, to conclude negotiations and sign a treaty of commerce. Barlow,

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accompanied by his young nephew Thomas, made the difficult trip with considerable misgivings, arriving in Vilna on November 18.

Barlow never met with Napoleon. By the time he arrived, the French campaign in Russia was already in trouble and by early December the troops and diplomats at Vilna were in full retreat in the terrible Polish winter. Barlow got only as far as Zarnowiec, a small village near Krakow, where he died of pneumonia on December 24 or 26, at the age of 58. His family reported he died on the 24th, but the Zarnowiec church records clearly state the date as December 26. His is the second name on the large bronze plaque listing diplomats who died abroad that hangs in the entrance hall of the US Department of State.

Barlow was buried in the Zarnowiec churchyard and was never disinterred, but his grave's location is unknown today. The marble monument placed over his grave by his wife has long since disappeared. A marble plaque inside the church reads:

*Joel Barlow
Plenipotens Minister
a statibus unitis America
ad Imp. Gallorum & Reg. Italia
Itinerando hicce obiit
26 December 1812*

The plaque was placed there by a grateful Polish soldier, Adam Jakub Piwowarski, whom Barlow had found freezing by the roadside and had taken into his coach, thereby saving him from death.

On June 28, 1998, at the church in Zarnowiec, a rugged piece of pink limestone with bronze plaques in Polish and English

describing Barlow's career briefly and explaining why he is buried there was dedicated by Francis Scanlan, the American consul general in Krakow, and other dignitaries. Funds for the plaque were raised by the writer, in cooperation with the American Center of Polish Culture, also in Washington, and DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired).

Ruth Barlow returned to Washington after her husband's death and continued to live at Kalorama until her death in 1818 at the age of 62. She was buried in a brick tomb that would have been just across 22nd Street from the Cosmos Club, along with her brothers, Senator Abraham Baldwin, and Associate Supreme Court Justice Henry Baldwin, plus other members of her family. The remains were moved to Oakhill Cemetery in Georgetown when Massachusetts Avenue was extended and the Kalorama tract was developed into the quarter of the city that we know today. The house, which had served as a hospital during the Civil War, became dilapidated and was destroyed in 1888 by the developers who put up the Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover houses.

Joel Barlow, his writings, and his Washington estate are largely forgotten today. The denizens of the Kalorama district are unaware of them, and he had no direct descendants to keep his memory green. Although he and Ruth had no children, there are descendants of his brother Aaron. One of them was a well-known Washington lawyer, also named Joel Barlow, who died in 1997.

There are several portraits of Barlow to be found, however. The most notable, by Charles Willson Peale, hangs in the
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Kalorama (continued)

diplomatic reception rooms of the Department of State. His portrait by Robert Fulton is in the Indianapolis Museum of Art. A famous bust of him by Jean-Antoine Houdon, the French sculptor, is in the White House. At last inquiry, it was in storage rather than being displayed.

Several images also exist of the Kalorama estate, including some Civil War period photographs of the house that are now in the archives at the Washington Historical Society. There are at least two paintings and a watercolor of Kalorama, to my knowledge. One of these, by Charles Codman, can be viewed in the diplomatic reception rooms of the Department of State.

With this brief history of Joel Barlow and Kalorama in mind, take a post-prandial stroll up 22nd Street the next time you come to the Club for lunch. Go up the "Spanish steps" and turn left on S Street one block to 23rd. You will be standing in front of Herbert Hoover's house, now the Myanmar Embassy. As you can see from the map, the Kalorama residence stretched from there to the Textile Museum next door. There is nothing left to mark the site.

Additional Resources: Woodress, James, *A Yankee's Odyssey: The Life of Joel Barlow*, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott, 1958.

This article on Joel Barlow's estate, Kalorama, was originally published in *Cosmos 2001*, the annual journal of The Cosmos Club, and is reprinted here with the very gracious permission of the journal's editor, Mr. George S. Robinson. The Cosmos Club is a Washington, DC, social club that is located just across the street from what was the entrance to the Kalorama estate.

Richard B. Parker, the author, is a retired diplomat with an avid interest in the history of the Diplomatic Corps. An Arabic language specialist, he served as United States ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon, and Morocco during the Ford and Carter administrations. He currently is working on a book on the United States and the Barbary Corsairs.

Joel Barlow and Kalorama Exhibit in 2004

Richard Parker's article about Joel Barlow and Kalorama excited the interest of Frank Aucella, the executive director of the Woodrow Wilson House museum, which is two doors down the street from where Kalorama stood. He is planning to have a special exhibit devoted to Joel and Kalorama for display in 2004, the 250th anniversary of Joel's birth. More news of this exhibit will be published both in *Barlow of Barlow* and on Susan Holmes' Barlow Clearinghouse website at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~barlow/>. In the meantime, Ms. Meg Nowack, the curator of the proposed exhibit, is looking for Joel Barlow memorabilia to show and if anyone has, or knows of suitable material, she would like to hear from you.

New York Cemetery Inscriptions

South Kortright Cemetery, Stamford, Delaware County, New York

Mary Barlow, wife of Burr Barlow, died October 10, 1851, age 70.

Elizabeth Barlow, wife of Hugh Rose, daughter of Edmund Barlow, died June 23, 1848, age 75.

Riverside Cemetery, Kortright, Delaware County, New York

Erastus Barlow, born April 13, 1835, died September 19, 1858, age 33 years.

James B. Barlow, born November 28, 1836, died January 14, 1857, age 20 years.

George A. Barlow, born April 4, 1832, died April 24, 1852, age 20 years.

Henry Barlow, born September 9, 1833, died April 1, 1852.

Daniel Barlow, born December 23, 1806, died June 9, 1885.

Nancy E. Redfield, wife of Daniel Barlow, born March 17, 1814, died January 8, 1899.

Andrew M. Barlow, born August 29, 1842, no other dates.

Stephen Barlow, born April 13, 1856, no other dates [see Locust Hill Cemetery].

Samuel B. Barlow, died June 4, 1846, age 32 years 2 months 11 days.

Mary Barlow, wife of Agrippa Butts, died April 21, 1842, age 33 years 8 months 9 days.

Anson Barlow, born April 1, 1849, no other dates.

Alfred R. Barlow, [born July 20, 1840], died June 26, 1870, age 29 years 11 months 6 days.

Daniel Barlow, born August 13, 1844, died June 11, 1870.

Daniel Barlow Jr., [born October 8, 1794], died June 11, 1820, age 25 years 8 months 3 days.

Gleason Barlow, son of Stephen and Estella Barlow, born August 3, 1881, died August 23, 1884.

John Scott Barlow, born July 13, 1847, died December 10, 1876, age 30.

Samuel Barlow, born December 13, 1838, died November 26, 1861.

Sarah P. Barlow, wife of J. W. Barlow, [born November 25, 1816], died December 19, 1851, age 35 years 0 months 24 days.

William A. Barlow, died April 4, 1873, age 20 years 7 months 11 days.

Eliza Wood White, died February 28, 181?, age 8

P. B., died January 30, 1819, behind Samuel Barlow.

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New York Cemetery Inscriptions (continued)

Old School Baptist Cemetery, Roxbury, Delaware County, New York

Esther Barlow, wife of Burr Barlow, died May 11, 1862, age 54 years.

Valley View Cemetery, Roses Brook, Stamford, Delaware County, New York

Edmund Barlow, died January 8 [or 18], 1825, age 75 years.

Salome Barlow, wife of Edmund, died June 1, 1825, age 72.

Joseph Barlow, died January 21, 1803, age 52 years.

Esther Barlow, his wife, died February 12, 1818, age 66 years.

Orris Barlow, died October 19, 1848, age 39.

Polly Burrett, wife of Joseph Barlow, died August 16, 1855, age 63 years.

Adelia R. Barlow, daughter of Joseph & Polly, died December 19, 1854, age 41 years 9 months 0 days.

Sarah Barlow, died March 18, 1841, age 24 years.

William Barlow, died March 12, 1841, age 22 years.

Town Brook Cemetery, Stamford, Delaware County, New York

John G. Barlow, died March 1, 1886, age 58 years.

Betsey Silliman Barlow, wife of John G., died October 27, 1892, age 61 years.

Anna Barlow, died October 31, 1881, age 23 years.

Bruce Barlow, son of Roswell and Lucinda, died August 27, 1838, age 1 year 6 months 27 days.

Catherine Barlow, died April 10, 1890, age 19 years.

Fannie Barlow, died October 27, 1874, age 10 years.

Jabez Barlow, died April 12, 1865, age 79 years.

A monument on the ground, probably the wife of Jabez Barlow.

Edmund Barlow, son of Jabez & Mary, died 1825, age 18 years.

Ward Barlow, son of Jabez & Mary, died December 13, 1826, age 16 years.

Mary Barlow, daughter of Jabez & Mary, died March 21, 1841, age 26 years.

Stamford Cemetery, Stamford, Delaware County, New York

Rev. Edward L. Barlow, born December 19, 1848, died October 17, 1905.

Eunice R. Barlow, born June 1, 1848, died September 17, 1886.

James Barlow, son of Samuel and Betsey, died December 16, 1838.

Sarah L. Barlow, wife of Eli Champlin, born December 23, 1850, died May 23, 1883.

Mary Barlow, wife of Otis B. Canfield, born 1879, buried April 20, 1936.

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New York Cemetery Inscriptions (continued)

Unidentified Roses Brook Cemetery, Stamford, Delaware County, New York

son of Burr Barlow, buried July 3, 1837.

Samuel Barlow, son of Jesse and Lucretia, buried September 30, 1852, age 33 years 1 month 3 days.

Lucretia Barlow, wife of Jesse, buried November 29, 1853, age 65 years 13 days.

Samuel Ward Barlow, second son of Samuel, buried September 13, 1857, age 19 years 9 months.

Miss Betsey Barlow, daughter of late Jesse, buried December 26, 1857, age 41 years 7 months 20 days.

Ellen M. Taylor, wife of Jesse T., daughter of Samuel Barlow, buried March 16, 1861.

Simpsonville Cemetery, Simpsonville, Delaware County, New York

Mary M. Barlow

Steel Works Cemetery, Amenia, Dutchess County, New York

Peleg Barlow, died October 1759, age 67.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow, wife of Peleg, died May 1759, age 69.

Burying Ground, South Amenia, Dutchess County, New York

Mary Wheeler Barley, wife of Ephraim Barley, died November 4, 1867, age 27.

Mrs. Amey Barlow, consort of Thomas, died January 31, 1803, age 41.

Anstis Barlow, wife of Elisha, Jr., died June 24, 1810, age 19 years 10 months.

Hon. Elisha Barlow, died December 30, 1828, age 79.

Elisha Barlow, died September 24, 1860, age 73.

Harriet Pray, Mrs., wife of Eb'r H. Pray and daughter of Thomas Barlow, died February 1, 1823, age 25 years 6 months.

Jesse Barlow, born August 8, 1790, died October 7, 1862.

Joel Barlow, son of Jessie and Julia, died March 31, 1849, age 27.

Julia Barlow, wife of Jesse, born July 13, 1797, died October 1, 1862.

Miss Lois Barlow, daughter of the Hon. Elisha, died March 6, 1818, age 40.

Lucy Barlow, wife of Elisha, died July 29, 1870, age 72.

Lucy Allerton Barlow, wife of Thomas Barlow, born August 17, 1781, died January 18, 1860.

Milton Barlow, born May 3, 1784, died October 26, 1867.

Mr. Moses Barlow, died March 18, 1799, age 70.

Mr. Moses Barlow, son of the Hon. Elisha and Sarah, died May 16, 1817, age 32.

Nancy Barlow, widow of Moses, born December 31, 1791, died April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Obed Barlow, son of the Hon. Elisha and Sarah, who volunteered in the Militia from the Town of Amenia in defense of New York against the invasion of a British Army, died November 25, 1814, age 21.

Peleg Barlow, died October 29, 1834, age 54.

Miss Sally Barlow, daughter of Thomas and Amey, died August 5, 1801, age 16.

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New York Cemetery Inscriptions (continued)

Burying Ground, South Amenia, Dutchess County, New York (continued)

Mrs. Sarah Barlow, widow of Deacon Moses, died November 21, 1815, age 89.
Sarah Barlow, widow of the Hon. Elisha, died January 21, 1829, age 76.
Miss Sarah Barlow, daughter of the Hon. Elisha and Mrs. Sarah, died April 5, 1820, age 22.
Thomas Barlow, born July 10, 1764, died August 10, 1853.
Thomas S. Barlow, born June 27, 1809, died June 19, 1877.

Eleazer Morton Swift, born March 16, 1790, died May 10, 1859.
Belinda Barlow Swift, wife of Eleazer M. Swift, born April 28, 1790, died October 31, 1867.

Hebron Hurd, born May 28, 1795, died February 22, 1854.
Eliza Barlow Hurd, wife of Hebron Hurd, born April 5, 1800, died February 21, 1875.

Thomas Swift, died January 25, 1872, age 83 years 1 day [born January 24, 1789].
Maria [Barlow] Swift, Mrs., wife of Thomas Swift, died May 2, 1820, age 27.

Valley View Cemetery, Dover, Dutchess County, New York

Clarissa Barlow Hammond, born November 26, 1794, died February 27, 1859.

St. Lukes Church Cemetery, Matteawan (Beacon), Dutchess County, New York

Charles A. Barlow, born March 12, 1864, died August 17, 1904.
Thomas Barlow, Co F 17th Reg't NY Vols, born January 27, 1840, died January 17, 1867.

Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Freedom Plains, Dutchess County, New York

Caroline C. Barlow, born 1819, died 1899.
Catherine A. Barlow, wife of Edwin, died June 2, 1861, age 33 years 3 months.
Charles P. Barlow, died October 10, 1868 [or 1863], age 37 years 10 months.
Charlotte Barlow, wife of Elisha C., died May 23 [or 28], 1866, age 77 years 4 months.
Edwin Barlow, born June 16, 1823, died July 20, 1883.
Elias L. Barlow, died July 23, 1870, age 53 years 6 months.
Elisha C. Barlow, died May 27, 1841, age 57.
Mary W. Barlow, born June 22, 1836, died June 18, 1888.
Phebe M. Barlow, born 1821, died 1900.
Sarah Barlow, died March 29, 1860 [or 1869], age 32 years 4 months.

Attlebury Cemetery, Stanford, Dutchess County, New York

Brayman Barlow, died August 7, 1845, age 71 years 2 months 19 days.
Mary Barlow, wife of Brayman, died September 27, 1848, age 75 years 5 months 4 days.
Mirun Barlow, son of Cyrus and Minerva, died August 20, 1829, age 9 months.

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New York Cemetery Inscriptions (continued)

Bangall (Baptist Church) Cemetery, Stanford, Dutchess County, New York

Alice Barlow, daughter of Miron H. and Catharine J., died March 23, 1861, age 16 years 7 months 6 days.

Catharine J. Barlow, wife of Miron H., died August 29, 1853, age 36 years 3 months 15 days.

Stanfordville Cemetery, Stanford, Dutchess County, New York

Newton J. Barlow, 1859-1930.

Tamma A. Robinson, his wife, 1864-1952.

Fred T. White, 1890-1957.

Mae Barlow, his wife, 1886-1975.

Cyrus Barlow, born April 30, 1803, died April 18, 1881.

Minerva Welling, his wife, born November 27, 1808, died May 28, 1882.

Mynard D. Barlow, born April 11, 1833, died October 18, 1918.

Mary J. Cronkite, his wife, born January 24, 1834, died May 22, 1926.

Verbank Cemetery, Union Vale, Dutchess County, New York

Myron H. Barlow, born July 30, 1806, died May 27, 1881.

Couwenhoven (Reformed Church) Cemetery, Wappingers, Dutchess County, New York

Maria Cornelia Barlow, wife of Isaac C., born January 2, 1825, died February 21, 1843, age 18 years 1 month 19 days.

Clove Cemetery, Union Vale, Dutchess County, New York

Isie [Isadore] E. Barlow, wife of George H. Brownell, died January 6, 1873, age 33 years 1 month 11 days.

Dutch Church Cemetery, Hopewell, Dutchess County, New York

Peter Oakley, died October 19, 1837, age 56.

Deborah Barlow, wife of Peter Oakley, died March 18, 1811, age 26 years 5 months 16 days.

Methodist Church Cemetery, Lagrangeville, Dutchess County, New York

Henry B. Noxon, died December 5, 1883, age 58 years.

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