

Trudy's Genealogy Pages

**Joseph
Orchard**

1749 - 1805





Joseph Orchard

1749 - 1805

Joseph Orchard was born 7 January 1749, in Stokes Croft, Bristol, England; the son of [Jacob Orchard](#) and Mary Urch.

He was born and raised a Quaker.

Joseph son of Jacob Orchard & Mary his Wife, was born at their Dwelling house in Stokes Croft..... } 7th 1749

1570 540 265
BRISTOL.
WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, were present at the Birth of *Joseph* the Son of *Jacob Orchard* and *Mary*.
his Mother, who was born at their Dwelling house in *Stokes Croft* the *7th* Day of the *11th* Month,
1749
Registered
Ann: Orchard
 Hannah Fisher
Francis Lacey Midwife.

Joseph died at the age of 56, and was buried at the Bunhill Fields Burying Ground, London, 26 Dec 1805.

Date	Name	age	brought from
1805			
Dec. 26	Joseph Orchard	56	Bunhill
	Mary Hodgkin	75	Bishopsgate Street

The missing Joseph: found!

To Parish Clerks, and Others.

CERTIFICATES

WANTED, of the BAPTISMS (or BIRTHS) of ABRAHAM ORCHARD, ISAAC ORCHARD, and JOSEPH ORCHARD, who were formerly residents in this neighbourhood, also of the Death (or Burial) of JOSEPH ORCHARD. The Births are believed to have been between the years 1736-76, and the death between 1802-15. £1 will be given for each certificate.—Address G. N., 16, Prior Park Buildings, Bath.

theartofrandomology.co.uk

Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, 14 October 1880

Intriguing. Too late to enquire?

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF JAMES A. OVINGTON OR his address will be liberally rewarded by addressing Mrs. C. H., Ravenswood Post office, L. I.

A LAWYER WISHES TO MARRY. D. M. CANDID, St. Louis, Mo.

ANY DESCENDANT OF JOSEPH ORCHARD (Baker) and Ann, his wife, who lived in this city in year 1793, may address to their advantage HISTORIAN, Herald office.

GERMAN OF 24 IS DESIROUS OF MAKING THE acquaintance of an educated Spanish gentleman who would be willingly disposed to exchange his native tongue for that of German and English, Please address C. W., box 1,862 Post office.

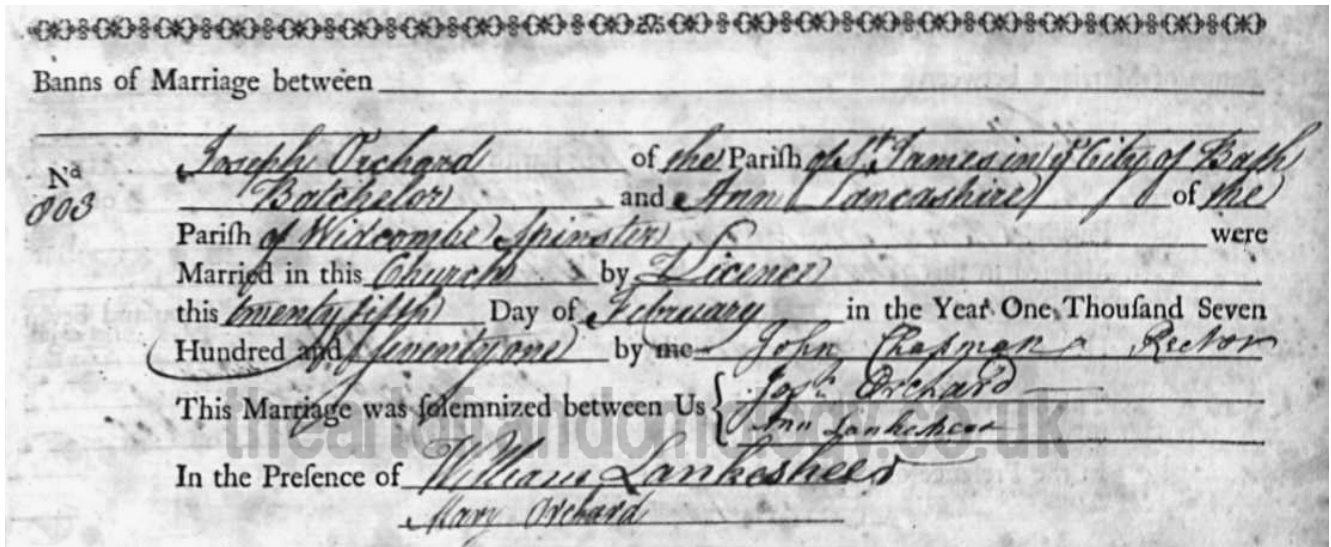
ALFRED—COMMANDS ARE USELESS; SPITE OF opposition shall visit Cremorne Tuesday. If wrong I suffer. For mutual peace meet me. CORA.

A YOUNG WIDOW FROM THE SOUTH DESIRES

New York Daily Herald, 17 February 1878

Marriage of Joseph Orchard

Joseph married [Ann Lancashire](#) (Lankesheer), 25 Feb 1771, St James, Bath, Somerset, England.



Children of Joseph Orchard and Ann

1. S: [John ORCHARD](#), baptised 19 Jun 1772 - Widcombe, Bath, Somerset, England.
2. S: [Jacob ORCHARD](#), born c.1773 (may be John). Died 28 Jul 1789, Somerset, England.
3. S: [George Tryon ORCHARD](#), baptised 18 Feb 1780 - Trinity Church, New York City.
4. D: [Elizabeth ORCHARD](#), baptised 28 Nov 1781 - Trinity Church, New York City.
5. D: Ann ORCHARD
6. Plus at least 1 more

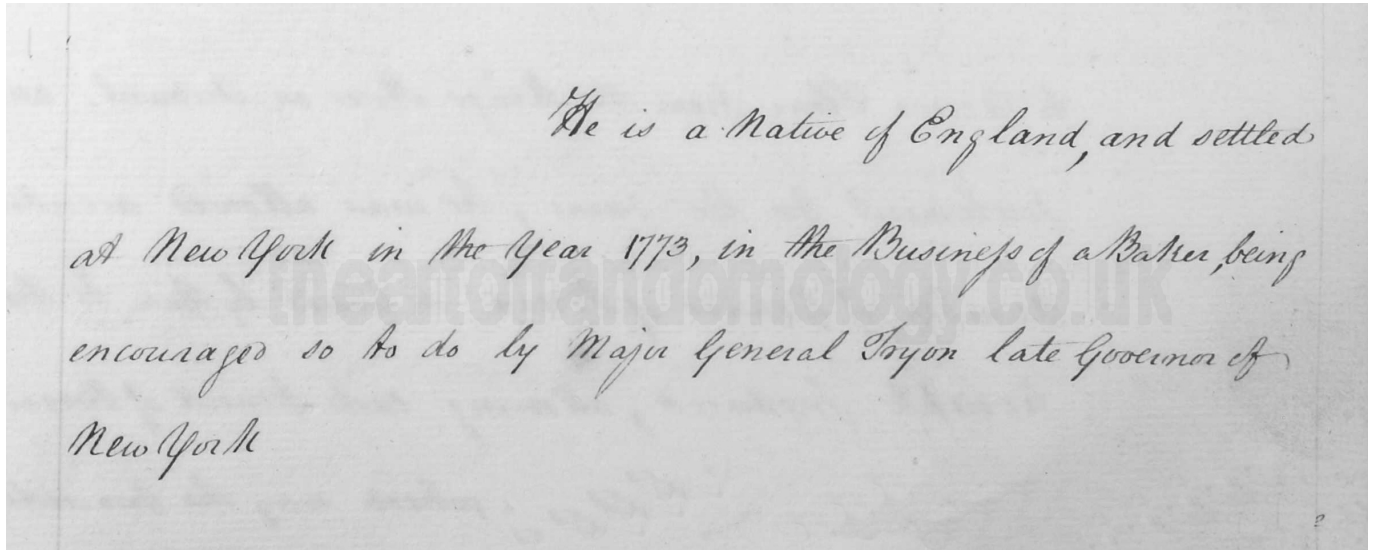
North America

In 1773, at the age of 24, Joseph sailed to New York with his wife Ann. I have not been able to establish if his eldest son journeyed with them, or if the child was left behind in England.

Joseph was appointed Superintendent of the King's Bakery in 1776, "Recommended by Governor Tryon¹ in consequence of Loyalty & services".

As a Loyalist, Joseph ran supplies and intelligence to the Governor on board the ships 'Africa' and 'Duchess of Gordon'²; rowing out on the Hudson River, at great risk to both his life and liberty. It is known that on at least one occasion he was caught. (See [American Loyalist Claim](#) for further details).

In 1779 he settled in the Bloomingdale area, acquiring land previously owned by Oliver De Lancey (See [The Oliver De Lancey Farm](#)) where he remained after the British evacuated.



"Also that he continued on the State of New York after the Evacuation came to England on February 1787, his Family is now at New York, and his Lands having proved that he purchased them before the Confiscation was decreed, are saved to him."

"The Claimant continued at New York after Evacuation, in Possession of his Property there, and came to England in February 1787, where he has resided ever since."

Documentation

Inhabitants of New York, 1774-1776 - Thomas B. Wilson

Orchard, Joseph N[ew York] New York **75-T**, 76-A

75-T: Rivington's New York Newspaper, Excerpts from a Loyalist Press 1773-1783, by Kenneth Scott. **76-A**: Address to Admiral and General Howe, 16 October 1776. (New York City During the American Revolution, Mercantile Library Association of New York City, 1861, pp.117-137). A memorial to Admiral Lord Richard Howe and General Sir William Howe signed by 948 inhabitants of the City and County of New York expressing loyalty to King George the Third and praying that they, the Howe's, would restore this city to His Majesty's protection and peace.

American Migrations 1765-1799 - Peter Wilson Coldham

The lives, times and families of colonial Americans who remained loyal to the British Crown before, during and after the Revolutionary War, as related in their own words and through their correspondence.

Orchard, Joseph of NYC, baker. **Memorial** undated [1790]. For several years he was Superintendent of Bakers in NYC responsible for supplying bread to the Army: he made bread from rye, Indian corn, pease, and oatmeal, but from April 1779 to November 1781 he used his own flour. In July 1779 he bought from Brigadier-General DeLancey his farm at Bloomingdale, intending to cut and sell the wood growing there, but was prevented by the Army from doing so, except for that required for his own family's use: soldiers were sent in to cut the remainder. He frequently took intelligence on board the Duchess of Gordon at great risk to himself. His wife and six children have been separated from him for three years and without help he cannot send for them to come to England. **Claim** for flour wood. **Evidence**: Letter 11 May 1789 Ightham, Kent, from John Milner to the Commission that he well knew the claimant from the time of his first arrival in America to the disgraceful loss of it, and was a near neighbour. **Examination** 1 May 1789 of John Barrow, formerly baker of NYC, re prices of flour there. (12/73/319; 13/7/384-425. 88/184-185, 94/378-381).

American Loyalist Claim

Office of American Claims - 21st May 1789

Present

Mr [J.] Pemberton

Mr [Robert] Mackenzie

Examination on the demand of Joseph Orchard late of New York

Demand

For 26,000lb of Flour, being a Balance due to him on a final Settlement with the Commissary General at New York, charged at an Average Price of Years from 1777 to 1781, Per Statement Produced Viz.

Currency £1256.10.0

7 Years Interest @ 5 Per Cent £439.15.6

New York Currency £1696.5.6

Sterling £954.3.2

Memorial read

Joseph Orchard examined says

He is a Native of England, and settled at New York in the Year 1773, in the Business of a Baker, being encouraged so to do by Major General Tryon late Governor of New York

With respect to his Conduct at the Commencement of and during the Rebellion in America, he produces Certificates from the Revd Mr John Milner, Samuel Gale, Joseph Allicocke, B J Johnson, John T Kempe, and from John L C Roome, Persons whose characters are well known and all of them confirming the steady, zealous, and uniform Loyalty of the Claimant

The Examinant says that in consequence of Recommendations and particularly from Governor Tryon he was in the Year 1776, Appointed Superintendent of the Kings Bakeries, under the direction of Daniel Chamier Esq. then Commissary General, in which Situation he continued until some Time in the Year 1781, receiving 50/ per day as Salary, and an allowance of Forage for One House

The Terms on which he was to bake were to receive Flour from the Kings Stores on Account, and in his settlement for the same, he was allowed according to the Number of Pounds of Bread delivered by him to the Army, by Receipts Produced, allowing each Pound of Bread to be equal to a Pound of Flour, in which way he proceeded until some Time in the Year 1779, when there being a great scarcity of Flour in the Kings Stores, not equal to the Consumption of Bread to be delivered, he was directed by Daniel Wier Esq. then Commissary General, to obtain what Flour he could in the Country, and if the purchase he made should be at any advanced Price, the same would be considered on a General Settlement of his Account, so as to indemnify him fully but this was only a Verbal order or Agreement.

That upon a General and final Settlement to the 10th November 1781, there was a Balance due to him of Twenty Six Thousand, and Eighty Pounds of Flour as appears by the Certificate of Peter Paumiers Deputy and G Townsend Assistant deputy Commissary General, annexed to a Specific Account of his Deliveries and Receipts. viz

“These may Certify to whom it may concern that at the Request of the Commissary General we have carefully examined the above Account of Joseph Orchard Baker and comparing the Vouchers for Bread issued by him and the Charges made in the Commissary Generals Books of Flour Delivered to him as Therein Stated we declare the same to be just and we verily believe there remains due to him from the Crown Twenty Six Thousand and Eighty Pounds of Flour”

The Examinant says that on a General Settlement with Peter Paumier Esq. on the 27th 1779 there was a Balance of 11.518 Pounds of Flour then due to him, and an Order was given for his being Supplied with the Quantity from the Kings Stores - but the Stock in hand not affording it, he did not receive any, and continued to supply the Troops and usual to the 10th of November 1781), when the Second Balance was found to be 14.562lb, making in whole 26.080 Pounds as stated in his final Account.

That the said Account was finally referred by Lord Dorchester to Brook Watson Esq. in August 1782 then Commissary General who reported in an Original Paper produced viz

“That the Quantity of Flour viz 26.080 Pounds claimed appears to be due and that in his Opinion the flour prayed for should in Justice be delivered to him

by an express Order from the Commander in Chief”

“That the Quantity of Flour viz 26.080 Pounds claimed appears to be due and that in his Opinion the flour prayed for should in Justice be delivered to him by an express Order from the Commander in Chief”

The Examinant observes that Flour was then much cheaper than when he as engaged in the Bakery, the Average Price of Country Flour from 1777 to 1781 being by a Statement he produces £5.6.3 Per Hundred authenticated by Mr. Barrow’s Purchases & his Testimony whereas the Price recommended by Mr Watson in 1782 was about Thirty Shillings to 55 Shillings

That after Brook Watson Esq had made his Report, he made several Applications to the Adjutant Genl without getting any satisfactory Answers. That he afterwards Memorialled the Commander in Chief who ordered the Papers he now Produced to be returned to him - but did not injour Orders for his Reimbursement as had been Recommended by Mr Brook Watson, neither had he received any Sort of satisfaction from Government to this day for the Flour so acknowledged to have been due to him.

Also that he continued in the State of New York after the Evacuation came to England in February 1787, his Family is now at New York, and his Lands having proved that he purchased them before the Confiscation was decreed, are saved to him.

(Signed) Joseph Orchard

Further documentation and images

Report signed by J. Pemberton & Robert Mackenzie: [page 1](#) & [page 2](#)

[American Loyalist Claim For Joseph Orchard](#) (images only).

[Claim for flour](#) (see also following page, noting some content of Joseph’s “Memorandums”) and [Addition for wood](#)

Testimonial by: [Joseph Allicocke](#), London, 18th May 1789; [John L. C. Roome](#), London, 1st October 1787; [B. J. Johnson](#), Mill Hill, Hendon, 27th November 1788; [John Tabor Kempe](#), No.43 Clarges Street, 1st December 1788; [John Milner](#), Ightham near Seven Oakes, Kent, 11th May 1789

Noted in Joseph's "Memorandums" for flour:

- Suplies To Governor Tryon & the other Civil Officers whilst exiled on Board the Ships Africa & Dutches of Gordon
- Boat The seizure thereof and my being made Prisoner
- Spies The Entertainment, Furnishing and Concealment of Mr Quick & Mr Corby

The Subject Memorandums, Joseph Orchard

<u>Suplies</u>	To Governor Tryon & the other Civil Officers whilst exiled on Board the Ships Africa & Dutches of Gordon ..	By whom proved Rever. Mr. Melner Mr. Gale Mr. Johnson & Certificates
<u>Boat</u>	The seizure thereof and my being made Prisoner.....	By the above Gentlemen
<u>Spies</u>	The Entertainment, Furnishing and Concealment of Mr. Quick & Mr. Corby	Mr. Gale
<u>Superintendency of the Bakeries</u>	Recommended by Governor Tryon in consequence of Loyalty & services	Mr. Johnson & Certificates
<u>Loss of Flour and Men made Prisoners 1776</u>	Mr. Chamier the Commissary General ordered me to take possession of two Ovens at Bergen which I did & in the absence of the British a large party of Rebels appearing, by endeavoring to secure the Flour I lost two of my Men & with difficulty escaped myself	

I wonder who Mr Quick and Mr Corby were?

Mr Corby may have been a fellow baker.

In 1776, after the downing of George III's statue at Bowling Green, a [Mr Corby was sent to reclaim the King's head](#). Is this the same man?

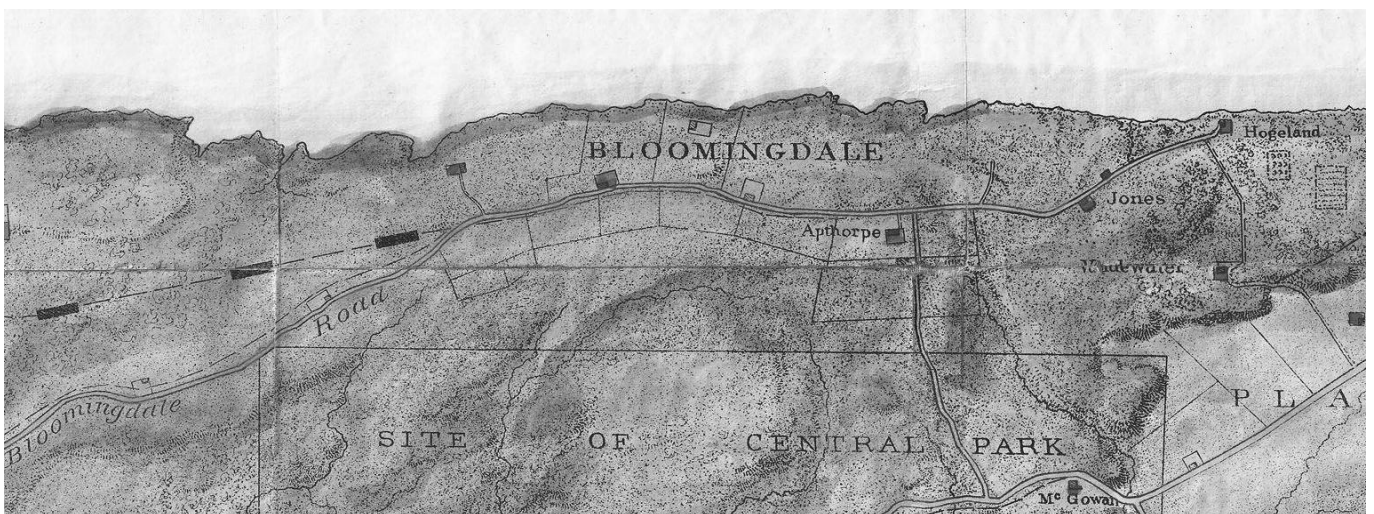
Mr Quick is a complete mystery at this moment.

The Oliver De Lancey Farm - Bloomingdale

Pinpointing the Manhattan land and house



Map: 1776



Map: Johnston

The country seat of Stephen De Lancey the elder, called Bloomingdale, became the Oliver De Lancey farm. It comprised lots 8,9, and 10 of the "Thousand acre tract". No deeds to Stephen De Lancey have been found either recorded or unrecorded.

The four most northerly lots of the thousand acres belonged to Egbert Wouterse and Jan Vinge, but the allotments to these two patentees cannot be proved. From incomplete evidence, the theory has been deduced that lots 7 and 8 fell to Egbert Wouterse, lots 9 and 10 to Jan Vinge.

Lots 7 and 8 were probably sold to Thomas Hall. Hall was dead by Nov., 1669...

His widow made her will in August, 1669. In it she manumitted her slave and left him "aparcell of her lands layeing about the Great Kill". This lot has been identified as lot 7 (see Teunis Somarindyke farm). In a deed of that lot, Brandt Schuyler is recited as the owner of lot 8. No other evidence of Schuyler's ownership has been found.

[...]

Oliver De Lancey built his own house near the river, at the upper end of his farm. He had probably finished it before he sold the old Stephen De Lancey house to Apthorp in 1763. This new house was attacked by a party of Continental soldiers on the night of Nov. 26, 1777, plundered and set on fire...

The mansion seems to have been destroyed, but the farm buildings were left standing. The following advertisement proves that Oliver De Lancey had conveyed the farm to his daughter, no doubt to avoid its confiscation.

1779, March 31. "To be Sold at private Sale. The Farm so delightfully situated at Bloomingdale, on the Island of New-York, six miles from this city, belonging to Miss Charlotte De Lancey, commonly called De Lancey's Farm, bounded northerly by [Mr. Apthorp's Farm](#), easterly by the [Commons](#), southerly by [Judge Bayard's](#), and westerly by [Hudson's River](#), containing one hundred and eighty-three and one-half acres, having two large kitchen gardens well fenced and in good order, sundry orchards, a farm house and two barns thereon, one with sheds and other buildings, forty acres of extraordinary fine wood land on one parcel, four acres in another and several small pieces..." Applications to be made to John Kelly, Notary Public or Brig. Gen. De Lancey. - Royal Gaz., March 31, 1779.

It will be noted that this advertisement recites no dwelling house.

Charlotte De Lancey, or her representatives, sold this property to Joseph

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It will be noted that this advertisement recites no dwelling house.

Charlotte De Lancey, or her representatives, sold this property to Joseph Orchard of New York, a baker. The deed has not been found.

Orchard of New York, a baker. The deed has not been found.

Sept. 11. 1781. Joseph Orchard mortgaged the land “Known as the De Lancey Farm,” about 183 acres, to Daniel Cock and Daniel Underhill, both of the Township of Oyster Bay, farmers, for 2500 Spanish Milled dollars. - *Lier Deeds*, XLI: 73 (New York). The mortgage did not recite a dwelling house: merely “buildings, offices, gardens,” etc.

The old Bloomingdale Road, which was at this point ran east of the later road, as shown on the map, divided Joseph Orchard’s land into two farms. He conveyed the 40 acre farm west of the old road to John Lovell, April 12, 1785³ “With the dwelling house, Buildings, offices, and gardens.” - *Ibid.*, XLII: 360.

These recitals prove that on this 40 acres between the road and the river, Orchard had a dwelling house, before 1785, although there was none there in 1781.

A comparison of the advertisement with the Randel Map shows that the physical situation had changed very little in thirty years. Orchards had evidently rebuilt on the site of the mansion destroyed in 1777. The new house, a large one with a hipped roof, stood on a knoll about 400 feet from the river, a long distance back from the road. To the north of the house, a farm house and other buildings, accurately described in the advertisement on 1779. A dock is shown on the Randel Map. Perhaps it was the landing place of the troops on that November night in 1777.

Map: gigapan.com





Map: [Interactive 1811 Plan](#)

On the present city plan, the house would be south of 88th St., about 100 feet east of Riverside Drive; the farm house in the block above; the barn, “with sheds and other buildings,” in the bed of Riverside Drive at 89th St.; the other barn 100 feet to the east, partly in the bed of 89th St.



Map: [Interactive 1811 Plan](#)

[...]

In a deed dated March 28, 1806, Rebecca Apthorp conveys to David Wagstaff “... a tract of land bounded east by the Commons of the city of New York; south by the land of Somarindyck; west by land of Philip Kissick, and north by land of Joseph Orchard. 39 acres; 3 rods; 12 perches.”

From: Stokes, I. N. Phelps The iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909
[Pages 94-96](#)

Full book available in PDF at archive.org

Note:

It has been quite hard tracking down exact details, as most accounts jump from De Lancey straight to Henry Brockholst Livingston - the latter having build his property on the corner of W.90th and Riverside. Yet, as can be seen by the above maps, the Orchard property was probably located on the south-side of W.88th.

England

Upon returning to England, Joseph is next recorded as being the Victualler of Copenhagen House, Islington, Middlesex.

In 1798 he declares bankruptcy⁴.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Orchard, now or late of Copenhagen House, Islington, Middlesex, victualler, to surrender Jan. 13, 20, and Feb. 17, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

The Observer, Sun 07 Jan 1798

In 1801, after what appears to be a refurbishment, he "...most respectfully solicits the continuance of his Friends and the Public, at the approaching Season for rural Recreations."

COPENHAGEN.

JOSEPH ORCHARD most respectfully solicits the continuance of his Friends and the Public, at the approaching Season for rural Recreation. He has fitted up the above House and Gardens in the neatest Manner, and if the best Wines, Spirits, Ales, Cyder, and Perry, together with Tea, Coffee, and Viands of every kind, accompanied with a respectful attention and moderate charges, added to the pleasure of a delightful country walk, and fine refreshing air, have attractions to draw forth Company; **ORCHARD** confidently cherishes the hope, that Copenhagen-House will be distinguished by the honour of Public favor.

The Carriage way to the House is substantially repaired, and the Windsor Ale in high perfection.

The House is situate on the right Hand side of Maiden-lane, leading from London to Highgate, and about one Mile from White Conduit-House.

Star (London), Sat 09 May 1801

Historical Notes

Both Copenhagen House and Copenhagen Fields were frequently used for political meetings.

The History and Topography of the Parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, 1842, pp.284-285

In the early part of the French revolution, when the premises were kept by **Orchard**, the neighbouring fields became the scene of various public MEETINGS, convened by the “London Corresponding Society,” and which created much alarm. The most remarkable of these was one held on the 26th of October, 1795, when not less than 40,000 persons were collected, and harangued by different orators, who threw out invitations to the multitude to attend to the circumstance of the king’s going to the house on the 28th. Accordingly, on that day an immense crowd assembled in the park, with the most desperate designs of mischief; but the king, although he was shot at, and otherwise incurred great risk, fortunately escaped unhurt.

[**Orchard** is my emphasis. [Full book available via Google Books.](#)]

Islington Gazette - Monday 30 November 1908, p.3

The Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, popularly known as “the Cattle Market”... opened in 1855... has no striking history of its own, it is interesting as being built on the site of Copenhagen House, a famous tavern, with tea-gardens attached, and Copenhagen Fields...

Both house and fields were frequently used for political meetings, and one of Gillray’s best caricatures represents the great meeting at Copenhagen House, on November 13th, 1795, called by the [London Corresponding Society](#), to [petition Parliament](#) against the “Bill for the Protection of the King’s Person,” introduced in consequence of the “Bread Riots.”

Footnotes

- 1) "... Tryon ... ran a Loyalist underground from his cabin on board the Duchess of Gordon." - Allen, Thomas B., *Tories: Fighting for the King in America's First Civil War*, New York: HarperCollins, 2010
- 2) "William Tryon, the Royal Governor, had indeed given up trying to control the events in town and felt so threatened that he fled to a British warship in the harbor on October 19 [1775]." - *Generous Enemies: Patriots and Loyalists in Revolutionary New York* - Van Buskirk, Judith L. p.12, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002
- 3) 18 days later, on 30 Apr 1785, Joseph is the defendant in a Supreme Court of Chancery trespassing case, against the plaintiff George Cummins.
- 4) Joseph's son, George Tryon Orchard, also declares bankruptcy at Copenhagen House in 1808/09